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Abstract

Migration is a controversial issue. Reading of the popular media in virtually any country, alongside an array of opinion polls suggest that residents see controls on immigration as essential and that people would prefer to see existing rules on entry tightened rather than relaxed. This stands in contrast to the evidence which points to significant gains for movers and, in many cases, benefits also for destination and origin countries – as reviewed in the forthcoming Human Development Report 2009.

This paper makes several important contributions to an already rich literature about public opinion and migration. It highlights that attitudes are not as monochrome as might initially appear. A more detailed analysis of the nature, patterns and correlates of opinions toward migration in both developed and developing countries shows that values favourable toward diversity are in fact widely held, albeit with important variations. We also cast important light on how policies toward migration and underlying structural characteristics affect attitudes. Moreover, as many migrants do not end up in developed or OECD countries, public opinions in developing countries are of interest. As far as we are aware, this paper is the first published attempt to explore attitudes in countries in all parts of the human development spectrum.

While the data investigated is largely drawn from 2005/2006, we frame key questions in both a longer term perspective, and highlight attitudes towards migrants when jobs are scarce, which has heightened relevance during periods of recession.

Keywords: Immigration, human development, public opinion.

1. Introduction[1]

Migration is a controversial issue. Reading of the popular media in virtually any country, alongside an array of opinion polls suggest that residents see controls on immigration as essential and that people would prefer to see existing rules on entry tightened rather than relaxed. This stands in contrast to the evidence which points to significant gains for movers and, in many cases, benefits also for destination and origin countries – as reviewed in the forthcoming Human Development Report 2009.

Yet, as we show in this paper, attitudes are not as monochrome as might initially appear. A more detailed analysis of the nature, patterns and correlates of opinions toward migration in both developed and developing countries casts important light on how policies toward migration and underlying structural characteristics, affect attitudes.

There is already a rich literature which explores how individual and country characteristics affect attitudes to the level of immigration. This has been done at the country (Scheve and Slaughter, 2001) and cross country level (O'Rourke and Sinnott, 2006; Mayda, 2005). One strand of research has focussed on whether attitudes are correlated more with economic motivations, such as fears about job security or wage effects, or with non-economic reasons, including cultural motivations and racism. The effect of skill, education and age has been extensively studied, and found to matter, often in relation to theories about trade models and/or social welfare models. The interplay of individual and country characteristics, including expressed stance of the government toward migration levels, has been explored (Facchini and Mayda, 2008). This literature has already established a series of stylised facts, which we review but do not test in detail.

At the same time we are not aware of any international study that goes beyond opinions about whether borders should be more open or closed, and looks at attitudes toward migrants themselves and on how they should be treated once they are in living in the country. We would argue that how migrants are perceived and treated is as important as attitudes about restrictions

on entry. Equitable treatment of migrants not only accords with basic notions of fairness but can also bring instrumental benefits for destination communities, associated with cultural diversity, higher rates of innovation and so on. Moreover, an assurance of basic protections safeguards against the emergence of a migrant underclass which can, among other things, put downward pressure on wages and labour conditions.

Moreover, most studies to date have focussed on rich countries.[2] Yet only 37 percent of migration in the world is from developing to developed countries. Most migration occurs within country categories of development: about 60 percent of migrants move either between developing or between developed countries (the remaining 3 percent move from developed to developing countries). For example, *intra*-Asian migration accounts for nearly 20 percent of all international migration and exceeds the sum of total movements into Europe.

Table 1 - Regional distribution of international migrants, 2010

	Total migrants (millions)	**% of world migrants**	**% of population**
	188.0		2.8%
By Region			
Africa	19.3	10.2%	1.9%
Northern America	50.0	26.6%	14.2%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.5	4.0%	1.3%
Asia	55.6	29.6%	1.4%
Gulf Cooperation Council	15.1	8.0%	38.6%
Europe	49.6	26.4%	9.7%
Oceania	6.0	3.2%	16.8%
By Human Development Category			
Very high HDI	119.9	63.8%	12.1%
OECD	104.6	55.6%	10.9%
High HDI	23.2	12.3%	3.0%
Medium HDI	35.9	19.1%	0.8%
Low HDI	8.8	4.7%	2.1%

Source: Human Development Report Office based on UN (2009).
Note: excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia due to definitional issues (see Box 2.3 of the Human Development Report, 2009).

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[2] Other opinions surveys that have been used to study opinions towards migration include the European Social Survey, the Transatlantic Trends, the British Social attitudes Survey and the International Social Survey Programme. Only the ISSP goes beyond the OECD (includes two non-OECD countries).

As outlined below, the 2005/2006 wave of the World Values Survey (WVS) includes data from 52 countries in all HDI and income groups and continents. Our country sample includes 20 Asian countries, including such important destinations as Hong Kong, India, Malaysia and South Korea. On the African continent, we include such important transit and destination countries as Morocco and South Africa. We are not aware of any published study using the most recent round of the WVS (2005/2006) which includes more developing countries than previous rounds. For example, Mayda, 2005, uses the 1995/1996 wave of the WVS but this round does not include any country in the low HDI category.

The paper is structured as follows. The next section describes the data set, and Section 3 outlines the hypotheses and methods used, in the context of the existing literature. The results will be described in Section 4 and Section 5 concludes.

2.   Data and definitions

We use three rounds of cross country nationally representative survey data from the World Values Survey: 1995/1996, 2000/2001 and 2005/2006. The total number of respondents is 214,628 interviewed in 86 countries, which contains 87% of the world's population. The average number of respondents per country is almost 2,500 and the 2005/2006 survey was carried out in 52 countries.

The WVS contains questions pertaining to values concerning work motivation, political participation, social capital, tolerance of other groups, democracy, gender roles, religion and subjective wellbeing. A number of questions ask about opinions towards immigration and immigrants, varying from whether borders should be more open or restricted, to whether or not the respondent has objections to having an immigrant as their neighbour.

This dataset has several advantages from our point of view. First, there is a wide coverage of countries with large variation between them. The sample ranges from countries with low to very high Human Development Index (HDI) and from authoritarian systems to liberal democracies, and cover several major cultural regions. This variation provides the opportunity to study how

country characteristic, such as level of HDI, GDP, unemployment and inequality relate with opinions on immigrants and immigration.

Table 2 gives an overview of the main dependent variables used in this study, including how they are coded. The list and definitions of the independent variables is presented in Table 3 and Table 4 in the Appendix. For country level variables we use data from the World Development Indicators. We refer at various points to HDI categories as defined in the 2009 Human Development Report.[3]

Table 2 – Main dependent variables

Variable	Question	Answer Categories
Immigration Policy	Which one of the following do you think the government should do?	1 – Prohibit people coming here from other countries 2 – Place strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here 3 – Let people come as long as there are jobs available 4 – Let anyone come who wants to
Employment Priority	When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to natives over immigrants?	1 – Agree 2 – Neither 3 – Disagree
Immigrant as Neighbour	Would you mind having immigrants/foreign workers as your neighbours?	0 – Yes 1 – No

While the data investigated is largely drawn from 2005/2006, the framing of key questions in a longer term perspective, and highlighting attitudes about migrants when jobs are scarce, which has heightened relevance during periods of recession.

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[3] The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of wellbeing which summarises average national levels of income, education and health. There are four HDI categories in the 2009 Human Development Report: 'very high' (HDI of 0.9 or above) includes 38 countries; 'high' (HDI between 0.8 and 0.9) includes 44 countries; 'medium' (HDI between 0.5 and 0.8) includes 74 countries and 'low' (HDI values below 0.5) comprises of 23 countries.

3. Research questions and method

Four broad questions are explored in this paper:

1. How do values and views on nationality, ethnic diversity and tolerance affect attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, and how do these views vary across countries?

2. How do individual characteristics, such as age, level of education and employment status, relate to attitudes towards immigrants and immigration?

3. How do attitudes towards migration vary across countries with different levels of GDP, HDI, Gini coefficient, unemployment and migrant stock; and how do changes over time in these country level characteristics change views upon migration over time?

4. Do country level policy variables, including provision of basic education and health services affect individual attitudes towards immigrants and immigration?

We initially run ordinary least square (OLS) regressions with individual level data from the 2005/2006 wave of the WVS to test those hypotheses which do not cover time trends.[4]   The general form of our estimation is given by the following equation:

$$Attitudes_i = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i + \beta_j d_{j_i} + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

In this equation, β_0 represents the constant and ε the error term. X_i represents a set of i independent variables, which we expect to be correlated with attitudes on migration[5]. The coefficient β_i tells us how attitudes changes with respect to the variable(s) X_i. Initially, X_i represents one, or a combination of individual characteristics of the respondent. The individual characteristics used in the study are education, age, gender, employment status (employed/unemployed), social status (subjectively determined on a scale from 1 to 5), income (subjectively determined on a scale from 1 to 10) and size of town. Furthermore, we use dummies on whether the respondent is an employer, has a white collar job and whether he/she

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[4] We note that an ordered logit could be used here, but this is not possible in combination with our fixed effects panel data regressions. Hence, an OLS is preferred to enable us compare our results. Future versions of this paper will present results for the ordered logit to check for consistency.

[5] We are only observing associations, and are careful not to claim causality which we cannot on the basis of the analysis presented.

has an immigrant background (approximated by a dummy for having at least one parent who is an immigrant). All these variables are drawn from the WVS dataset. In this regression analysis we include country dummies, represented by d_{j_i}, and cluster by country.

In earlier studies, country characteristics have not been as much explored, beyond creating interaction terms with individual characteristics (such as with skills). This has, for instance, been used to test the hypothesis that in rich countries, low skilled people have more negative attitudes towards migration, while in poor countries, they have more positive attitudes. When country characteristics are used separately (as in Card, Dustmann, and Preston, 2005), no statistically significant effect was found. However, as we argue below, the lack of variation of country characteristics in the datasets used in earlier studies may account for this result (only European countries were included in the datasets used). Therefore, the effect of unemployment, Gini coefficient and GDP per capita is found to be small or indistinguishable from zero. Replicating this type of analysis using the much more diverse dataset provided by the WVS, more significant results begin to emerge, as we show below.

To gain greater insights into potential national differences, we include country level characteristics as independent variables. Two distinct econometric strategies are pursued. First, we use equation (1) and in addition to individual characteristics, we also include interaction terms and country level characteristics for X_i. The country level characteristics we use are levels of GDP, HDI, Gini coefficient and unemployment, GDP growth and stock of international migrants. We control for certain individual characteristics such as age and level of education of the respondent. We also create interaction terms of education with level of GDP, HDI, Gini coefficient and unemployment. Furthermore, we use this approach to regress attitudes on policy indicators on national health and education expenditure. Country dummies are included and we cluster by country. Second, we collapse our dataset to get one observation per country, and run OLS regressions with one or more country level characteristics according to the following equation:

$$Attitudes_i = \beta_0 + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon \qquad (2)$$

For X_k we fill in the country and policy indicators as described above.

To examine changes over time, we use the collapsed dataset and include data from all waves of the WVS to get one observation per pair of country and year. The resulting dataset contains 148 of such pairs, which are regressed using the following equation:

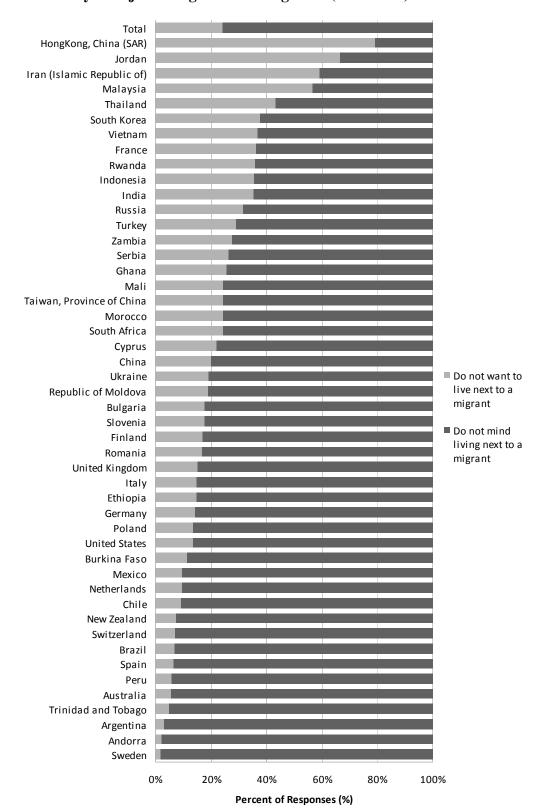$$Attitudes_i = \beta_0 + \beta_l X_l + \beta_m d_{m_i} + \varepsilon_i$$

(3)

For this panel data set we use country fixed effects, time dummies (represented by d_{m_i}), and cluster by country. For X_l we fill in one or more country level characteristics or policy indicators. The coefficient will now give us the change in attitudes towards migration, when changing country level independent variables, such as level of GDP, Gini coefficient, unemployment rates and public expenditure of education and health. Here as elsewhere, we are careful not to claim causality.

4. Results

To begin to get at the research questions outlined above, we first present summary statistics which provide important insights about patterns and differences in attitudes towards migration.

We begin with exploring how people feel about migrants living in their community and the value of migration. One question asks whether respondents object to living next door to a migrant. Overall about one in four did so, although the average is pulled up by outliers such as Hong Kong, Jordan, Iran and Malaysia. For a range of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, fewer than one in ten objected to having migrants as neighbours.

Figure 1 - Would you object living next to a migrant? (2005/2006)

Y-axis (top to bottom): Total, HongKong, China (SAR), Jordan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, Vietnam, France, Rwanda, Indonesia, India, Russia, Turkey, Zambia, Serbia, Ghana, Mali, Taiwan, Province of China, Morocco, South Africa, Cyprus, China, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Finland, Romania, United Kingdom, Italy, Ethiopia, Germany, Poland, United States, Burkina Faso, Mexico, Netherlands, Chile, New Zealand, Switzerland, Brazil, Spain, Peru, Australia, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Andorra, Sweden

Legend:
- Do not want to live next to a migrant
- Do not mind living next to a migrant

X-axis: Percent of Responses (%) — 0% to 100%

8

Another question of interest relates to the perceived value of diversity. We found that over half of respondents felt that ethnic diversity enriched life, whereas about 20 percent felt that this compromised a country's unity.[6] Hence, this data suggests that people *are* generally tolerant of minorities and have a positive view of ethnic diversity. People who are better educated, younger, employed and/or have a migrant background are more likely to value ethnic diversity. In the 2005/2006 survey 70 percent mentioned that tolerance and respect for other people is an important quality to encourage in their children (30 percent did not mention this). These attitudes point to clear opportunities for building a broad consensus around better treatment of migrants.
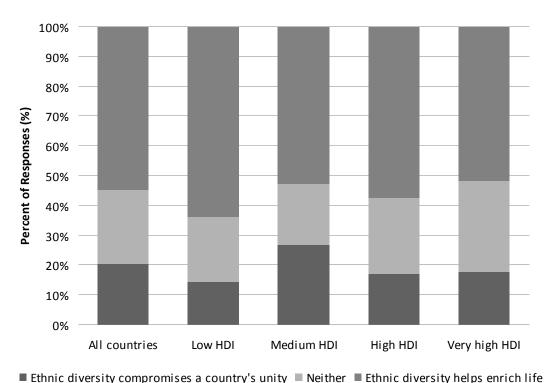
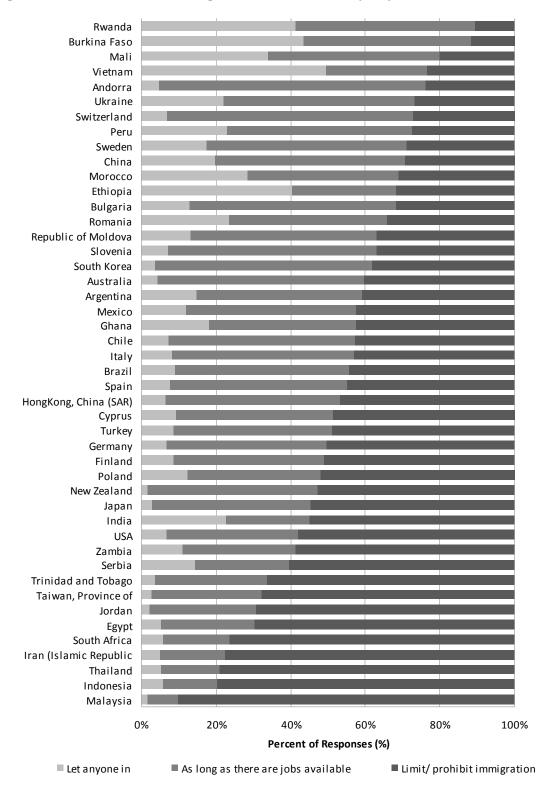**Figure 2 - Popular views about the value of ethnic diversity, 2005/2006**

Source: WVS (2006).

Turning to the basic question on preference towards openness of borders, we find that people's views about migration are strongly conditioned by the availability of jobs (Figure 3). In the majority of the 52 countries covered in the latest World Values Survey, most respondents

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[6] Of course ethnic diversity is not only associated with newcomers.

endorsed restrictions on immigration, but many linked these restrictions to the availability of jobs. However, particularly in medium-HDI countries (such as Indonesia, Thailand, Islamic Republic of Iran, South Africa, Egypt and Jordan), a significant proportion did favour greater restrictions on access regardless of vacancy levels.
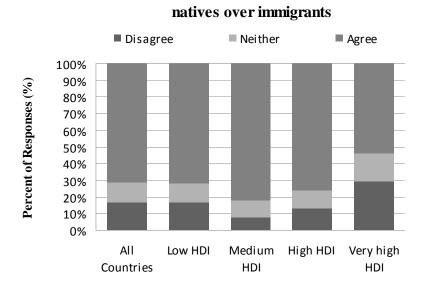
Figure 3 - Attitudes towards migration and availability of jobs, 2005/2006.

Source: WVS (2006).

Another question in the WVS asks whether locals should be given priority in employment when jobs are scarce. As Figure 4 shows, when jobs are limited, people do tend to favour the locally born. Yet while most people do agree with this proposition (averaging 71 percent across all countries in the sample), the range of opinion is enormous. Overall just over half of respondents in very high HDI countries concurred, compared to over 81 percent in medium HDI countries. Sweden stands as an outlier, with extensive popular commitment to non-discrimination against migrants, with Egypt, Jordan and Malaysia at the other end of this spectrum.

Figure 4 - Public opinion about job preferences, 2005/2006

When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to natives over immigrants

Source: WVS (2006).

Thus, for example, when we plot attitudes against levels of unemployment, we see that in countries with higher level of unemployment, people more often think that immigration should be restricted (Figure 5).

Figure 5 - Correlation between national unemployment rates and opinions towards openness of borders, 2005/2006

Regression (standard error in parenthesis): **Attitude = 2.7018 – 0.0189** * **(unemployment rate)**
Using equation (2) described in Section 3   (0.0809)*** (0.0080)**
R^2 = 0.13
Number of observations: 34

Note: higher score on vertical axis means greater preference for more open borders.
Source: WVS (2006) for data on opinions and World Bank (2009) for data on unemployment.

Likewise we find that in countries with higher inequality, people more often think that locals should be given priority on the job market (Figure 6). In South Africa, for example, where levels of inequality are high – the Gini coefficient is approaching 0.6 – there is strong sentiment in favour of giving priorities to locals in employment. Similar patterns can be seen for Chile and Mexico, for example.   At the other end of the spectrum, Sweden is relatively much more egalitarian in the distribution of income, and more positive towards non-discrimination. It is nonetheless notable that countries with similar levels of (in)equality can have quite diverse attitudes toward non-discrimination – compare for example the Netherlands and Egypt, or Thailand and Jordan.
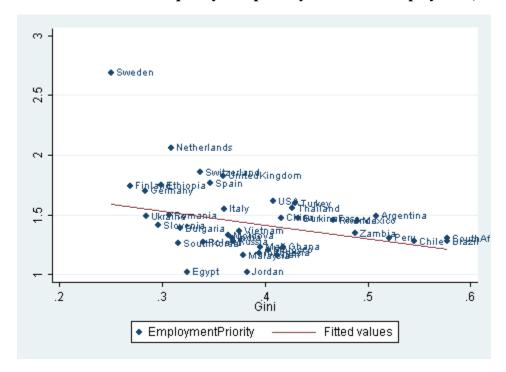
Figure 6- Correlation between inequality and priority to locals in employment, 2005/2006

Regression (standard error in parenthesis):   Attitude = 2.0425 – 1.5007 * (Gini coefficient)
Using equation (2) described in Section 3   (0.2753)* (0.6246)***
$R^2 = 0.168$**
Number of observations: 40

Note: higher score on vertical axis means greater preference for equal treatment in the labour market.
Source: WVS (2006) for data on opinions and World Bank (2009) for data Gini coefficient.

Finally by way of setting the stage, we look at the evidence about openness at the country level. We find that the overall pattern across countries in terms of attitudes to immigration suggests that people in countries with a higher HDI more often think immigration should be restricted, but the pattern seems to be non-linear. This is shown in Figure 7.
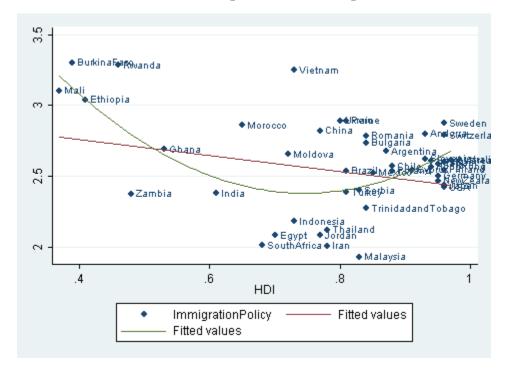
Figure 7 – Correlation between HDI and opinions towards openness, 2005/2006

Regression (standard error in parenthesis):   Attitude = 3.0895 – 0.6507 * (HDI)
Using equation (2) described in Section 3   (0.2400)*** (0.2765)**
R² = 0.114
Number of observations: 44
Note: higher score on vertical axis means greater preference for more open borders.
Source: WVS (2006) for data on opinions and UNDP (2009) for data on HDI.

We can also look at trends over time in attitudes toward migration. For the decade to 2005, there is a subset of 14 countries for which we have data for all three waves of the survey (1995/1996, 2000/2001 and 2005/2006). For this subsample, there is some tendency toward greater openness (Figure 8). In eight countries, opinions shift in favour of greater openness, where higher scores on the vertical axis indicate preference for more open borders). However there are important exceptions, where attitudes became more negative over time, including Mexico, Spain, Serbia and South Africa.
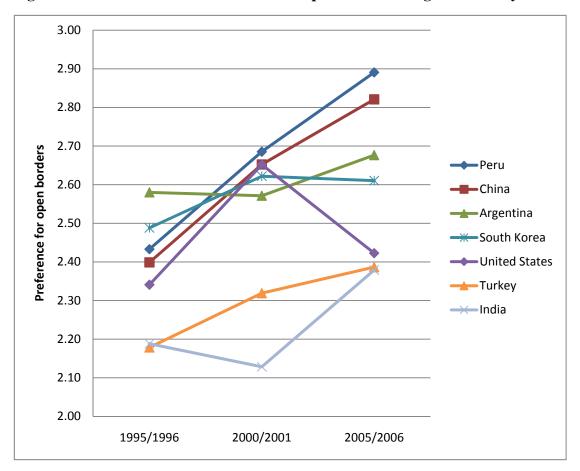
Figure 8 - Trends in Attitudes toward the Openness of Immigration Policy

Note: higher score on vertical axis means greater preference for more open borders.
Source: WVS 1995 – 2006.

This initial picture reveals large variation between countries and regions, which raises the question as to why people in some countries are much more negative than in other countries. Which country characteristics are associated with more negative attitudes? To explore this question we carried out further regression analyses, because countries and respondents differ in many ways, and regressions allow us to control for specific characteristics of the respondent and his or her country.

Earlier studies have focused on selected dimensions of country characteristics, such as income per capita, skills levels and inequality. The scatter plots presented above do suggest some clear correlations. However, it is useful to adopt a broader perspective on the policy stance – in particular, the governments' effort in providing access to basic services like health and education, may affect how newcomers impact the quality of services.

16

Turning to our regression results, we proceed to examine the four broad research questions. The first one asks how values and views about nationality, ethnic diversity and tolerance are related with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration. Appendix Table 6 summarizes the results. We find that across our various indicators of attitudes towards migration (immigration policy, employment priority and immigrant as neighbour) people who are more positive towards ethnic diversity are more positive to migration. These results, which are not surprising, hold even after controlling for level of education and age of the respondent and for country level characteristics like (log) GDP and inequality (as measured by the Gini coefficient). People who value tolerance – and state that this is an important quality for a child to learn – are more positive towards migration in terms of employment priority and whom lives next door, although there is no significant relation vis-a-vis immigration policy. On the other hand, across these same indicators of attitudes towards migration, the strength of people's self reported pride in their nationality is negatively associated with attitudes. These results hold after including the controls listed above.

We turn now to the more familiar issue about the relation between individual characteristics, such as age, level of education and employment status, and attitudes towards migration (Appendix Table 8 to Table 10). Confirming past studies we find that higher levels of education are associated with more positive attitudes. However, when we interact education with GDP or HDI, the sign reverses. This means that higher educated people are more positive in rich countries but in poor countries, the opposite is true.[7] This education effect is even larger in countries with higher levels of inequality and unemployment. That high inequality/ unemployment is associated with more negative attitudes among the lower educated may arise because migrants are perceived more as a threat in these circumstances.

Relatedly, all the variables related to self reported incomes and social class are positively associated with migration. Those with white collar jobs, and employers are also more positive. People living in a larger town are significantly more positive towards migration in terms of openness of borders (immigration policy) and equal treatment in the labour market (employment priority). Possibly due to higher population densities, people living in larger cities are not more positive towards living next to an immigrant (the results is insignificant). Not surprisingly,

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[7]Earlier studies by Mayda (2005) and O'Rourke and Sinnott (2006) confirmed this results and highlighted the similarity between views towards migration and towards trade, and argued that this is in line with basic trade models, such as the Heckscher-Ohlin model.

having an immigrant background is associated with more positive attitudes. Younger people tend to be more positive in all measures of opinions towards migration. Males are more open towards letting people into the country, but women feel more strongly that migrants should be treated equally in the job market. Somewhat surprisingly, the only characteristic among those tested that is insignificant is whether the person in unemployed.

We turn now to explore how country level characteristics affect attitudes towards immigrants and immigration when controlling for individual characteristics of the respondent. Some interesting patterns emerge from key country characteristics in a series of regressions that also control for age and education of the respondent.

In countries with higher GDP, people are more negative towards letting people in (immigration policy) but more positive once they are in: they believe in equal treatment on the labour market (employment priority) and are less likely to mind about living next to a migrant. At the same time, higher levels of GDP growth are associated with more positive attitudes. In countries with higher levels of inequality, people are more negative in all measures of attitudes towards migration; and similarly, in countries with higher levels of unemployment, people are more negative towards migration. In countries with a larger migrant stock, people are more positive in all measures of attitudes towards migration.

While some of the foregoing characteristics are clearly a function of policy – such as levels of education and inequality – it is interesting to observe how more direct measures of policy, including provision of basic education and health services, are associated with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration. Although there are a few inconsistencies in the results, some patterns seem to emerge. Controlling for national GDP per capita and age and education of the respondent, we find that in countries where expenditure per student in primary education is higher, people are more positive in all measures of attitudes towards migration. Similarly, in countries where total health expenditure (as a share of GDP) is higher, people are more positive in terms of immigration policy and employment priority, although they are more negative in terms of immigrant as neighbour. Finally, in countries where public spending on education is higher, people are more positive in terms of immigration policy and immigrant as neighbour (they are more negative in terms of employment priority).

5. Conclusions

Popular views about migration are often negative. Indeed such views have come to the fore in recent debates as unemployment around the world has soared. However, as we showed in this paper, it is too crude and simplistic to limit our understanding of public opinion to headline banners. A deeper investigation reveals important insights.

Many people are willing to accept immigration if jobs are available. This suggests that reforms that link future liberalization to the demand for labour, so that inflows of migrants will respond to vacancy levels, could attract public support and alleviate the concern that migrants will substitute for or undercut local workers. Indeed, conditions of this kind are already widely applied by governments, particularly in the developed economies, to the entry of skilled migrants. To translate this support into action will require the design of policies for legal migration that are explicitly linked to job availability, as well as the marketing of this concept to the public so as to build on these attitudes.

How migrants are treated is a further area of policy in which reform may turn out to be easier than at first expected. Equitable treatment of migrants not only accords with basic notions of fairness but can also bring instrumental benefits for destination communities, associated with cultural diversity, higher rates of innovation and so on. Indeed, the available evidence suggests that people are generally quite tolerant of minorities and have a positive view of ethnic diversity. These attitudes suggest that there are opportunities for building a broad consensus around the better treatment of migrants.

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Appendix

Table 3 – Summary statistics: Variables from the World Values Survey, 2005/2006

Variable	Question/Description	Answer	Number of observations	Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	Age of the respondent		76057	41.1187	16.35971
Child tolerance	Which quality is especially important for children to learn? (list up to 5 from a list of 10)	Tolerance and respect for other people (value 1 if mentioned)	76303	0.69793	0.4591593
Education	What is the highest educational level that you have attained?	1 - No formal education 2 - Incomplete primary school 3 - Complete primary school 4 - Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type 5 - Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type 6 - Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type 7 - Complete secondary: university-preparatory type 8 - Some university-level education, without degree 9 - University-level education, with degree	75746	5.18356	2.514899
Employment priority	When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to native people over immigrants	1- Agree 2 - Neither 3 - Disagree	68796	1.45526	0.7603375
Ethnic diversity	Regarding to ethnic diversity, which of the following views do you agree	Range from 1: Ethnic diversity erodes a country's unity to 10: Ethnic diversity enriches life	53441	6.56971	2.753769
Employer	In which profession/occupation are you doing most of your work?	Codes as 1 if respondent chose ' Employer/manager'	41971	0.08749	0.2825536
Immigrant as parent	Mother and/ or father is an immigrant	Coded as 1 if respondent has a parent who is an immigrant	55495	0.07658	0.2659318
Immigrant as neighbour	Would you mind to have immigrants/foreign workers as your neighbours?	0 – Yes 1 – No	65552	0.75804	0.4282738

Immigration policy	Which one of the following do you think the government should do?	1 – Prohibit people coming here from other countries 2 – Place strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here 3 – Let people come as long as there are jobs available 4 – Let anyone come who wants to	61784	2.53674	0.8580583
Income	On a scale of incomes from 1 (lowest decile) to 10 (highest decile), what group is your household in?	Range from 1 (lowest decile) to 10 (highest decile)	68526	4.59945	2.282883
Male	Gender of the respondent	0 - Female 1 - Male	76216	0.48172	0.4996691
Proud of nationality	How proud are you of your nationality	1 - Not at all proud 2 - Not very proud 3 - Quite proud 4 - Very proud	72783	3.47287	0.7232748
Town size	Size of town	1 - Under 2,000 2 - 2,000 - 5,000 3 - 5 - 10,000 4 - 10 - 20,000 5 - 20 - 50,000 6 - 50 - 100,000 7 - 100 - 500,000 8 - 500,000 and more	46764	4.80228	2.493093
Social class	Would you describe yourself as belonging to the	1 - Upper class 2 - Upper middle class 3 - Lower middle class 4 - Working class 5 - Lower class	63464	3.38376	1.00308
Unemployed	Are you employed now or not	Coded as 1 if unemployed	72992	0.0972	0.2962352

Table 4 – Summary statistics: Country level variables

Variable	Source	Number of observations	Mean	Standard Deviation
Human Development Index	United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report Office	75	0.762112	0.162454
In GDP per capita, PPP in current international $	World Bank, World Development Indicators	80	8.760476	1.163792
GINI index	World Bank, World Development Indicators	55	37.08971	9.439328
Unemployment, total (% of total labour force)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	70	9.22168	5.977197
International migrant stock (% of population)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	82	8.508912	11.19083
GDP growth (annual %)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	83	3.761699	3.005136
Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	49	16.91893	7.13602
Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	67	6.656305	2.430223
Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	77	4.478903	1.43264

Table 5 – Data on the main dependent variables from all countries and years

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

Variable	Question	Answer Categories
Immigration Policy	Which one of the following do you think the government should do?	1 – Prohibit people coming here from other countries 2 – Place strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here 3 – Let people come as long as there are jobs available 4 – Let anyone come who wants to
Employment Priority	When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to natives over immigrants?	1 – Agree 2 – Neither 3 – Disagree
Immigrant as Neighbour	Would you mind to have immigrants/foreign workers as your neighbours?	0 – Yes 1 – No

	Immigration Policy			Employment Priority			Immigrant as Neighbour		
	1995/1996	2000/2001	2005/2006	1995/1996	2000/2001	2005/2006	1995/1996	2000/2001	2005/2006
Albania	2.78	2.98		1.03	1.28		0.90	0.84	
Algeria		2.75			1.16			0.77	
Andorra			2.80			2.21			0.98
Argentina	2.58	2.57	2.68	1.37	1.43	1.49	0.95	0.94	0.97
Armenia	2.82			1.56			0.78		
Australia	2.59		2.62	2.04		1.98	0.95		0.94
Azerbaijan	2.92			1.23			0.80		
Bangladesh		2.49		1.15	1.10		0.70	0.33	
Belarus	2.79			1.41			0.94		
Bosnia	3.13	2.82		2.27	2.52		0.76	0.75	
Brazil	2.74		2.54	1.13		1.28	0.96		0.93
Bulgaria	2.49		2.73	1.22		1.39	0.84		0.82
Burkina Faso			3.30			1.47			0.89
Canada		2.55			1.87			0.95	
Chile	2.66	2.58	2.57	1.35	1.23	1.28	0.88	0.89	0.91
China	2.40	2.65	2.82	1.35	1.46	1.48	0.80	0.84	0.80
Croatia	2.65			1.31			0.93		
Cyprus			2.55			1.50			0.78
Czech Republic	2.23			1.11			0.72		
Dominica	2.59			1.77			0.82		
East Germany	2.38			1.51			0.90		
Egypt		2.39	2.08		1.01	1.02		0.42	
Estonia	2.45			1.93			0.81		
Ethiopia			3.04			1.75			0.85
Finland	2.40		2.55	1.46		1.74	0.87		0.83
France						2.04			0.64
Georgia	2.76			1.27			0.89		
Germany			2.51			1.70			0.86
Ghana			2.69			1.23			0.74
Hong Kong, China			2.57			1.32			0.21

(SAR)									
Hungary	2.11			1.19			0.75		
India	2.19	2.13	2.38	1.16	1.23	1.31	0.67	0.62	0.65
Indonesia		2.32	2.18		1.20	1.18		0.60	0.64
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		2.19	2.01		1.11	1.16		0.90	0.41
Italy			2.59			1.55			0.85
Japan	2.48	2.59	2.44	1.48	1.47	1.43			
Jordan		2.16	2.08		1.09	1.02		0.60	0.34
Kyrgyzstan		2.62			1.44			0.80	
Latvia	2.43			2.00			0.82		
Lithuania	2.28			1.11			0.71		
Macedonia	2.29	2.20		1.29	1.30		0.76	0.81	
Malaysia			1.93			1.16			0.43
Mali			3.10			1.23			0.75
Mexico	2.70	2.62	2.52	1.31	1.31	1.45	0.74	0.86	0.90
Republic of Moldova	2.51	2.85	2.66	1.66	1.54	1.33	0.87	0.81	0.81
Montenegro	2.53	2.36		1.24	1.21		0.69	0.80	
Morocco		2.99	2.86		1.09	1.21		0.84	0.76
Netherlands						2.06			0.90
New Zealand	2.60		2.47	1.77		1.77	0.95		0.93
Nigeria	2.66	2.94		1.24	1.30		0.80	0.72	
Norway	2.51			2.10			0.90		
Pakistan		2.63			1.63			0.71	
Peru	2.43	2.69	2.89	1.21	1.43	1.31	0.90	0.89	0.94
Philippines	2.22	2.37		1.31	1.20		0.80	0.84	
Poland	2.25		2.54	1.14		1.27	0.79		0.86
Puerto Rico	2.26	2.51		1.39	1.40		0.87	0.94	
Romania	2.60		2.79	1.36		1.49	0.67		0.83
Russia	2.43			1.43		1.28	0.88		0.69
Rwanda			3.28			1.45			0.64
Saudi Arabia		2.73			1.62			0.67	
Serbia	2.69	2.61	2.40	1.27	1.30	1.84	0.76	0.92	0.74
Singapore		2.27			1.22			0.74	
Slovakia	2.18			1.18			0.82		
Slovenia	2.55		2.63	1.27		1.41	0.82		0.82
South Africa	2.25	2.22	2.01	1.27	1.26	1.30	0.81	0.75	0.76
South Korea	2.49	2.62	2.61	1.13	1.20	1.26	0.61	0.53	0.62
Spain	2.82	2.90	2.60	1.41	1.73	1.76	0.93	0.89	0.94
Sweden	2.50		2.87	2.49		2.69	0.95		0.98
Switzerland	2.58		2.79	1.60		1.86	0.90		0.93
Taiwan	2.30		2.25	1.13		1.12	0.73		0.76
Tanzania		2.31			1.48			0.82	
Thailand			2.12			1.56			0.57
Trinidad and Tobago			2.27			1.27			0.95
Turkey	2.18	2.32	2.39	1.38	1.59	1.60	0.65	0.66	0.71
Uganda		2.68			1.11			0.87	
Ukraine	2.87		2.89	1.57		1.49	0.88		0.81
United Kingdom				1.87		1.83	0.88		0.85
Uruguay	2.74			1.18			0.93		
USA	2.34	2.65	2.42	1.71	1.89	1.61	0.90	0.90	0.86
Venezuela	2.26	2.71		1.23	1.30		0.78	0.82	

Vietnam		3.03	3.25		1.34	1.36		0.67	0.63
West Germany	2.82			2.04			0.96		
Zambia			2.38			1.34			0.72
Zimbabwe		2.67			1.36			0.82	

Table 6 - Regression analysis of attitudes towards migration on values on diversity, nationality and tolerance, 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor
Views on the importance of ethnic diversity	0.0439 [0.0061]***	0.0311 [0.0080]***	0.011 [0.0029]***	0.0394 [0.0064]***	0.0242 [0.0076]***	0.0088 [0.0029]***												
Proud of nationality							-0.0393 [0.0126]***	-0.0627 [0.0116]***	-0.0105 [0.0053]*	-0.0338 [0.0145]**	-0.0632 [0.0129]***	-0.0095 [0.0058]						
Child qualities: tolerance and respect for other people													0.0169 [0.0150]	0.0187 [0.0137]	0.0154 [0.0052]***	0.0101 [0.0161]	0.011 [0.0148]	0.0115 [0.0053]**
Highest educational level attained				0.0219 [0.0036]***	0.0162 [0.0052]***	0.0082 [0.0022]***				0.0257 [0.0042]***	0.0177 [0.0059]***	0.0089 [0.0024]***				0.025 [0.0040]***	0.0173 [0.0061]***	0.0088 [0.0023]***
Age				-0.0009 [0.0003]***	-0.0018 [0.0004]***	-0.0001 [0.0002]				-0.0008 [0.0003]**	-0.0014 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]				-0.0009 [0.0003]***	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]
ln GDP per capita, PPP in current international $				-0.0758 [0.0035]***	0.1857 [0.0052]***	0.0234 [0.0024]***				-0.0699 [0.0034]***	0.1834 [0.0041]***	0.0273 [0.0020]***				-0.0664 [0.0034]***	0.1914 [0.0044]***	0.0272 [0.0019]***
GINI index				-0.0112 [0.0002]***	-0.0343 [0.0003]***	0.0001 [0.0001]				-0.0114 [0.0003]***	-0.0341 [0.0004]***	0.0003 [0.0002]*				-0.0112 [0.0003]***	-0.0337 [0.0004]***	0.0004 [0.0002]**
Constant	-2.6275 [0.0442]***	-1.7352 [0.0578]***	-0.1118 [0.0208]***	-1.4485 [0.0294]***	-1.5983 [0.0347]***	-0.3842 [0.0131]***	-2.1011 [0.0530]***	-0.9608 [0.0544]***	-0.1569 [0.0213]***	-1.0984 [0.0799]***	-1.1686 [0.0705]***	-0.3199 [0.0321]***	-2.2657 [0.0080]***	-1.2425 [0.0114]***	-0.1613 [0.0038]***	-1.2838 [0.0114]***	-1.5215 [0.0148]***	-0.3683 [0.0063]***
Observations	51333	52516	49109	43522	44552	42110	59015	65520	62256	49099	54455	52186	61784	68796	65552	51459	57226	55043
R-squared	0.174	0.178	0.123	0.184	0.163	0.124	0.176	0.163	0.153	0.194	0.154	0.13	0.173	0.163	0.157	0.19	0.153	0.134

Robust standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 7 - Regression analysis of attitudes towards migration on country characteristics, 2005/2006

	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor
ln GDP per capita, PPP in current international	-0.0518 [0.0025]***	0.0906 [0.0017]***	0.0276 [0.0018]***									
GINI index				-0.0085 [0.0003]***	-0.0417 [0.0005]***	-0.0008 [0.0002]***						
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)							-0.0197 [0.0004]***	-0.0184 [0.0007]***	-0.0068 [0.0002]***			
GDP growth (annual %)										0.0478 [0.0007]***	0.02 [0.0011]***	0.0014 [0.0005]***
highest educational level attained	0.0255 [0.0038]***	0.019 [0.0059]***	0.0087 [0.0022]***	0.0251 [0.0040]***	0.0174 [0.0061]***	0.0089 [0.0023]***	0.0301 [0.0045]***	0.0242 [0.0070]***	0.0116 [0.0022]***	0.0255 [0.0038]***	0.019 [0.0059]***	0.0087 [0.0022]***
age	-0.0008 [0.0003]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0001 [0.0002]	-0.0009 [0.0003]***	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]	-0.0009 [0.0004]**	-0.0019 [0.0004]***	-0.0002 [0.0003]	-0.0008 [0.0003]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0001 [0.0002]
Constant	-1.7148 [0.0010]***	-1.8782 [0.0188]***	-0.3599 [0.0004]***	-2.0331 [0.0359]***	0.68 [0.0562]***	-0.0452 [0.0261]*	-2.6277 [0.0365]***	-1.2462 [0.0556]***	-0.1221 [0.0209]***	-2.5929 [0.0254]***	-1.5158 [0.0396]***	-0.1964 [0.0179]***
Observations	58983	65879	62637	51459	57226	55043	45463	51431	48015	58983	65879	62637
R-squared	0.177	0.158	0.159	0.19	0.153	0.134	0.135	0.169	0.163	0.177	0.158	0.159

Robust standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor
ln GDP per capita, PPP in current international				-0.065 [0.0023]***	0.1928 [0.0036]***	0.0287 [0.0018]***	-0.1792 [0.0031]***	0.0858 [0.0020]***	0.0119 [0.0011]***	-0.1291 [0.0017]***	-0.0104 [0.0024]***	0.0003 [0.0013]
GINI index				-0.0112 [0.0003]***	-0.0338 [0.0004]***	0.0004 [0.0001]**				-0.0101 [0.0001]***	-0.0139 [0.0001]***	0.0015 [0.0000]***
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)							-0.0294 [0.0002]***	-0.031 [0.0001]***	-0.0068 [0.0000]***	-0.023 [0.0000]***	-0.0012 [0.0000]***	-0.0075 [0.0000]***
International migrant stock (% of population)	0.0009 [0.0000]***	0.0132 [0.0001]***	0.0023 [0.0000]***							0.011 [0.0002]***	0.0102 [0.0004]***	0.002 [0.0002]***
highest educational level attained	0.0256 [0.0037]***	0.0186 [0.0059]***	0.0087 [0.0022]***	0.0251 [0.0040]***	0.0174 [0.0061]***	0.0089 [0.0023]***	0.0301 [0.0045]***	0.0242 [0.0070]***	0.0116 [0.0022]***	0.0302 [0.0049]***	0.023 [0.0074]***	0.0123 [0.0022]***
age	-0.0008 [0.0003]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0001 [0.0002]	-0.0009 [0.0003]***	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]	-0.0009 [0.0004]**	-0.0019 [0.0004]***	-0.0002 [0.0003]	-0.001 [0.0004]***	-0.002 [0.0005]***	-0.0005 [0.0003]
Constant	-2.368 [0.0232]***	-1.6622 [0.0363]***	-0.2223 [0.0165]***	-1.2891 [0.0106]***	-1.5268 [0.0156]***	-0.374 [0.0061]***	-0.7467 [0.0027]***	-1.6962 [0.0217]***	-0.2322 [0.0071]***	-0.8084 [0.0133]***	-0.815 [0.0205]***	-0.1957 [0.0070]***
Observations	59979	66879	63636	51459	57226	55043	45463	51431	48015	37939	42778	40421
R-squared	0.178	0.168	0.162	0.19	0.153	0.134	0.135	0.169	0.163	0.149	0.17	0.125

Robust standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 8a - Regression analysis of opinions towards openness of borders on individual characteristics, 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

Dependent variable: immigration policy

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Highest educational level attained	0.0283*** [1.06e-08]		0.0264*** [1.06e-08]	-0.1039*** [0.000128]	-0.0490*** [0.00124]	0.0499** [0.0165]	0.0471*** [2.48e-08]		0.0263*** [4.11e-08]		0.0261*** [1.47e-08]		0.0255*** [1.30e-06]		0.0213*** [2.57e-06]
Education*ln(gdp)				0.0146*** [4.73e-06]											
Education*hdi					0.0992*** [3.12e-06]										
Education*gini						-0.0006 [0.209]									
Education*unemployment							-0.0019*** [0.000230]								
Age		-0.0021*** [3.29e-06]	-0.0009*** [0.00796]	-0.0006* [0.0760]	-0.0006* [0.0788]	-0.0009*** [0.00548]	-0.0008** [0.0335]		-0.0010*** [0.00426]		-0.0009*** [0.00634]		-0.0009** [0.0181]		-0.0009** [0.0118]
Unemployed								-0.0156 [0.499]	-0.017 [0.431]						
Male										0.0210** [0.0128]	0.0135 [0.102]				
Size of town												0.0192*** [6.28e-05]	0.0138*** [0.000766]		
Scale of incomes														0.0239*** [7.85e-11]	0.0153*** [2.81e-06]
Constant	-2.4192*** [0]	-2.4225*** [0]	-2.3675*** [0]	-2.4195*** [0]	-2.8237*** [0]	-2.3097*** [0]	-2.7749*** [0]	-2.1243*** [0]	-2.2495*** [0]	-2.5374*** [0]	-2.6743*** [0]	-3.7371*** [0]	-3.8162*** [0]	-2.4824*** [0]	-2.5409*** [0]
Observations	61371	61580	61203	58983	58983	51459	45463	58790	58284	61707	61157	42333	42037	56085	55631
R-squared	0.178	0.174	0.178	0.179	0.179	0.19	0.136	0.169	0.174	0.172	0.178	0.175	0.18	0.177	0.181

Robust p-values in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 8b - Regression analysis of opinions towards openness of borders on individual characteristics (continued), 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

Dependent variable: immigration policy

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Highest educational level attained		0.0201*** [3.38e-06]		0.0247*** [2.52e-07]		0.0261*** [0.000174]		0.0258*** [4.26e-07]	0.0187*** [0.000106]	0.0187*** [0.000167]	0.0161*** [0.00213]	0.0203*** [0.000292]	0.0232*** [0.000174]
Age		-0.0010*** [0.00314]		-0.0009* [0.0831]		-0.0015** [0.0431]		-0.0009** [0.0106]	-0.0011*** [0.00973]	-0.0011** [0.0112]	-0.0011** [0.0157]	-0.001 [0.127]	-0.0009 [0.161]
Unemployed										-0.0154 [0.519]	-0.033 [0.149]	-0.0126 [0.769]	-0.0151 [0.721]
Male										0.0089 [0.409]	0.0072 [0.466]	0.0317** [0.0140]	0.0291** [0.0258]
Size of town									0.0120*** [0.00647]	0.0119*** [0.00698]	0.0105** [0.0390]	0.0150*** [0.00645]	0.0153*** [0.00617]
Scale of incomes											0.007 [0.110]	0.0083* [0.0587]	0.0088** [0.0482]
Social class (subjective)	0.0500*** [2.04e-08]	0.0320*** [7.18e-05]							0.0305*** [0.00199]	0.0308*** [0.00112]	0.0283** [0.0162]	0.0232* [0.0511]	0.0256** [0.0316]
White collar job			0.1082*** [6.94e-08]	0.0551*** [2.03e-05]								0.0328** [0.0163]	
Employer					0.0452** [0.0259]	0.0315* [0.0958]							0.0026 [0.908]
Parent immigrant							0.0646** [0.0264]	0.0635** [0.0353]			0.0329 [0.323]	0.0466 [0.213]	0.0466 [0.212]
Constant	-2.6845*** [0]	-2.7211*** [0]	-2.5037*** [0]	-2.0135*** [0]	-2.3198*** [0]	-2.3931*** [0]	-2.1216*** [0]	-2.3659*** [0]	-3.8391*** [0]	-1.9267*** [0]	-1.9274*** [0]	-2.0926*** [0]	-2.0937*** [0]
Observations	57893	57396	34233	33980	34233	33980	52851	52383	39075	38358	33452	22653	22653
R-squared	0.181	0.184	0.159	0.163	0.147	0.153	0.173	0.178	0.187	0.183	0.177	0.178	0.177

Robust p-values in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 9 - Regression analysis of opinions towards equal treatment of migrants in the job market on individual characteristics, 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

Dependent variable: employment priority

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Highest educational level attained	0.0219*** [0.000529]		0.0183*** [0.00250]	-0.1537*** [0.000391]	-0.0767*** [0.00805]	0.0817*** [0.00651]	0.0388*** [0.00108]									0.0082 [0.181]	0.0092 [0.117]	0.0122 [0.108]
Education*ln(gdp)				0.0194*** [0.000104]														
Education*(hdi)					0.1264*** [0.000972]													
Education*gini						-0.0016** [0.0144]												
Education*unemployment							-0.0016* [0.0589]											
Age		-0.0025*** [1.88e-06]	-0.0017*** [3.38e-05]	-0.0014*** [0.000234]	-0.0014*** [0.000220]	-0.0017*** [7.44e-05]	-0.0019*** [0.000118]									-0.0016*** [0.00276]	-0.0015*** [0.00355]	-0.0012 [0.100]
Unemployed								0.0084 [0.736]									0.0215 [0.547]	-0.0237 [0.513]
Male									-0.0167** [0.0122]								-0.0235** [0.0175]	-0.0244** [0.0413]
Size of town										0.0164*** [0.00403]						0.0125** [0.0197]	0.0122** [0.0200]	0.0144*** [0.00174]
Scale of incomes											0.0196*** [7.09e-07]							0.0115** [0.0167]
Social class (subjective)												0.0301*** [0.000221]				0.0153** [0.0280]	0.0162** [0.0151]	0 [0.997]
White collar job													0.0881*** [2.38e-05]					
Employer														0.0399* [0.0559]				0.0202 [0.406]
Parent immigrant															0.1377*** [0.000903]			0.1397** [0.0350]
Constant	-1.3874*** [0]	-1.1089*** [0]	-1.5813*** [0]	-0.5857*** [0]	-1.4748*** [0]	-0.5245*** [8.72e-07]	-1.3766*** [0]	-1.5370*** [0]	-1.2213*** [0]	-2.0601*** [0]	-1.2505*** [0]	-1.3171*** [0]	-1.7045*** [0]	-1.6693*** [0]	-0.8211*** [0]	-2.0620*** [0]	-0.4376*** [8.01e-08]	-1.8643*** [0]
Observations	68300	68563	68105	65879	65879	57226	51431	65639	68716	45687	61841	59516	39656	39656	54510	40180	39404	23212
R-squared	0.168	0.166	0.169	0.162	0.161	0.154	0.17	0.161	0.163	0.18	0.167	0.159	0.188	0.186	0.166	0.182	0.186	0.226

Robust p-values in brackets
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 10 – Regression analysis of views on living next to an immigrant on individual characteristics, 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

Dependent variable: immigrant as neighbour

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Highest educational level attained	0.0094*** [9.83e-05]		0.0090*** [0.000118]	-0.0235 [0.148]	-0.0104 [0.215]	0.0168** [0.0225]	0.0117*** [0.00882]									0.0063** [0.0300]	0.0066** [0.0205]	0.0067** [0.0183]
Education*ln(gdp)				0.0036** [0.0497]														
Education*(hdi)					0.0251** [0.0223]													
Education*gini						-0.0002 [0.203]												
Education*unemployment							0 [0.978]											
Age		-0.0006** [0.0301]	-0.0002 [0.481]	-0.0001 [0.657]	-0.0001 [0.669]	-0.0003 [0.181]	-0.0002 [0.448]									-0.0004 [0.140]	-0.0004 [0.150]	-0.0001 [0.655]
Unemployed								-0.0071 [0.566]									0.0013 [0.914]	0.0225 [0.233]
Male									0.0001 [0.988]								0.0011 [0.829]	0.0026 [0.688]
Size of town										0.001 [0.669]						-0.0008 [0.769]	-0.001 [0.710]	-0.0008 [0.779]
Scale of incomes											0.0041** [0.0413]							-0.0012 [0.686]
Social class (subjective)												0.0033 [0.330]				-0.0035 [0.402]	-0.0038 [0.375]	-0.0015 [0.840]
White collar job													0.0266*** [0.000430]					
Employer														0.0097 [0.313]				0.0018 [0.857]
Parent immigrant															0.0176 [0.149]			0.0101 [0.457]
Constant	-0.2052*** [0]	-0.1241*** [0]	-0.1955*** [0]	-0.1115*** [1.42e-05]	-0.1666*** [3.07e-10]	-0.0861*** [0.00490]	-0.1479*** [2.00e-06]	-0.1478*** [0]	-0.1500*** [0]	-0.6702*** [0]	-0.1474*** [0]	-0.1408*** [0]	-0.1556*** [0]	-0.1449*** [0]	-0.1482*** [0]	-0.6739*** [0]	-0.0308 [0.205]	-0.3662*** [0]
Observations	65062	65309	64863	62637	62637	55043	48015	62352	65466	43963	58399	55982	38143	38143	51681	38342	37557	22420
R-squared	0.159	0.157	0.159	0.159	0.159	0.134	0.163	0.145	0.156	0.131	0.146	0.166	0.108	0.107	0.115	0.138	0.139	0.114

Robust p-values in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 11 Regression analysis of attitudes towards migration on country policy indicators, 2005/2006

Note: higher scores correspond to more positive views

	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor	Immigration Policy	Employment Priority	Immigrant as neighbor
Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)	0.0357 [0.0003]***	0.0063 [0.0005]***	0.0063 [0.0002]***	0.0353 [0.0003]***	0.0074 [0.0005]***	0.0065 [0.0002]***												
Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)							0.0105 [0.0004]***	0.0344 [0.0006]***	-0.0081 [0.0002]***	0.0296 [0.0002]***	0.0353 [0.0003]***	-0.0131 [0.0001]***						
Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)													0.0477 [0.0012]***	-0.002 [0.0018]	0.014 [0.0008]***	0.0495 [0.0009]***	-0.0057 [0.0014]***	0.0107 [0.0007]***
ln GDP per capita, PPP in current international $				-0.0774 [0.0048]***	0.2026 [0.0032]***	0.0325 [0.0025]***				-0.2749 [0.0023]***	-0.0137 [0.0037]***	0.0722 [0.0015]***				-0.0161 [0.0026]***	0.0294 [0.0040]***	0.029 [0.0010]***
Highest educational level attained	0.0279 [0.0047]***	0.0216 [0.0077]***	0.0075 [0.0021]***	0.0278 [0.0048]***	0.0222 [0.0079]***	0.0076 [0.0022]***	0.0254 [0.0038]***	0.0186 [0.0059]***	0.0093 [0.0021]***	0.0252 [0.0038]***	0.019 [0.0060]***	0.0094 [0.0021]***	0.0262 [0.0042]***	0.018 [0.0066]***	0.0072 [0.0021]***	0.0261 [0.0043]***	0.0185 [0.0067]***	0.0073 [0.0021]***
Age	-0.0007 [0.0004]*	-0.0019 [0.0004]***	-0.0002 [0.0003]	-0.0007 [0.0004]	-0.0018 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0003]	-0.0008 [0.0003]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0002 [0.0002]	-0.0007 [0.0003]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0002 [0.0002]	-0.0008 [0.0004]**	-0.0017 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]	-0.0007 [0.0004]*	-0.0016 [0.0004]***	-0.0003 [0.0002]
Constant	-2.9255 [0.0237]***	-1.7418 [0.0411]***	-0.3323 [0.0128]***	-2.3742 [0.0105]***	-3.1952 [0.0203]***	-0.5645 [0.0052]***	-2.8445 [0.0182]***	-1.908 [0.0282]***	-0.047 [0.0133]***	-0.205 [0.0083]***	-1.7809 [0.0118]***	-0.7404 [0.0044]***	-2.8227 [0.0183]***	-1.6921 [0.0288]***	-0.324 [0.0105]***	-2.7125 [0.0036]***	-1.8987 [0.0041]***	-0.5235 [0.0054]***
Observations	45234	49630	49041	44238	48630	48042	58774	65675	62426	57778	64675	61427	51655	58112	54457	50659	57112	53458
R-squared	0.161	0.167	0.186	0.161	0.157	0.183	0.18	0.169	0.137	0.179	0.158	0.134	0.167	0.174	0.147	0.166	0.164	0.144

Robust standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1