

Global Views on Immigration

Tracking
2011 - 2015

Research Methodology and Internet Penetration

The study is based on interviews with

17,533 adults across **24** countries,

with sample sizes as below:

Argentina	66.4%
Australia	88.8%
Belgium	81.4%
Brazil	45.6%
Canada	83.0%
China	40.1%
France	79.6%
Germany	83.0%
Great Britain	83.6%
Hungary	65.4%
India	11.4%
Israel	74.7%
Italy	58.4%
Japan	79.5%
Mexico	36.5%
Poland	64.9%
Russia	47.7%
Saudi Arabia	49.0%
South Africa	17.4%
South Korea	82.5%
Spain	67.2%
Sweden	92.7%
Turkey	45.7%
United States	78.1%

DATA ARE WEIGHTED to age, gender, region and household income based on recent Census and/or population figures for each country.

The global numbers were calculated such that each market was given equal weight when aggregated (unweighted base size = 500 for all)

Where internet penetration is more than approx. 60%, the data output is comparable to the general population.



Approximately 500 interviews conducted in each of:

Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, India, Israel, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Turkey

Approximately 1,000 interviews conducted in each of:

Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United States.

Interviews were conducted via

Ipsos Global @dvisor

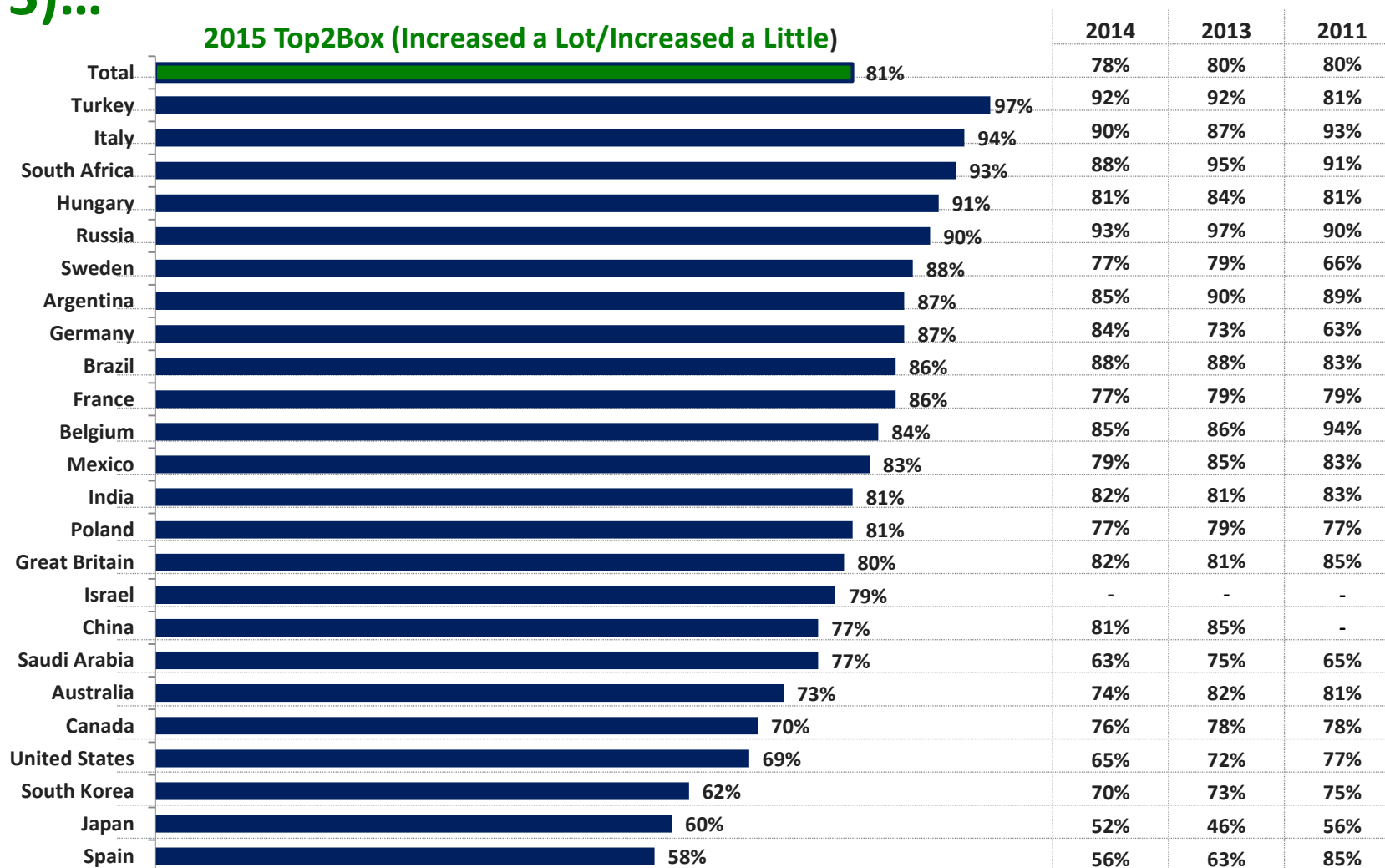
Online Omnibus

from June 19 to July 3, 2015

Of the those surveyed, 16 countries yield results that are balanced to **reflect the general population:** *Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States*

The eight remaining countries surveyed –*Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey* – reflect online populations that tend to be **more urban and have higher education/income** than the general population.

Over the last 5 years, in your opinion has the amount of migrants in country **increased/decreased?** **Increased 81% (+3)...**



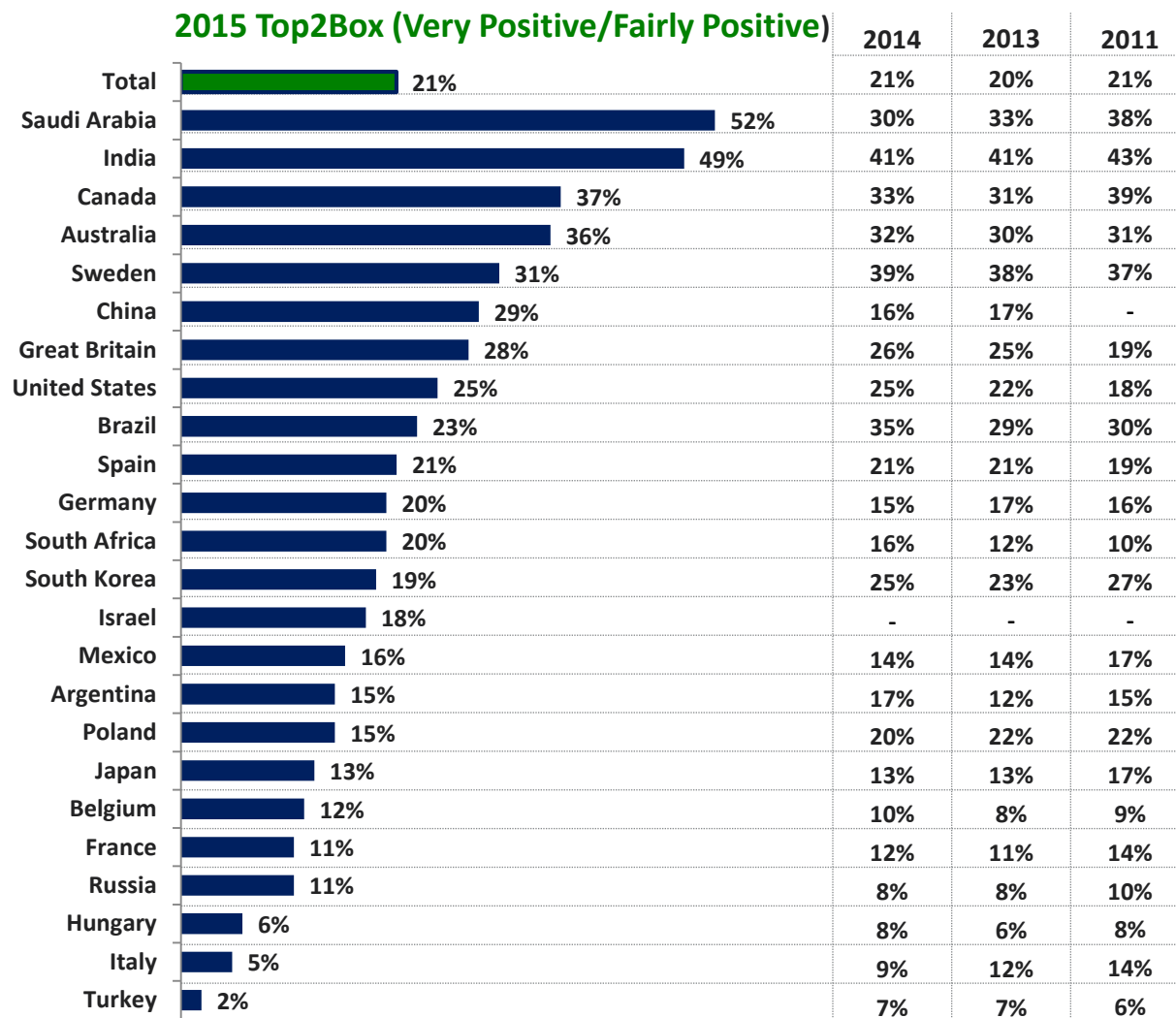
Over the last 5 years, in your opinion has the amount of migrants in your country **increased/decreased?**

Showing: Top2Box (Increased a Lot/Increased a Little)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Turkey	97%	Saudi Arabia	▲	14%	South Korea	▼	8%	Spain	58%
Italy	94%	Sweden	▲	11%	Canada	▼	6%	Japan	60%
South Africa	93%	Hungary	▲	10%	China	▼	4%	South Korea	62%
Hungary	91%	France	▲	9%	Russia	▼	3%	United States	69%
Russia	90%	Japan	▲	8%	Brazil	▼	2%	Canada	70%
Sweden	88%	South Africa	▲	5%	Great Britain	▼	2%	Australia	73%
Argentina	87%	Turkey	▲	5%	Australia	▼	1%	Saudi Arabia	77%
Germany	87%	Poland	▲	4%	Belgium	▼	1%	China	77%
Brazil	86%	Italy	▲	4%	India	▼	1%	Israel	79%
France	86%	Mexico	▲	4%					
Belgium	84%	United States	▲	4%					
Mexico	83%	Germany	▲	3%					
India	81%	Argentina	▲	2%					
Poland	81%	Spain	▲	2%					
Great Britain	80%								

Would you say that immigration has generally had a **positive**/negative impact on Country? **21% Positive (N/C)...**

2015 Top2Box (Very Positive/Fairly Positive)



Would you say that immigration has generally had a **positive** or negative impact on Country?

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Very Positive/Fairly Positive)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Saudi Arabia	52%	Saudi Arabia	▲	22%	Brazil	▼	12%	Turkey	2%
India	49%	China	▲	13%	Sweden	▼	8%	Italy	5%
Canada	37%	India	▲	8%	South Korea	▼	6%	Hungary	6%
Australia	36%	Germany	▲	5%	Poland	▼	5%	Russia	11%
Sweden	31%	South Africa	▲	4%	Italy	▼	4%	France	11%
China	29%	Canada	▲	4%	Argentina	▼	2%	Belgium	12%
Great Britain	28%	Australia	▲	4%	Hungary	▼	2%	Japan	13%
United States	25%	Russia	▲	3%	France	▼	1%	Poland	15%
		Great Britain	▲	2%				Argentina	15%
		Mexico	▲	2%				Mexico	16%
		Belgium	▲	2%				Israel	18%
								South Korea	19%
								South Africa	20%
								Germany	20%
								Spain	21%
								Brazil	23%

Immigration is good for the economy of our Country: **28%** (+1)...

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

		2014	2013	2011
Total	28%	27%	26%	28%
Saudi Arabia	52%	44%	43%	41%
India	48%	40%	45%	45%
China	44%	35%	36%	-
Canada	43%	40%	40%	43%
Australia	41%	37%	34%	36%
Great Britain	38%	32%	31%	27%
Sweden	38%	37%	34%	28%
South Africa	36%	27%	21%	18%
Brazil	33%	37%	40%	47%
United States	30%	28%	26%	23%
Germany	27%	23%	24%	23%
Spain	26%	27%	27%	29%
South Korea	23%	26%	23%	30%
Israel	22%	-	-	-
Mexico	22%	23%	25%	27%
Argentina	20%	25%	20%	22%
Japan	20%	23%	22%	26%
Belgium	19%	16%	13%	18%
Poland	17%	24%	26%	28%
France	15%	19%	21%	24%
Italy	14%	18%	23%	30%
Turkey	14%	11%	17%	14%
Hungary	13%	14%	13%	13%
Russia	13%	12%	12%	15%

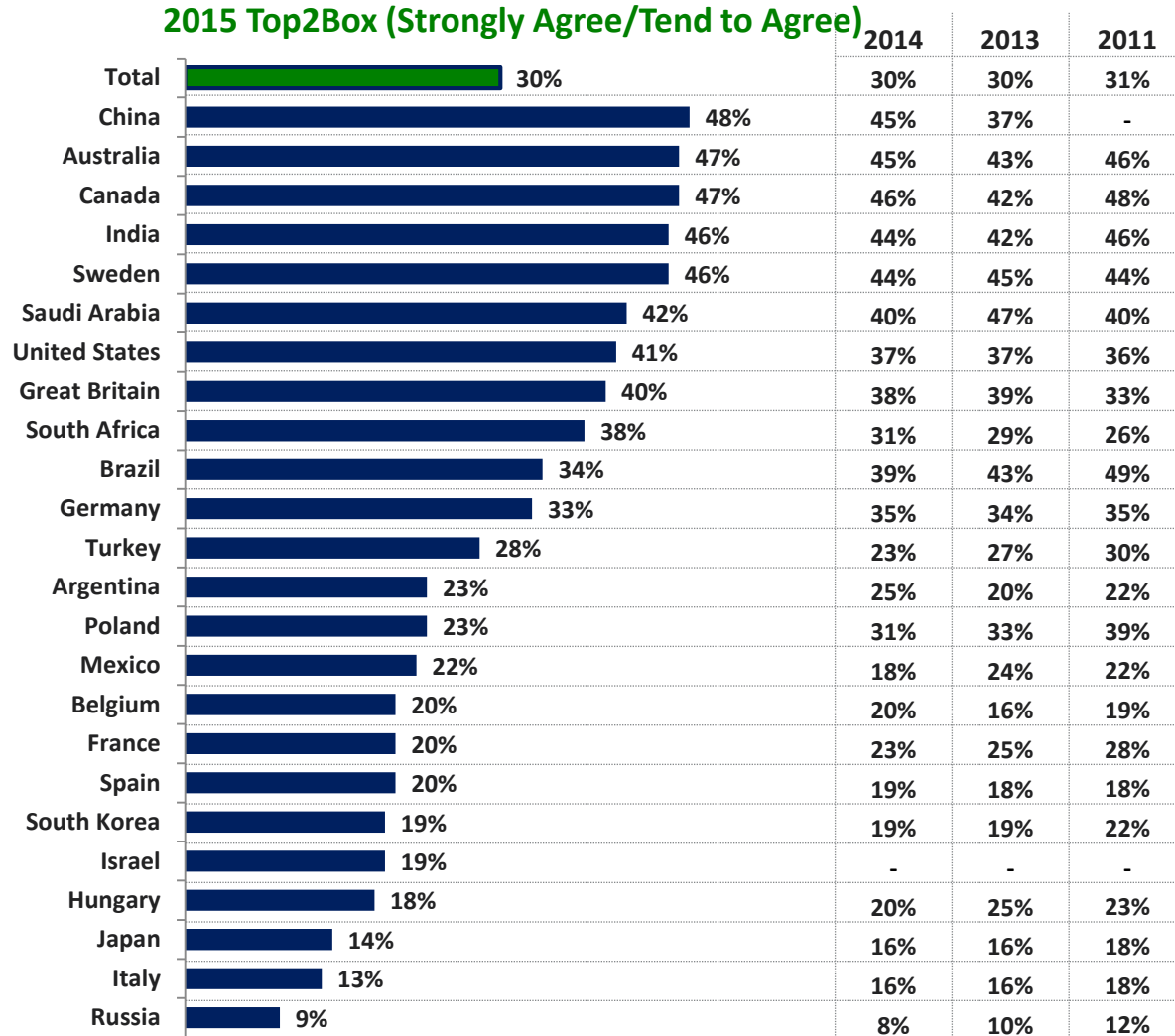
Immigration is good for the economy of our Country: 28%

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Saudi Arabia	52%	China	▲	9%	Poland	▼	7%	Russia	13%
India	48%	South Africa	▲	9%	Argentina	▼	5%	Hungary	13%
China	44%	Saudi Arabia	▲	8%	France	▼	4%	Turkey	14%
Canada	43%	India	▲	8%	Italy	▼	4%	Italy	14%
Australia	41%	Great Britain	▲	6%	Brazil	▼	4%	France	15%
Great Britain	38%	Germany	▲	4%	Japan	▼	3%	Poland	17%
Sweden	38%	Australia	▲	4%	South Korea	▼	3%	Belgium	19%
South Africa	36%	Turkey	▲	3%	Hungary	▼	1%	Japan	20%
Brazil	33%	Belgium	▲	3%	Mexico	▼	1%	Argentina	20%
United States	30%	Canada	▲	3%	Spain	▼	1%	Mexico	22%
Germany	27%	United States	▲	2%				Israel	22%
Spain	26%	Sweden	▲	1%				South Korea	23%
		Russia	▲	1%					

Immigrants make our Country a more interesting place to live: 30% (N/C)...

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)



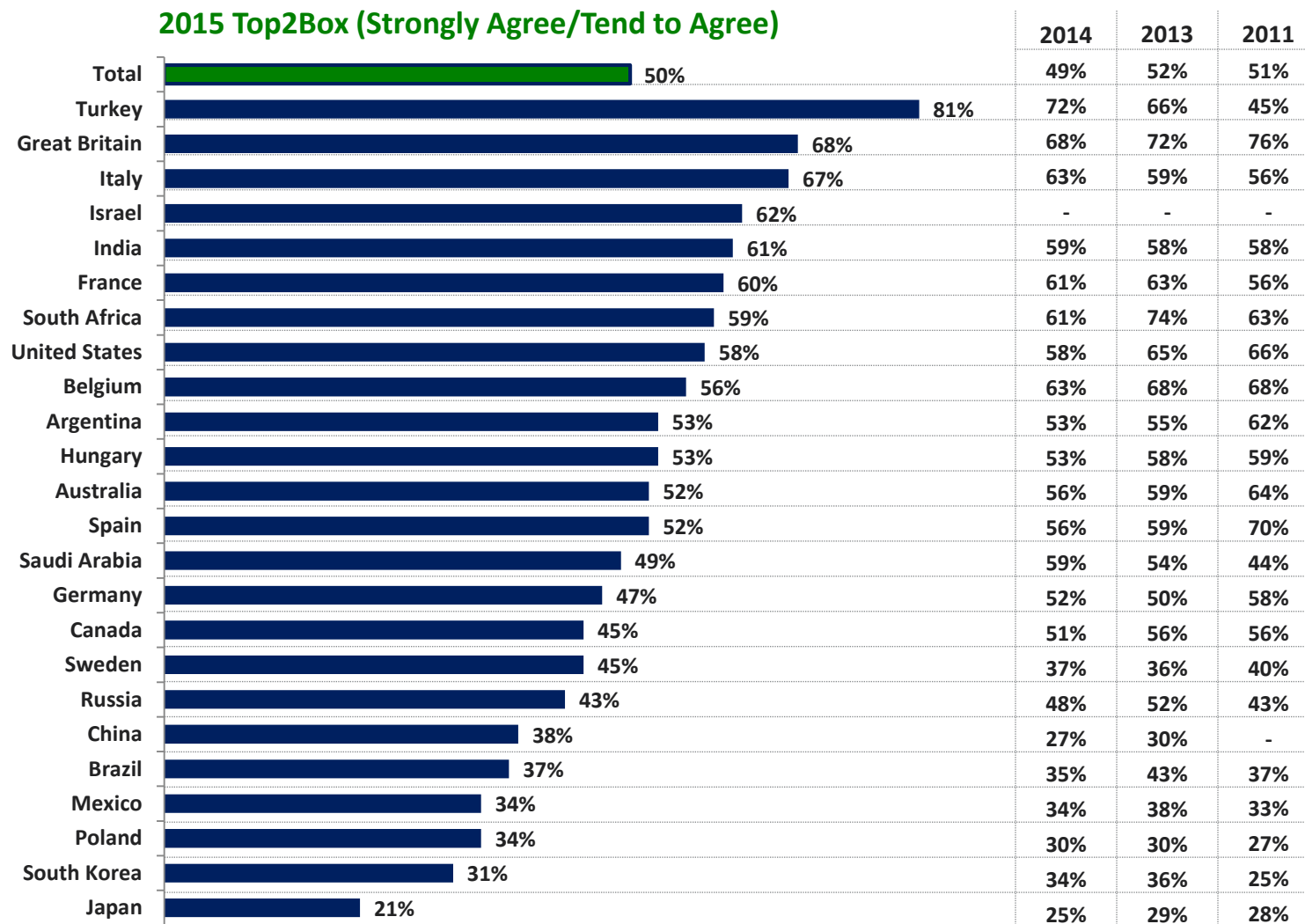
Immigrants make our Country a more interesting place to live: 30%...

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
China	48%	South Africa	▲	7%	Poland	▼	8%	Russia	9%
Australia	47%	Turkey	▲	5%	Brazil	▼	5%	Italy	13%
Canada	47%	Mexico	▲	4%	Italy	▼	3%	Japan	14%
India	46%	United States	▲	4%	France	▼	3%	Hungary	18%
Sweden	46%	China	▲	3%	Hungary	▼	2%	Israel	19%
Saudi Arabia	42%	India	▲	2%	Japan	▼	2%	South Korea	19%
United States	41%	Sweden	▲	2%	Argentina	▼	2%	Spain	20%
Great Britain	40%	Great Britain	▲	2%	Germany	▼	2%	France	20%
South Africa	38%	Australia	▲	2%				Belgium	20%
Brazil	34%	Saudi Arabia	▲	2%				Mexico	22%
Germany	33%	Spain	▲	1%				Poland	23%
Turkey	28%	Russia	▲	1%				Argentina	23%
		Canada	▲	1%					

Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in our Country: 50% (+1)...

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)



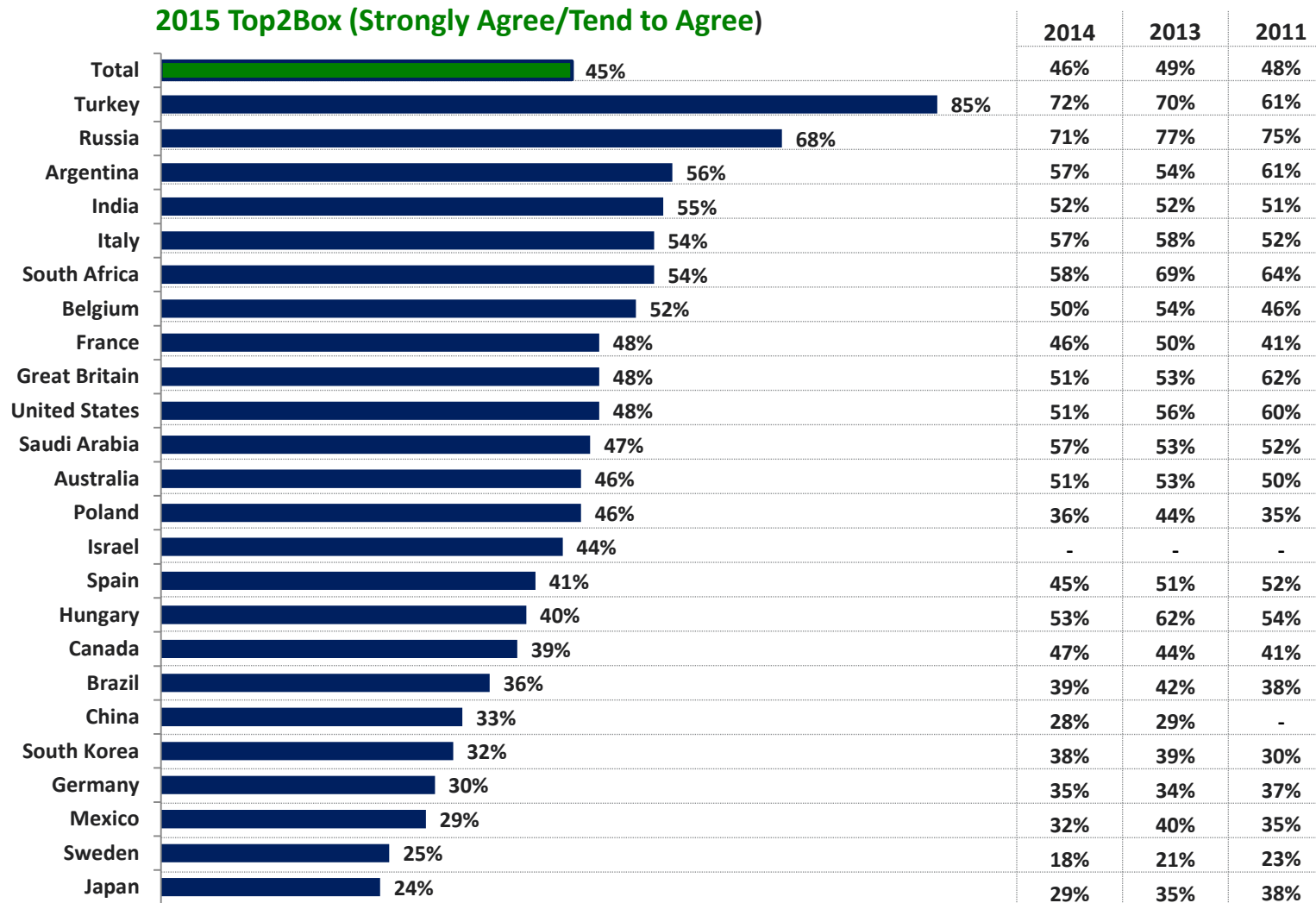
Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in our Country: 50%...

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Turkey	81%	China	▲	11%	Saudi Arabia	▼	10%	Japan	21%
Great Britain	68%	Turkey	▲	9%	Belgium	▼	7%	South Korea	31%
Italy	67%	Sweden	▲	8%	Canada	▼	6%	Poland	34%
Israel	62%	Italy	▲	4%	Germany	▼	5%	Mexico	34%
India	61%	Poland	▲	4%	Russia	▼	5%	Brazil	37%
France	60%	India	▲	2%	Spain	▼	4%	China	38%
South Africa	59%	Brazil	▲	2%	Australia	▼	4%	Russia	43%
United States	58%				Japan	▼	4%	Sweden	45%
Belgium	56%				South Korea	▼	3%	Canada	45%
Argentina	53%				South Africa	▼	2%	Germany	47%
Hungary	53%				France	▼	1%	Saudi Arabia	49%
Australia	52%								
Spain	52%								

Immigrants in our Country have made it more difficult for nationals to get jobs: **45% (-1)...**

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)



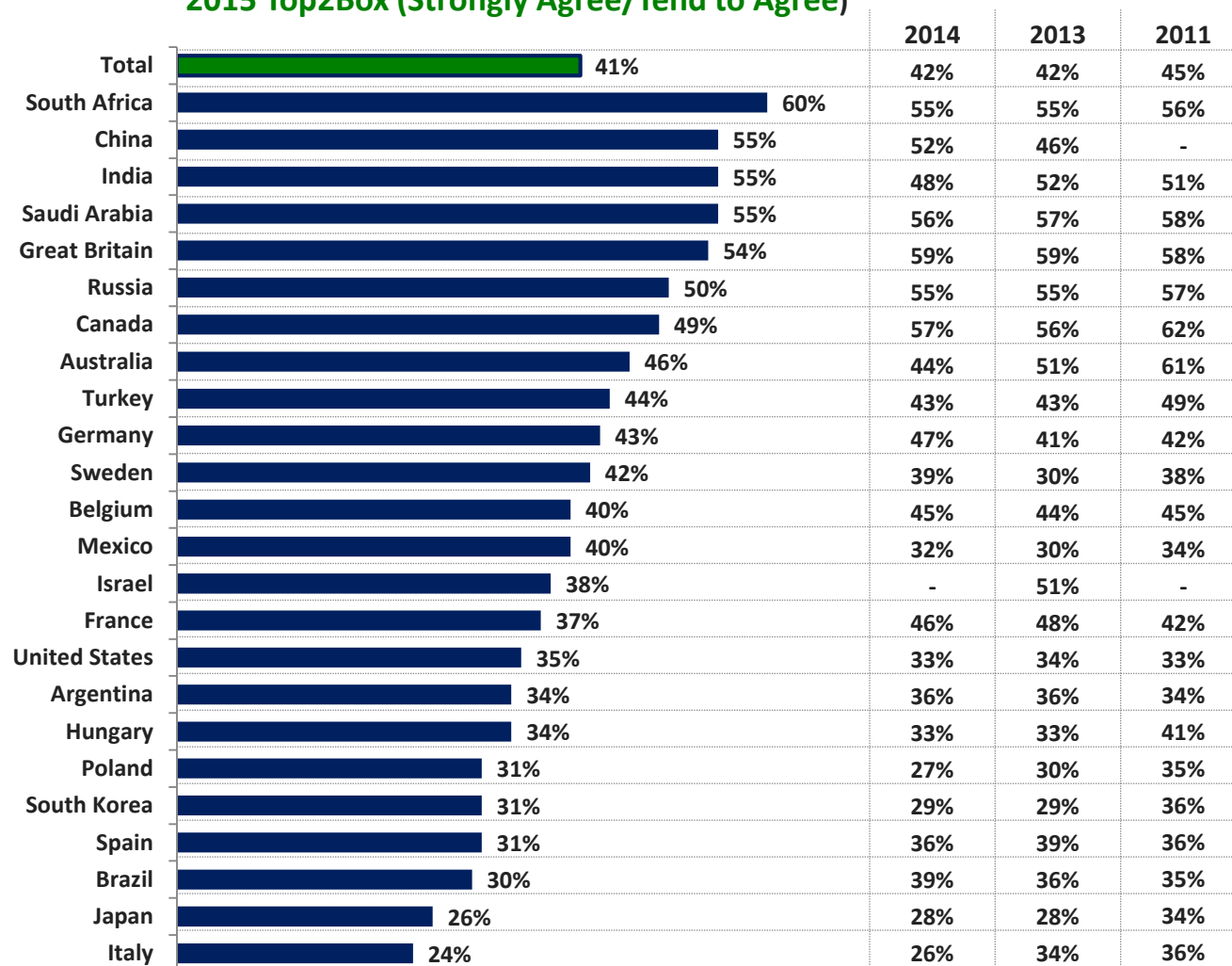
Immigrants in Country have made it more difficult for our nationals to get jobs: 45%...

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Turkey	85%	Turkey	▲	13%	Hungary	▼	13%	Japan	24%
Russia	68%	Poland	▲	10%	Saudi Arabia	▼	10%	Sweden	25%
Argentina	56%	Sweden	▲	7%	Canada	▼	8%	Mexico	29%
India	55%	China	▲	5%	South Korea	▼	6%	Germany	30%
Italy	54%	India	▲	3%	Japan	▼	5%	South Korea	32%
South Africa	54%	Belgium	▲	2%	Germany	▼	5%	China	33%
Belgium	52%	France	▲	2%	Australia	▼	5%	Brazil	36%
France	48%				Spain	▼	4%	Canada	39%
Great Britain	48%				South Africa	▼	4%	Hungary	40%
United States	48%				Mexico	▼	3%	Spain	41%
Saudi Arabia	47%				Brazil	▼	3%	Israel	44%
Australia	46%				United States	▼	3%		
Poland	46%				Great Britain	▼	3%		
					Italy	▼	3%		
					Russia	▼	3%		
					Argentina	▼	1%		

Priority should be given to immigrants with higher education and qualifications who can fill shortages among certain professions in our Country: **41% (-1)...**

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)



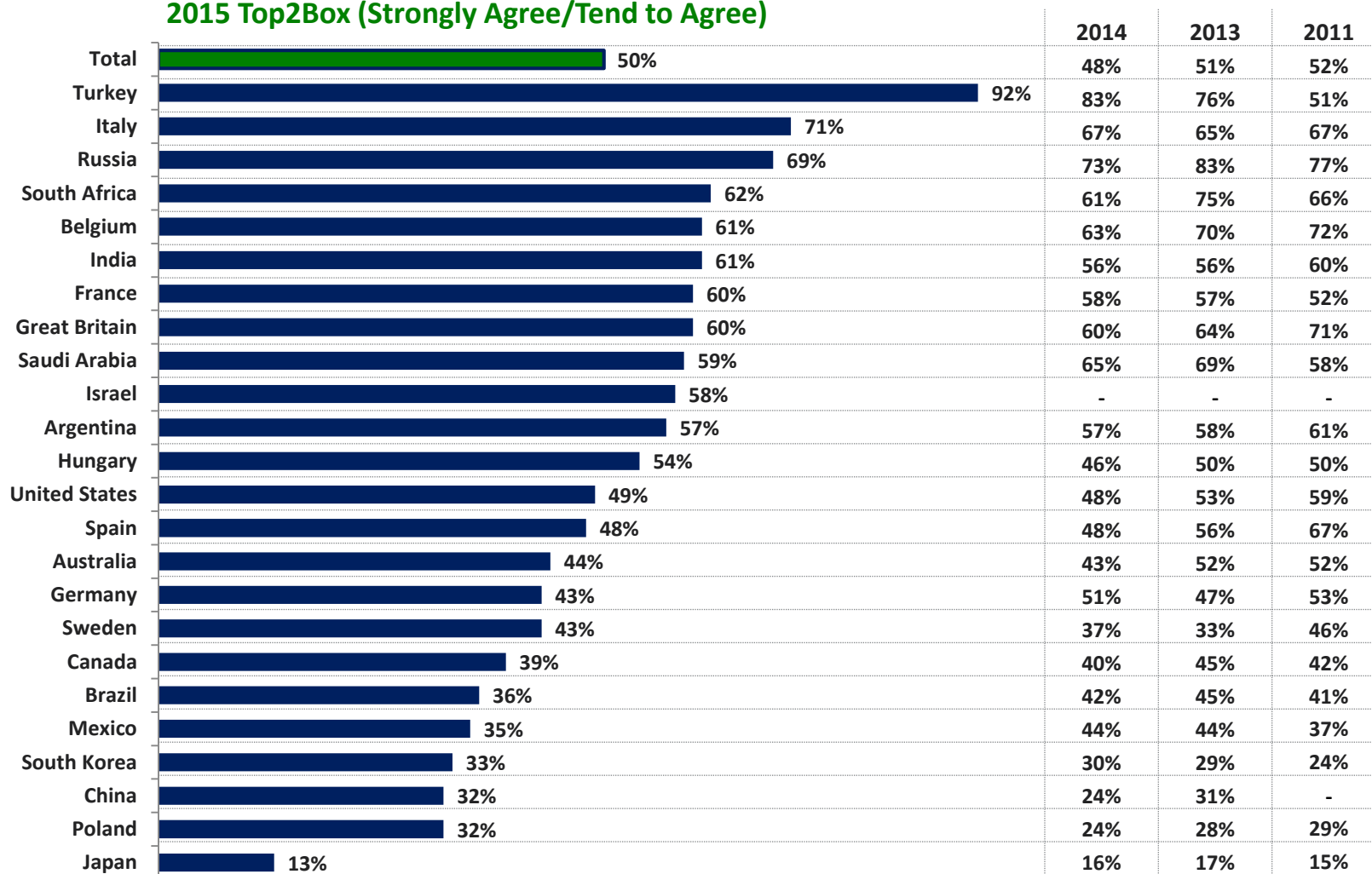
Priority should be given to immigrants with higher education and qualifications who can fill shortages among certain professions in Country

Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
South Africa	60%	Mexico	▲	8%	Brazil	▼	9%	Italy	24%
China	55%	India	▲	7%	France	▼	9%	Japan	26%
India	55%	South Africa	▲	5%	Canada	▼	8%	Brazil	30%
Saudi Arabia	55%	Poland	▲	4%	Russia	▼	5%	Spain	31%
Great Britain	54%	China	▲	3%	Spain	▼	5%	South Korea	31%
Russia	50%	Sweden	▲	3%	Belgium	▼	5%	Poland	31%
Canada	49%	Australia	▲	2%	Great Britain	▼	5%	Hungary	34%
Australia	46%	South Korea	▲	2%	Germany	▼	4%	Argentina	34%
Turkey	44%	United States	▲	2%	Italy	▼	2%	United States	35%
Germany	43%	Turkey	▲	1%	Japan	▼	2%	France	37%
Sweden	42%	Hungary	▲	1%	Argentina	▼	2%	Israel	38%
Belgium	40%				Saudi Arabia	▼	1%		
Mexico	40%								

There are too many immigrants in our country: 50% (+2)...

2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)



There are too many immigrants in our country: 50%...

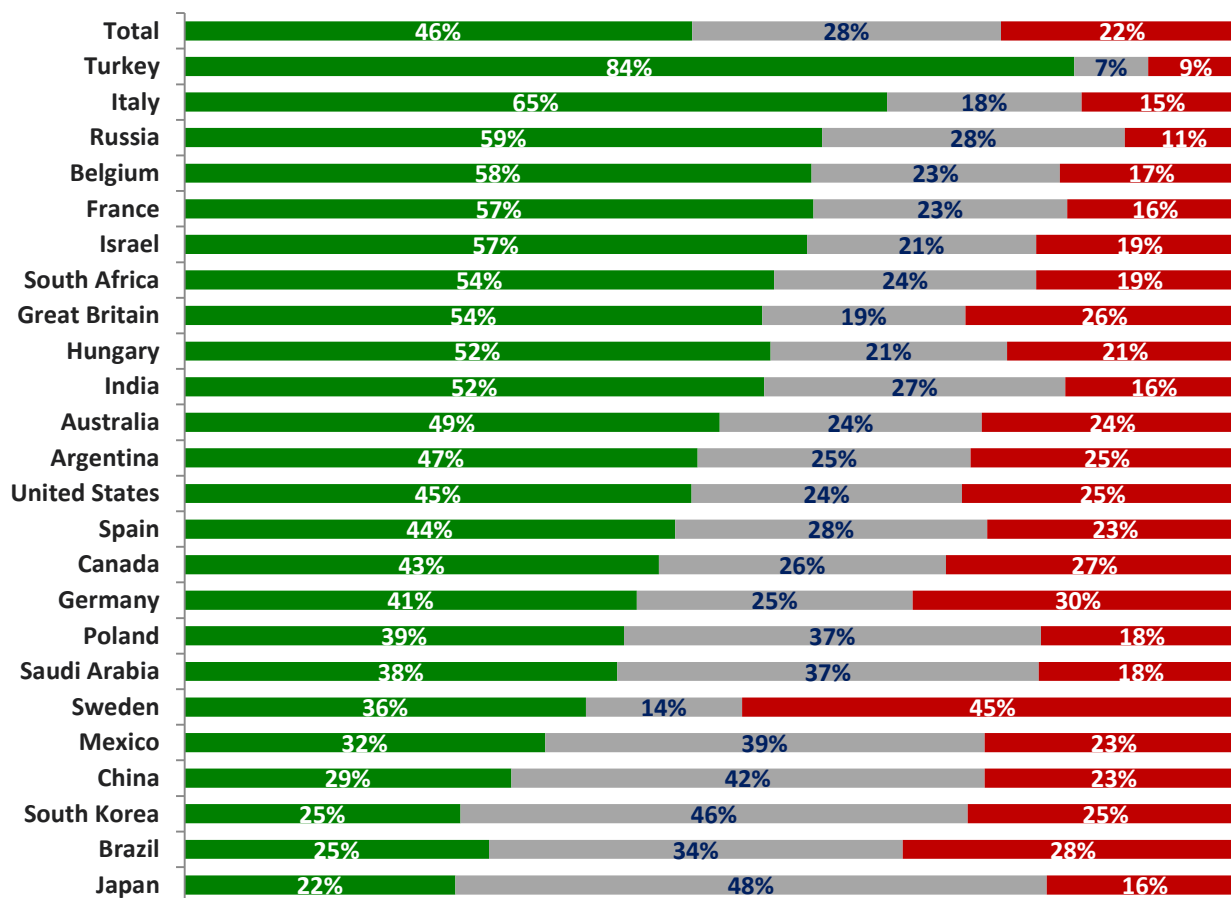
Showing: 2015 Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)

Is HIGHEST 2015		Has experienced an INCREASE since 2014			Has experienced a DECREASE since 2014			Is LOWEST in 2015	
Turkey	92%	Turkey	▲	9%	Mexico	▼	9%	Japan	13%
Italy	71%	Hungary	▲	8%	Germany	▼	8%	Poland	32%
Russia	69%	China	▲	8%	Saudi Arabia	▼	6%	China	32%
South Africa	62%	Poland	▲	8%	Brazil	▼	6%	South Korea	33%
Belgium	61%	Sweden	▲	6%	Russia	▼	4%	Mexico	35%
India	61%	India	▲	5%	Japan	▼	3%	Brazil	36%
France	60%	Italy	▲	4%	Belgium	▼	2%	Canada	39%
Great Britain	60%	South Korea	▲	3%	Canada	▼	1%	Sweden	43%
Saudi Arabia	59%	France	▲	2%				Germany	43%
Israel	58%	South Africa	▲	1%				Australia	44%
Argentina	57%	United States	▲	1%					
Hungary	54%	Australia	▲	1%					
United States	49%								
Spain	48%								

Immigration is causing my country to change in ways that I don't like: 46%...

New Question 2015

■ Top2Box (Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree)
 ■ MidBox (Neither Agree nor Disagree)
 ■ Low2Box (Tend to Disagree/Strongly Disagree)



Credibility Intervals

- The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter θ , i.e., $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$, where n is the size of our sample. In this setting, Y counts the number of “yes”, or “1”, observed in the sample, so that the sample mean ($\bar{y}$) is a natural estimate of the true population proportion θ . This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian 1 statistics combines both the prior distribution and the likelihood function to create a posterior distribution. The posterior distribution represents our opinion about which are the plausible values for θ adjusted after observing the sample data. In reality, the posterior distribution is one’s knowledge base updated using the latest survey information. For the prior and likelihood functions specified here, the posterior distribution is also a beta distribution ($\pi(\theta/y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$), but with updated hyper-parameters.
- Our credibility interval for θ is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for θ given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on $\pi(\theta/y)$. Since we want only one measure of precision for all variables in the survey, analogous to what is done within the Classical framework, we will compute the largest possible credibility interval for any observed sample. The worst case occurs when we assume that $a=1$ and $b=1$ and $y=n/2$. Using a simple approximation of the posterior by the normal distribution, the 95% credibility interval is given by, approximately:

$$\bar{y} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect $1+L=1.3$ to account for complex weighting²

Examples of credibility intervals for different base sizes are below. Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.

Sample size	Credibility intervals
2,000	2.5
1,500	2.9
1,000	3.5
750	4.1
500	5.0
350	6.0
200	7.9
100	11.2

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