

Dutch people's attitudes towards different immigration groups and immigration policies

Puck Petronella Blok (s2557975)

Faculty Behavioral, Management and Society Sciences, University of Twente, The Netherlands

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Prof. dr. M.D.T. de Jong

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Abstract

Purpose: There is a larger percentage of people worldwide who would prefer their national immigration to decrease instead of keeping it at the current levels. However often all immigrants are generalized into one group, when there are indeed major differences among them. This study investigated whether the attitudes of Dutch citizens toward immigration policies can be explained by the beliefs they have towards immigrants and if the immigration group, EU-immigrants or refugees, could make a difference.

Methods: An online questionnaire with experimental manipulation was used in this research. There were two versions of the questionnaire, one version about refugees and one about EU-immigrants. A total of 155 people participated in this research, all examined on the following independent variables: threat of the labor market, threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing, threat to the cultural values and threat to the Dutch language. The dependent variable was a scale on the stance on immigration policies.

Results: This research revealed that refugees had a slightly higher mean only on the stance towards immigration policies. EU immigrants held more negative views on the threat of societal enrichment, socioeconomic threats, and threat of the cultural values. There were significant differences in beliefs about the threat to the labor market and threats to the language threats, favoring refugees. Finally, there was a link between the beliefs about immigrants and attitude towards immigration policies, with a stronger relationship between these variables in the refugee's group than the EU-immigrant group.

Conclusion: From this research we can conclude that beliefs indeed explain attitudes people have and that type of immigrant group matters in this relationship. Even though that EU immigrants had

more negative beliefs on all independent variables than refugees, it does show a stronger relationship between beliefs and attitudes among refugees. However, with a larger and more equal sample size, it is expected that a significant difference is indeed even more measurable, with an expected outcome of more positive beliefs about the refugees.

Keywords: immigration policy, immigrants, anti-immigration; attitudes; beliefs, refugees; immigrants from the EU; Dutch citizens.

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1. Introduction

In recent decades immigration has steadily increased and has changed the demographics of Western democracies. The United States of America with, nowadays the largest population of immigrants, has twice the foreign-born population compared to 70 years ago (Batalova, 2024). In Europe, the number of immigrants has increased by about 40 million over the past 30 years (IOM, 2019, pp. 85–92). Similarly, this is seen in the Netherlands where the foreign-born population has increased significantly in recent years. In 2022, there was an increase in immigration of almost 60% in comparison to the previous year (CBS, 2023). Which brings that year's final total to around 403.000 immigrants in the Netherlands. Which is the highest number of immigrants that have come to the Netherlands in the past 20 years. In the 2023 national elections, the populist PVV emerged as the largest party in the second chamber with 37 seats. Converted about 2.5 million citizens voted for this party, which wants to greatly reduce immigration. Not only in the Netherland but worldwide, there is a larger percentage of people who would prefer national immigration to decrease (34%) than to keep immigration at the current levels (22%) or even increase it (21%) (Rowe et al., 2021).

Certain attitudes toward immigrants arise from the increase of immigrants in a country's population. Previous studies that have looked at anti-immigration have found that people's attitudes are mainly based on wellbeing of the economy, cultural unity and national safety (Abascal et al., 2021; Bloom et al., 2015; Karreth et al., 2015). Many studies focus on the far-right populist part of society and the attitudes they have that form their opinions that way (Guia, 2016). However, anti-immigrant opinions are not limited to the far-right populist and there are also people who are in a different place on the political spectrum with anti-immigrant opinions. This also applied in the Netherlands where it became clear that after the second chamber

elections of 2023 in the Netherlands almost more than 70% of the voting population wanted to reduce the asylum migrants (NOS, 2023).

Moreover, there is much literature on attitudes toward immigrants, yet many divisions can be made within immigrants. After all, there is a separation that can be made on why immigrants left their own country and immigrated to another. There are immigrants who come for work, family reunification, study or for their own safety, so called refugees. (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2023). For example, researchers have not methodically examined the determinants of attitudes towards refugees. Often refugees are scaled under immigrants under the expectation that people have the same attitudes toward them as to other foreigners (Abdelaaty & Steele, 2020).

Similarly, there is not much to be found in the literature about the attitudes towards specifically immigrants from the European Union coming to live in another part of the European Union. The only thing reflected in previous research showed that society's attitude toward internal EU immigrants was more positive than those toward external immigrants (Butkus et al., 2016). Therefore, it can be expected that with different types of immigrants, people have different types of attitudes.

On May 16, 2024, just under six months after the national election, the new cabinet plans were published. Of the 25 pages published, 4 were on asylum and migration. PVV party leader Geert Wilders even called it the strictest asylum policy ever. Are these policies what people want when they have negative beliefs about immigrants? Since there are currently no studies done on

the attitudes of Dutch citizens towards immigration policies after the 2023 second chamber elections, this study aims to investigate what their attitudes are and whether a different group of immigrants, refugees or EU immigrants, results in different outcomes in their attitudes towards policies. Especially now that there is so much commotion around the subject of immigration in the Netherlands, it is very relevant to investigate where this could stem from and what may influence it. The following questions guided the study:

General research questions

RQ1: To what extent can the attitudes of Dutch citizens towards immigration policies be explained by the beliefs they have about immigrants?

RQ2: To what extent are there differences in attitudes towards immigration policies regarding two groups of immigrants: refugees and the immigrants from the European Union

2. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter a few key concepts of the research question are being thoroughly explained through literature. From how beliefs can influence the human attitudes, public attitudes towards immigration, comparison of refugees vs. EU-immigrants to a more in detail background about existing immigration policy and what they consist of. Through all these paragraphs the theoretical framework, the foundation of this research, is being built.

2.1 Beliefs and Attitudes

People's attitudes can be influenced by their beliefs in two different ways: the theory of planned behavior and the cognitive dissonance theory. The theory of planned behavior states that self-efficacy beliefs can influence the choice of activities, preparation for an activity, as well as emotional reactions and thought patterns (Ajzen, 1991). According to Ajzen's model, attitudes reasonably develop from what people believe about the object of the attitude (1991). This happens because people generally form beliefs about an object through associating it with certain attributes, characteristics, events or other objects. In the case of attitudes toward a certain behavior, the behavior is associated with a belief that has a certain outcome or, for example, with a value that the behavior can bring. This way the attributes linked to the behavior are already seen as negative or positive and thus people automatically link an attitude toward this behavior. This results in the beliefs that people had in fact influencing their attitudes

According to cognitive dissonance theory, it is precise that inconsistency between beliefs or behaviors that creates tension. This can only be resolved by changing one of the elements, which often results in changing beliefs (Cooper & Carlsmith, 2015). Because behavior is associated with a belief with a certain outcome, and this in turn influences the attitudes people hold about it. People will change their beliefs to avoid the tension they feel when their beliefs are

inconsistent with a certain object, thus are the attitudes about that object also affected (Ajzen, 1991 & Cooper & Carlsmith, 2015).

2.2 Public attitudes towards immigration

Previous studies have shown that people's attitudes towards immigrants are divided into two categories: economical attitudes and non-economical attitudes. In the case of economic attitudes, there are primarily three different categories that these attitudes fall into. First, the labor market which must deal with the so-called trade theory in case of an immigration flow (O'Rourke & Sinnott, 2006). This theory describes the phenomenon that when low-skilled immigrants enter the labor market, the wages of low-skilled jobs decrease. O'Rourke & Sinnott, (2006) also states that this works the other way around with highly educated immigrants and high educated jobs.

Besides the fact that immigrants can affect the wages of the population, an immigrant influx can also affect unemployment. Immigration influx can reduce the labor supply of competitive native workers and become a burden for the labor market (Borjas, 2003). However, immigration can also have a positive effect on the labor market, making the labor market more multicultural or immigrants who pick up jobs in sectors that the native citizens do not want to work in (Chojnicki, 2004).

Finally, immigration can also have a lot of impact on the housing market, because of the arrival of immigrants, the rents and house prices increase in areas where immigrants come to live and the areas adjacent to them. (Mussa et al., 2017). Summing up, the possible influence on natives' wages, the influence on the labor offer and on the housing market, influences the attitudes one has toward immigrants.

In addition to economic attitudes, there are also non-economic ones that one feels toward immigrants. That negative attitudes towards immigration may stem in part from strong feelings of national identity and a corresponding set of patriotic and nationalistic attitudes. There is a fear that the arrival of immigrants will increasingly dilute this identity (O'Rourke & Sinnott, 2006). Also, non-cultural attitudes include a fear that the positive status of the country's institutions and ethnic/cultural cohesion may be jeopardized by the increase in populations that comes with the influx of immigrants (Bloom et al., 2015).

On the contrary, there are others who have positive attitudes with the immigrant influx, they see that diversity can bring many benefits to the society (O'Rourke & Sinnott, 2006). Almost all the things that people value in a culture such as art, law, technology, food or religion have roots in other cultures, whether that is contemporary or historical. Immigrants only enhanced these roots and create a more multicultural society (Sager, 2007). Thus, it can be stated that many attitudes in non-economical fields come from a fear of losing one's own national identity, status of the country or the national culture.

2.3 Immigration Policies

Immigration policies are a set of rules that apply to people coming to a country. For instance, in the Netherlands they may require a Schengen visa in order to stay. Or they may have to apply for a residence permit if they want to stay in the Netherlands for a long period of time (Ministerie van Algemene Zaken, 2021). The policies can change over time based on changes in immigration levels and differences between migrant groups (Ford et al., 2015). After World War II the Netherlands, and many other European countries, experienced mass immigration and that way non-European minorities were introduced into the European society. Years following, there needed to be more rules for people who entered the country that wanted to permanently stay. The

rules, also known as immigration policies, are shaped by what most see as the unfortunate consequences of those times and are partially institutionalized, highly volatile and conflictual (Freeman, 1995). But above all, the makers of these immigration policies are very much influenced by public opinion (Böhmelt, 2019). Böhmelt (2019) states that given the increasing importance of migration in Europe, her work clearly shows that constraints in which policy can develop are set by public opinion. So, the public opinion toward immigrants can affect not only people's attitude but also a country's immigration policies. Chapter 2.2 mentioned that people can have negative public attitudes toward immigration due to multiple factors, which can affect the immigration policies made. Therefore, we can establish the following multiple hypotheses:

H1: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1a: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming a threat for the labor market, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1b: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming an enrichment for the labor market, the more stricter immigration policies they want.

H1c: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the house market, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1d: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of healthcare, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1e: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the Dutch language, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1f: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of Dutch norms and values, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1g: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of Dutch identity, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1h: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of enrichment of the culture, the more stricter immigration policies they want.

2.4 Refugees vs. EU- immigrants

The attitudes that people have towards immigration are based on what kind of immigrants are involved. Partly through the media, stereotypes are spread that influence the attitude formation of the audience regarding a particular topic, such as immigration (De Coninck et al., 2018). One reason why attitudes differ towards different immigrant groups is for example the reason why they decide to emigrate to another country. Refugees, for example, may be seen as people who have a right to emigrate to another country, because they have no other option to go and were therefore more assimilated within society (De Coninck, 2019). People can get a feeling of justice with refugees because they must flee from their homeland. Only De Coninck (2019) argues that in the years following the refugee crisis that refugees were increasingly seen as the threat to the European way of life, they were an economic burden and were put down more as takers rather than givers.

The image of migrants (they are often seen in the literature as people who do not emigrate in order to save their own lives) is a bit different; they have long been portrayed as

opportunists looking to take advantage of another country's social services, but not as intensely as refugees because they arrive more gradually (De Coninck, 2019). The EU immigrants are a fine example of this group, because they can get work right away and do not have to apply for asylum to stay in the Netherlands. This way they blend much more in with the masses of the Dutch population, and they don't directly have a lot of attention brought upon themselves. People feel less of a grudge because the EU-immigrants generally do not need to be helped to set up a new life. However, people are more likely not to accept this group because they have not come here out of distress but for their own beneficial sake. From this a conclusion can be made that even though refugees have the right to be here they are increasingly seen as a more of a burden on society than EU-immigrants.

Another reason why attitudes differ between immigrant groups is because of the ethnicity and the cultural similarity that group carriers (Verkuyten et al., 2017). Immigrants and refugees with the same ethnicity as most of the native population preferred over immigrants and refugees with a different ethnicity than most of the native population (De Coninck, 2019). People feel more recognized and safer when they are with people like themselves.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (n.d.) states that of all asylum applications, commonly requested by refugees, in the Netherlands (period from April 2023 to April 2024) most came from people with Syrian nationality (43%), followed by people with Turkish (7%) and with Iraqi nationality (6%). In addition to having different ethnicities, all three of these countries have very different cultures from the Netherlands. As where immigrants from the European Union have much more common ground in their ethnicity and culture with that of the Dutch citizens. This will result in EU immigrants becoming more preferred by the Dutch citizens over refugees.

Using all the arguments above about differences between EU-immigrants and refugees, the following hypothesis can be established.

H2: People have less negative attitudes towards the EU-immigrants than towards the refugees.

3. Method

3.1 Research Design

To gain understanding about the question whether the attitudes towards immigration policies are explained by the beliefs of the Dutch citizens towards immigrants, an online experimental study was designed using Qualtrics. An online questionnaire was chosen as a research instrument, because this instrument is the best way to collect the most data in a short period of time. Furthermore, it is also convenient that an online questionnaire can be completely anonymous, because people are more likely to answer sensitive or controversial questions honestly. (Ong & Weiss, 2000). This research has been approved by the Ethics Committee BMS / Domain Humanities & Social Sciences of the University of Twente.

3.2 Experimental Manipulation

An experimental manipulation was implemented in this research, to further see if a type of immigrant has effect on people's attitudes towards immigration policies. Each participant was given the information that they were participating in a survey about Dutch people's attitudes toward immigration. They were not aware that the questionnaire's link could lead them to two different versions. One version contained items only regarding immigrants from the EU and the other version contained only items about refugees. Both questionnaires started with a short and simple definition of the corresponding immigrant group. The refugees were defined in the questionnaire as people who have fled their own country for fear of persecution and seek asylum in the Netherlands. EU- immigrants were defined as residents from EU countries who for work or other reasons choose to come and live in the Netherlands for a longer period (at least one year). At the end of the questionnaire, the participants were debriefed with information that they had been

manipulated by the researcher and got the research's true purpose. The refugee's version of the questionnaire is attached in Appendix A and the EU-immigrant version is in Appendix B.

3.3 Participants

Participants were recruited using a convenience sampling strategy, through private messaging or by asking people on the University of Twente campus. Participants – all citizens of the Netherlands – were chosen using a convenience sampling strategy. Only participants of Dutch nationality could participate in this study, as they are also entitled to vote for the second chamber elections in the Netherlands. And since this research is about attitudes toward immigration after those elections, this was a requirement for the participants. In total, 155 people participated in the study (113 females, 41 males and 1 person preferred not to state their gender). The sample had a mean age of 35.3 (range 18 - 73). Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two questionnaires, with 76 filling out the refugee questionnaire group and 79 participants filling out the EU-immigrants questionnaire. As seen in table 1, there were no significant differences between the two participant groups.

Table 1

The mean age and the gender division of the participants groups

Immigrant groups	Mean age	Female	Male	Preferred not to say
Refugees	36.3	54	22	
EU-immigrants	34.7	59	19	1
Combined	35.3	113	41	1

3.4 Measures

Political immigration policy

The attitude towards political immigration policy was measured with 4 items in one single scale. Items were created to measure what people think of current immigration policy in the Netherlands. (e.g., “I think Dutch politics is too lenient on refugees' policies.”). Responses were recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Preference Of Political Party

There were two questions about determining a participant's political party choice. One question asked which political party participants had chosen in the national elections of 2023. The other question checked participants' choice of political party as if they were to choose again in a new second chamber election (participants could choose up to three parties). The questions were in a multiple-choice format consisting of all the political parties that were on the 2023 ballot, in order of the most seats won in that same election.

To measure this, one variable with three values was created by looking at which party participants filled out in the two items. It was checked whether the chosen party is in the current newly formed cabinet (consisting out of the PVV, VVD, NSC and BBB) or was one of the two most right-winged parties (FVD or JA21). A distinction was made between people who have not filled in one of these parties, people who once named one of those parties and people who both times filled in a party that now form the new cabinet. If you filled out a party from the newly formed cabinet or one of the right-winged parties twice, then you got a score of 6. If you filled out a party from the newly formed cabinet or one of the right-wing parties once, then your score could vary from 5-1. If you did not fill out any of those parties, you got a score of 0. All people with a

score of 6 were then seen as populist, people with a score between 5-1 as mid-range, and people with a score of 0 as not populist.

Table 2 shows that for both groups, the highest percentage of participants (almost half of the participants who participated in the questionnaire) do not identify with the respective parties and thus are not considered populist voters. Just under a fifth of all participants in the combined group do have the highest score of 6 and are thus considered populist voters. The rest falls between the two scores and are considered neither populist voters nor non-populist voters. For the refugee group, the percentage of non-populist and populist is higher than for the EU immigrant group. However, there is no significant difference measured through a t-test.

Table 2

The populist voting behavior measured based on the political party preference

Populist voting behavior	Refugees	EU-immigrants	Combined
Score of 1	53.9	44.3	49
Score of 2	29	39.2	34.2
Score of 3	17.1	16.5	16.8

Note: the values are in percentages.

Threat to the labor market

The first scale measured was threat to Dutch labor market, these items measured whether participants feel that immigrants are a threat to the labor market (e.g. Refugees pose a threat to the labor market). This scale was measured 3 items in total and were recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Enrichment of the labor market

As a counterpart there was also the scale enrichment of the labor market, these items measured whether the participants thought the immigrants might be enriching for the market (e.g. EU-immigrants enrich the labor market). This scale was also measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Housing market

The third scale was the housing market and measured whether people believed immigrants posed a threat to it (e.g. the influx of refugees makes it more difficult for Dutch people to obtain housing). This scale was also measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Dutch healthcare system

The next scale was about the Dutch health care system, with items about whether people felt the system was under pressure from the arrival of immigrants (e.g. the influx of EU-immigrants makes it harder for Dutch people to get medical care). This scale was measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Dutch language

The fifth scale was threat to Dutch language, these items measured whether participants felt that the Dutch language is threatened by the influx of immigrants (e.g. the influx of refugees makes the Dutch language less and less important). This scale was measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Norms and values

The following scale was about the norms and values and whether immigrants posed a threat to it (e.g. the arrival of EU-immigrants dilutes Dutch norms and values). This scale was measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Dutch identity

The next scale measured the threat to the Dutch identity, with items about whether people felt the identity being threatened from the arrival of immigrants (e.g. the arrival of refugees dilutes Dutch identity). This scale was measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

Enrichment of the culture

The last scale is a scale about enrichment of the culture, these items measured whether the participants thought the immigrants might be enriching the Dutch culture (eg. EU-immigrants are an enrichment to Dutch culture). This scale was also measured through 3 items in total and was recorded on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

3.5 Procedure

Participants received information about the study's goal and the possible participation duration before they started the questionnaire. After agreeing to the terms, they were given an informed consent form, researcher's contact information, and directions to the online questionnaire, which they could fill out at their convenience. Participants were told the study's purpose was researching the attitudes of the Dutch citizens towards immigration. Qualtrics randomly assigned participants to one of the two versions of the questionnaire, by creating a randomizer within the

questionnaire link. After the participants filled out some demographic questions, they got shown a definition of either immigrants from the EU or refugees based on which version they received. After finishing all the 30 items divided in different scales, the participants were debriefed about the real purpose of the study and informed if they had any questions they could contact the researcher.

3.6 Scale Construction

A factor analysis was used for the scale construction of this study. Despite the scales created several items from different scales fell together in the same factor (see Appendix C). Based on this analysis, new scales were created that thus measure more overarching subjects. For the factor analysis to work properly, the dependent variable scale and the item about personnel shortages out of the original enrichment of labor scale were removed. The scale about threat to the labor market and threat to the Dutch preformed both well on their own and therefore are still individual scales. The scales about enrichment of culture and enrichment of the labor market fell together in a factor and became a new scale called: Enrichment of society. The same goes for the threat to the housing market and health care, that new scale is called: threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing. Finally, Dutch identity and norms and values also fell together in a factor and that scale became: the threat to the cultural values. After this scale construction, the scales were measured by Cronbach's alpha as shown in Table 3 and were all significant.

Table 3*Cronbach's alpha from the groups combined*

Scales	Cronbach alpha
Threat to the labor market	0.83
Enrichment of society	0.86
Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	0.87
Threat to the cultural values	0.94
Threat to the Dutch language	0.86
Stance on immigration policies	0.72

Note. Each scale was measured on a 5-point Likert scale

Because the scales have changed and thus new variables are now created, hypotheses H1a through H1g also had to be adjusted. Hypotheses 2 was not affected by newly created scales. Below are the new adjusted hypotheses:

H1a: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming a threat for the labor market, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1b: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming an enrichment for society, the more stricter immigration policies they want.

H1c: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1d: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of threat to the cultural values, the stricter immigration policies they want.

H1e: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the threat to the Dutch language, the stricter immigration policies they want.

4. Results

This chapter presents the results that emerged from the data analysis. The descriptive statistics of the groups combined are explained as well as the difference between the two groups, the correlation between the scales and finally the regression analysis. All items were measured on a 5-Likert scale; these items were generally negatively worded. Whereby a high score equals more negative beliefs about immigration, and a low score equals more positive beliefs. Scales that contained items with positive wording were mirrored in the data analysis, to fit the same pattern as the other items.

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Looking at the descriptive statistics of both groups combined, there are a few values (see Table 3) that are relevant to be highlighted. First, Table 3 shows the dependent variable (the stance on immigration policies scale) with a mean that is right in the middle based on a 5-Likert system. The 95% confidence interval also shows that there cannot be distinguished whether people have more positive or negative attitudes towards immigrants when it comes to strictness of immigration policies. Further, the mean for the enrichment of society scale is the highest of all the scales that were measured. The mean is slightly over the 3 and with a confidence interval that does not come under this value, this indicates that overall people have more negative beliefs about immigrants in terms of the enrichment they can bring to society. The scale on the potential threat to labor market has the very lowest mean of all, indicating that people agree the least with the statements regarding this topic and therefore have the most positive beliefs about immigrants when it comes to the labor market.

Table 4*Descriptive statistic of measured scales of the groups combined.*

Scales	M	SD	95% Lower Interval	95% Upper Interval
Threat to the labor market	2.09	0.88	1.95	2.23
Enrichment of society	3.42	0.80	3.29	3.55
Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	2.76	0.87	2.62	2.90
Threat to the cultural values	2.53	1.06	2.36	2.70
Threat to the Dutch language	2.37	1.08	2.20	2.54
Stance on immigration policies	3.08	0.86	2.94	3.22

Note. Each scale was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. With the value 1 being the most positive beliefs towards immigrants and 5 being the most negative.

The remaining three scales all have means and confidence intervals below neutral, as they have a mean and confidence intervals below the of three. Suggesting that even on these topics, people generally have more positive beliefs toward immigrants than negative ones. Especially for the scales about the threat to the Dutch language and cultural values, the standard deviation is greater than 1. The other scales all have similar standard deviations with a value around 0.80. This shows that there is a greater variability about the potential threat to the Dutch language and cultural values and thus are more divisiveness than the other scales.

4.2 Comparison of the Scores between Both Groups

After observing the statistics of the two groups combined, the groups are now compared individually. A few significant results came out based on the variables of both groups and the t-test and are shown in Table 5. For the dependent variable the refugee's group has a miniscule

higher mean than the EU-immigrant group. The stance on immigration policies scale is the only scale where the mean of the refugee's group is higher than that of the EU-immigrants group. This means that the refugee's group has more negative attitude towards immigration policies than the EU immigrant group.

However, for the rest of the scales it can be said that the group with EU immigrants has slightly higher means than the refugee group. Which means that the EU-immigrant group agreed slightly more with the statements on the rest of the topics than the refugee group, resulting in them having a more negative belief towards immigrants regarding enrichment of society, threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing, Dutch values, labor market and cultural values.

Table 5

Descriptive statistic of measured scales of both groups.

Scales	EU-immigrants M (SD)	Refugees M (SD)	T-test t-value	T-test p-value	Cohen's D
Threat to the labor market	2.29 (0.87)	1.88 (0.85)	-3.00	> 0.01	-0.48
Enrichment of society	3.46 (0.67)	3.38 (0.92)	-0.61	0.54	-0.10
Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	2.88 (0.76)	2.65 (0.96)	-1.60	0.11	-0.26
Threat to the cultural values	2.54 (0.99)	2.51 (1.14)	-0.17	0.87	-0.03
Threat to the Dutch language	2.59 (1.06)	2.13 (1.07)	-0.27	> 0.01	-0.44
Stance on immigration policies	3.08 (0.80)	3.09 (0.92)	0.12	0.91	0.02

Note. Each scale was measured on a 5-point Likert scale. With the value 1 being the most positive beliefs towards immigrants and 5 being the most negative.

It is remarkable that the sixth and dependent variable scale, stance on immigration policies, is almost equally high for both groups. Since five of the six scales measured have higher averages for the EU immigrant group than for the refugees group. Indicating that even though the participants who had the EU immigrant group have more negative beliefs on all the scales, they want the same level of strictness for the immigrant policies as the refugees' group.

In addition to looking at all scales, t-tests and Cohen's D were performed (see Table 5). These tests look at the question of whether the differences that have just been named are significant and whether they make a big impact. Although the differences in mean in almost all the scales, there are only two scales significantly different in comparison to the other group; the threat to the labor market scale and the threat to the Dutch language scale. The participants who completed the questionnaire with the refugee version had lower means for both scales than the EU-immigrant group. These scales are also the two scales where the difference has the biggest effect based on Cohen's D values in which the refugee group is more effective than the EU immigrant group. From these t-tests and the measured Cohen's D can be implied that the only significant and effective differences between the groups are that the refugee group sees less of a threat in their immigrant group when it comes to the labor market and the Dutch language.

4.3 Correlation Analysis

The correlation coefficients between the scales are visualized for the participants that filled out the EU-immigrant questionnaire in Table 6 and the participants that filled out the refugee's questionnaire in Table 7 All correlation values are significant and therefore useful except for three in the EU-immigrant group (see Table 6) that have a p value higher than 0.05. The correlations between all the scales and the dependent variable (stance on immigration policies) of the EU-immigrant are relatively low. The highest correlation with the dependent

variable is the threat to the Dutch language scale and the lowest scale is threat to the Dutch language. For the refugee group, the correlations values are slightly higher compared to the EU group. The highest correlation with the dependent variable is the enrichment of society scale and the lowest is also threat to the Dutch language scale. What thus can be explained is that in both tables threat to the Dutch language scale has the lowest correlation value with the dependent variable, stance on immigration policies. This suggest that both groups do not have their political perceptions influenced by their beliefs about the influence their immigrant group may have on language.

Table 6

Correlation between the measured scales in the EU- immigrant group.

Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Threat to the labor market	-					
2. Enrichment of society	-0.26*	-				
3. Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	0.33*	-0.39*	-			
4. Threat to the cultural values	0.38*	-0.37*	0.53*	-		
5. Threat to the Dutch language	0.22	-0.12	0.24*	0.61*	-	
6. Stance on immigration policies	0.29*	-0.45*	0.41*	0.47*	0.22	-

*Note: * p < .05 making it a non-significant correlation*

Table 7*Correlation between the measured scales in the refugee group.*

Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Threat to the labor market	-					
2. Enrichment of society	-0.36*	-				
3. Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	0.70*	-0.52*	-			
4. Threat to the cultural values	0.58*	-0.62*	0.63*	-		
5. Threat to the Dutch language	0.56 *	-0.43*	0.52*	0.72*	-	
6. Stance on immigration policies	0.56*	-0.69*	0.63*	0.62*	0.36*	-

Note: * $p < .05$ making it a non-significant correlation

For the refugee group the stance on the immigration policies scale is more strongly correlated with all the predictor scales compared to the group with EU-immigrant group. For example, the EU immigrant group has a very weak correlation between the threat to the labor market scale and the stance on immigration policies scale. This outcome suggests that the perceptions on political policies level are more closely linked to economical threat beliefs among the refugee participant group than the EU-immigrant group. Also, the enrichment scale in the refugee group is more correlated with the policies scale. From this it can be inferred that when the political perceptions of the refugee group are more negative toward policies, their feeling toward any enrichment that immigrants may constitute is also more negative. Overall, it can thus be stated that the group with refugees has more correlation with the dependent variable than the EU group has.

4.4 Regression Analysis

For the final analysis, a linear regression analysis was performed for the combined group, the refugee group and the EU-immigrant group. Table 8 presents the statistics and results from the analysis that examines the relationship between the stance on immigration policies and various predictors. This table shows that a few t-values have significant values and therefore shows a significant relationship between a few predictors and the dependent variable. Among the predictors, the enrichment of society and threat to the cultural values scales have the most impact on the political scale for the combined group. For refugees and EU immigrants separately, these are also both the strongest predictors and both significant in all three models.

Table 8

Linear regression analysis statistics from the refugee group

Predictors	EU-Immigrants		Refugees		Combined	
	β	t	β	t	β	t
Threat to the labor market	0.07	0.66	0.27	2.51*	0.13	1.80
Enrichment of society	-0.28	-2.59*	-0.45	-4.79***	-0.36	-5.07***
Threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing	0.13	1.10	0.17	1.53	0.18	2.23*
Threat to the cultural values	0.30	2.04*	0.27	2.13*	0.29	3.03**
Threat to the Dutch language	-0.04	-0.37	-0.27	-2.55*	-0.13	-1.67
R ²	0.33		0.64		0.48	
F	7.26***		24.62***		27.84***	
Df	5, 73		5, 70		5, 149	

*Note: *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001, With Stance on immigration policies as the dependent variable.*

As seen in Table 8 the standardized Beta of the refugee's group are in general much higher than the standardized Beta values of the EU-immigrant group. From this it can be concluded that the fact that in both groups all the scales are significantly correlated with the political scale. This relationship is stronger in the refugee group than in the EU immigrant group. So, if the participants of the refugee group have negative beliefs about their group this is also more strongly reflected in the political policy preferences than if EU immigrants have negative beliefs. The R^2 values suggest that the three models explain much of the variance in the dependent variable using the independent variables. The R^2 value in the refugee group is very high, indicating a strong fit and predictive power of the model. For the EU immigrant group, this value is almost half the value of the refugees. Which again shows that the beliefs of participants with the refugee group have more effect on their attitude towards immigration policy than the beliefs of the EU-immigrants do.

5. Discussion

5.1 Main Findings

This study looked at what the attitudes of Dutch citizens towards immigration policies were and whether they were influenced by their beliefs of immigrants. The research also investigated whether the type of immigrants can make a significant difference in the attitude people have towards immigration policies. The main findings of this research are that the beliefs citizens have toward immigrants does influence their attitude on immigration policies. The more negative the attitude toward immigrants the stricter immigration policy that person wants and the more positive the attitude toward immigrants the more lenient immigration policy that person wants. Therefore, the first through the fifth hypotheses can be accepted which are stated in Table 9.

Another finding is that the participants who have filled out the survey with the refugees as immigrant group generally have less negative beliefs about immigrants than the participant group with immigrants from the EU. All the scales have more negative values for the EU-immigrants, except for the dependent scale about strictness of immigration policies. In this scale the values and thus the attitudes are in fact almost similar for both groups. The level of significance for the threat of the labor and cultural/language threats on policy attitudes is more pronounced in the refugee group. Overall, negative beliefs about refugees have a stronger influence on the attitude towards immigration policies than those about EU-immigrants. However, if we look only at the difference in attitudes, they are more negative for EU immigrants than refugees. Therefore, the conclusion can be made that the ninth hypotheses cannot be accepted (see Table 9).

Table 9*Overview of the accepted and not accepted hypotheses*

Hypotheses	Accepted	Not accepted
H1a: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming a threat for the labor market, the stricter immigration policies they want.	X	
H1b: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of forming an enrichment for society, the more stricter immigration policies they want.	X	
H1c: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the threat to the socioeconomic wellbeing, the stricter immigration policies they want.	X	
H1d: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of threat to the cultural values, the stricter immigration policies they want.	X	
H1e: The more negative people's beliefs are towards immigrants in terms of the threat to the Dutch language, the stricter immigration policies they want.	X	
H2: People have less negative attitudes towards the EU-immigrants than towards the refugees.		X

5.2 Theoretical Implications

The first theoretical implication of this research is that the attitudes towards immigrants in fact are different for varying immigration groups. What has already been discussed in the theoretical framework is that refugees are seen as having the right to emigrate from their country of origin to another country (De Coninck, 2019). The data analysis of this study also showed that refugees are seen as a lesser risk character in terms of the labor market than EU immigrants. Because immigrants from the European Union often come to the Netherland for job opportunities and therefore forming a competition for the Dutch job seekers. Refugees, however,

are fleeing for their own lives and do not have the end goal of working here (De Coninck, 2019). This research shows that specific characteristics and context associated with each immigrant group can shape their attitude.

This research also contributes to the fact that people's beliefs have influence on their own attitudes. This can be concluded through the relationship found between negative beliefs (such as perceived economic or cultural threats) about immigrants and the preference for stricter immigration policies. Ajzen (1991) stated in his theory of planned behavior that people link certain negative or positive attributes to a behavior and people then automatically link an attitude toward this behavior. Thus, this theory is also reflected in the research

5.3 Practical Implications

The first practical implication of this research is that there needs to be more nuance when it comes to immigration in politics. Especially in political debates, politicians are always quick to talk about immigration and do not often provide context. This research shows that there is indeed a difference between immigrant groups and therefore it is very important that more separation is made for this in politics. This way, people have a better idea of what kind of immigration is involved and what they think of this. Communication strategists of elections campaigns could also implement more clarity regarding specific immigrant groups in their electoral plans.

The second practical implication is that there should be more exposure to the enrichment that immigrants can have for the Netherlands. There is already a lot of media coverage of the problematic situations that immigration brings. But at the same time there should also be attention for the positive things immigrants can bring. This research showed that the participants least agreed with the statements about how immigrants can enrich society. If this topic were

highlighted more, people would know both sides of the issue and could base their opinions on that. The media needs to get involved in showing both sides of the immigration situation.

5.4 Limitations

Unfortunately, this study also had some limitations that need to be improved in the future to make it more of a useful study. First, the sample size is a limitation because with 155 participants divided over two questionnaires, you only have 76 to 79 participants per questionnaire. These participant numbers are not enough to get a good picture of the Dutch population. On top of that, because the participants were recruited through a convenience sampling strategy, there are a lot of women among the sample and not as much variation in parties as expected. With these factors it cannot be expected to paint an accurate picture of the entire Dutch population and therefore limits this research.

This research only looked at whether beliefs influence people's attitudes toward immigration policies, but it may very well be that people have a personal story on which they base their attitude. In this study, there is no distinction being made between the two and it thus possibly confuses where the attitudes stem from.

5.5 Suggestions for Future Research

For future researchers who would like to do somewhat similar research, some modifications are needed to avoid a few limitations. There must be a larger sample size that has been properly filtered in advance on many factors. For example, equal distribution in gender, education level and political affiliation is essential not to run into unnecessary limitations.

Also, it would be very interesting to compare different countries. Do beliefs of people from a Southern European country affect their attitudes towards immigration policies more or

less than people from a Northern European country? To analyze whether prosperity of a country matters in this topic would be relevant. This also applies to choosing other groups to compare, such as for example refugees from Ukraine and refugees from Syrie.

Conducting a longitudinal study would also be relevant to conduct within this topic. Such a study can examine the long-term impact of beliefs toward immigrants on policies and can show the changes over time. Also, a qualitative study could be a relevant way to research this topic. In such a study questioning can be in depth and people might be able to substantiate for themselves in interviews where their beliefs come from. To further explore what triggers people's beliefs when it comes to immigration and how this new information can be helpful in future communication strategies.

5.6 Conclusions

This research aimed to identify to what extent Dutch citizens' attitudes toward immigration policy are influenced by the beliefs they hold about immigrants. Based on a quantitative analysis of a questionnaire it can be concluded that beliefs people hold towards immigrants indeed influence their attitude towards immigration policy. This research also aimed to see if there was a difference between immigrant groups, however it has been revealed that different immigration groups create significant differences on the attitudes of the Dutch citizens towards immigration policies. The beliefs people had about refugees had a much stronger effect on their attitude towards immigration policy than the beliefs people had about EU-immigrants. Further research is needed to determine if a different, more equally distributed sample size can make more of a bigger difference on the attitudes of people towards immigration policies when it comes to different immigration groups.

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Appendix A

Questions Questionnaire Refugees Version

Geachte participant,

Hartelijk dank voor uw bereidheid om deel te nemen aan mijn onderzoek naar de sentimenten van Nederlanders ten opzichte van immigratie. Ik voer dit onderzoek uit voor mijn bachelorscriptie Communicatiewetenschap aan de Universiteit Twente.

Het invullen van deze vragenlijst duurt ongeveer 10 minuten. U deelname is volledig anoniem en ik zal de data alleen gebruiken voor het schrijven van mijn scriptie. Naast uw opinie over immigratie worden alleen algemene achtergrondvragen gesteld. Er wordt dus geen informatie verzameld die gegevens kan herleiden tot individuele deelnemers.

De gegevens zullen worden opgeslagen in een veilige offline omgeving. Automatisch verzamelde gegevens, zoals het IP-adres van deelnemers, worden verwijderd voordat de data wordt opgeslagen. Uw deelname aan dit onderzoek is geheel vrijwillig en u kunt zich op elk moment terugtrekken. Ik hoop natuurlijk wel dat u de hele vragenlijst invult.

Als u vragen of suggesties heeft, neem dan gerust contact op met mij of met mijn begeleider. U kunt ook eventueel de ethische commissie van de faculteit benaderen, u vindt de e-mailadressen hieronder.

Nogmaals hartelijk dank!

Met vriendelijke groet,

Puck Blok (p.p.blok@student.utwente.nl)

Begeleider: Menno de Jong (m.d.t.dejong@utwente.nl)

Gaat u na het lezen van bovenstaande informatie akkoord met deelname aan dit onderzoek?

Achtergrond vragen

Wat is uw leeftijd?

Wat is uw geslacht?

Mannelijk

Vrouwelijk

Non-binair/anders

Zeg ik liever niet

Heeft u de Nederlandse nationaliteit?

Ja

Nee

Wat is uw hoogste afgeronde opleidingsniveau?

Middelbare school

MBO

HBO

WO Bachelor

WO Master

PHD

Anders, namelijk: _____

Definitie

Vluchtelingen zijn mensen die wegens vrees voor vervolging asiel zoeken in Nederland

Page Break

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om een baan te vinden.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen is er meer werkloosheid in Nederland.

Vluchtelingen vormen een verrijking voor de arbeidsmarkt.

De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt kan de talenten van de vluchtelingen goed gebruiken.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen is er minder personeelstekort in Nederland.

Page Break

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de woningmarkt.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om aan een huis te komen.

De komst van vluchtelingen zorgt ervoor dat de huizenprijzen van de Nederlandse woningmarkt toenemen.

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de gezondheidszorg.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om medische zorg te krijgen.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen functioneert de gezondheidszorg minder goed.

Page Break

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse taal.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen wordt het lastiger voor Nederlanders om hun eigen taal te spreken.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen wordt de Nederlandse taal steeds minder belangrijk.

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse normen en waarden.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen wordt het steeds moeilijker om de Nederlandse normen en waarden te behouden.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen watern de Nederlandse normen en waarden.

Page Break

Vluchtelingen vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse identiteit.

Door de instroom van vluchtelingen wordt het steeds onduidelijker wat de Nederlandse identiteit eigenlijk is.

Door de komst van vluchtelingen watert de Nederlandse identiteit.

Vluchtelingen vormen een verrijking voor de Nederlandse cultuur.

Vluchtelingen zorgen voor een diversiteit, die de Nederlandse cultuur aantrekkelijker maakt.

De vluchtingen zijn een aanwinst voor de Nederlandse cultuur

Page Break

De Nederlandse overheid is tot nu toe te soepel in haar vluchtelingenbeleid.

Immigratie is vandaag de dag het belangrijkste onderwerp in de Nederlandse politiek.

De Nederlandse overheid is tot nu toe te streng in het toelatingsbeleid van de vluchtelingen.

De instroom van vluchtelingen moet drastisch worden beperkt.

Als er nieuwe Tweede-Kamerverkiezingen zouden zijn welke partijen zou u dan overwegen? U mag 1, 2, 3 antwoorden geven (antwoorden worden gegeven door middel van een lijst van alle huidige partijen op het stembiljet)

Kan u een inschatting maken van het percentage vluchtelingen in de Nederlandse bevolking?
(open invulvak > kan een getal invullen)

Slot

Bedankt voor uw tijd om deze enquête in te vullen!

Uw mening is belangrijk en uw antwoorden zullen mij helpen bij het schrijven van mijn bachelorscriptie. Ik gebruik uw antwoorden om de sentimenten van Nederlanders over immigratie te onderzoeken. Daarnaast ga ik na of het een verschil maakt of de immigranten vluchtelingen dan wel EU-migranten zijn. Daarvoor heb ik twee versies van de vragenlijst verspreid.

Nogmaals bedankt voor het invullen van de vragenlijst!

Met vriendelijke groet,

Puck Blok (p.p.blok@student.utwente.nl)

Scriptiebegeleider: Menno de Jong (m.d.t.dejong@utwente.nl)

Appendix B

Questionnaire EU-immigrants Version

Geachte participant,

Hartelijk dank voor uw bereidheid om deel te nemen aan mijn onderzoek naar de sentimenten van Nederlanders ten opzichte van immigratie. Ik voer dit onderzoek uit voor mijn bachelorscriptie Communicatie wetenschappen aan de Universiteit Twente.

Het invullen van deze enquête duurt ongeveer 7 minuten. U deelname is volledig anoniem en ik zal de data alleen gebruiken bij het schrijven van mijn scriptie. Naast je opinie over immigratie worden alleen algemene achtergrondvragen gesteld. Er wordt dus geen informatie verzameld die antwoorden kan herleiden tot individuele deelnemers.

De data gegevens zullen worden opgeslagen in een veilige offline omgeving. Automatisch verzamelde gegevens, zoals het IP-adres van een participant, wordt uit de gegevens verwijderd voordat ze worden opgeslagen. Uw deelname aan dit onderzoek is geheel vrijwillig en u kunt zich op elk moment terugtrekken. Ik hoop natuurlijk wel dat u de hele vragenlijst invult.

Als uw vragen, suggesties of andere kwesties hebt, neem dan gerust contact op met mij of mijn supervisor. U vindt de e-mailadressen hieronder.

Nogmaals hartelijk dank!

Met vriendelijke groet,

Puck Blok (p.p.blok@student.utwente.nl)

Scriptiebegeleider: Menno de Jong (m.d.t.dejong@utwente.nl)

Gaat u na het lezen van bovenstaande informatie akkoord met deelname aan dit onderzoek?

Achtergrondvragen

Wat is uw leeftijd?

Wat is uw geslacht?

Mannelijk

Vrouwelijk

Non-binair/anders

Zeg ik liever niet

Heeft u de Nederlandse nationaliteit?

Wat is uw hoogst afgeronde opleidingsniveau?

Middelbare school

MBO

HBO

WO Bachelor

WO Master

Anders, namelijk: _____

Page Break

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om een baan te vinden.

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU is er meer werkloosheid in Nederland.

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een verrijking voor de arbeidsmarkt.

De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt kan de talenten van immigranten uit de EU goed gebruiken verbreden

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU is er minder personeelstekort in Nederland.

Page Break

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de woningmarkt.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om aan een huis te komen.

De komst van immigranten uit de EU zorgt ervoor dat de huizenprijzen toenemen.

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de gezondheidszorg.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om medische zorg te krijgen.

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU worden de wachtlijsten in de gezondheidszorg langer.

Page Break

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse taal.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het lastiger voor Nederlanders om hun eigen taal te spreken.

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU wordt de Nederlandse taal steeds minder belangrijk.

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse normen en waarden.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het steeds moeilijker om de Nederlandse normen en waarden te behouden.

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU verwateren de Nederlandse normen en waarden.

Page Break

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse identiteit.

Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het steeds onduidelijker wat de Nederlandse identiteit is.

Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU verwatert de Nederlandse identiteit.

Immigranten uit de EU vormen een verrijking voor de Nederlandse cultuur.

Immigranten uit de EU zorgen voor een diversiteit die de Nederlandse cultuur aantrekkelijker maakt.

Immigranten uit de EU zijn een aanwinst voor de Nederlandse cultuur.

Page Break

De instroom van immigranten uit de EU moet drastisch worden beperkt.

De Nederlandse overheid is tot nu toe te soepel in haar vluchtelingenbeleid.

Immigratie is vandaag de dag het belangrijkste onderwerp in de Nederlandse politiek

De Nederlandse overheid is tot nu toe te streng in haar toelatingsbeleid van vluchtelingen.

Op welke partij denk je te stemmen bij de volgende Tweede-Kamerverkiezingen? (antwoorden worden gegeven door middel van een lijst van alle huidige partijen op het stembiljet)

Hoeveel immigranten uit de EU denkt u dat er in Nederland zijn? (open invulvak > kan een getal invullen)

Kunt u hieronder een inschatting maken van het percentage immigranten uit de EU binnen de Nederlandse bevolking?

Slot

Bedankt voor uw tijd om deze enquête in te vullen!

Uw mening is belangrijk en uw antwoorden zullen mij helpen bij het schrijven van mijn bachelorscriptie. Ik gebruik uw antwoorden om de sentimenten van Nederlanders over immigratie te onderzoeken. Daarnaast ga ik na of het een verschil maakt of de immigranten

vluchtelingen dan wel EU-migranten zijn. Daarvoor heb ik twee versies van de vragenlijst verspreid.

Nogmaals bedankt voor het invullen van de vragenlijst!

Met vriendelijke groet,

Puck Blok (p.p.blok@student.utwente.nl)

Scriptiebegeleider: Menno de Jong (m.d.t.dejong@utwente.nl)

Appendix C

PCA Table

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
a - Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het steeds moeilijker om de Nederlandse normen en waarden te behouden.	,814				
a - Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU verwatert de Nederlandse identiteit.	,801				
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse normen en waarden.	,778				
a - Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU verwateren de Nederlandse normen en waarden.	,765				
a - Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het steeds onduidelijker wat de Nederlandse identiteit is.	,742				
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse identiteit.	,736	,360			
a - Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU worden de wachtlijsten in de gezondheidszorg langer.		,829			
a - Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om medische zorg te krijgen.		,810			
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de gezondheidszorg.	,338	,706			
a - Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om aan een woning te komen.		,649		,325	

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component				
	1	2	3	4	5
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de woningmarkt.		,587		,314	
a - De komst van immigranten uit de EU zorgt ervoor dat de huizenprijzen stijgen		,564		,303	,417
a - Immigranten uit de EU zorgen voor een diversiteit die de Nederlandse cultuur aantrekkelijker maakt.			,838		
a - Immigranten uit de EU zijn een aanwinst voor de Nederlandse cultuur.			,817		
a - Immigranten uit de EU vormen een verrijking voor de Nederlandse cultuur.			,811		
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een verrijking voor de arbeidsmarkt.	-,332		,703		
a - De Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt kan de talenten van immigranten uit de EU goed gebruiken			,575		
a - Door de instroom van immigranten vanuit de EU is het moeilijker voor Nederlanders om een baan te vinden.				,830	
a - Immigranten vanuit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de arbeidsmarkt.				,817	
a - Door de komst van immigranten vanuit de EU is er meer werkloosheid in Nederland.				,708	
a - Door de instroom van immigranten uit de EU wordt het lastiger voor Nederlanders om hun eigen taal te spreken.					,834
a - Door de komst van immigranten uit de EU wordt de Nederlandse taal steeds minder belangrijk.	,370				,728
a - Immigranten uit de EU vormen een bedreiging voor de Nederlandse taal.	,518				,709

