

# Attitudes Towards Immigrants And The Integration Of

Public Attitudes Toward Immigration in the United States, France, and Germany

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*Attitudes Towards Immigrants And The Integration Of*

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## REILLY CAYDEN

*Public Attitudes Toward Immigration in the United States, France, and Germany* New York : Wiley

"This paper analyzes welfare-state determinants of individual attitudes towards immigrants - within and across countries - and their interaction with labor-market drivers of preferences. We consider two different mechanisms through which a redistributive welfare system might adjust as a result of immigration. Under the first scenario, immigration has a larger impact on individuals at the top of the income distribution, while under the second one it is low-income individuals who are most affected through this channel. Individual attitudes are consistent with the first welfare-state scenario and with labor-market determinants of immigration attitudes. In countries where natives are on average more skilled than immigrants, individual income is negatively correlated with pro-immigration preferences, while individual skill is positively correlated with them. These relationships have the opposite signs in economies characterized by skilled migration (relative to the native population). Such results are confirmed when we exploit international differences in the characteristics of destination countries' welfare state"--Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit web site.

*From Individual Attitudes Towards Migrants to Migration Policy Outcomes* Cambridge University Press

How do the attitudes of residents of a small Midwestern city of Dunkirk, NY compare with those expressed in the national poll? Dunkirk residents are typically significantly less educated than other New York Sate residents. They have seen a dramatic drop in the resale value of their homes as major

industrial employers have closed their doors. The purpose of this randomly-conducted telephone survey will be to gauge the local attitudes toward immigrants as the cultural face of Dunkirk continues to change. Contrasts and comparisons will be made with the national study. -- Author abstract. [Ethnicity and Attitudes Towards Immigration Policy](#) Attitudes Towards Immigrants and ImmigrationWhat Shapes Attitudes Towards Immigrants?Immigration Policy and Skill Specificity - a Multilevel AnalysisThis paper examines the direct and indirect effect of immigration policy openness on attitudes towards immigrants. We argue that open immigration policies overall decrease anti-immigrant attitudes by reducing the perceived difference between the in-group and the out-group. We expect to find this effect for family reunification policy and for asylum policy. Furthermore, we predict that open immigration policies evoke labour market anxieties for individuals with high skill specificity and therefore increase the positive effect of skill specificity on anti-immigrant attitudes. This cross-level interaction should be significant for family reunification policy and labour migration policy. We analyse 23 European countries and conduct a multilevel analysis with data from the first five rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS) and data from the Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) project. We find a negative effect of immigration policy openness on anti-immigrant attitudes and a positive cross-level interaction effect between immigration policy openness and skill specificity. These results not only contribute to the existing literature on attitudes towards immigrants and solidify the validity of immigration policy as a macro-level explanatory factor, but they also have important social and political implications and raise a more normative question for policy-makers about what immigration regulations should look like.[Attitudes Towards Immigrants and Immigration](#)A Narrative Reviewחמצון אנונימי של כהלים ארוכי שרשרת...Attitudes Towards Immigrants & Support for Government Spending on Health CareA steady increase of new immigrants to the United States has sparked a great debate

on the financial impact the foreign born population has on public services. While the United States government has an extensive history on exclusions for potential public charges, the impact of negative attitudes towards immigrants has caused substantial changes in eligibility criteria for legal permanent residents and ultimately immigration policy at large. This report uses group threat theory, which predicts a punitive response from a dominant group when these individuals perceive a threat to their group interests to explain shifts in attitudes and corresponding changes in eligibility criteria for public benefit programs for immigrants. Additionally, this study examines how U.S. citizens' misinformed perceptions of immigrants' utilization of public programs may negatively influence public support for increased government spending on public health care programs. To quantify the implications of public attitudes, the study uses repeat cross-sectional data on attitudes towards immigration from the General Social Survey (GSS) from 1994 (N=578), prior to Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. The responses are compared to a similar survey conducted by GSS in 2004 (N=365) an era of steep economic growth and substantially higher health care costs. Redistribution Preferences, Attitudes Towards Immigrants, and Ethnic Diversity Ethnic diversity plays a crucial role in shaping national economic and social policy. A change in the ethnic composition of a country affects citizens' everyday life and social environment and may challenge present societal values, such as solidarity with and trust in fellow citizens. Based on the European Social Survey, I show that more contact with members of other ethnic groups in daily life is positively related to more open attitudes of natives towards immigrants. More interethnic contact of natives reduces their social distance to immigrants, their perception of immigrants as a threat to society, and their opposition to future immigration. In turn, an open-minded and tolerant attitude promotes mutual trust and solidarity within society. Since attachment to fellow residents and a feeling of fellowship are essential drivers for supporting governmental redistribution measures, I argue that there is no direct, but an indirect relationship between ethnic diversity and natives' support for redistribution, with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration acting as mediators. By applying bivariate recursive probit estimations, I can decompose the predictors' marginal effects on natives' support for redistribution into a direct effect and an indirect effect that works through natives' attitudes towards immigrants. A decomposition method that has so far been relatively unnoticed in the empirical literature. Our results reveal that perception of immigrants as a threat to societal values or country's economy decrease natives' support for redistribution substantially by 15 to 22 percent. The same applies to natives who reject future inflows of immigrants. Natives' desire for social distance to immigrants in private and working life, however, does not affect their demand for redistribution. Thus, the diffuse fear of losing intangible goods triggered by immigration is substantial in the formation of natives' socio-political attitudes. Living in ethnically more diverse neighborhoods, though, increases natives' support for redistribution by 0.4 to 1.5 percent through the promotion of pro-immigrant attitudes and stronger solidarity with fellow residents. These results are robust to IV estimation strategies, which control for reverse causality and the possibility of natives' selective out-migration. Public Attitudes Towards Immigration and Immigrants What People Think, Why, and how to Influence Them Does Information Change Attitudes Towards Immigrants? Representative Evidence from Survey Experiments We study whether providing information about immigrants affects people's attitude towards them. First, we use a large representative cross-country experiment to show that, when people are told the share of immigrants in their country, they become less likely to state that there are too many of them. Then, we conduct two online experiments in the U.S., where we provide half of the participants with five statistics about immigration, before evaluating their attitude towards immigrants with self-reported and behavioral measures. This more comprehensive intervention improves people's attitude towards existing immigrants, although it does not change people's policy preferences regarding immigration. Republicans become more willing to increase legal immigration after receiving the information treatment. Finally, we also measure the same self-reported policy preferences, attitudes, and beliefs in a four-week follow-up, and we show that the treatment effects persist. National Identity and Attitudes Towards Immigrants in the United States Public Discourse on Attitudes Towards Immigrants How Identities Shape Anti-immigrant Attitudes This study investigates the relationship between public discourse on immigrants and anti-immigrant attitudes. Previous studies have neglected to analyse how public discourse shaped by the media influences people's perception of different social groups. By means of the social identity theory as well as the framing approach, this study aims at explaining negative attitudes in a more holistic way, combining individual (national identity) and contextual factors (media output). I expect attitudes towards immigrants to be negative, if public discourse is shaped in a way that it favours the cultural differences between natives and immigrants. My hypothesis is examined with an ordinary least square methodological approach. I use individual survey data from the ESS round 7 in 2014, combined with national level data on public discourse from a content analysis of media output in seven European immigrant countries. The results indicate that public discourse framing immigrants as outgroups negatively correlates with anti-immigrant attitudes. Swedish attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policies Economic Policy 56 This book explores the causes of public opposition to immigration in three industrialized Western countries.

John Wiley & Sons  
Since its conception, the United States has been a refuge for migrants. People of innumerable backgrounds have left the homes they know behind to seek a better life with the "American Dream". Unfortunately, the American Dream is not always easily achievable for many migrants coming to America. Their path to the American Dream is often hindered by prejudice from people who feel negatively towards outsiders. This negative sentiment can potentially be harnessed by a political leader in favor of their own ideology. In the case of this study, that political leader was Donald Trump. During his candidacy, and throughout his tenure as president, Trump's nationalistic comments were marked with anti-immigrant rhetoric that seemed to be strongly supported by his followers. Though ridiculed by the media, and seemingly opposed by most world leaders, Trump assumed the Republican nomination and eventual presidency shortly after these comments were made. This study examines that negativity and attempts to measure the impact of Donald Trump's presidency on attitudes towards immigrants in the 2018 election year. Using GSS survey data from the years 2004-2018, this paper defines the overall trend of attitudes towards immigrants in America, before diving into the effect of the Trump presidency on those attitudes. In future research, comparing the new 2020 data with previous results will be imperative to understanding the impact that the remaining years of Trump's presidency had on attitudes towards immigrants.

**Does Information Change Attitudes Towards Immigrants? Representative Evidence from Survey Experiments** Springer  
This paper explores individual economic determinants of attitudes towards immigration in 15 European countries, using the 2014 round of the European Social Survey. Most literature tends to focus on economic data when analyzing attitudes towards immigration. While this can be useful, it

may miss the fact that individuals' attitudes are often shaped by their perceived, rather than actual, economic status. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining respondents' self-assessed comfort in their household incomes as a determinant of their attitudes towards immigration. My findings show that there is a statistically significant relationship between how comfortable a respondent is with his/her own household income and how he/she perceives immigrants. Additional robustness checks were conducted, in addition to an instrumental variable analysis, to strengthen the validity of these findings. Given the recent influx of immigration, the largest since World War II, European governments could benefit to better understand their citizens' attitudes towards immigration. It could be beneficial to develop more integrative policy that is inclusive of both the local citizens and immigrants.

#### Us Vs. Them

This book examines contemporary attitudes towards ethnic minorities in Germany. These minorities include some of immigrant origin, such as Italians, Turks, and asylum seekers, and the principal non-immigrant minority, Jews. While the findings demonstrate that intense prejudice against minorities is not widespread among Germans, many of whom in fact can be considered immigrant- and minority-friendly, a crystallization of attitudes is also evident: that is, attitudes towards immigrants are strongly correlated with anti-Semitism and with other worldview dimensions, such as positioning in the left-right political spectrum. In this sense, the fundamental question of whether immigrants and other minorities should be regarded as fellow citizens or ethnic outsiders remains relevant in the German context.

#### *What Shapes Attitudes Towards Immigrants?*

We combine community-level outcomes of 27 votes about immigration issues in Switzerland with census data to estimate the effect of immigration on natives' attitudes towards immigration. We apply an instrumental variable approach to take potentially endogenous locational choices into account, and we categorize immigrants into two groups according to the cultural values and beliefs of their source country to understand how the cultural distance between natives and immigrants affects this relationship. We find that the share of culturally different immigrants is a significant and sizable determinant of anti-immigration votes, while the presence of culturally similar immigrants does not affect natives' voting behavior at all in most specifications. The cultural distance between immigrant and native residents thus appears crucial in explaining the causal effect of immigration on natives' attitudes towards immigration, and we argue that the differential impact is mainly driven by natives' concerns about compositional amenities. We finally show that the elasticity of the share of right-wing votes in favor of the Swiss People's Party is much more elastic with respect to the share of culturally different immigrants than natives' attitudes themselves, suggesting that the party has disproportionately gained from changes in attitudes caused by immigrant inflows.

#### **From Political Attitudes Towards Immigrants to Migration Policies Outcomes**

We study whether providing information about immigrants affects people's attitude towards them. First, we use a large representative cross-country experiment to show that, when people are told the share of immigrants in their country, they become less likely to state that there are too many of them. Then, we conduct two online experiments in the U.S., where we provide half of the participants with five statistics about immigration, before evaluating their attitude towards immigrants with self-reported and behavioral measures. This more comprehensive intervention improves people's attitude towards existing immigrants, although it does not change people's policy preferences regarding immigration. Republicans become more willing to increase legal immigration after receiving the information treatment. Finally, we also measure the same self-reported policy preferences, attitudes, and beliefs in a four-week follow-up, and we show that the treatment effects persist.

#### **Results and Hostilities in Italy**

A steady increase of new immigrants to the United States has sparked a great debate on the financial impact the foreign born population has on public services. While the United States government has an extensive history on exclusions for potential public charges, the impact of negative attitudes towards immigrants has caused substantial changes in eligibility criteria for legal permanent residents and ultimately immigration policy at large. This report uses group threat theory, which predicts a punitive response from a dominant group when these individuals perceive a threat to their group interests to explain shifts in attitudes and corresponding changes in eligibility criteria for public benefit programs for immigrants. Additionally, this study examines how U.S. citizens' misinformed perceptions of immigrants' utilization of public programs may negatively influence public support for increased government spending on public health care programs. To quantify the implications of public attitudes, the study uses repeat cross-sectional data on attitudes towards immigration from the General Social Survey (GSS) from 1994 (N=578), prior to Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. The responses are compared to a similar survey conducted by GSS in 2004 (N=365) an era of steep economic growth and substantially higher health care costs.

#### *Immigration, Cultural Distance and Natives' Attitudes Towards Immigrants*

Top economists provide a concise and accessible evaluation of major developments in trade and trade policy. Economic Policy has earned a reputation around the world as the one publication that always identifies current and emerging policy topics early. Papers are specially commissioned from first-class economists and experts in the policy field. The editors are all based at top European economic institutions and each paper is discussed by a panel of distinguished economists. This unique approach guarantees incisive debate and alternative interpretations of the evidence.

#### A Chance for Change?

Attitudes Towards Immigrants and Immigration What Shapes Attitudes Towards Immigrants? Immigration Policy and Skill Specificity - a Multilevel Analysis

#### **Do Attitudes Towards Immigrants Matter?**

This study investigates the relationship between public discourse on immigrants and anti-immigrant attitudes. Previous studies have neglected to analyse how public discourse shaped by the media influences people's perception of different social groups. By means of the social identity theory as well as the framing approach, this study aims at explaining negative attitudes in a more holistic way, combining individual (national identity) and contextual factors (media output). I expect attitudes towards immigrants to be negative, if public discourse is shaped in a way that it favours the cultural differences between natives and immigrants. My hypothesis is examined with an ordinary least square methodological approach. I use

individual survey data from the ESS round 7 in 2014, combined with national level data on public discourse from a content analysis of media output in seven European immigrant countries. The results indicate that public discourse framing immigrants as outgroups negatively correlates with anti-immigrant attitudes.

*Economic Strain, Ethnic Concentration and Attitudes Towards Foreigners in the European Union*

Abstract: Migration is an ever-increasing phenomenon that is unfailingly the topic of public discourse. Recently, empirical interest has expanded to include the study of attitudes towards immigration. However, the focus usually lies on the opinion of natives, that is, persons without a migration background. This is unfortunate, because in many countries the proportion of people with a migration background is quite high, and many of them hold the citizenship of the receiving country. I expect individuals with a migration background to have more favourable attitudes towards immigration than the general population because they can identify more strongly with other immigrants due to their own migration history. Furthermore, I expect this difference to decrease with each subsequent migrant generation, with earlier generations holding more positive attitudes than later generations. For the analyses, I pooled data from the 2008-2016 rounds of the American General Social Survey. The subsample used i

*Redistribution Preferences, Attitudes Towards Immigrants, and Ethnic Diversity*

Ethnic diversity plays a crucial role in shaping national economic and social policy. A change in the ethnic composition of a country affects citizens' everyday life and social environment and may challenge present societal values, such as solidarity with and trust in fellowcitizens. Based on the European Social Survey, I showthat more contact with members of other ethnic groups in daily life is positively related to more open attitudes of natives towards immigrants. More interethnic contact of natives reduces their social distance to immigrants, their perception of immigrants as a threat to society, and their opposition to future immigration. In turn, an open-minded and tolerant attitude promotes mutual trust and solidarity within society. Since attachment to fellow residents and a feeling of fellowship are essential drivers for supporting governmental redistribution measures, I argue that there is no direct, but an indirect relationship between ethnic diversity and natives' support for redistribution, with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration acting as mediators. By applying bivariate recursive probit estimations, I can decompose the predictors' marginal effects on natives' support for redistribution into a direct effect and an indirect effect that works through natives' attitudes towards immigrants. A decompositionmethod that has so far been relatively unnoticed in the empirical literature. Our results reveal that perception of immigrants as a threat

to societal values or country's economy decrease natives' support for redistribution substantially by 15 to 22 percent. The same applies to natives who reject future inflows of immigrants. Natives' desire for social distance to immigrants in private and working life, however, does not affect their demand for redistribution. Thus, the diffuse fear of losing intangible goods triggered by immigration is substantial in the formation of natives' socio-political attitudes. Living in ethnically more diverse neighborhoods, though, increases natives' support for redistribution by 0.4 to 1.5 percent through the promotion of pro-immigrant attitudes and stronger solidarity with fellow residents. These results are robust to IV estimation strategies, which control for reverse causality and the possibility of natives' selective out-migration.

*The Case of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the United States*

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