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# Attitudes Towards Immigrants And The Integration Of

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Immigrants

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and  
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 We exploit the

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than what she would earn if she lived in a municipality where natives are more positive. If attitudes changed from the average level to the most positive level, her wage would increase by 12%. This would reduce the wage gap to well-educated immigrants from developed countries by 70%. We interpret this effect as evidence of labour market discrimination. The same reduction in

negative attitudes would increase the welfare of immigrants from Africa and Asia, through their wage and local amenities, by an equivalent to one third of their wage. The analogous amount for immigrants from South America and Eastern Europe is one fourth of their wage if they are well educated and one tenth otherwise.

### **Bitterness in Life and Attitudes Towards**

### **Immigration**

Cambridge University Press  
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. Media and Public Attitudes Toward Migration in Europe Public Attitudes Toward Immigration in the United States, France, and Germany This paper investigates the role played by immigrants and their children in shaping native attitudes toward

immigrants in the European Union. By exploiting the 2017 Special Eurobarometer on immigrant integration, we show that countries with a relatively high share of immigrants are more likely to believe that immigrants are a burden on the welfare system and worsen crime. In contrast, native opinions on the impact of immigration on culture and the labor market are unrelated to the presence

of immigrants. We also find that the effects of second-generation immigrants on pro-immigrant attitudes toward security and fiscal concerns are positive (as opposed to first-generation immigrants). Finally, we find no impact of the immigrant share on the attitudes of natives supporting far-left or left political parties, while it is the most negative among respondents

affiliated with far-right parties. *Two Europe(s)?* LAP Lambert Academic Publishing 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.

*National Identity and Attitudes Towards Immigrants in the United States* LFB Scholarly Publishing This comparative volume provides a comprehensive cross-national account of media coverage and public attitudes toward migration both within and into the European Union. Using empirical research from across Germany, Hungary, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, Media and Public Attitudes Toward Migration in Europe offers an in-depth exploration of one of the most prominent social and political topics of the decade in Europe. Drawing on a large scale, cross-national panel survey, experiments, and media content analysis of migration discourse in both traditional news media and social media, expert contributors from across the continent investigate topics such as the linguistic features of migration coverage, the public perception of migrants, and the effects of journalistic communication strategies. Other topics addressed include a discussion of news framing effects on migration coverage and politicians' postings on social media coverage about the issue. This is a



valuable resource for academics, students, and policymakers interested in media coverage of migration, news framing effects, and public attitudes to migration generally. .  
*The Impact of Natives' Attitudes Towards Immigrants on Their Integration in the Host Country*  
Springer  
This 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.

**Does the Internet Change Attitudes Towards Immigrants?**

Public Attitudes Toward Immigration in

the United States, France, and GermanyCambridge University Press

*Great Expectations*

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. *Attitudes*

*Towards Immigrants and Immigration* Americans are arguing fiercely over immigration. Does welcoming newcomers make us less or more safe? Does diversity dilute or enrich our culture? How do immigrants affect our economy? Is our moral obligation to take in refugees and asylum seekers, or to make sure that they don't make life harder for already-established

citizens in any way? What does it mean to be an American? This debate is as old as the United States. This country was settled by successive waves of immigrants. As each group established itself, it began to wonder about newcomers. This book is an introduction to the rich and tangled history of American immigrants and American responses to immigration.

Do Europeans' Perceived

Income Levels Affect Their Attitudes Towards Immigrants? A Regression Analysis of Individual Self-reported Comfort in Income Vis a Vis Attitudes Towards Immigration Using the European Social Survey

Can international tourist arrivals change residents' attitudes towards immigrants and immigration? We discuss possible underlying mechanisms and provide

the first evidence on this question using data from the European Social Survey (2002-2019; n=333,505). We find that, as tourist arrivals grow, residents become more positive towards immigration in Eastern Europe. In Western Europe, the relationship tends to turn from positive to negative at relatively high levels of tourism. The instrumental variable analysis suggests that

incoming tourism has a positive causal effect on attitudes towards immigration in both Western and Eastern Europe. Overall, our study reveals an overlooked dimension of the tourism-migration nexus and highlights the role that international tourism may play in shaping attitudes towards immigration and, through these attitudes, immigration policy and flows,

immigrant integration and more open and inclusive societies in tourism-receiving countries. Second-generation Immigrants and Native Attitudes Toward Immigrants in Europe 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. *Attitudes Towards Immigrants* 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.

**Does the Welfare State Affect Individual Attitudes Towards Immigrants?**

Why is there so much variation in

attitudes toward immigrants? Research consistently shows that people with lower socioeconomic status and education levels display more negative attitudes toward immigrants and that there is significant variation in public opinion between countries and over time. While common explanations such as contact theory and ethnic competition theory account for

some of this variation, many questions remain unanswered. The present dissertation takes a "sociocognitive approach", focusing on two fundamental human needs: the need to belong and the need to understand. I argue that this approach adds to existing accounts by providing an explanation for attitude change as well as helping us to explain a set of unanswered puzzles

regarding variation in anti-immigrant sentiment. I argue that normative influence processes, framing, and uncertainty are key to understanding attitudes toward immigrants, and I present a series of semi-independent empirical studies using a variety of methodological approaches to tease out these mechanisms. First, a series of natural experiments reveals that

there is no straightforward relationship between uncertainty and attitudes toward immigrants. Most notably, I find that public attitudes toward immigrants in the Netherlands were not affected by the 2004 murder of Theo van Gogh. Second, I propose that this may be due to the way in which the murder was interpreted in the media - an explanation that is in line

with the framing hypothesis. Third, using support for an anti-immigration party as a proxy for attitudes toward immigrants I show how social identity - and normative influence processes can provide a plausible explanation for extreme levels of populist radical right support. Fourth, I present a survey experiment which reveals that there is



no strong relationship between attitudes toward immigrants and support for redistribution in the UK. This finding goes against interest-based explanations of attitudes toward immigrants, thereby paving the way for a sociocognitive approach.

**Germans or Foreigners? Attitudes Toward Ethnic Minorities in Post-Reunification Germany**

"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

<p>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"-</p>	<p>- Forschungsins titut zur Zukunft der Arbeit web site. <u>Immigration,</u> <u>Cultural</u> <u>Distance and</u> <u>Natives'</u> <u>Attitudes</u> <u>Towards</u> <u>Immigrants</u> 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</p>	<p>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</p>
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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 disproportiona

lly gained from changes in attitudes caused by immigrant inflows. *Do Attitudes Towards Immigrants Matter?* This book explores the causes of public opposition to immigration in three industrialized Western countries. Attitudes Towards Immigrants in Australia Sobczak examines the impact of local structural conditions on Americans' attitudes toward

immigrants and immigration policy. Results indicate social structure strongly predicts views of immigration policy, while shaping views of immigrants indirectly. Contrary to expectations, more favorable views of immigrants and immigration are elicited by residents of locales where structural conditions foster increased levels of intergroup association. Yet, the

liberalizing effects of heterogeneous social structures do not extend to locales with precarious economic conditions or heightened levels of intergroup occupational competition. Instead such structural circumstances prompt negative reactions toward immigrants and immigration." *Does the Use of Media Influence Citizens' Attitudes Towards Immigrants in*

*Their Country?* In this paper, we empirically evaluate the effect of exposure to broadband Internet on attitudes towards immigrants. We combine innovative survey data from Spain with information on the characteristics of the Spanish telephony infrastructure. To address the endogeneity of Internet availability, we exploit the fact that high-speed Internet in its early phases was

supplied through the existing fixed telephone lines. We use landlines penetration as an instrument for broadband diffusion at the municipality level, and use data from both the pre- and post-Internet period to estimate a difference-in-difference instrumental variable model. We document a positive effect of broadband Internet penetration on attitudes towards immigrants at

the municipality level. This result is particularly strong among young and urban individuals. Looking at mechanisms, we find that broadband Internet is associated with a better knowledge of (national) immigration dynamics and smaller concerns about the effects of migration on the labor market. Finally, using a combination of survey and electoral data, we find that

broadband Internet penetration reduces political support for the Partido Popular, Spain's traditional right-wing party. Europeans' Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Do Good Practices of Integration Matter? Quantitative Research on the Effect that Good Practices of Integration Have on Public Opinions Towards Immigrants Exploiting the random

allocation of asylum seekers to different locations in Germany, we study the impact of right-wing voting on refugees' integration. We find that in municipalities with more voting for the right-wing AfD, refugees have worse economic and social integration. These impacts are largest for groups targeted by AfD campaigns and refugees are also more likely to suffer from

harassment and right-wing attacks in areas with greater AfD support. Positive interactions with locals are also less likely and negative opinions about immigration spillover to supporters of other parties in these areas. On the other hand, stronger support for pro-immigrant parties enhances social integration. *Public Discourse on Attitudes Towards Immigrants* This study is designed to

test whether or not animosity towards immigrants affects consumer animosity for an immigrant population's country of ethnic origin. And if so, how does this relationship affect purchase intentions? The authors of this study develop a conceptual model of the marketing-sociology interface and discuss its implications for the theory and practice of marketing. The

framework proposes animosity towards immigrants as an additional source for consumer animosity, as a supplement to the other previously discovered sources. We test and discuss the affect that animosity towards immigrants has on Norwegian purchase intentions towards Pakistani products. As an additive to the current research on consumer behaviour, the analysis here outlines animosity towards immigrants as an additional source of consumer animosity, an animosity that directly affects purchase intentions. Norwegian attitudes towards immigrants are partly influenced by fluctuations in the economy, along with the values and levels of integration among the immigrant community.

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