

How do Europeans differ in their attitudes to immigration?

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Abstract

This paper provides an overview of how citizens in different European countries differ in their attitudes towards immigration. The main aim of the paper is to explore both within-country and between-country differences in attitudes, and the interaction between them. How supportive or otherwise of immigration are people of different age, educational level, social class and migration background. Does the usual assumption that younger, highly-educated and economically secure individuals will be more supportive of immigration hold true, and that older, less-educated and economically vulnerable individuals are more opposed to immigration?

Secondly, do we find that these patterns hold true with similar strength across Europe, or do we find that some countries (possibly western European ones such as Britain, France, Germany and the Netherlands) are more socially-polarized in their attitudes, while others (possibly the Nordic countries) are more homogeneous around a relatively supportive average position, and perhaps yet others (possibly some Eastern European countries) are more homogeneous around a less supportive average?

Key words: Attitudes to immigration; social polarization; cross-national differences

Introduction

Immigration continues to be one of the most topical and pressing political issues in Europe, with voters in many countries rating it high on the political agenda, and new ‘radical right’ political parties which oppose immigration emerging in many countries. With continuing high levels of labour migration to many western European countries, as well as continuing pressure to accept refugees and asylum seekers from war zones around the world, this topic is unlikely to lose its significance in the foreseeable future.

In order to gain greater understanding of these issues the most recent round (2014/5) of the European Social Survey (ESS) contained a module of questions exploring differing aspects of public opinion about immigration. The ESS is the most highly regarded cross-national survey programme in the world, conducting rigorous representative surveys to the highest professional, methodological standards right across Europe, thus providing the most authoritative data on support for or opposition to immigration. Many of the questions fielded in the most recent round repeat questions asked over one decade ago in the first round of the ESS (2002/3), thus enabling one to chart trends over time in attitudes, and to compare developments in different European countries.

The questions asked in this most recent round of the ESS address a range of important questions about the public’s perceptions of, and support for, immigration. As well as documenting overall levels of support, or opposition, the survey questions enable us to explore questions such as:

- Do European publics distinguish between different sorts of migrants, such as labour migrants, asylum seekers, or new immigrants from specific religious or ethnic groups (e.g. Muslims, Jews, Roma) or groups of countries (poorer countries in or outside Europe) , in their willingness to accept migrants
- What do the public feel should be the main criteria for accepting or excluding migrants? Are the public’s sentiments more nuanced than is usually recognized?
- What are the main drivers of opposition to migration? What are the roles of economic threat and feelings of economic vulnerability? How important is ‘symbolic threat’ – that is the feeling that one’s values and way of life are under threat from people belong to different cultural traditions?
- How prevalent is discrimination across Europe, and what part if any does it play in opposition to migration?
- Are we seeing a growing divide between elites, who tend to be supportive of immigration, and disadvantaged sectors of society, who tend to bear the brunt of the side-effects of immigration (such as overcrowding)?

In this preliminary report we will document (1) the overall levels of support, or lack of support, for immigration: (2) the extent to which European publics differentiate between

different types of migrant; (3) the differences between European countries in their attitudes to immigration, and (4) the extent of polarization within European countries.

Round 7 of the ESS administered representative probability samples in twenty-one countries. These were Austria, Belgium, Britain, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Sample sizes were around 2000 in each country, giving a total sample size of over 40,000 respondents. (Further details are given in table A1 in the appendix.)

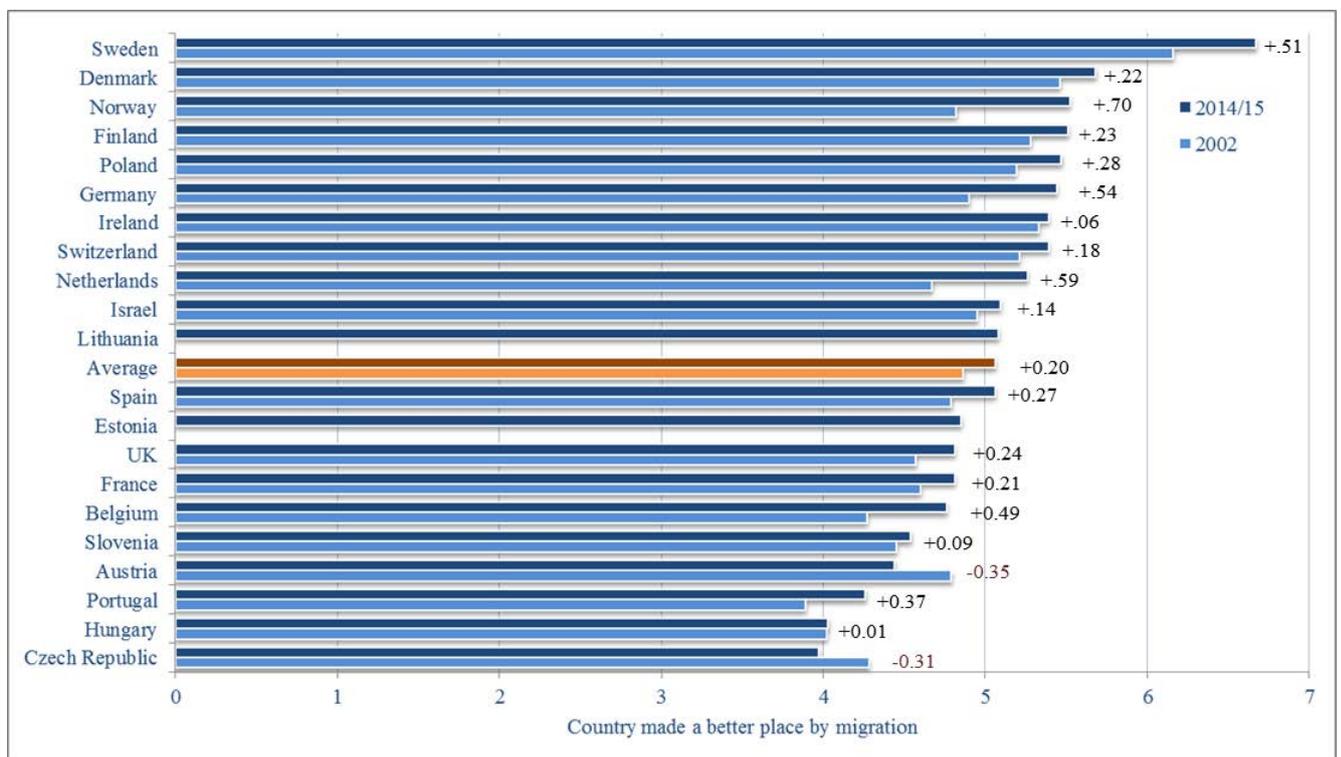
Levels of support for migration

As an introductory overview of levels of support for immigration we explore answers to the question:

Is [country] made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries? (B34, scale running from 0 to 10)

This question was asked, in identical form, both in the first (2002/3) and in the most recent round of the ESS, thus enabling us to chart changes over time.

Figure 1: Country differences in whether one’s country is made a better or worse place to live as a result of migration (mean scores)



- Overall, European publics have become slightly more positive about the effect of migration on their societies. In 2002/3 the average was on balance slightly negative (with a mean score less than 5 – the midpoint of the scale). In 2014/5 the average was very slightly positive (with a mean score just over 5).
- There was considerable stability in countries' relative positions over time: in both years a similar set of countries were the most positive – Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Poland – and in both years a similar set were the most negative – the Czech Republic, Hungary and Portugal. Again, in both years a number of countries had middling views – Germany, Netherlands, Israel, France and the UK for example.
- As has been found in previous research on earlier rounds of the ESS (and on different datasets), the Nordic countries tend to be more positive, and eastern European countries more negative. However, there are a number of important exceptions to these generalization – Poland for example being relatively positive.
- Most countries saw modest shifts between 2002/3 and 2014/5, more or less in line with the overall shift. Notable exceptions were Austria and the Czech Republic, both of which became more pessimistic.
- The differences between countries cannot be explained by levels of immigration. For example, Sweden has had high net immigration yet attitudes remain positive, while similar levels of immigration in Belgium, Austria, and Portugal are accompanied by less favourable attitudes (see Figure 1 in the Appendix).

Note that the size of the migrant population will have increased and so may explain a part of the positive change. However, the differences between migrants and non-migrants in attitudes to migration are surprisingly small. (See further below.)

Preferred types of migrant

A number of questions were asked in the first round of the ESS (2002/3) about different types of migrant, with questions distinguishing migrants from poorer European and non-European countries and between those of the same race or ethnic group as the majority population, or of a different group. In the most recent round, these were supplemented by new questions distinguishing attitudes to Jewish people, Muslim people, and Gypsies/Roma/Sinti . The questions were as follows:

Now, using this card, to what extent do you think [country] should allow people of the same race or ethnic group as most [country]'s people to come and live here? (B29)

How about people of a different race or ethnic group from most [country] people?
(B30)

And how about people from the poorer countries in Europe? (B30a)

How about people from the poorer countries outside Europe? (B31)

I am going to ask you about different groups of people who might come to live in [country] from other countries. Using this card, please tell me to what extent you think [country] should allow ...

...Jewish people from other countries to come and live in [country] (D26)

...Muslim people from other countries to come and live in [country] (D27)

...Gypsies from other countries to come and live in [country] (D28) [Interviewer note: Gypsies' in the sense of 'people who come from ethnic communities who have traditionally led a travelling lifestyle'. Please use the term most commonly used in everyday language.]

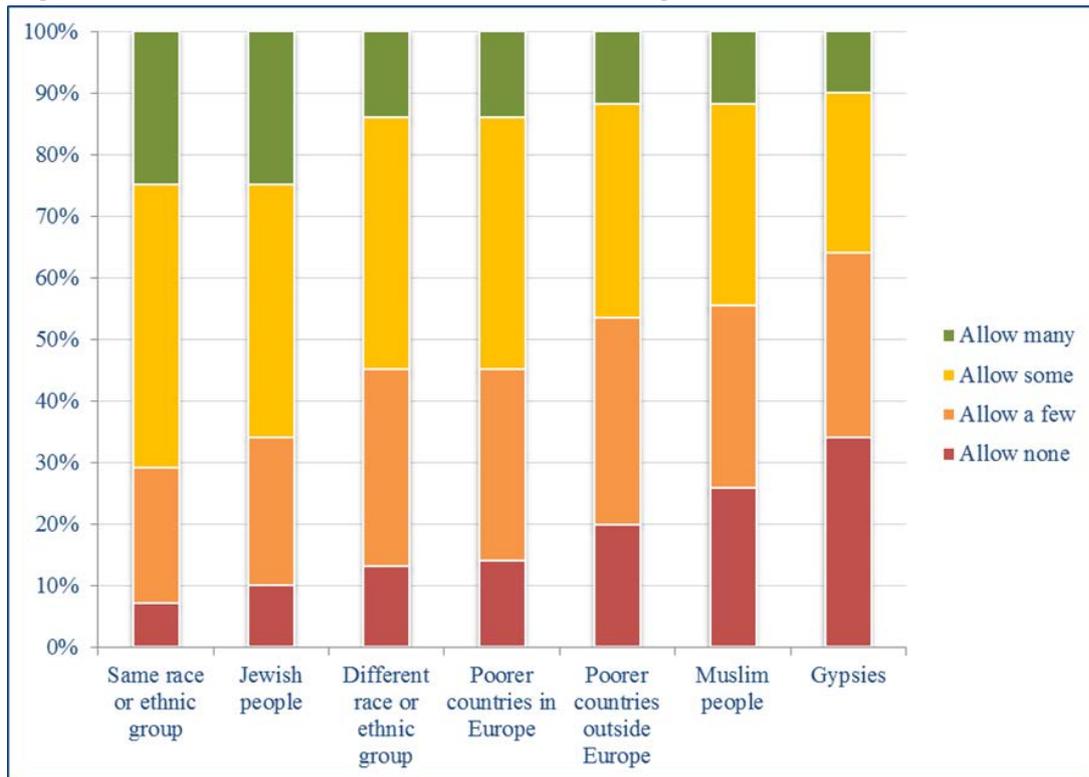
For all these questions the response codes were 'allow many to come and live here', 'allow some', 'allow a few' and 'allow none'. The questions on Muslims, Jews and Roma were new questions for round 7 (i.e. in 2014). The others were first asked in round 1 (i.e. in 2002).

There was also a question on refugees, but using a different set of response codes from the questions above. This question was repeated from round 1:

Some people come to this country and apply for refugee status on the grounds that they fear persecution in their own country. Using this card, please say how much you agree or disagree that ... the government should be generous in judging people's applications for refugee status

The response codes were 'agree strongly', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', and 'disagree strongly'.

Figure 2 Attitudes towards different sorts of migrant



- There is a clear hierarchy of preferred type of migrant. Jewish people are much more welcome than Muslims, who in turn are more welcome than Roma. Responses on Roma were somewhat more polarized than on other groups.
- Factor analysis of these items yielded a single dimension. However, the question on a generous approach to refugees had the lowest loading on this factor, suggesting that attitudes to refugees have a somewhat different character.
- Responses concerning Muslims are very similar to those concerning people coming from poorer countries outside Europe. To be sure, in many countries, Muslim migrants will in fact be coming from poorer non-European countries (Turkey, Pakistan and Somali for example).
- The hierarchy of preferred migrants was very similar in 2002/3 and 2014/15 (only for the four repeat items). (See table 2 in the appendix.)
- As with the question on whether migrants make the country a better or worse place to live, we find a modest shift over time in a positive direction. However, this is much more noticeable for migrants of the same race or ethnic group than it is for migrants from poorer countries. (See table 2 in the appendix.)

The ESS also asked some new questions about attitudes to immigration on the part of professionals and towards unskilled labourers coming from European or non-European countries. This was part of a survey experiment in which the sample in each country was divided into four randomized sub-samples. The members of each subsample were given a different question, asking about their attitudes to a specific group of migrants. The four questions, one for each subsample, were:

please tell me to what extent you think [country] should allow professionals from [poor European country providing largest number of migrants] to come to live in [country]? (D30)

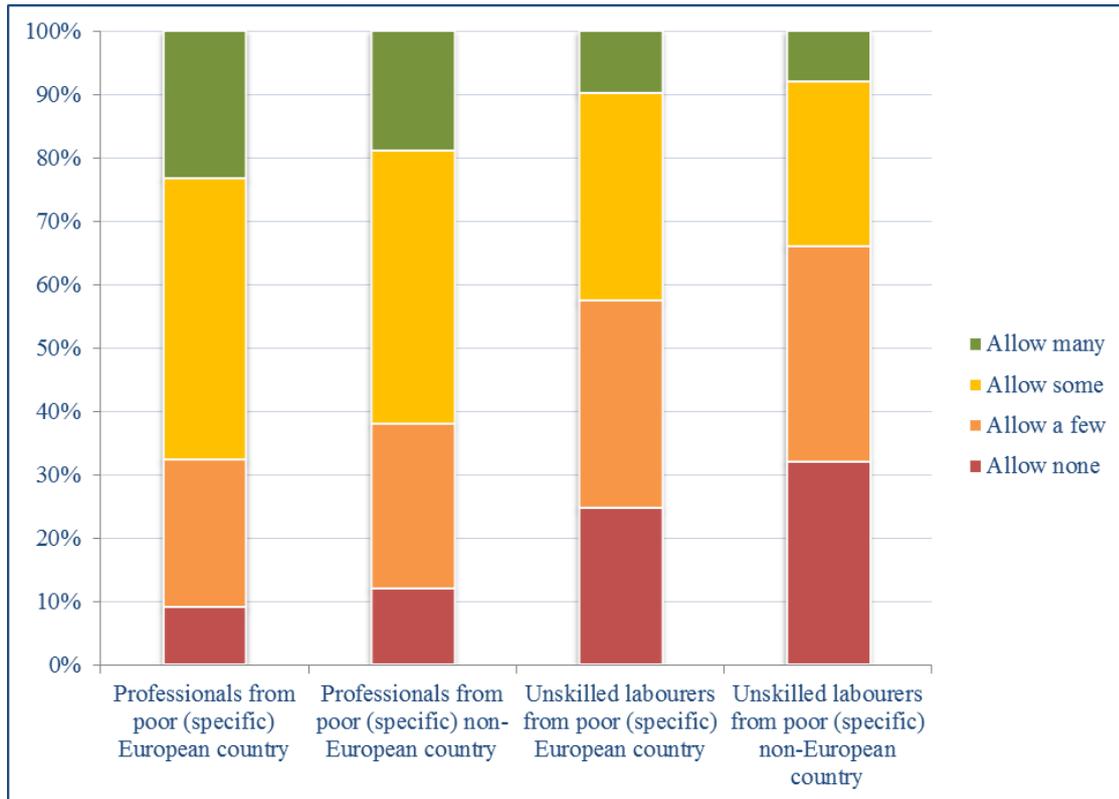
please tell me to what extent you think [country] should allow professionals from [poor country outside Europe providing largest number of migrants] to come to live in [country]? (D31)

please tell me to what extent you think [country] should allow professionals from [poor European country providing largest number of migrants] to come to live in [country]? (D32)

please tell me to what extent you think [country] should allow professionals from [poor country outside Europe providing largest number of migrants] to come to live in [country]? (D33)

For example, in the case of France, Portugal was chosen as the poor (defined on the basis of its HDI) European country providing the largest number of migrants to France, and Algeria was chosen as the poor non-European country providing largest number of migrants. The response codes were ‘allow many to come and live here’, ‘allow some’, ‘allow a few’ and ‘allow none’.

Figure 3 Attitudes towards professionals and unskilled labourers coming from poor European and non-European countries



- We find quite a substantial difference in attitudes towards professionals and to unskilled labourers. This occupational distinction is considerably more powerful than the distinction between European and non-European countries of origin.
- in the case of professional migrants it looks as though country of origin makes very little difference, whereas in the case of unskilled labourers those from a non-European origin are clearly less welcome than those from a European origin.
- The figures for unskilled labourers from a poor non-European country are very close to the figures for Roma (Gypsies). This suggests the possible interpretation that hostility towards Roma may be in part because of people's assumption that they are unskilled labourers.

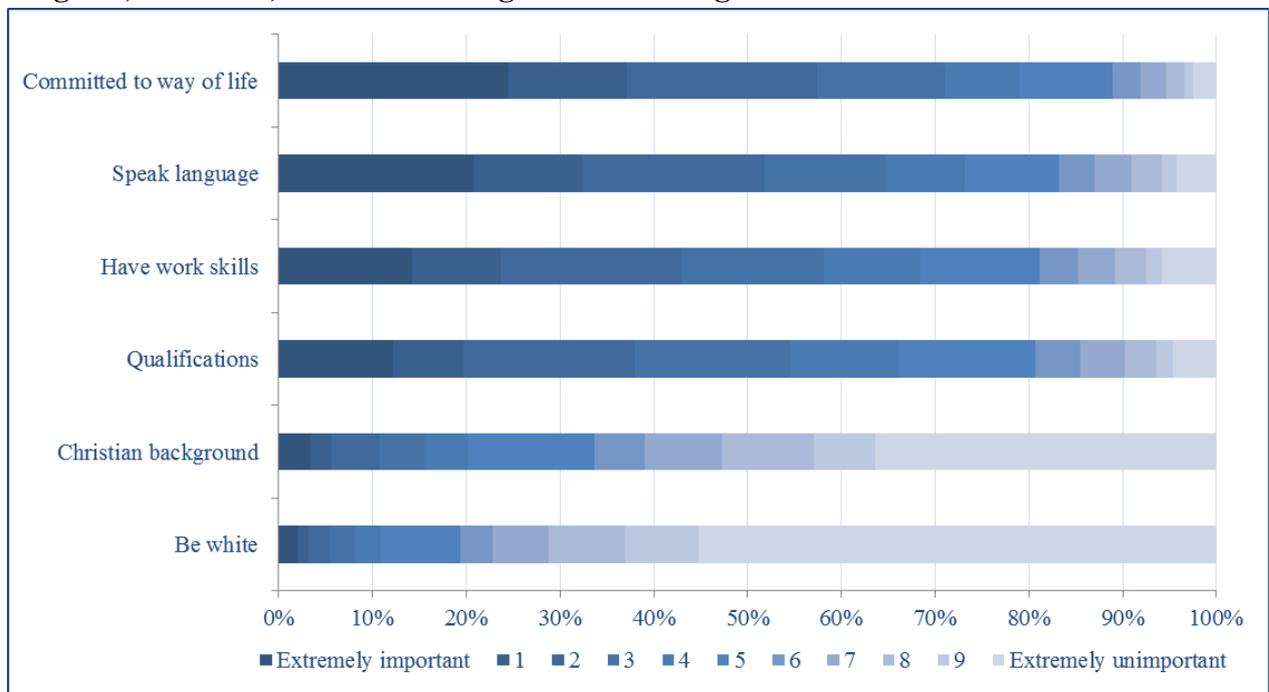
These preferences are also evident when we examine a further battery of questions included in round 7 of the ESS. Respondents were asked to rate several criteria for immigration on a scale of extremely unimportant (1) to extremely important (10)

Please tell me how important you think each of these things should be in deciding whether someone born, brought up and living outside [country] should be able to come and live here. Firstly, how important should it be for them to...

- ...have good educational qualifications? (D1)
- ...be able to speak [country's official language(s)]? (D2)
- ...come from a Christian background? (D3)
- ...be white? (D4)
- ...have work skills that [country] needs? (D5)
- ...be committed to the way of life in [country]? (D6)

As shown in Figure 4, being committed to the way of life in [country] is rated as being the most important, followed closely by language and work skills, and educational qualifications. Coming from a Christian background and being white are deemed to be unimportant criteria for deciding whether immigrants can come in.

Figure 4: 'Way of life', language, and skills are considered more important than religious, economic, and racial background as immigration criteria



Country differences in attitudes towards different sorts of migrants

It is of considerable interest to see whether there are national differences in attitudes towards different sorts of migrant. Given the debates over the perceived difficulties of integrating people of Muslim faith into historically Christian western countries, we might expect to find some deviations from the general pattern shown in figure 2 above. There have been well-publicized issues in a number of countries, such as Denmark, Switzerland and France, over accommodation of Muslim practices and institutions. It will be important to see whether this is reflected in the attitudes of the different publics in Europe.

In table 1 we show the percentages willing to allow many or some migrants to come and live in the respective countries. We also include responses to the question on how generous the government should be to refugees (combining the strongly agree and agree responses).

Table 1: Country differences in the percentages willing to allow many or some migrants to come and live in [country]

	Same race or ethnic group	Jewish people	Poorer country in Europe	Poorer country outside Europe	Muslims	Roma	Should be generous to refugees
Sweden	92.9*	89.6*	86.6*	85.7*	79.1*	75.9*	60.4*
Denmark	82.1*	77.8*	56.0	44.2	53.1*	36.1	48.0*
Norway	83.4*	79.6*	73.9*	67.5*	65.1*	47.1*	58.3*
Finland	64.4	54.4	42.7*	34.7*	36.2	29.2	52.4*
Poland	65.8	52.3*	61.5	50.2*	30.5*	32.5	60.6*
Germany	90.0*	86.6*	71.9*	65.6*	70.4*	58.2*	43.1
Switzerland	82.5*	70.2*	63.0	54.3*	54.0*	42.5	37.6
Ireland	59.9*	55.2	50.6	41.8	41.9	26.3*	57.1*
Netherlands	71.5	69.7	58.2	52.8*	53.3*	44.9*	34.6
Israel	81.7*	86.9*	29.8*	24.5*	14.5*	15.4*	23.2*
Lithuania	67.1	48.0*	45.0*	36.8	28.1*	20.0*	27.9*
Spain	59.5*	50.6*	51.6	49.7*	40.0	35.3	57.4*
Estonia	70.9	62.5	43.8*	30.2*	27.3*	17.8*	28.0*
France	72.9	75.0	60.7	51.6*	64.6*	49.9*	60.7*
UK	62.9*	70.1	50.5	41.9	53.7*	40.3	49.1*
Belgium	73.6	65.7	61.3	52.1*	52.4*	39.3	35.0
Slovenia	72.2	55.6	59.1	49.5*	51.6*	37.8	38.3
Austria	67.6	60.0	47.5	42.6	44.0	38.8	42.2
Portugal	62.8*	47.4*	55.2	46.3	35.2*	26.9*	68.2*
Hungary	50.4*	25.2*	16.5*	12.2*	10.1*	7.9*	25.3*
Czech Rep	41.7*	43.7*	-	27.0*	14.2*	11.3*	24.7*
average	70.4	64.1	53.7	45.2	43.4	34.7	45.0

Notes: Base includes DKs. Weighted by design weight. All countries given equal weight in the analysis.

*significantly different from the average country for that item (Estonia -column 1 and 2, Portugal -column 3, Denmark - column 4, Austria -column 5, Spain - column) and Germany - column 7) at 0.05 level of significance. Green highlight indicates a country significantly higher than the average country, red indicates significantly lower. The Czech Republic did not ask the question on migrants from poorer countries in Europe

We have arranged the countries in the same order as in figure 1, but as we can see there are several deviations from this order in table 1. Possibly this reflects differences between the more abstract formulation of the 'better or worse life' question used in figure 1 and the concrete issue of how many migrants to allow to come used in table 1. It could also reflect a distinction between perceptions of integration and immigration issues.

Countries which sink in the ranking are notably Finland, Poland, Ireland (all above average in figure 1 but below average on some of the table 1 items) along with Lithuania and Estonia. Interestingly the first three of these countries maintain their high position on the refugee question.

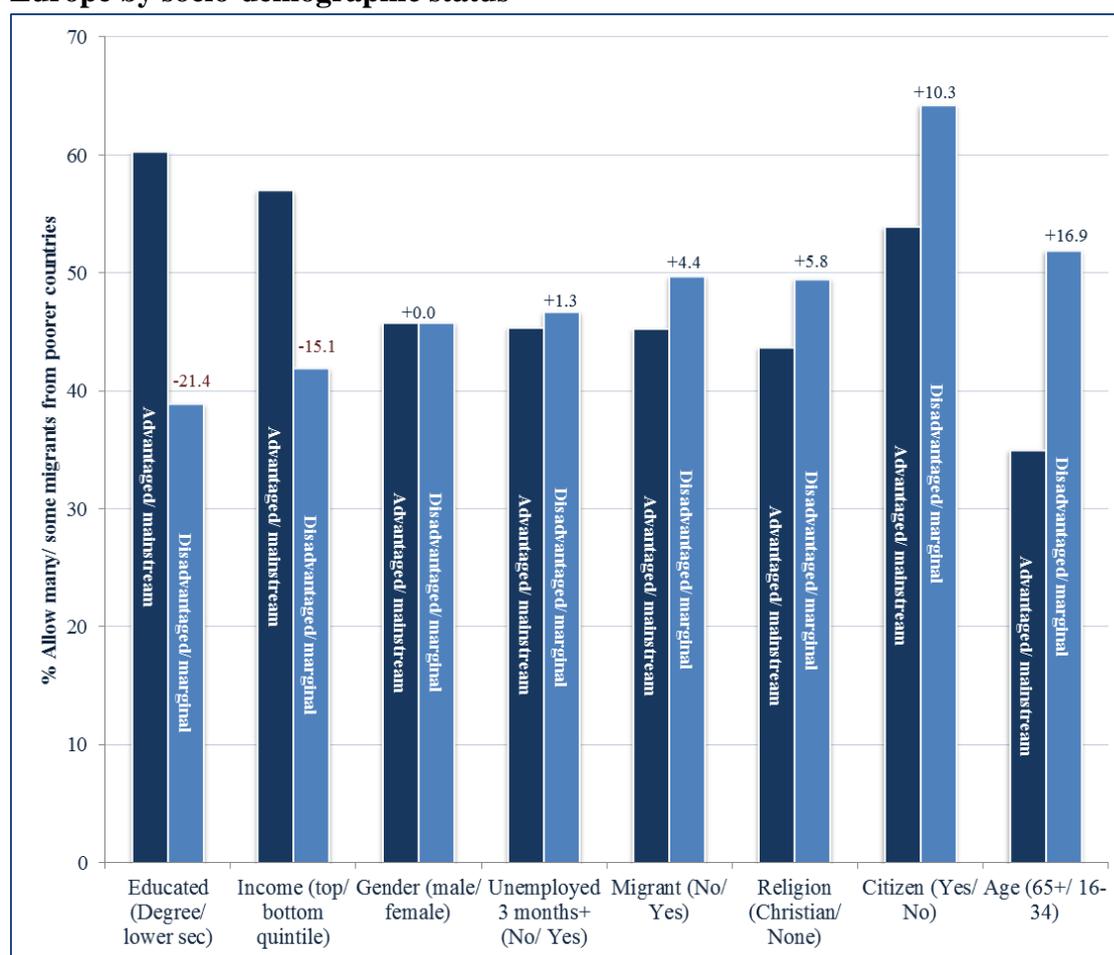
Even in the case of these concrete 'allow' questions, there are some notable anomalies, as we look along the rows.

- Israel stands out with a huge difference between the preferences for Jewish and for most other sorts of migrant.
- Spain is more positive than might have been expected towards immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe – possibly reflecting historical ties with Latin America (one major source of immigration to Spain).
- The UK is relatively positive towards Muslim immigrants as are Belgium and Slovenia. However, nearly all the countries with large Muslim populations (Germany, Netherlands, France, Belgium and the UK) are more favourable to Muslim immigration than the average (represented by Austria). (The finding still holds true for France, Germany and the UK if we exclude all Muslims from the analysis.)

Within-country differences

Previous research has shown that attitudes to immigration are strongly linked with age, educational level and economic situation. This continued to hold true in round 7 of the ESS. Figure 5 compares the percentages of people from more advantaged or mainstream social positions with those in less advantaged or more marginal situations in their attitudes to migration from poorer countries outside Europe. (The pattern is very similar for the attitudes towards other groups.)

Figure 5: Willingness to allow many or some migrants from poorer countries outside Europe by socio-demographic status



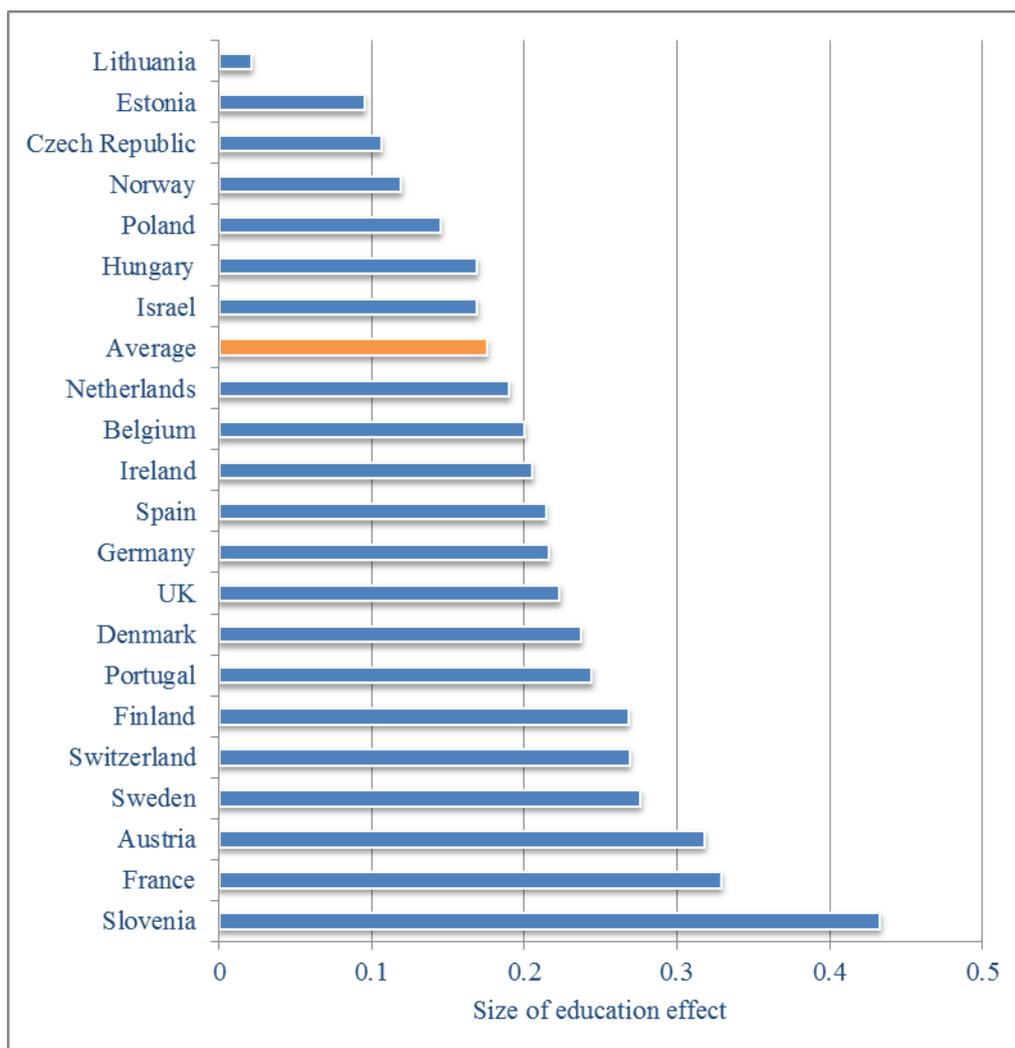
The strongest association is between the highly educated (graduates) and the less educated (those with lower secondary education or below), where the gap is 21 percentage points. Next comes age, where it is the younger people who are more favourable to immigration than are older people. Age is followed by income, where the gap between the top quintile and the bottom quintile is 15 points. Differences between migrants and non-migrants, and between Christians and people with no religion are relatively small in comparison. (In a multivariate analysis the effect of income is sharply reduced while those of education and age remains largely unchanged.)

It is probable that different mechanisms are involved with these different socio-demographic characteristics. It is likely (although impossible to be certain) that generational differences lie behind the large age effects – in other words, generations who grew up before the years of mass migration are more negative than those who grew up more recently and for whom diversity has always been part of their experience. In contrast the educational and income differences may reflect the extent to which the less-educated and those on lower incomes feel greater levels of ‘symbolic’ and ‘economic’ threat respectively.

Cross-national variations in degree of socio-demographic polarization

While these socio-demographic differences hold true across Europe, the degree of polarization between more advantaged and less advantaged groups varies quite substantially between different countries. This is shown in figure 5, which displays the strength of association between education and attitudes to migrants from poorer countries outside Europe.

Figure 6: Country differences in polarisation (ordered logit parameter estimates)



The degree of polarization seems to be largely unrelated to how positive or negative a country's public is towards immigration. Thus Sweden, the most positive country, is nonetheless quite strongly polarized (though it should be remembered that in Sweden, given its high overall level of support for immigration, even the less educated are positive towards immigration). The most striking features of figure 5 are:

- Many western and Nordic countries are quite strongly polarized – notably France, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland. This polarization may give some insight into the rise of far-right political parties in these countries.
- Some of the most consensual countries are in Eastern Europe – Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Hungary – although they are joined by Norway (and Slovenia is an extreme outlier).

Conclusions

This preliminary report has largely focussed on describing the pattern of results from the recently released data for round 7 of the ESS. The major challenge is to understand why these patterns take the form they do. The enduring character of many of the differences between countries suggests that recent histories of migration are unlikely to be the major drivers of attitudes. Attitudes appear to have deep-rooted origins.

1. Between 2002/3 and 2014/15 European publics became slightly more positive in their attitudes towards migrants.
2. There is considerable over-time stability in the kinds of migrants who are preferred – notably those of the same racial or ethnic group as the majority are preferred to those from a different ethnic group or those from poorer countries in Europe, who in turn are slightly preferred to those from poorer countries outside Europe.
3. New questions asked for the first time in 2014/15 show that there are relatively positive attitudes towards Jewish migrants (who come only slightly below those from the same racial or ethnic group as the majority). There are more negative attitudes towards Muslim migrants and the least preferred are Roma migrants.
4. There are also strong preferences for professional migrants over unskilled labourers (attitudes to unskilled labourers from non-European countries being little different from attitudes to Roma migrants).
5. There is also considerable stability over time with respect to which countries are more positive towards migrants and those whose publics are less positive. In the former

category come Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Norway. In the latter category come Portugal, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

6. Most countries have similar preference orderings for the different types of migrant. That is, most countries prefer migrants of the same race or ethnic group over Jewish migrants, who in turn are preferred to those from poorer European countries, from poorer non-European countries, and to Muslims. The only major exception is Israel, where respondents strongly prefer Jewish migrants (and those from the same race or ethnic group) over all other sorts of migrant.
7. 'Way of life', language, and skills are considered more important than religious, economic, and racial background as immigration criteria
8. Nearly all the countries with large Muslim populations (Germany, Netherlands, France, Belgium and the UK) are more favourable to Muslim immigration than is the average country.
9. Within countries, the largest differences are between highly educated (more favourable attitudes) and the less educated, between younger (more favourable) and older, and between more (more favourable) and less affluent citizens in their attitudes to immigration.
10. Despite their relatively high average levels of support for immigration, many countries of western and northern Europe are quite strongly polarized along educational lines. Examples include Austria, Finland, France, Sweden and Switzerland. Some of the most consensual (least polarized) countries are in Eastern Europe – Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Hungary.

We shall explore possible explanations for these findings in the coming months.

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Appendix – Tables

Table A1 Details of the surveys

	Fieldwork dates	Achieved sample size	Response rate (%)
Austria	14.10.14 - 05.05.15	1795	51.58
Belgium	10.09.14 – 01.02.15	1769	57.03
Czech Republic	24.11.14 – 09.02.15	2148	67.93
Denmark	12.09.14 – 17.02.15	1502	51.85
Estonia	07.09.14 – 29.12.14	2051	59.94
Finland	03.09.14 – 09.02.15	2087	62.67
France	31.10.14 – 03.03.15	1917	50.94
Germany	18.08.14 – 05.02.15	3045	31.41
Hungary	24.04.15 – 26.06.15	1698	52.70
Ireland	04.09.14 – 31.01.15	2390	60.74
Israel	12.09.15 – 13.12.15	2582	74.35
Lithuania	11.04.15 – 14.06.15	2250	68.87
Netherlands	08.09.14 – 15.01.15	1919	58.61
Norway	20.08.14 – 08.01.15	1436	53.94
Poland	17.04.15 – 14.09.15	1615	65.84
Portugal	02.02.15 – 30.11.15	1265	43.00
Slovenia	09.10.14 – 01.02.15	1224	52.31
Spain	22.01.15 – 25.06.15	1925	67.85
Sweden	01.08.14 – 30.01.15	1791	50.10
Switzerland	29.08.14 – 20.02.15	1532	52.70
UK	10.09.14 – 25.02.15 02.10.15 – 07.12.15	2264	43.56

Table A2 Country differences in whether one's country is made a better or worse place to live as a result of migration (mean scores on the 0-10 scale)

	2002	2014	Change
Sweden	6.16*	6.67*	+0.51
Denmark	5.46*	5.68*	+0.22
Norway	4.82	5.52*	+0.70
Finland	5.28*	5.51*	+0.23
Poland	5.19*	5.47*	+0.28
Germany	4.90	5.44	+0.54
Switzerland	5.21*	5.39	+0.18
Ireland	5.33*	5.39	+0.06
Netherlands	4.67	5.26	+0.59
Israel	4.95	5.09	+0.14
Lithuania	-	5.08	-
Spain	4.79	5.06	+0.27
Estonia	-	4.85	-
France	4.60	4.81	+0.21
UK	4.57	4.81	+0.24
Belgium	4.27*	4.76	+0.49
Slovenia	4.45	4.54*	+0.09
Austria	4.79	4.44*	-0.35
Portugal	3.89*	4.26*	+0.37
Hungary	4.02*	4.03*	+0.01
Czech Republic	4.28*	3.97*	-0.31
Average (excluding Lithuania and Estonia)	4.86	5.06	+0.20

Notes: * indicates that the estimate is significantly different from the average country for this question (Norway in 2002/3 and Spain in 2014/5).

"Don't know" (DKs) and refusals excluded from the base. Data weighted by design weights. Each country is given equal weight.

Table A3 Attitudes towards different sorts of migrant (row percentages)

		Allow many	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none
Same race or ethnic group	2014	25	46	22	7
	2002	18	46	30	6
Jewish people	2014	25	41	24	10
Different race or ethnic group	2014	14	41	32	13
	2002	10	39	39	12
Poorer countries in Europe	2014	14	41	31	14
	2002	12	42	36	10
Poorer countries outside Europe	2014	12	35	34	20
	2002	11	40	38	12
Muslim people	2014	12	33	30	26
Gypsies	2014	10	26	30	34

Note: DKs and refusals excluded from the base. Weighting as for table 1.

Table A4 Attitudes towards professionals and unskilled labourers coming from poor European and non-European countries (row percentages)

	Allow many	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none
Professionals from poor (specific) European country	23	44	23	9
Professionals from poor (specific) non-European country	19	43	26	12
Unskilled labourers from poor (specific) European country	10	33	33	25
Unskilled labourers from poor (specific) non-European country	8	26	34	32

Note: DKs and refusals excluded. Weighting as for table 1.

Table A5 Willingness to allow many or some migrants from poorer countries outside Europe by socio-demographic status (row percentages)

	Advantaged/ mainstream	Disadvantaged/ marginal	gap
Educated (Graduate/lower secondary)	60.3	38.9	21.4
Income (top quintile/bottom quintile)	57.0	41.9	15.1
Migrant (No/Yes)	45.3	49.7	4.4
Unemployed for 3 months or more (No/Yes)	45.4	46.7	1.3
Gender (male/female)	45.8	45.8	0
Religion (Christian/None)	43.7	49.5	-5.8
Age (65+/16-34)	35.0	51.9	-16.9

Note: DKs and refusals excluded. Weighting as for table 1.

Table A6 Country differences in polarisation (ordered logit parameter estimates)

	Education
Sweden	0.276*
Denmark	0.237
Norway	0.119*
Finland	0.268*
Poland	0.145*
Germany	0.216
Switzerland	0.269*
Ireland	0.205
Netherlands	0.190
Israel	0.169
Lithuania	0.021*
Spain	0.214
Estonia	0.095*
France	0.329*
UK	0.223
Belgium	0.200
Slovenia	0.433*
Austria	0.318*
Portugal	0.244
Hungary	0.169*
Czech Republic	0.106*
Average	0.176

*Notes: * indicates that the estimate is significantly different from the average*

Table 1 (selected countries) with odds ratios

	Same ethnic group	Jewish people	Poorer Europe	Poorer non-Europe	Muslim	Same/Muslim odds ratio
Sweden	93	90	87	86	79	3.5
Norway	83	80	74	68	65	2.7
Switzerland	83	70	63	54	54	4.0
Netherlands	72	70	58	53	53	2.2
Israel	82	87	30	25	15	25.8
France	73	75	61	52	65	1.5
average	70	64	54	45	43	3.1
Estonia	71	63	44	30	27	6.5
Austria	68	60	48	43	44	2.7
UK	63	70	51	42	54	1.5
Lithuania	67	48	45	37	28	5.2
Spain	60	51	52	50	40	2.2
Hungary	50	25	17	12	10	9.0

Figure A1: Net migration rates do not correspond to attitudes to immigration (countries are ordered from positive (Sweden) to negative (Czech Republic))

Migrants per 1000 population source: CIA world factbook

