



## The European Social Survey

### Round 12 Question Module Design Teams (QDT)

#### Stage 2 Application

Applications **MUST** be submitted by 17:00 (UK time) on Friday 14<sup>th</sup> October 2022

Applications should be emailed to [ess@city.ac.uk](mailto:ess@city.ac.uk)

Is this application for a new or a repeat module	
New module	<b>Repeat module</b> This application is for a repeat of the rounds 1 and 7 modules on attitudes to immigration

#### Proposed title for the Module

Attitudes to immigrants and refugees

#### Abstract

This application is for a repeat of the very successful modules on 'attitudes to immigration' fielded in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> rounds of the ESS. This module has been widely used by academics and policy-makers. The topic remains highly important in substantive terms, and indeed has gained added salience from the refugee crises of the last decade and the rise in many European countries of radical populist parties that have adopted anti-immigrant policies. Given the continuing salience of refugees since the 2015/16 Syrian crisis, the major new focus of the proposed module will be on attitudes towards refugees, how they differ from attitudes towards other migrants, and why.

The key questions from the previous modules that have been the most widely used would be retained, and would provide a powerful resource for understanding the dynamics of attitude change across two decades. New questions would be developed in order to measure attitudes towards refugees in a comparable manner to the existing questions on attitudes towards migrants more generally. New concepts such as humanitarianism would be added to our previous theoretical model, and appropriate indicators developed, in order to reach a fuller understanding of attitudes towards refugees.

The QDT team consists of Tymofii Brik (Ukraine), Anthony Heath (UK), Alice Ramos (Portugal), Justyna Salamońska (Poland) and Bori Simonovits (Hungary). The team has a combination of substantive knowledge, experience of collecting and analysing ESS data, methodological expertise from different disciplines, and country-specific knowledge and understanding from a wide range of European countries.

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## **Main document**

This application is for a repeat and extension of the modules on ‘attitudes to immigration’ previously fielded in the 1<sup>st</sup> round of the ESS in 2002/3 and again in the 7<sup>th</sup> round (2014/15). The topic remains highly important in substantive terms, with continuing major developments across Europe. There continue to be large free movement flows within the EU for work and study, growing demand for migrant labour due to ageing and population decline in wealthier European societies, rising demographic pressures in the Middle East and Africa which border Europe, and growing forced migration from climate change. Growing public concern and polarisation around immigration and asylum have been central to the rise of the populist radical right parties across Europe in the ten years since the previous module was fielded, with major political repercussions. In addition, several major developments such as the Syrian refugee crisis of 2015/6, the ongoing attempts by people from Africa to cross the Mediterranean and seek asylum in Europe, and the current Ukrainian crisis have led to large flows of refugees into and across Europe. The major new focus of the proposed module will therefore be on refugees.

### **1. Rationale**

Immigration has remained a major focus of European academic research and public policy over the years since the previous modules were fielded, and indeed has increased in political salience since the second immigration module ran in ESS round 7. Given the continued high political salience of immigration, and the emergence of refugee and asylum policy as a critical issue in national and cross-European politics following two major international refugee crises in the last seven years, we believe that a repeat immigration module with a particular focus on refugees will be of great value to both academic and policy communities and to the wider public. A new repeat module in 2025 can be expected to have at least as large an impact as the preceding two modules have had.

The success of the modules on attitudes to immigration in rounds 1 and 7, as well as the use that has been made of the migration questions included in the ‘core’, demonstrate the suitability of the topic for inclusion in the ESS once again. Indeed, since wave 7 the topic of immigration has increased its resonance right across Europe. Data from the previous immigration modules have been widely reported by international research and bodies such as the OECD (2019). Our round 7 innovations on topics such as biological and cultural racism, social contact with minorities, and attitudes towards Muslim immigrants have also been widely used to advance academic research on immigration, integration and attitudes towards minorities in diverse societies (as shown by the high usage of these items in ESS statistics).

Whereas the original focus in round 1, and a continued major focus in round 7, was on public attitudes towards migrants moving for work, repeated refugee crises in the past decade have increased the salience and importance of asylum migration. This holds true both in the Western countries that have traditionally provided the main destination for labour migrants, and in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe which are experiencing mass refugee influxes for the first time in many decades (Abdelaaty and Steele 2022, Gorodzeisky 2022, Goubin and Ruelens 2022). Accommodating and integrating mass flows of refugees is now one of the most important issues in European public policy, at both the national and the EU level, and there is therefore a pressing

need for rigorous comparative data examining public views of refugee migrants and how they should be supported. Moreover, previous research using ESS data has suggested that public attitudes toward immigrants and refugees are different and have different drivers: “Far from refugees simply being considered a subset of immigrants, individual attitudes toward each group show distinct patterns of temporal and cross-country variation” (Abdelaaty and Steele 2022). It is highly relevant, therefore, to understand the sources of these distinct patterns of public response.

The value of the previous immigration modules to the academic community has been very clear. According to bibliometric analysis of academic publications using the ESS (Malnar, 2020), they have been the most-used rotating modules over both the long run and the most recently measured year (2019). The diversity of items and methodological innovations of the round 7 immigration module have been valuable for a wide range of researchers, and the previous modules continue to be actively used in ongoing work at present. Research using the ESS has ranged widely looking at issues such as public opposition to migrants from different race/ethnic groups (Davidov et al. 2015, Hatton 2016, Nagayoshi & Hjerm 2015), opposition to people from poorer countries outside Europe (Blinder & Markaki 2018, Davidov et al. 2015, Hansen & Legge 2017), symbolic threats as a driver of opposition to immigration (McGinnity & Kingston 2017, Panno 2018, Ruist 2016), biological and cultural racism as predictors of attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policies (Ramos et al 2020, Bratt 2022), and the economic impact of immigration (Kaihoavaara & Jie Im 2020, Liem, Perin & Wood 2020).

We propose to build on and extend the evidence provided by the previous modules and make a further contribution to theoretical and empirical understanding of key issues in four ways. First, timely, rigorous and wide ranging data on immigration attitudes has an essential role to play in giving voice to the ‘silent majority’, providing a corrective to vocal populist anti-immigration media and politicians who claim to speak for ‘the people’ on this issue. We need to understand the complex and nuanced attitudes held by different sections of European society affected in different ways and to different extents by immigration, how these attitudes change over time and how they respond to shifts in the political and social context (Banai et al 2022, OECD 2019). Repeat questions from the two previous modules will be crucial for understanding long-run changes in sentiments over the last two decades, the different trajectories of change that they have followed in different European countries, and the extent and evolution of division between different segments of the public within each country.

In addition, we need to develop our understanding of the causes and consequences of two important trends that our previous analysis of ESS data uncovered: a widely observed positive shift in attitudes to immigration (Messing and Sagvari, 2019), and growing polarisation both within and between European countries (Heath and Richards 2020). The disruptive political and policy consequences of these divergent trends have been evident in the 2015/16 refugee crisis, with EU countries disagreeing about the number of refugees that they should take, disagreement which proved too deep to bridge, meaning attempts to agree a common EU formula for the admission and support of refugees failed.

Second, a new module on immigration will provide the first opportunity to assess systematically public responses to the two refugee crises of the past decade. Shortly after round 7 was fielded came the crisis of 2015/6, driven by large flows of refugees

fleeing conflict in Syria and elsewhere. This was followed by controversial government clampdowns on refugees by right-wing nationalist governments, for example in Hungary and the UK. Radical right anti-immigration parties have strengthened their political position in a range of European countries over the past decade and broken through in countries such as Spain, Portugal, Germany and Sweden where they had previously been marginal. In almost all European electoral systems political parties came to define policies on this immigration dimension and to address these issues (Dennison and Geddes 2019).

In 2022, all of Europe has experienced a second refugee crisis, following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which has triggered mass refugee flows, including to countries such as Poland, Hungary and Slovakia that had previously not experienced large-scale refugee migration. The issues of migration in general and refugees in particular thus became an increasingly salient dimension of political competition. This major change in the pattern of migration across different European countries is itself an important development that warrants close study. While it is to be hoped that the current Ukrainian crisis may be resolved by the time that ESS12 is fielded, future refugee crises can be anticipated as a result of continuing conflicts in countries neighbouring Europe. Moreover, the large number of displaced persons resulting from the Ukrainian refugee crisis, many of whom are likely to remain in their new countries for the medium to long term, will keep the issue at the forefront of public concern.

Third, a new module will enable us to examine systematically in what respects attitudes towards refugees differ from those towards labour migrants and why. There are a number of weaknesses of the existing question(s) – as Abdelaaty and Steele (2022) have pointed out, the format of the main ESS question on refugees does not permit systematic comparison of attitudes towards other classes of migrant. We do not currently know, for example, whether the primary criteria for accepting labour migrants (such as their skills and qualifications) apply to refugees or whether humanitarian concerns ‘trump’ skill criteria. The major new explanatory focus of the module will therefore be on understanding how and why willingness to accept migrants differs between labour migrants and refugees.

Fourth, a new module will provide an important resource for understanding likely public, political and social responses to further refugee crises. The regions around Europe’s borders remain unstable due to conflict, climate change, and demographic pressures. European academics and policymakers must grapple with the potential risk of further large population movements in response to environmental disaster or war in the near future. A new immigration module on the ESS will provide a vital tool for policy makers looking forward, helping them both to understand the present structure of public opinion towards immigrants and refugees and to plan effective policies to address future population flows and popular reactions to these.

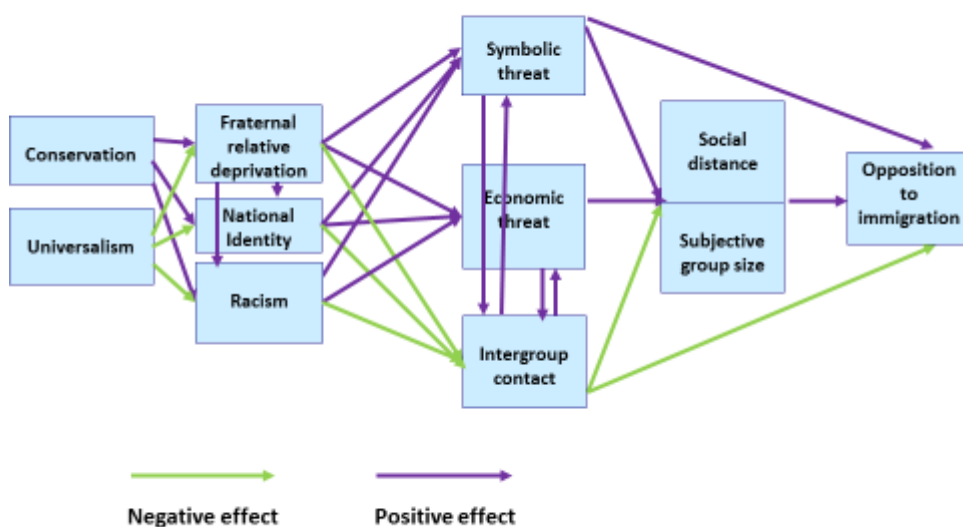
Finally, three rounds of repeat questions, with intervals of around a decade between each round, provide unprecedented opportunities for dynamic modelling of long-term attitude change within nations and cross-nationally. Three waves of detailed attitudinal data would open up a wide range of possibilities for examining long-term change in attitudes within and between nations, and for linking this to the social and political developments that had occurred between rounds. Topics covered in all three rounds will include willingness to allow different types of immigrants into the country, preferred

criteria for accepting migrants, and the degree of symbolic and realistic threat posed by immigrants. This design brings very important methodological and substantive advantages. Three waves of data on the same measures separated over long periods of time open up new possibilities for exploring causal linkages. While the ESS does not of course provide data on the same individuals over time, synthetic groups can be used as the basis of convincing panel designs and causal techniques of analysis (Deaton 1985, Bell et al 2021). This kind of innovation can greatly enhance the methodological potential of the ESS, but requires at least three rounds of data to implement fruitfully. The ESS would become a vital resource for understanding long-term changes in public opinion on this salient and polarising issue.

## 2. Theoretical and conceptual approach

Turning to the theoretical side, we will build on and extend the theoretical model we developed for round 7 of the ESS, which is displayed in Figure 1 below. The model begins on the left-hand side with basic values (enduring and trans-situational personal orientations) and then moves on to racism, national identity, and fraternal relative deprivation as deep and relatively stable aspects of personal identity at stage 2; in stage 3 the model moves to more proximate, situational and time-varying phenomena such as feelings of economic and symbolic threat and social contact; proceeding in stage four to social distance and perceived group size. This elaborated model covers both a range of proximate, situational causes and deep-rooted drivers of attitudes, drawing upon major theoretical traditions in the social-psychological, sociological and political science literatures about the values, perceptions and behaviours of individuals that are most likely to shape and influence their general willingness to accept migrants.

**Figure 1 The round 7 path model of attitudes towards immigration**



Note: For simplicity some of the direct effects were left out.

Source: Heath et al. (2020), p.478 and the round 7 proposal.

As with the great majority of previous research on attitudes to immigration, and in line with the ESS question wordings for our main outcome variables, this basic model was initially designed to explain general willingness to accept migrants. (The introduction to the key ESS questions on willingness to accept migrants runs: 'People come to live in [country] from other countries for different reasons. Some have ancestral ties. Others come to work here, or to join their families. Others come because they're under threat. Here are some questions about this issue.'). We suggest that, with some revisions, this will still be an appropriate model for understanding attitudes towards voluntary migrants such as labour migrants. Certainly, this basic model performed well in our empirical analyses of general willingness to accept migrants (for example, Davidov et al., 2020; Ramos et al., 2020). Many of the proposed repeat items in the module therefore provide indicators that implement the concepts included in this model.

Our analyses of the round 7 data have extended the initial model in three main ways, all of which we would wish to adopt in our approach to round 12. First, we differentiated opposition towards different types of migrant, such as high-skilled and low-skilled, and included measures of attitudes towards Muslims, Jewish or Roma people in addition to the general measures of opposition to immigration. Differentiated measures have proved popular with the research community, and analysis of these measures suggests that distinctive factors are involved in shaping attitudes towards different types of migrant (see for example Schleuter et al, 2020; Ford and Mellon, 2020; Gorodzeisky and Semyonov, 2020).

Second, we introduced ethnic and civic selection criteria as a key concept (Ramos et al., 2020). We found that measures of biological racism and symbolic threat were much more strongly linked to preferences for ethnic entry criteria than to other forms of selection criterion, and we suggest that these criteria should be added to the model as a distinct proximate cause of opposition to immigration, capturing a pattern of ethnically-selective opposition to migrants from outside Europe (ie at stage 4 of the model).

Third, we added to the basic model a number of contextual (ie country-level) concepts and measures (see for example Meuleman et al 2020, Green et al 2020). Theory suggests that, in addition to the characteristics of the individual citizens, characteristics of the country such as the state of its economy or polity may also influence how willing citizens are to accept migrants. These national (or subnational) concepts and measures will often parallel those included in the basic, individual-level model shown above. For example, the individual-level model postulates that vulnerable individuals within a country will be affected by the competition that they personally experience or anticipate from new migrants (economic threat). But at the same time citizens of a country that is economically vulnerable or disrupted (for example as a result of recession) may feel more opposed to labour migration whether or not they themselves are personally vulnerable. Moreover, such contextual factors can have both direct effects on attitudes and also moderating effects, for example by impacting on the strength of the relationships between a given predictor such as feelings of economic threat and outcomes such as opposition to low skilled migrants.

A number of important contextual effects have been suggested in the literature. These include the economic situation of the country such as the unemployment rate, which

could be expected to heighten fears of economic threat (Meuleman et al 2020), and the size of the immigrant flows, which could be expected to heighten fears of symbolic threat in the case of migrant flows from culturally dissimilar origins (Gorodzeisky 2022). Other important contextual effects that have been suggested include the political climate, for example the strength of populist radical right political parties (which may play a similar role with respect to symbolic threat as the economic situation plays with respect to economic threat) and the political mobilisation of latent sentiments about migration through campaigns which link immigration to diverse negative or positive social outcomes (Ivarsflaten, 2005; Harteveldt et al, 2017). Working in the opposite direction to right-wing populism, research suggests that the migrant integration policies of a country may have positive moderating effects on willingness to accept migrants (Green et al 2020).

Several recent studies (eg Statham and Tumber 2013, Theorin 2022) have suggested that news stories in the media may also play an important contextual role both in providing information (or misinformation) about migrants, their numbers, their willingness to integrate or not as well as heightening anxiety about immigration (Bleich et al, 2015; Eberl et al, 2018). Theoretically, we might expect the media to be particularly influential in affecting respondents' perceptions of group size, one of the most powerful predictors of opposition to migrants. Negative media coverage may also be important in mobilising latent sources of hostility by framing migration as a driver of negative social outcomes.

It will be of great interest to see whether these individual-level and contextual processes operate similarly in the case of refugees as they do with labour migrants. While there will be some similarities, we expect that the relative weight of predictors will be different for involuntary migrants such as refugees than it is for voluntary migrants such as labour migrants. One major strand of thinking about labour migrants has focussed on the economic threats that they may pose for citizens of the destination country in terms of competition for jobs and scarce resources such as housing. Such feelings of threat appear to lead to a preference for high-skilled labour migrants who will generate less economic costs while also generating clearer economic benefits. Our theoretical expectation, however, is that economic threat will be less important when citizens consider the entry of involuntary migrants who have been forced to leave their origins because of fears of violence or persecution, given the widespread institutional acceptance of the rights of refugees.

At the same time, other potential sources of opposition to migrants, such as racism, chauvinism, or feelings of cultural threat, may come into play in relation to refugees in the same way that they do for labour migrants. Conceptually we can think of these factors as raising symbolic boundaries against members of out-groups (Bail 2008, Heath and Richards 2020). These forms of opposition may be more important predictors of attitudes to refugees, as the negative effects of outgroup hostility are not offset to the same extent by the anticipation of positive economic contributions, as is often the case with labour migration. Feelings of solidarity and compassion for refugees may therefore be a central driver of citizens' views, and such feelings may be bounded by group membership, with more solidarity and compassion expressed towards refugees coming from countries perceived to share the culture of the destination society, who will therefore be more likely to be counted as 'us' rather than 'them'.



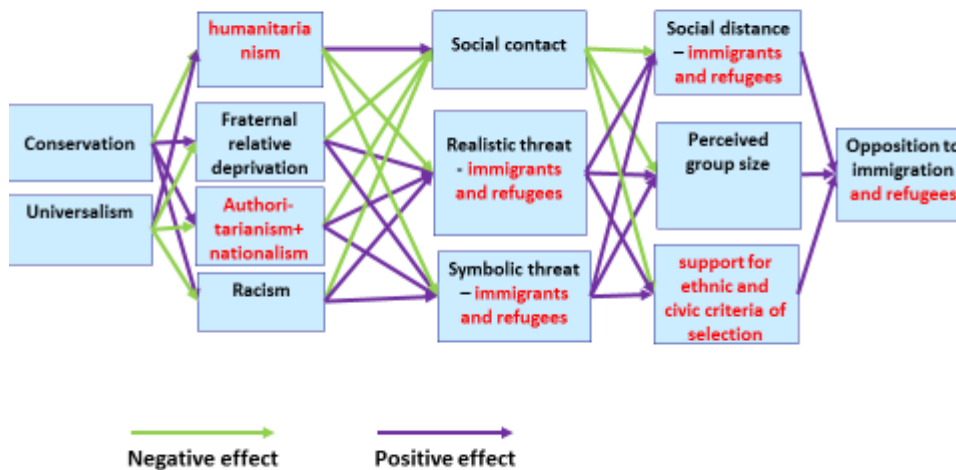
In a similar vein, authoritarian people tend to devalue people thought not to belong to the in-group, and to more readily perceive and negatively respond to threats to the community, mobilising against outsiders. Refugees may be considered outsiders to a greater extent than voluntary immigrants, especially if coming from cultures that are different from that of the destination country. We expect both factors to influence more specific and proximate determinants of attitudes toward refugees such as symbolic threat.

While we expect that most elements of the basic model will still apply to refugees, albeit in differing ways, we also propose supplements to this model, introducing new concepts that we believe are essential to better understand attitudes towards refugees. In particular, at the individual level (and complementing universalism, a value strongly associated with openness to immigration (Beierlein et al 2016), humanitarian and cosmopolitan orientations should be included alongside, but in distinction from, nationalistic and racist orientations. Humanitarianism has been defined as the “belief that people have responsibilities towards their fellow human beings and should come to the assistance of others in need” (Feldman & Steenbergen, 2001, p. 659). Humanitarians are likely to support refugee admission because they feel sympathetic toward others’ suffering from dangerous situations and as a result feel compelled to extend aid or support (Fraser and Murakami 2022). We expect that these feelings will also be more widespread among people who have a more inclusive view of the symbolic community to which they belong (ie those with more cosmopolitan and universalistic conceptions of one’s obligations). In a nutshell, economic attitudes and perceptions of costs and benefits might play a smaller role in explaining views of refugees, while personal values, feelings of moral obligation and solidarity might play a larger role.

As with economic and symbolic threat, we can also expect there to be contextual parallels to individual feelings of humanitarianism. National policies and histories of accepting migrants, and their policies regarding refugees’ access to the labour market, may well have both direct and moderating effects on their citizens’ willingness to accept refugees.

We therefore suggest the following modified model in order to include these additional concepts.

**Figure 2 The revised path model of attitudes towards immigration for round 12**



Note: For simplicity some of the direct effects were left out.

In this path model, we have highlighted the new or revised concepts in red. As can be seen, the key additions are the concept of humanitarianism, the revision of the previous concept of national identity to focus on authoritarianism and nationalism, and the introduction of the concept of ethnic versus civic selection criteria (reflecting items that were in fact included in both previous modules). The new model also brings into focus views about refugees. We do this systematically, not only with respect to the dependent variable but also with respect to the explanatory concepts of symbolic threat, economic threat and social distance. In principle it would have been desirable to extend this to the concepts of social contact and perceived group size as well. However, in addition to concerns about the number of new items that would be required, we think that respondents might have (in most countries) limited experience or information on which to base their responses.

### 3. Implementation

#### (a) *The repeat items*

Since our extended theoretical model builds directly on the model used in the round 7 module, we propose to repeat all the relevant items from that round, subject to their measurement quality. The great majority of the round 7 items worked very well, so retaining two thirds of them will not be a problem. In fact, the greater challenge is to find ten items to cut in order to make way for the new items needed to operationalize the proposed new concepts on refugees. We are, however, fortunate that a number of key items, such as those on basic values, are already included in the core. Table 1 summarises the items that we provisionally propose to repeat and shows their relationship to our theoretical model.

**Table 1 Potential repeat items**

Concept	Item	Wording
Fraternal Relative Deprivation	D17b	Compared to people like yourself who were born in [country], how do you think the government treats those who have recently come to live here from other countries?
Nationalism	Core	How emotionally attached do you feel to [country]?
Biological Racism	D23	Do you think some races or ethnic groups are born less intelligent than others?
	D24	Do you think some races or ethnic groups are born harder working than others?
Symbolic threat	D18	[Are] religious beliefs and practices in [country] ... generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?
	Core	[Is] cultural life ... generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries
Economic threat	D7	[people who come to live here] generally take jobs away from workers in [country], or generally help to create new jobs?
	D8	[ people who come to live here] take out more than they put in or put in more than they take out?
	D9	...crime problems made worse or better [by people who come to live here]?
Intergroup contact	D19	Do you have any close friends who are of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people? IF YES, is that several or a few?
	D20	How often do you have any contact with people who are of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people when you are out and about? This could be on public transport, in the street, in shops or in the neighbourhood.
	D21	Thinking about this contact, in general how bad or good is it?
Social distance	D10, D11	How much would you mind or not mind if someone like this [coming from different race or ethnic group]... ... was appointed as your boss? ...married a close relative of yours
Subjective group size	D16	Out of every 100 people living in [country], how many do you think were born outside [country]?
Ethnic and civic criteria for acceptance	D1	...have good educational qualifications?
	D2	... be able to speak [country]'s official language(s)
	D3	...come from a Christian background?
	D4	... be white?

(4 items only to be included)	D5	...have work skills that [country] needs?
	D6	... be committed to the way of life in [country]?
Attitudes to immigration	Core	allow people of the same race or ethnic group?
	Core	allow people of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people
	B30a	allow people from the poorer countries in Europe
	Core	allow people from the poorer countries outside Europe
	D26	Allow Jewish people from other countries to come ... ?
	D27	Allow Muslims from other countries to come ... ?
	D28	Allow Gypsies from other countries to come ... ?
D15	the government should be generous in judging people's applications for refugee status	

Broadly speaking, then, we propose to replicate the round 7 operationalization of the concepts of fraternal relative deprivation, biological racism, symbolic threat, economic threat, social contact, social distance, and perceived group size. The additional concept of ethnic and civic criteria should also be operationalised using items from round 7.

Our research, and that of many others, has brought out the value of these concepts. Thus the round 7 item on fraternal relative deprivation has worked well in our analyses (Meuleman et al, 2020). The core item can be used for national attachment in place of the round 7 item, as the two versions yield very similar results. Given the great public interest in the results, the two items on biological racism should certainly be repeated (NatCen/Runnymede 2017), although the item on cultural racism needs to be revised (see further below). The item on symbolic threat (along with the two core questions) and the three on realistic threat were included in round 1 as well as round 7, and have been widely used (for example Davidov et al. 2020); they will be essential for over time analysis. The round 7 items that we introduced on contact have been a success too (Green et al 2020); the two items on social distance were also included in both rounds 1 and 7 and will be needed for over-time analysis. The item on perceived group size was also asked in both rounds 1 and 7 and has proved to be a powerful predictor of attitudes towards migrants (Gorodzeisky and Semyonov 2020). We should also note that the new concepts of ethnic and civic criteria for acceptance can be operationalized using items that were included in both rounds 1 and 7 (Ramos et al, 2020). We would propose to retain four of these items, two for each dimension.

Turning to the dependent variable of attitudes towards immigration, core items plus a repeat item in both rounds 1 and 7 differentiate between different types of migrant in terms of their geographical origin - for example migrants from poorer countries in Europe and migrants from poorer countries outside Europe. Both rounds also included a single item on refugees which needs to be repeated given its intrinsic importance and the need for tracking change over time (Abdelaaty and Steele 2020). We propose to retain all of these, together with some further items on attitudes to migrants who were Jewish,

Muslim or Roma, which were added in round 7. Excluding those items which are included in the core, this gives 21 repeat items in total, of which 12 were also asked in round 1. In addition, we will consider reintroducing a small number of items from round 1 on policy responses towards refugees.

All the items which we propose to repeat from round 7 have been widely used by the broader academic community (for example Gorodzeisky and Semyonov 2020, Goubin and Ruelens 2022, Abdelaaty and Steele 2022). These, along with the core questions on attitudes towards migration, represent the most widely-used items from the previous modules.

Our methodological work has investigated in depth the important issue of ‘equivalence of meaning’ of the items in different national contexts, and has demonstrated that all the items which we propose to repeat have performed well and can be regarded as high quality (Davidov et al 2018). The main item which our research found to be problematic was that on cultural racism (D25) where it seems that meanings may differ in a few Nordic countries. Despite the controversy around the concept of cultural racism, independent new research shows that our item on cultural racism is indeed measuring racism (Bratt 2022). Given the theoretical and substantive importance of the concept, and its close relationship with other elements of our model such as symbolic threat and ethnic/civic criteria for accepting migrants, we think that a revised version of the item should be included in round 12.

Experience suggests that standard ESS format items can be fielded successfully in online and self-completion modes. Many similar items have been successfully fielded both in online surveys and in mailback surveys such as the mailback International Social Survey Programme module on national identity (which has included similar questions on attitudes to immigration).

Given the need for comparability over time, our new items would follow the formats that have been used successfully in previous rounds of the ESS. We do not propose any innovations in the format of questions, nor any online experiments. We would of course follow the core scientific team in any recommendations that they have for adapting standard ESS formats for mixed mode implementation.

*(b) How we propose to operationalize new concepts*

The first set of new questions will refer to attitudes towards refugees. So far ESS has included only a general question on attitudes towards refugees (‘Government should be generous judging applications for refugee status’ in rounds 1 and 7). While this question has been used for comparing attitudes towards refugees with those towards migrants generally, its format is very different from that of other migration items. In particular, the core items on general attitudes differentiate migrants according to their race and ethnicity and the types of country that they come from, whilst the refugee item makes no comparable distinctions. These substantial differences in wording and focus prevent proper comparison of attitudes towards refugees and towards migrants. For example, in their comparison of attitudes towards refugees and migrants more generally, Abdelaaty and Steele (2022) were forced to compare attitudes towards refugees with those towards immigrants coming from poorer non-European countries (which they considered to be likely the most comparable group to refugees). The authors strongly urged future researchers to increase the comparability of the items in order to achieve more secure conclusions. We aim to achieve this with our proposals.

We propose to keep the existing item on refugees to enable tracking of long term trends, and to supplement it with new items designed to make them more comparable with the repeated questions on general attitudes towards migrants. Here it will be crucial to compare attitudes towards refugees from European and from non-European countries, parallel to the existing questions on general attitudes towards migrants. These new items will be developed with the Core Scientific Team.

We also need to recognise the different dimensions of attitudes towards refugees. The literature has typically defined attitudes as evaluations of a target or a stimulus. The most prominent attitudinal conceptualizations postulate three important attitudinal dimensions: cognitive, affective and behavioural/intentional (Ajzen 2001). This differentiation has proven itself useful, as each attitudinal dimension can have different causes and consequences. For example, education may have a stronger effect on the cognitive than on the affective dimension, and the behavioural dimension may be more consequential in terms of transferring attitudes into actual behaviour.

The previous literature has proposed various measures of attitudes toward refugees. However, to the best of our knowledge, none of them included a systematic evaluation of the three attitudinal dimensions. Bogardus (1947) proposed to measure attitudes toward refugees by asking respondents whether they would be willing to permit refugees to live in their country, community, next door, or to marry their child. This question tapped into the behavioural dimension. Nelson (2008) proposed measures examining whether respondents had very cold or unfavourable vs. very warm and favourable feelings toward refugees. This measure captures the affective dimension. In the case of the existing question examining whether the government should be generous in judging people's applications for refugee status, it remains unclear which attitudinal dimension is tapped into. Moreover, since all of these measures included only a single question, they did not allow one to examine systematically their reliability and validity.

Recently, Kotzur et al. (2022) has developed a new scale based on the three-component structure of attitudes towards refugees. The authors proposed a short scale to measure each of the three dimensions with two items, thus rendering the assessment of measurement reliability and validity of each dimension possible. The cognitive dimension is measured by questions tapping into symbolic (e.g. values in the country) and realistic (e.g., prosperity of the country) threat due to refugees. The affective dimension is measured by tapping into feelings of sympathy toward and likeability of refugees. The behavioural dimension is examined by approach vs. avoidance measures, for example, the willingness of respondents to collaborate with refugees in professional or voluntary settings, or accepting refugees in their neighbourhood. Because of constraints on space and the need to have comparability with general attitudes towards migrants, we cannot simply add the six items used by Kotzur and colleagues to the module. Instead, we propose to develop a small number of new items on refugees that parallel, for example, existing items on threat while also covering the three dimensions.

We will also need to develop new items to tap the important new concept of humanitarianism. Here we can draw on the work of Fraser and Murakami (2022), who used the Katz and Hass Humanitarian-Egalitarianism scale (Katz and Hass 1988), and of Bansak et al. (2016), who used a multi-construct measure of empathy based on the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis 1983). Our aim would be to develop a new two or

three item measure. This might need more extensive development work than the items mentioned above, where we will in essence be developing variants of existing questions.

Another important set of factors that may influence public opinion relate to the reasons for the refugee flow such as war and invasion, civil violence and conflict, persecution, famine or natural disasters (Simonovits 2020). However, it may be possible to investigate this using contextual measures rather than adding to the number of items competing for space. For example, data on the countries of origin of the refugees to a given ESS country may permit suitable contextual data to be constructed.

We will also consider items (such as those asked in round 1) on major policy issues such as: What kinds of facilities and resources (such as access to work or welfare) should be made available to refugees? Who should be responsible for providing the services - international organisations such as UNHCR, national or local government, churches and humanitarian organisations, the voluntary sector, or the ethnic community? Should pathways be developed for long-term residence or for short-term stays and return? The public's views on these issues have important policy implications for European governments and for the EU.

Table 2 summarises the new items to be developed. We appreciate that the total number of proposals comes to more than 10 and that a selection will need to be made in the light of the technical aspects of the questions and their substantive importance.

**Table 2 Summary of new items to be developed**

Concept	Potential source	Focus of the item
Humanitarianism	Katz and Hass (1988)	Concern about the wellbeing of others
		Help for those in need
Cognitive, affective and behavioural attitudes towards refugees	Nelson (2008), Kotzur et al (2022), Round 7 items on threat	Perceived economic threat from refugees
		Perceived symbolic threat from refugees
		Sympathy towards (labour) migrants
		Sympathy towards refugees
		Willingness to have boss, partner or neighbour who is a refugee
Attitudes towards different types of refugee	Core ESS questions on migrants	Attitudes towards refugees from European countries
		Attitudes towards refugees from non-European countries
	ARD-Deutschland	Reasons for flight such as invasion, civil war, persecution, climate-induced disasters

Policies to support refugees	Round 1 items	Whether refugees should be allowed to work, be kept in detention centres
	Pew Global	Services that should be made available for acknowledged refugees

(c) *Methodological issues*

A meaningful comparison of constructs between groups within countries, between countries, or longitudinally requires determining whether the measurement characteristics of the relevant constructs are equivalent across nations, groups, and time points (Billiet 2003). Only when such equivalence is established can researchers make meaningful and clearly interpretable cross-national and longitudinal comparisons of the constructs and their associations with other variables with confidence. If equivalence does not exist, observed differences might reflect differences in systematic response bias, problematic translations, a different use of the response scale, a different response behaviour, or different understandings of the concepts, rather than substantive differences. Equally important, when equivalence of the measures is not assured, we cannot infer from a lack of measured difference that there is no underlying difference.. The equivalence of the measurements and the appropriateness of questions for the different national contexts can therefore not be taken for granted and must be tested empirically, especially when the number of contextual units is as large as in the ESS. This problem is manifested in the ESS twofold, as a repeat module should allow us to use the repeated measures to study change over time in attitudes toward immigrants. Meaningful conclusions about increase or decrease in negative attitudes to immigrants, their causes and their consequences depend on both contextual and temporal equivalence of the measures at hand. Repeating several of the questions introduced in the previous two modules on immigration allows the study of changes in attitudes over a period of more than 20 years in response to external developments such as crime, political and cultural events, or changing economic conditions. Such studies also need to ensure that the measurements are equivalent over time, as the meaning of the items can change over time as the context changes.

Past analyses have shown that not all items from the previous immigration modules (in particular round 1) are understood in the same way across countries and that some items produce different response biases across countries although most display high levels of equivalence (Davidov et al. 2008, Davidov et al. 2015, 2018). Nonequivalent items pose a threat to a meaningful cross-country or longitudinal comparison.

A repeat module needs to struggle with the trade-off between conclusiveness and breadth of concepts covered by the module versus the inclusion of a sufficient number of items for each construct to be able to produce reliable and valid measures, control for random and non-random measurement errors, and test for measurement equivalence across countries, regions within and across countries in Europe, and time. The proposal allows controlling for various types of such threats:

First, the reliability, validity and equivalence of the measurements is threatened by varying random and non-random measurement errors. We introduce several items to measure each dimension as far as space in the module allows us (Brown 2015). At least



two, but ideally three to four related items are needed to control for different types of measurement error.

A second danger is the problem of response bias. Individuals in different cultures are susceptible to varying degrees of acquiescence bias or other forms of bias (e.g., choosing the extreme or intermediate category). Introducing balanced item scales (with some positively worded and some negatively worded items) to measure different dimensions of attitudes towards immigration and refugees allows researchers to control for this nonrandom error or to introduce a latent variable that accounts for response style (Billiet and Davidov 2008). After such an adjustment, the interpretations of the comparisons of the parameters of the substantive variables, their effects and means between countries will take into account the systematic differences in responses between countries and will be more meaningful, and the comparability of the scales will increase.

Third, using an appropriate term for refugees and immigrants that can be easily and unequivocally translated is important to increase the chances of measurement equivalence. Examples of problematic terms that we may have to deal with at least in some contexts are: the terms 'immigrant' may be understood in Israel as Jewish immigrants who are entitled to full rights upon arrival and are thus quite different from 'typical' immigrants in other countries; 'refugees' may be understood differently and we might prefer terms like "people fleeing from war zones to save their life"; 'ethnic minority' might be understood differently in countries like Switzerland, where French-, Romansch-, and Italian-speaking Swiss may be understood by some as such, etc. The previous repeat module was quite successful in this respect (see, e.g., Davidov et al. 2015, 2018).

Fourth, the increasing use of different modes of data collection increases the risk that the measured items would be susceptible to different sources of bias. However, some of the literature has suggested that bias is often small and that data produced using different modes of data collection result in rather comparable measures (see, e.g., Davidov and Depner 2011). When that is not the case, biases may be detected and partly accounted for using measurement equivalence testing techniques (de Leeuw 2018). The methodological literature (both qualitative and quantitative) on the examination of equivalence of measures has made significant progress in the last decade to take into account these problems and try to come up with terms and formulations that best suit the cross-cultural and longitudinal character of the ESS in general and this module in particular (Meitinger 2017).

These four threats could well become more relevant as the ESS expands and it will be important to evaluate the results (not just of our proposed module but also of core and other repeated items). Nevertheless, we see the geographical diversity of ESS as an opportunity to gather a more complete picture of what Europeans think about immigrants and refugees. Taking as an example the attitudes towards Ukrainian refugees that currently are estimated as numbering 7.6 million: some of the countries that received, until now, more refugees participated in ESS7, namely, Poland (1.4M) Germany (709K) Czechia (442K), Spain (145K) and the UK (134K). In Round 12 there is the possibility that other hosting countries that did not complete ESS7 may join, like Italy (157k) or Bulgaria (136k). Meanwhile new countries have joined, such as Montenegro, Serbia and North Macedonia. We cannot anticipate which countries will participate in R12 or what will happen in terms of Ukrainian refugees' onward or return migration, but the high

probability of having a sample of countries that were exposed in varying degrees to the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> refugee crises represents an unparalleled opportunity.

(d) *Contextual data*

Attitudes towards immigration have been found to be particularly sensitive to the broader social and political context. This may be even more true for views of refugees, but to date opportunities for systematic comparison have been limited. Our proposed module will enable more extensive and systematic analysis of attitudes towards refugees in a cross-level perspective than has hitherto been feasible. In addition, three waves of data on attitudes towards immigration (and in the case of one item towards refugees) would allow one to analyse the impact of contextual factors from a longitudinal perspective. The same factors, whether economic, political or of other sort, may influence attitudes differently according to the moment in time.

Repeated module data can be combined with contextual variables already used in attitudinal research, such as measures of country socio-economic situation, political climate or population composition. The economic context can be measured by GDP per capita, GDP growth, GINI, unemployment rates etc. referring to the extent of competition for economic resources between in-group and outgroup members. Measures of outgroup size can refer to stock and flows, measured with reference to country of birth of citizenship, migrant types (in terms of origin, religion, education) etc. More recent analysis has incorporated measures of potential inflows of outgroup populations, especially considered feasible in the European context (Gorodzeisky 2022).

Another group of contextual factors relevant to opinions about migrants relates to the political climate in host countries. By political climate, we mean the way in which political parties address issues related to migration and which policies they favour. In particular, it may be relevant whether the major political parties favour or oppose open border policy and how they approach the integration of migrants. Possible data sources are the positions of political parties obtained in projects such as V-Party by Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem, <https://www.v-dem.net/vpartyds.html>) and the Chapel Hill Expert Survey (Joly et al. 2022), the vote share of extreme right-wing parties (that have been gaining ground in established European democracies), or the Quality of Democracy barometer ([www.democracybarometer.org](http://www.democracybarometer.org)).

Existing studies have also examined integration policies for new arrivals (e.g. Green et al 2020), finding that in countries with more supportive integration policies the contact between host and immigrant populations is stronger, thus contributing to more positive attitudes towards immigrants. This type of analysis could be expanded taking into account specific policies specific to the area of asylum. For instance, in relation to refugees, in the EU countries the current policy context is more favourable to Ukrainian refugees (under the Temporary Protection Directive) and this may be also related to more positive attitudes. Measures of migrant integration and multiculturalism policies in the literature include publicly available measures such as the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), Multiculturalism Policy Index (MCP) and Index of Citizenship Rights for Immigrants (ICRI). For MIPEX see: <https://www.mipex.eu/>. For MCP see : [www.queensu.ca/mcp/](http://www.queensu.ca/mcp/). For ICRI see: <https://www.wzb.eu/en/research/migration-and-diversity/migration-integration-transnationalization/projects/indicators-of-citizenship-rights-for-immigrants-icri>.

Measures of humanitarian support on the country level provide another important dimension of contextual variation. OCHA provides an annual global humanitarian overview including data on reported humanitarian funding by country, including European countries. See OCHA overview for 2021 here: <https://2021.gho.unocha.org/> and <https://fts.unocha.org/global-funding/overview/2021>

A repeated module, would also allow to analyse the impact of media messages (see Statham and Tumber 2013) and to better understand the relationship between media coverage and economic, cultural and security threat (see Theorin 2022). At the time of writing we are not aware of any ready-made measure of media coverage of migration and refugees' issues in countries covered by the ESS, however, gathered data have potential to be used for analyses of media effects on attitudes in the future.

Another possible avenue for expanding the use of contextual factors can take into consideration economic and social globalisation. The former can be related to group conflict and thus can be related with welfare chauvinism. The latter may be understood as providing possibilities for new social encounters and thus relate with more positive attitudes. Globalisation as a contextual factor has been underutilised in the research on attitudes (for exceptions see Mewes and Mau 2013 using the available KOF Globalisation Index published by the KOF Swiss Economic Institute).

#### 4. Team expertise and experience

Six members of our group (Davidov, Ford, Green, Heath, Ramos and Schmidt) comprised the QDT for the round 7 repeat module and have therefore had considerable practical experience of developing a module (in collaboration with the core scientific team) and analysing the resulting data. They also organised a British Academy conference on the results of the project and worked together as joint editors of a special issue of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* devoted to the module (with joint papers between team members and also with other leading international experts in the field). These six members are all based in Western and Southern Europe. Sociologist Eldad Davidov (Cologne, Germany) is a specialist in cross-national research and has worked extensively with ESS data, particularly on issues of cross-national equivalence of meaning. Social psychologist Eva Green (Lausanne, Switzerland) works at the crossroads of social, cross-cultural and political psychology, her research focussing on intergroup relations (with respect to prejudice, power relations, political identities) in multicultural societies. Robert Ford (Manchester, UK) is a distinguished political scientist with major, methodologically innovative publications on prejudice, changing attitudes towards immigration, and the rise of populism. He is co-author of the prize-winning book *Brexitland*, in which the political mobilisation of public concerns about immigration is a major theme. Sociologist and political scientist Anthony Heath was chair of the round 7 QDT and has led many interdisciplinary and cross-national teams as well as carrying out major survey research projects using face-to-face, mailback and online methods both in western and in eastern Europe. He has carried out research for a range of international bodies such as UNDP (in Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the OECD. Sociologist Alice Ramos (Lisbon, Portugal) is ESS national coordinator and a specialist both in survey research and social attitudes research, with pioneering contributions on racism. And statistician and sociologist Peter Schmidt is a leading international authority both on cross-national research methods and on structural equation modelling.

The new members bring complementary skills and experience, with deep knowledge of a range of Eastern European countries (Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine). They bring to the team essential expertise on migration in Eastern Europe generally and on the reception of refugees in particular, and invaluable practical experience of survey research in these countries. They also bring new ideas arising from expertise in a wider range of methodologies (including mixed methods) and theoretical approaches. Sociologist Tymofii Brik (Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine) won the national prize for best young sociologist and is currently leading research projects on Ukrainian refugees in Poland and on internally displaced people in Ukraine. Sociologist Andrii Gorbachyk (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine), is the ESS national coordinator, Dean of the Faculty, and a senior figure in Ukraine research. Political scientist Michał Kotnarowski (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences) is a specialist in public opinion and political behaviour in Poland and is an experienced survey researcher both in Poland and in cross-national research. Sociologist Vera Messing (Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,) is ESS national coordinator and a highly experienced researcher on minority integration in Hungary who has carried out in-depth work on Roma communities. Sociologist Justyna Salamońska (Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland), has survey research experience in the area of integration, irregular migration and intra-European movement with a cross-national focus. Sociologist Borbála Simonovits (Budapest, Hungary) has carried out research on irregular Iranian migrants seeking asylum in the Balkans. Social psychologist Meda Vaitonytė (University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal) has been working under Alice Ramos's supervision as a visiting master student at Lisbon on the ESS.

As in round 7, the full team will work closely together at all stages of research design, analysis and write-up, as we have already done in preparing this proposal. The research team has successfully established online communication channels via past co-operations which now also includes new members. The team has published extensively using ESS data and has a combination of wide cross-national experience, methodological expertise and country-specific understanding. The QDT chair (Anthony Heath) has a long track record of leading successful cross-national and inter-disciplinary teams which have produced a series of highly-cited publications. Eldad Davidov will be the Deputy Chair and will stand in for Anthony Heath should the need arise.

All team members have worked together closely on this proposal. Our method of working has been to have virtual meetings of the whole group, where we ensure that all members give their views by going round the (virtual) table before reaching definite decisions. We then arrange a division of labour for individuals or small groups (based on individual expertise and interests) to prepare drafts on particular issues for the next meeting (with all team members having a role). The chair plays a coordinating role, synthesising the different contributions and re-circulating to the group as a whole for comment and discussion.

## 5. Dissemination

The original round 7 team have considerable experience disseminating the findings to both academic and non-academic audiences. On the academic side we published articles in our jointly-edited special issue of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, plus further articles in refereed journals. Several of our papers are already highly cited.

We also worked closely with the ESS, presenting papers at the 4<sup>th</sup> international ESS conference in Lausanne, publishing our topline results in the ESS Topline Results Series 7, presenting at an ESS event in Brussels, and contributing to the ESS Prospectus and to the Report [‘Exploring public attitudes, informing public policy: Selected findings from the first nine rounds’](#). We plan to continue to collaborate enthusiastically with the ESS. In addition to these dissemination activities with the ESS, we have disseminated through our own networks, working in particular with the OECD and the British Academy, to reach wider audiences for our work. We have also produced policy briefs for policy makers.

If we are successful with this round 12 proposal, we would aim to conduct dissemination exercises along the same lines, reinforced with a larger number of separate national events both in West and East European countries. As with round 7, our first step as soon as the results are available for analysis will be to give initial presentations of the topline descriptive findings (for example on trends over time in attitudes to immigration, and the major differences between attitudes towards refugees and labour migrants). This would take no more than one year. In the second year, we would move on to more detailed analyses of explanatory models in order to explore the attitudinal and socio-demographic drivers of attitudes.. We would also start to give conference presentations of preliminary drafts of academic papers. In the third year, following the conference presentations, we would develop the papers for publication in peer-reviewed journals. As with round 7, we would like to organise either a special issue or an edited collection (such as the Proceedings of the British Academy) that involved co-authored publications between the whole team.

As data analysis stemming from the ESS may become an important element for evidence-based policy making, we aim to reach out to influential international organisations playing in the field of migration, most importantly the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Furthermore, quantitative results on migration-related attitudes could also be relevant for international and national Human Rights organisations working in the field of migration and refugee issues. Examples include the Helsinki Committee, Amnesty International, European Centre for Minority Issues, Open Society Foundations. The theme of immigration and refugees always captures the attention of a wide range of public outside academia. Answering to this interest we will organise country-specific dissemination activities, joining journalists, public and private institutions working on the subject and people from other sectors of society, such as NGO working with youth and minority groups.

Data on attitudes towards migrants and refugees can also be helpful for local authorities in countries that receive the most refugees, i.e. in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe. The local authorities often have the burden of organising assistance for refugees, ensuring their access to basic services (such as education and medical assistance). At the same time, these authorities must also ensure harmonious relations between the resident community and refugee groups. Local authorities can take data from the proposed module into account in planning integration or assistance policies. To make this possible, we plan to organise a series of workshops for local authorities in Poland and Hungary, and if possible, in other countries.

In order to raise the attention of the wider public on the topic of migration, we will use the most straightforward ways of communication, for example infographics and short

animated video spots in English as well as in national languages. Alongside these coordinated endeavours, we would also anticipate that the different country teams would take advantage of local opportunities for drafting blogs and short reports for the national or local media, and policy briefings for national governments and think tanks. We thus envisage a mix of:

- Participation in ESS conferences and events. Regional events are also regularly organised in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries: the next two CEE ESS regional conferences are planned for 2024 and 2026, where the preliminary results of the 12 rotating modules of the ESS could be discussed.
- Presentations at national and international events, and across the various disciplines which are represented among the research team
- Opinion pieces based on the findings prepared in a non-jargon language and aimed at the general public, including infographics, blog pieces, journal articles, to be prepared by the team members in local languages (6-12 months after the data is available for analyses)
- Policy briefs on the topics of migration and asylum written covering both national and European contexts (8-12 months after the data is available for analyses)
- ESS Roadshow: Webinars for graduate and PhD students organised by team members on the methodological issues as well as on the general and more specific topics covered by the rotating modules.
- Online PhD training sessions on selected substantive and methodological issues in attitudinal research referring to irregular and regular migration and refugees.
- Tentative special issue of a major refereed journal with cross-national co-operations between more junior and senior team members focused on selected topics (1-12 months after the data is available for analyses)
- The team will consider applying for funding from national funding bodies (e.g. National Science Centre in Poland, National Research, Development and Innovation Fund in Hungary and/or similar bodies in other countries) for more detailed research on how media affect attitudes towards migrants and refugees. This research could be based on national case studies or selected country comparisons.

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- Elmar Schlueter, Anu Masso & Eldad Davidov (2020) What factors explain anti-Muslim prejudice? An assessment of the effects of Muslim population size, institutional characteristics and immigration-related media claims, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46:3
- Statham, P., & Tumber, H. (2013). Relating news analysis and public opinion: Applying a communications method as a 'tool' to aid interpretation of survey results. *Journalism*, 14(6), 737-753.
- Theorin, Nora (2022) Different effects on different immigrant groups: testing the media's role in triggering perceptions of economic, cultural, and security threats from immigrants, *International Journal of Communication*, 26, 2477-97.

## Tymofii Brik

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### Education

- 2017 PhD, Social Science, Carlos III
- 2013 MA in Sociology, Utrecht University
- 2011 MA and BA in Sociology, Kyiv National Tarasa Shevchenko University

### Current position

- 2022 Visiting research fellow, Social Policy, LSE
- 2021 Director, Center for Sociological Research – Decentralization and Local development studies, Kyiv School of Economics

### Previous positions

- 2018-2021 Assistant professor, Policy department, KSE
- 2017-2018 Postdoc, Social science, Carlos III. CALMA (Competition, Adaptation, Labour Market Attainment of International Migrants in Europe)

### Recent Projects

- 2022 National coordinator. Research of Ukrainian refugees in Poland. LSE grant, under the supervision of Dr. Lucinda Platt.
- 2022 Project lead. Research of internally displaced people in Ukraine. KSE and Gradus Research.
- 2021 National coordinator. European Social Survey (affiliated study) in Ukraine.
- 2021 National coordinator. Evaluation of Local Governance During Covid-19. Grant by Dr. Elise Giuliano, The Harriman Institute, Columbia University.
- 2020 National coordinator. Coronavirus: A New Test(ament) of Orthodox Christianity. Grant by Dr. Tornike Metreveli, Saint Gallen University.

### Selected publications

- Chayinska, M., Uluğ, Ö. M., Ayanian, A. H., Gratzel, J. C., Brik, T., Kende, A., & McGarty, C. (2021). Coronavirus conspiracy beliefs and distrust of science predict risky public health behaviours through optimistically biased risk perceptions in Ukraine, Turkey, and Germany. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, 1368430220978278. DOI: 10.1177/1368430220978278
- Brik, Tymofii, Halyna Herasym, and Iryna Radiuk (2022) Attitudes towards cremation in a society with fragmented religious market: mixed-method research in

- Ukraine. *Eastern and North European Journal of Death Studies* 1, no. 1: 110-130.
- Brik, Tymofii. (2022) "Club Models, Church Competition, and Religious Regulations." In *Handbook of Labor, Human Resources and Population Economics*, pp. 1-16. Cham: Springer International Publishing. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-57365-6\_257-1
- Brik, Tymofii, and Oleksii Shestakovskiy. (2020) Attitudes about privatization and the shadow of communism: 25 years of anti-market scepticism. In *Ukraine in Transformation*, pp. 35-53. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-24978-6\_3.

**Anthony Heath, CBE, FBA**

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**Education**

1971 PhD, Faculty of Economics, Cambridge University

1965 BA (Classics and Economics), Double First. Cambridge University

**Current position**

2019 Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Social Investigation, Nuffield College

**Previous positions**

2014 – 2019 Director, Centre for Social Investigation, Nuffield College, Oxford

2010 - 2014 Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester

1999 – 2010 Professor of Sociology, University of Oxford

**Recent Projects**

2020-2021 Principal Investigator, 'The Next Generation' project for the Social Mobility Commission.

2017-2018 Principal Investigator, Brexit Priority Grant, funded by the ESRC

2016-2018 Principal Investigator, cross-national field experiments of racial discrimination (with Neli Demireva and others), funded by Horizon2020

2012-2016 Team leader, ESS Questionnaire Design Team for the module on attitudes to immigration

2008-2012 Team leader of European research group on ethnic minority education, funded through the ERC's EQUALSOC network of excellence

2011-2014 Principal Investigator with Robert Putnam of the Harvard/Manchester Hard Times project

2010-2016 Principal Investigator on the cross-national SSRC/Nuffield Foundation project on the education of the children of immigrants (with Richard Alba and others)

2009-2011 Principal Investigator on the 2010 British Election Study Ethnic Minority Survey, funded by the ESRC

**Selected publications**

Heath, Anthony, Lindsay Richards and Julia Jungblutt (2022) 'The evolution of nostalgia in Britain 1979-2019', *Sociological Forum*.

<http://doi.org/10.1111/socf.12840>

Heath, Anthony and Silke Schneider (2021) Dimensions of migrant integration in Western Europe' *Frontiers in Sociology*. Doi: 10.3389/fsoc.2021.510987

Quillian, Lincoln, Anthony Heath, Devah Pager, Arnfinn H Midtbøen, Fenella Fleischmann and Ole Hexel (2019) Do some countries discriminate more than

- others? Evidence from 97 field experiments of racial discrimination in hiring, *Sociological Science* 6: 467-496.
- Heath, Anthony F. and Lindsay Richards (2019) Contested Boundaries: Consensus and Dissensus in European Attitudes to Immigration, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 46 (3): 489-511, doi: 10.1080/1369183X.2018.1550146
- Heath, Anthony F., Eldad Davidov, Robert Ford, Eva G. T. Green, Alice Ramos, and Peter Schmidt (2019) Contested terrain: explaining divergent patterns of public opinion towards immigration within Europe, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46(3): 475-88, 2020. doi: 10.1080/1369183X.2019.1550145
- Schneider, Silke and Anthony Heath (2019) Ethnic and cultural diversity in Europe: Validating measures of ethnic and cultural background, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 46: 533-552. doi: 10.1080/1369183X.2018.1550150
- Huseyin, Çakal, Miles Hewstone, Meltem Güler and Anthony Heath (2016) Predicting Support for Collective Action in the Conflict between Turks and Kurds: Perceived Threats as a Mediator of Intergroup Contact and Social Identity. *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*.
- Heath, Anthony F and Lindsay Richards (2019) How do Europeans differ in their attitudes to immigration? *Findings from the European Social Survey 2002/03 – 2016/17*. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers.
- Ford, Robert, Gareth Morrell and Anthony Heath (2012) Immigration. In Alison Park et al (eds) *British Social Attitudes 29*. [www.bsa-29.natcen.ac.uk](http://www.bsa-29.natcen.ac.uk).
- Heath, Anthony F and Tilley, James R (2005) British national identity and attitudes towards immigration, *International Journal on Multicultural Societies* 7 (2): 119-132.

**Alice Ramos, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon**

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**Education**

- 2011 PhD, Sociology, University of Lisbon  
 2002 Master, Social Sciences, University of Lisbon

**Current position**

- 2011 Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon

**Recent Projects**

- 2017-2022 Principal Investigator, The development of values in children and young adolescents (funded by the National Science Foundation)  
 2020-2021 Team member, ESS/CRONOS Questionnaire Design Team for the module on Moralbounds: attitudes towards life and death.  
 2016 National Coordinator, European Social Survey-ERIC  
 2016 Principal Investigator and Member of the Executive Committee of the European Values Study  
 2012-2016 Team member, ESS Questionnaire Design Team for the module on attitudes to immigration

**Selected publications**

- Alice Ramos, Cicero Roberto Pereira & Jorge Vala (2020) The impact of biological and cultural racisms on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration public policies, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*  
 DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2018.1550153
- Heath, Anthony, Eldad Davidov, Robert Ford, Eva G. T. Green, Alice Ramos & Peter Schmidt (2020) Contested terrain: explaining divergent patterns of public opinion towards immigration within Europe, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2019.1550145
- Ramos, A., Davidov, E., Schmidt, P., Rosales, M. V., & Maskileyson, D. (2019). Immigration from the immigrants' perspective: analyzing survey data collected among immigrants and host society members. *Social Inclusion*, 7(4), 253-256. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v7i4.2695>
- Ramos, Alice, Cicero Pereira, Jorge Vala (2016). Economic crisis, human values and attitudes towards immigration. In *Values, economic crisis and democracy* Malina

Voicu, Ingvill C. Mochmann, Hermann Dülmer (eds), Abingdon: Routledge. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315660790>

Peral, Edurne B., Alice Ramos (2014). Neighbours: determinants of whom Europeans want to keep at a distance. In Will Arts and Loek Halman (Eds) *Value Contrasts and Consensus in Present-Day Europe: painting Europe's Moral Landscapes*. Brill. 117-141.

Ramos, Alice, Jorge Vala (2009). Predicting Opposition towards Immigration: Economic Resources, Social Resources and Moral Principles. In Aikaterini Gari and Kostas Mylonas (Eds.) *Quod Erat Demonstrandum: From Herodotus' Ethnographic Journeys to Cross-Cultural Research*. Atenas: Pedio Books Publishing, pp 245-254.

## Justyna Salamońska

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### Education

- 2012 PhD, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin
- 2009 PgDip, Department of Statistics, Trinity College Dublin
- 2006 MA, Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw
- 2006 BA, Institute of Philosophy, University of Warsaw

### Current position

2021 Associate Professor, Department of Management in Networked and Digital Societies, Kozminski University

### Previous positions

- 2016 – 2021 Assistant Professor, Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw
- 2014 - 2016 Research Associate, Migration Policy Centre, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
- 2012 – 2014 Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Legal and Social Science, University of Chieti-Pescara
- 2007 - 2012 Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin

### Recent Projects

- 2021 - 2023 Principal Investigator, “Multiple migrations: Quantitative data approach” [MultiData], funded by National Science Centre, Poland
- 2016 - 2022 Principal Investigator, “Which Theories for Repeat Migrations? A Mixed Methods Study of Polish Migrants after 1989” [MULTIMIG], funded by National Science Centre, Poland
- 2018 - 2020 Team leader, “Current European and Cross-National Comparative Research and Research Actions on Migration” [Cross-Migration], funded by Horizon2020
- 2019 - 2021 Team Leader, “Bridging the gap between legislation and practice in the Posting of Workers” [POW-BRIDGE], funded by European Commission
- 2018 - 2020 Team leader, Posting of Third Country Nationals: Mapping the Trend in the Construction Sector [Con3Post], funded by European Commission

### Selected publications

- Salamońska, J., Czeranowska, O. (2019) ‘Janus-faced Mobilities: Motivations for Migration Among European Youth in Times of Crisis’. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 22 (9): 1167-1183. Doi 10.1080/13676261.2019.1569215



- Salamońska, J., Unterreiner, A. (2019) “Integration constellations” – The interaction between destination and origin countries and civil society organisations in migrant integration’. *International Migration*, 57(3): 5-19. Doi 10.1111/imig.12556.
- Kaczmarczyk, P., Salamońska, J. (2018) ‘Why We Still Need Ethnosurveys in Migration Research: Empirical Evidence From Poland’. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 12 (4): 458-476. Doi 10.1177/1558689818796370.
- Luthra, R., Platt, L., Salamońska, J. (2018) ‘Types of Migration: The Motivations, Composition and Early Integration Patterns of “New Migrants” in Europe’. *International Migration Review*, 52(2): 368-403. Doi 10.1111/imre.12293
- Salamońska, J. (2017) ‘Mobilities against Prejudice: The Role of Social Transnationalism in Europe’ in Sentiments towards Immigration from Other EU Member States and from Outside the EU’ in A. Triandafyllidou (ed.) *Multicultural Governance in a Mobile World*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Di Bartolomeo, A., Kalantaryan, S., Salamońska, J., Fargues, P. (eds.) (2017) *Migrant Integration between Homeland and Host Society* Volume 2. How countries of origin impact migrant integration outcomes: an analysis. Springer.

**Borbála Simonovits, University of ELTE, Budapest**

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**Education**

2012 PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University, (ELTE) Budapest, Faculty of Social Sciences

2003 AMA (Social Policy Analysis), Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

2002 MA in Sociology and Survey Statistics Eötvös Loránd University, (ELTE) Budapest, Faculty of Social Sciences

**Current position**

2018 Assistant Lecturer, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Budapest,

**Previous positions**

2004 – 2018 Researcher, Senior Researcher at TÁRKI Social Research Institute

2003 – 2007 Member of the Hungarian National Focal Point of the EUMC (European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia)

**Recent Projects**

2019-2022 Young Researcher's Grant by the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund (FK 127978). Title of the Research: Trust and Discrimination in the Sharing Economy —With a Special Focus on Collaborative Consumption Platforms

2016-2019 Post-Doctorate Research Grant by the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund (PD 121095). Title: of the research project A Meta-Analysis of Intergroup Contact Theory Based on Surveys, Controlled Experiments and Case Studies—With a Special Focus on Immigrants Living in Europe

**Selected publications:**

Hajdu, G., Koltai, J., Kristóf, L., & Simonovits, B. (2022). Determinants of willingness to help: Evidence from a survey experiment. *Intersections. East European Journal of Society and Politics*, 8(1), 23-50. <https://doi.org/10.17356/ieejsp.v8i1.641>

Simonovits, G., Simonovits, B. Víg, Á. Hobot, P. Németh, R. Csomor, G. (2021). Back to 'normal': The short-lived impact of an online NGO campaign of government discrimination in Hungary. *Political Science Research and Methods*. p. 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1017/psrm.2021.55>

Gholampour, F., & Simonovits, B. (2021). Exploring the Migration Process of Iranian Asylum Seekers in Europe: A Case of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2021.2013296>

Simonovits, B. (2020). The Public Perception of the Migration Crisis from the Hungarian Point of View—Evidence from the Field. In: Glorius, B. and Doomernik, J. (eds) *Geographies of Asylum in Europe and the Role of European Localities. Part II:*

Moralities and Rationalities of Refugee Reception. IMISCOE Research Series, Springer. 155-176. <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030256654>

Koltai, J. Sik, E. & Simonovits, B. (2020). Network capital and migration potential, *International Journal of Sociology*, 10.1080/00207659.2020.1726110

Simonovits, B. & B. Szeitl (2019). Attitudes towards migration and migration policies in Hungary and Europe (2014-2018) In: Kolosi, T. and Tóth, I. Gy. (eds): Social Report 2018. TÁRKI, Budapest.

[http://www.tarki.hu/sites/default/files/2019-02/295\\_313\\_Simonovits\\_Szeitl.pdf](http://www.tarki.hu/sites/default/files/2019-02/295_313_Simonovits_Szeitl.pdf)

Simonovits, B., & Surányi, R. (2019). 'The Jews Are Just Like Any Other Human Being. An Attempt to Measure the Impact of Informal Education on Teenagers' Views of Intergroup Tolerance. *Intersections. East European Journal of Society and Politics*, 5(4). 79-109. <https://doi.org/10.17356/ieejsp.v5i4.575>

Simonovits, B. (2016). Realistic and Symbolic Threats. The Social Basis of Mass-Migration Related Fear in Contemporary Hungary. *Review of Sociology*. 2016/4. pp. 53-74. [http://real.mtak.hu/51724/1/53\\_73\\_veg.pdf](http://real.mtak.hu/51724/1/53_73_veg.pdf)