

# Ipsos International Immigration, Refugee & Brexit Poll

**Sept 2016**

© 2016 Ipsos. All rights reserved. Contains Ipsos' Confidential and Proprietary information and may not be disclosed or reproduced without the prior written consent of Ipsos.



**Ipsos Public Affairs**

# Background & Methodology: Key Points

- This report presents the results of two international surveys conducted by Ipsos over June-August 2016:
  - **Immigration & Refugees Survey:** 16,545 adults aged 16-64 interviewed across adults in New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States.
  - **Brexit Consequences Survey:** 13,030 interviews were conducted across adults in New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.
  - The **New Zealand** data was collected via one single survey of 505 adults. Some questions were omitted and some added, to ensure better suitability for the New Zealand context.
- **The subjects of the survey concerned two currently controversial subjects:**
  1. **The issues of immigration and refugees.**
  2. **The recent 'Brexit' vote and anticipated consequences.**

# NZ Immigration Questions: Key Results & Where to Find Them

- Pg 7: Housing affordability, cost of living and poverty concern the most New Zealanders, but age and political views influence people's concerns.
- Pg 8: Older people are more likely to say that immigration to New Zealand has increased a lot.
- Pg 9: New Zealanders are much more likely to say immigration has had a positive impact.
- Pg 10: New Zealand-born people have a more negative view of immigration than immigrants.
- Pg 11: New Zealanders are generally positive about immigrants, but 53% feel they are pressuring public services and 54% do not want an increase in immigration numbers.
- Pg 12: New Zealanders are less likely than most to feel that there are too many immigrants, but 53% agree that they are causing pressure.
- Pg 13: Although 45% of New Zealanders feel that immigration has made it difficult to get jobs, New Zealanders are the most likely to feel that immigration has been good for the economy.
- Pg 14: New Zealanders are the most likely to say immigrants with higher education should be given priority to fill skill shortages and that they make New Zealand a more interesting place to live.
- Pg 15: Seasoned travellers and immigrants are more open and positive towards immigrants, while those New Zealand-born and poorly travelled are more 'anti'.
- Pg 16: Right-wing voters and long-term immigrants are less pro-immigration. Recent, pro-immigration people are more likely to be from India, whereas the long-term migrants who are mainly from the UK are now less favourable towards immigration.

# NZ Refugee Questions: Key Results & Where to Find Them

- Pg 18: While the majority of New Zealanders believe refugees can integrate well and contribute a lot, there is a concern about terrorism and little appetite for increasing the refugee intake.
- Pg 19: New Zealanders are much less likely than those in the other countries surveyed to say 'close our borders entirely'.
- Pg 20: New Zealanders are much less likely to say terrorists pretending to be refugees will enter the country to cause havoc.
- Pg 21: New Zealanders tend to be more confident about refugees' ability to integrate.
- Pg 22: Only 14% of New Zealanders knew the correct number of refugees allowed into NZ each year. 22% over-estimated the number.
- Pg 23-24: Those who over-estimate the size of the NZ refugee intake have a more negative view of refugees' ability to contribute to society and likelihood to be terrorists.
- Those who over-estimate the size of the NZ refugee intake have a more negative view of refugees' ability to integrate into NZ society and are more likely to feel we should stop admitting ALL refugees.

# Brexit Questions: Key Results & Where to Find Them

- Pg 26: Most in EU countries think Britain was wrong to leave, for both Britain and the EU. New Zealanders are less concerned and Australians even less so.
- Pg 27: New Zealanders are the most concerned about the effects on Britain than any other non-EU country surveyed, and are more concerned than Australians.
- Pg 28: New Zealanders are the most concerned about the effects on the EU than any other non-EU country surveyed, and are more certain than Australians.
- Pg 29-32: New Zealanders are more saddened and worried about future arising from the Brexit vote than Australians, who are also less likely to have an opinion.
- Pg 34: 27% of New Zealanders believe that the Brexit vote will be bad for the New Zealand economy.
- Pg 35: New Zealanders are more likely than those in EU countries themselves to think that the EU's influence on the world stage will be reduced. Australians are less concerned.
- Pg 36-37: Of all the non-EU countries surveyed, New Zealanders were the most likely to feel that both the UK and EU will become weaker post-Brexit.
- Pg 38-40: The majority of New Zealanders felt that both the UK and the EU will become more divided and less integrated over time.

# New Zealand: Immigration

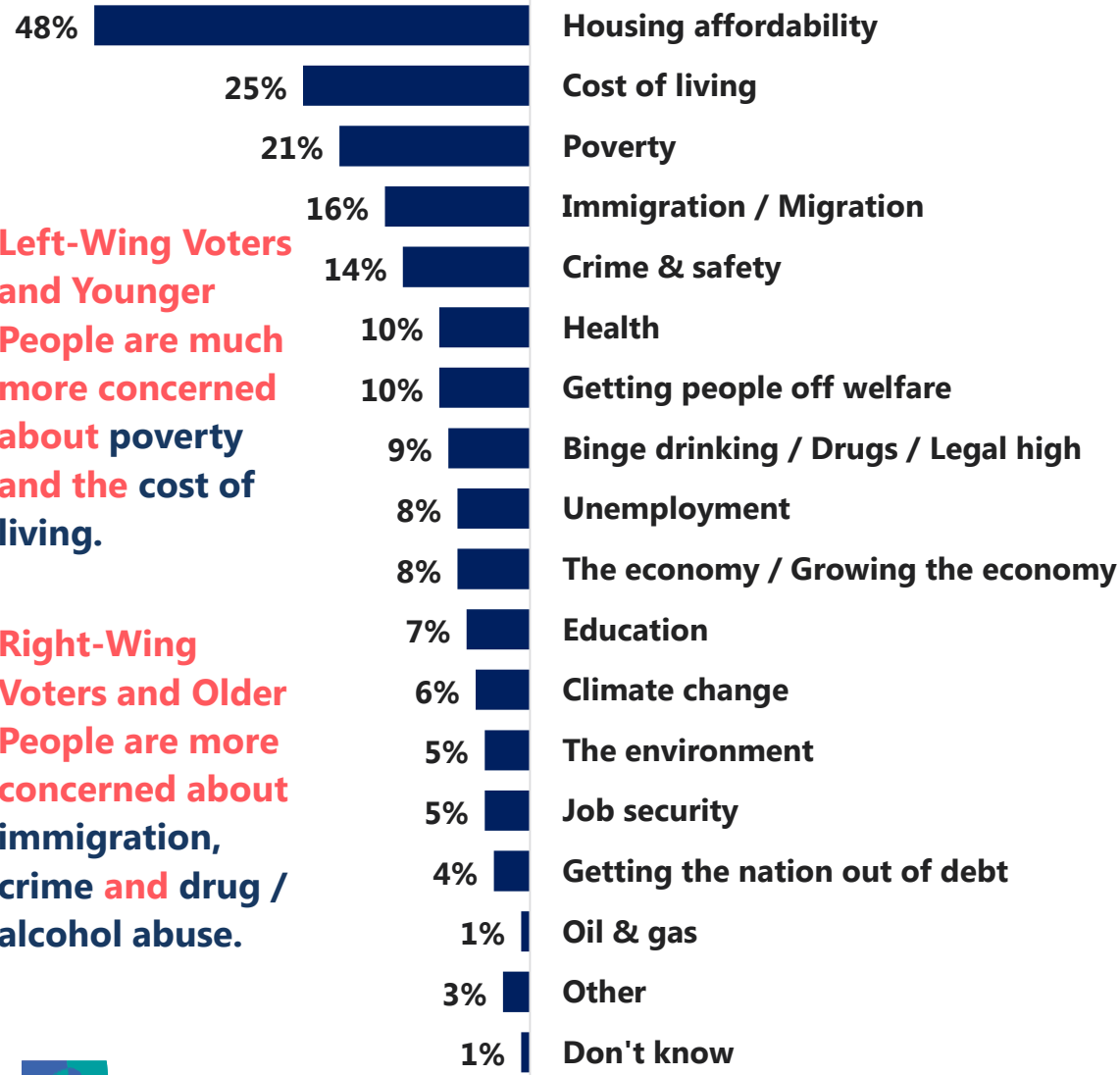


Ipsos Public Affairs



# Housing affordability, cost of living & poverty concern the most NZers, but age & political views influence people's concerns

What do you think are the two most important issues facing New Zealand today?



**Left-Wing Voters and Younger People are much more concerned about poverty and the cost of living.**

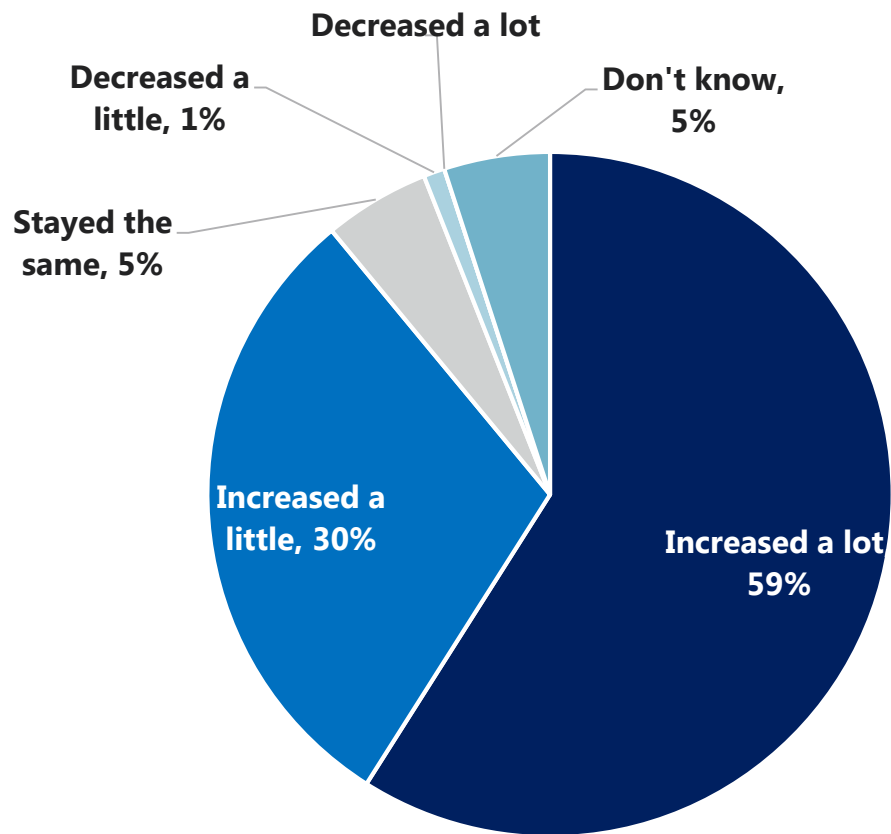
**Right-Wing Voters and Older People are more concerned about immigration, crime and drug / alcohol abuse.**

	Right-Wing Voters (n=218)	Left-Wing Voters (n=172)	Young adults (18-39) (n=164)	Elders (50+) (n=201)
Housing affordability	48%	49%	44%	51%
Cost of living	18%	34%	36%	14%
Poverty	12%	31%	21%	18%
Immigration / Migration	21%	10%	10%	22%
Crime & safety	17%	8%	13%	14%
Health	10%	13%	9%	14%
Getting people off welfare	14%	6%	7%	15%
Binge drinking / Drugs / Legal high	12%	3%	5%	11%
Unemployment	10%	5%	7%	9%
The economy / Growing the economy	7%	8%	11%	5%
Education	6%	9%	9%	3%
Climate change	6%	6%	9%	5%
The environment	4%	8%	6%	4%
Job security	6%	5%	6%	3%
Getting the nation out of debt	6%	1%	3%	5%
Oil & gas	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	2%	3%	1%	3%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%



# Perceptions of immigration vary by age group; older people are more likely to say the immigration has increased a lot

In your opinion, has the amount of immigrants moving to New Zealand over the last 5 years...

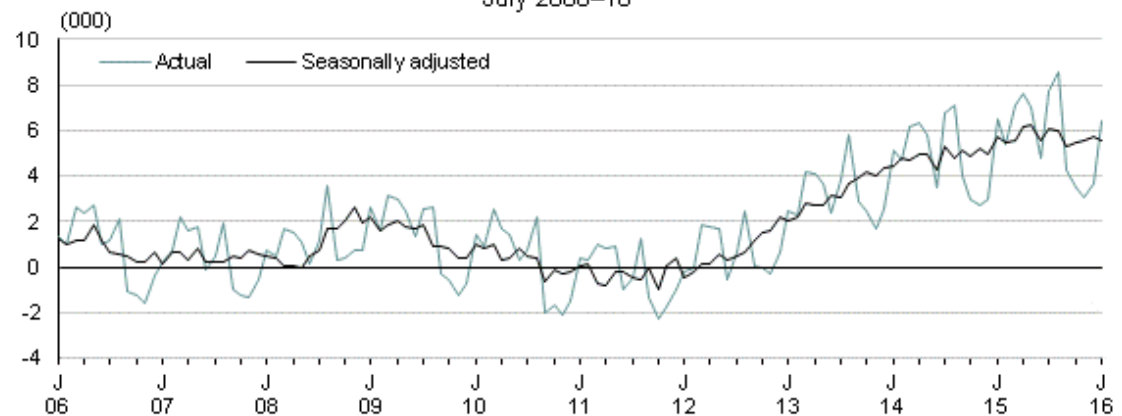


As can be seen in the Statistics NZ chart below, immigration to New Zealand has increased significantly since 2012, when compared to the historical average.

59% of the New Zealanders we surveyed felt that the number of immigrants moving to NZ had increased "a lot" in the last 5 years.

At 68%, older people are more likely to perceive the increase as being "a lot", compared to those aged 18-39, of whom just 49% felt that immigration levels had increased a lot.

Monthly net permanent and long-term migration  
July 2006–16



Source: Statistics New Zealand

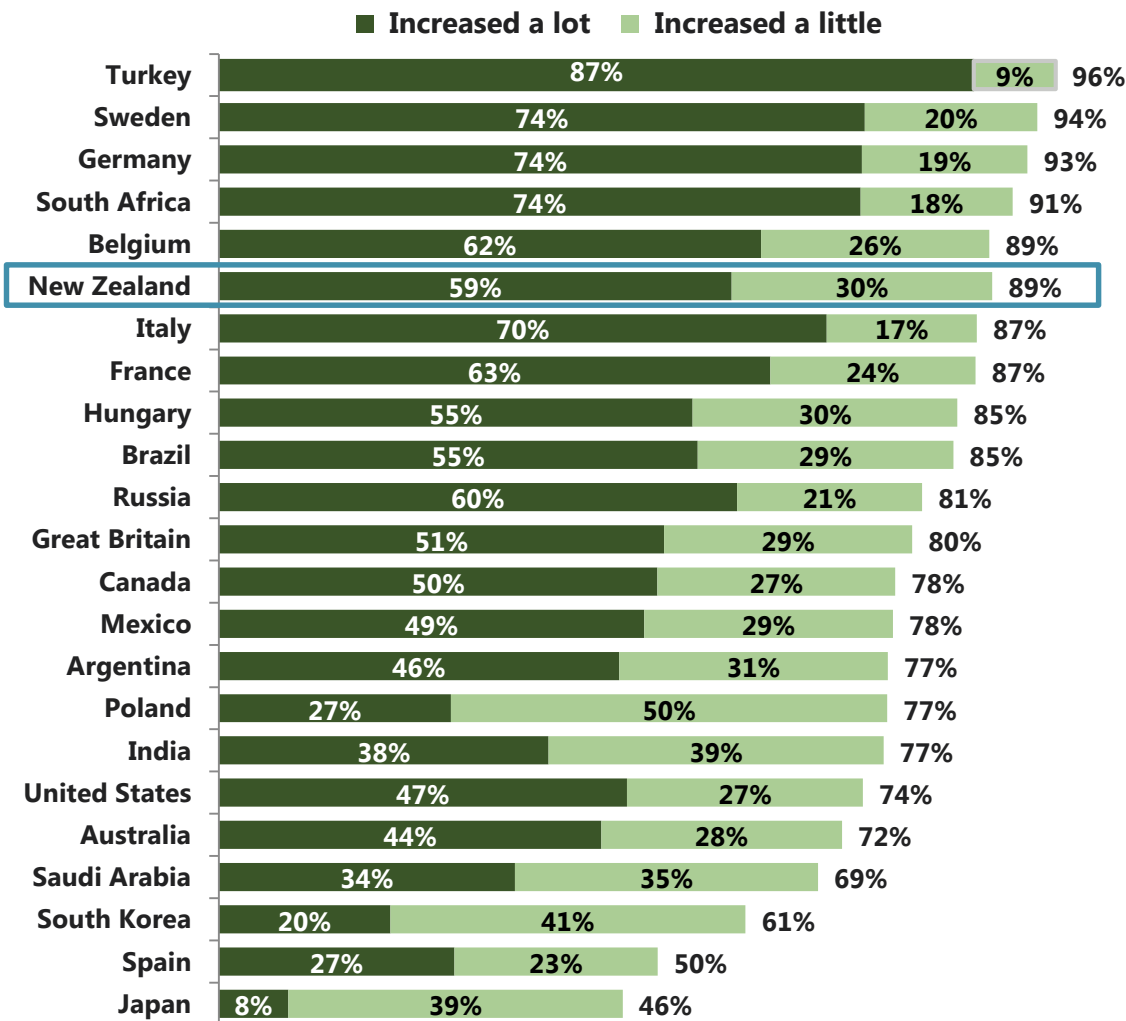
Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample



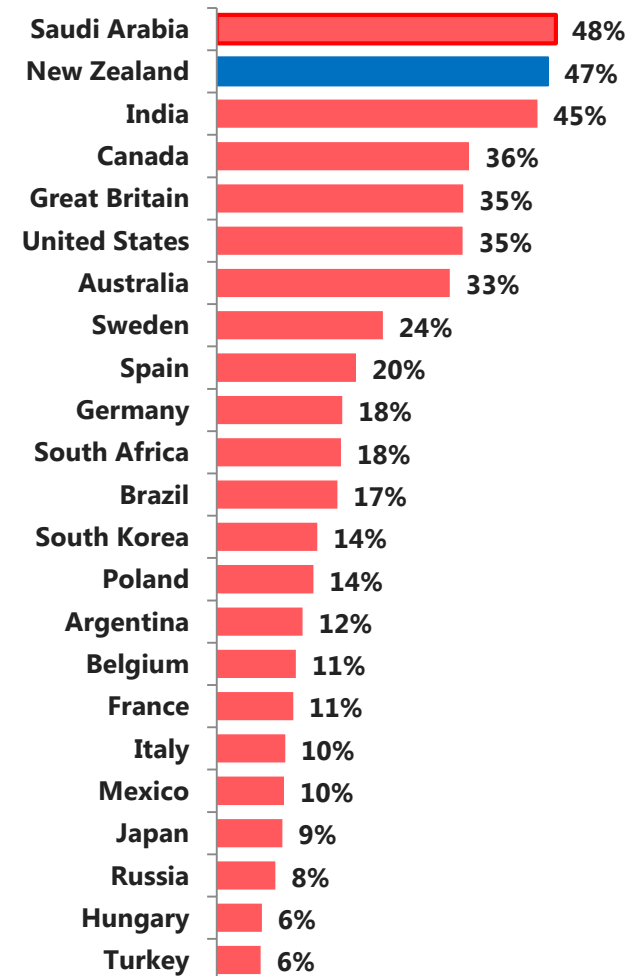
# More than half of NZers perceive that immigration into NZ has increased a lot; NZers are much more likely to say immigration has had a positive impact

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

Would you say that immigration has generally had a positive or negative impact on your country?



Very positive / Fairly positive



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

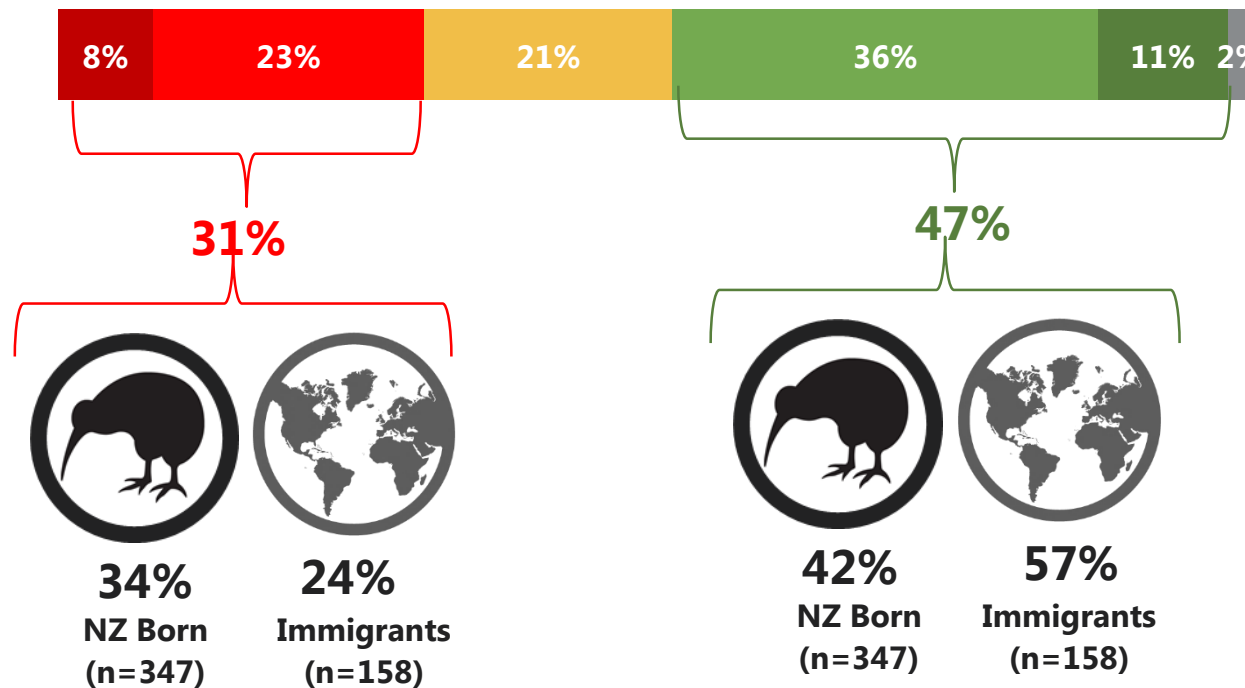
Base: 16,545 interviews with adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries: New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

# NZ-born people have a more negative view of immigration than immigrants

Would you say that immigration has generally had a positive or negative impact on New Zealand?

## Impact of immigration on New Zealand

■ Very negative ■ Fairly negative ■ Neither ■ Fairly positive ■ Very positive ■ Don't know



**NZ immigrants** who moved to New Zealand between 1980 and 1989 were significantly more likely to agree that immigration has generally had a 'very negative' impact on New Zealand (26% vs. 8%).

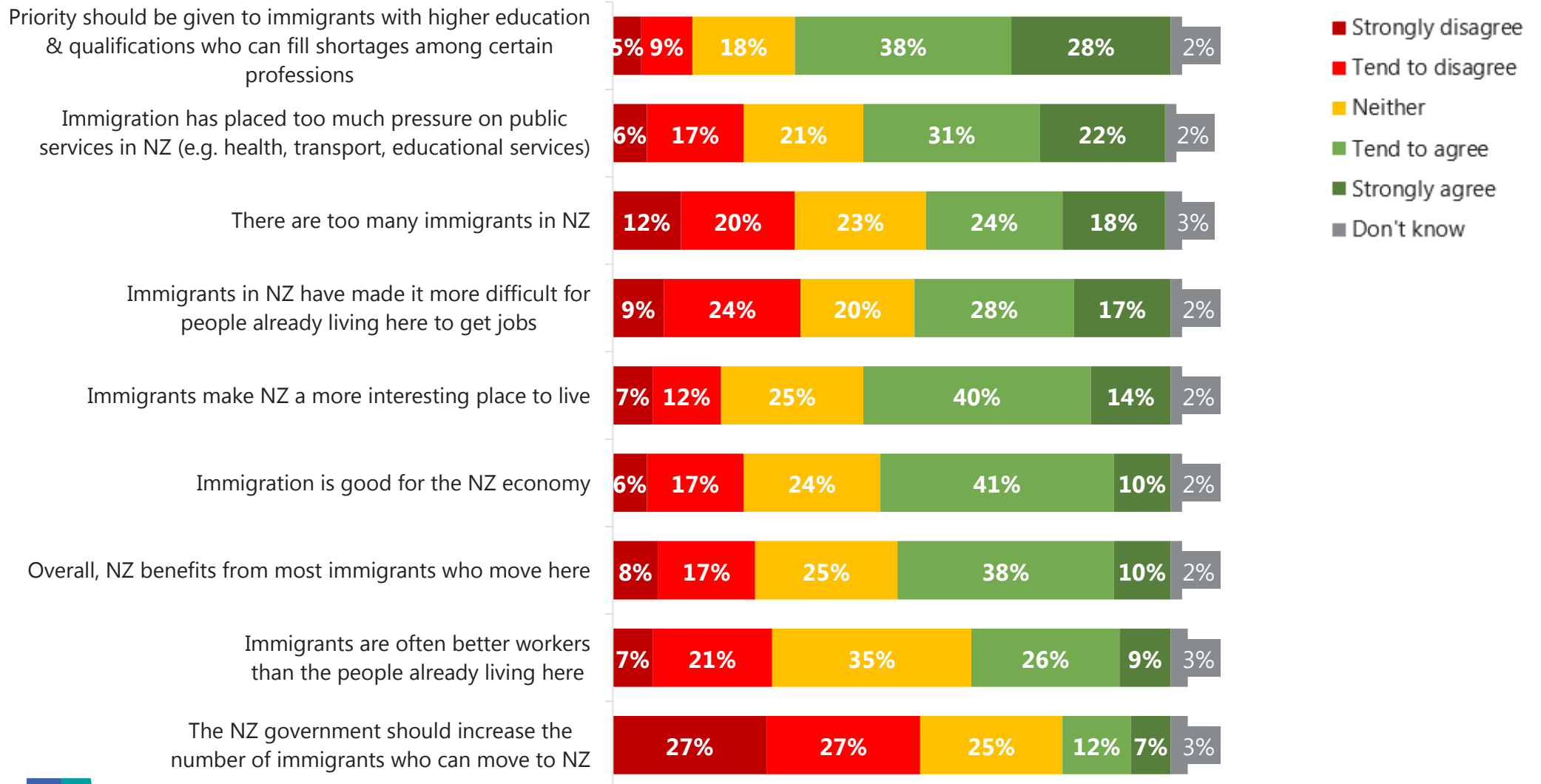
Those who identify as **Chinese** feel that immigration has generally had a 'very positive' impact on New Zealand compared to all other ethnic groups (29% vs. 11%).

**Seasoned globetrotters** were significantly less likely to have a 'neutral' view (13% vs. 21%), whilst **poorly travelled** individuals were significantly more likely to agree on a 'very negative' effect (15% vs. 8%).

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

# NZers are generally positive about immigrants, but 53% feel they are pressuring public services & 54% do not want an increase in immigration numbers

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

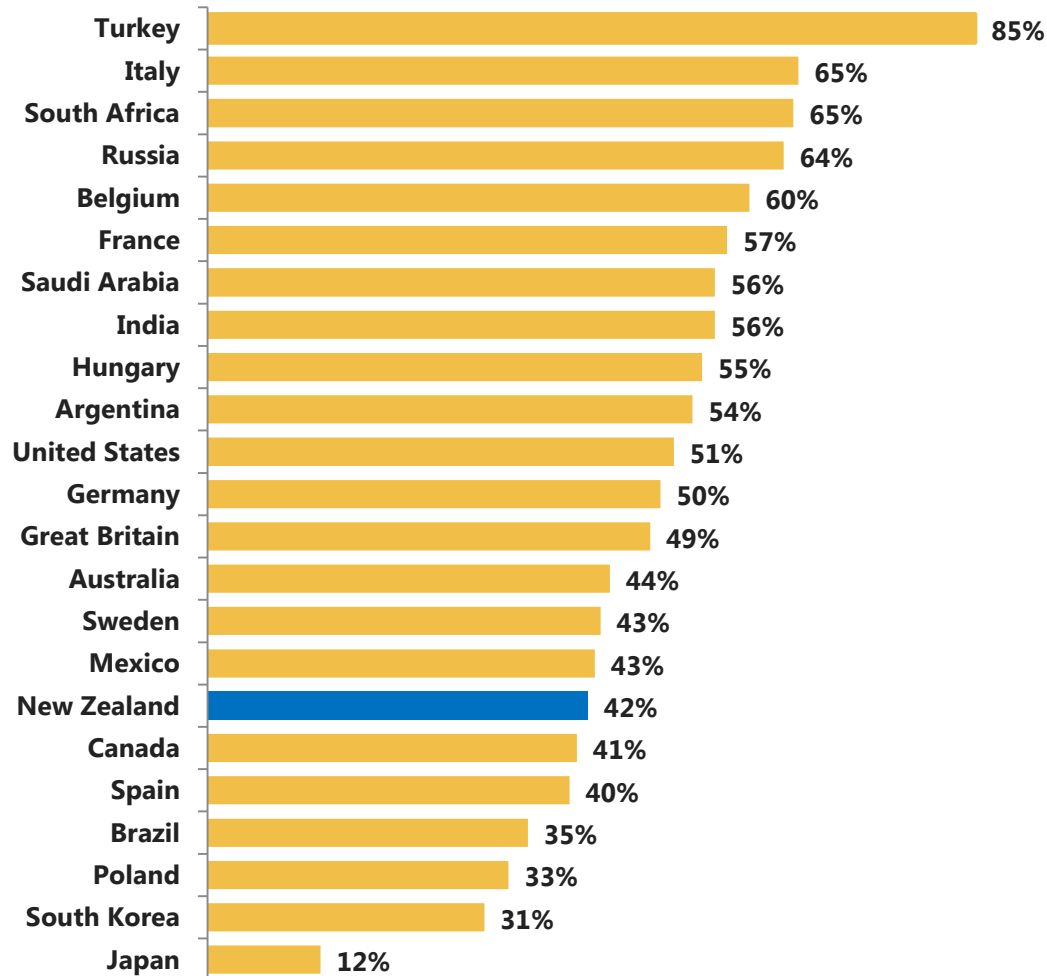


# NZers are less likely than most to feel that there are too many immigrants, but 53% agree that they are causing pressure

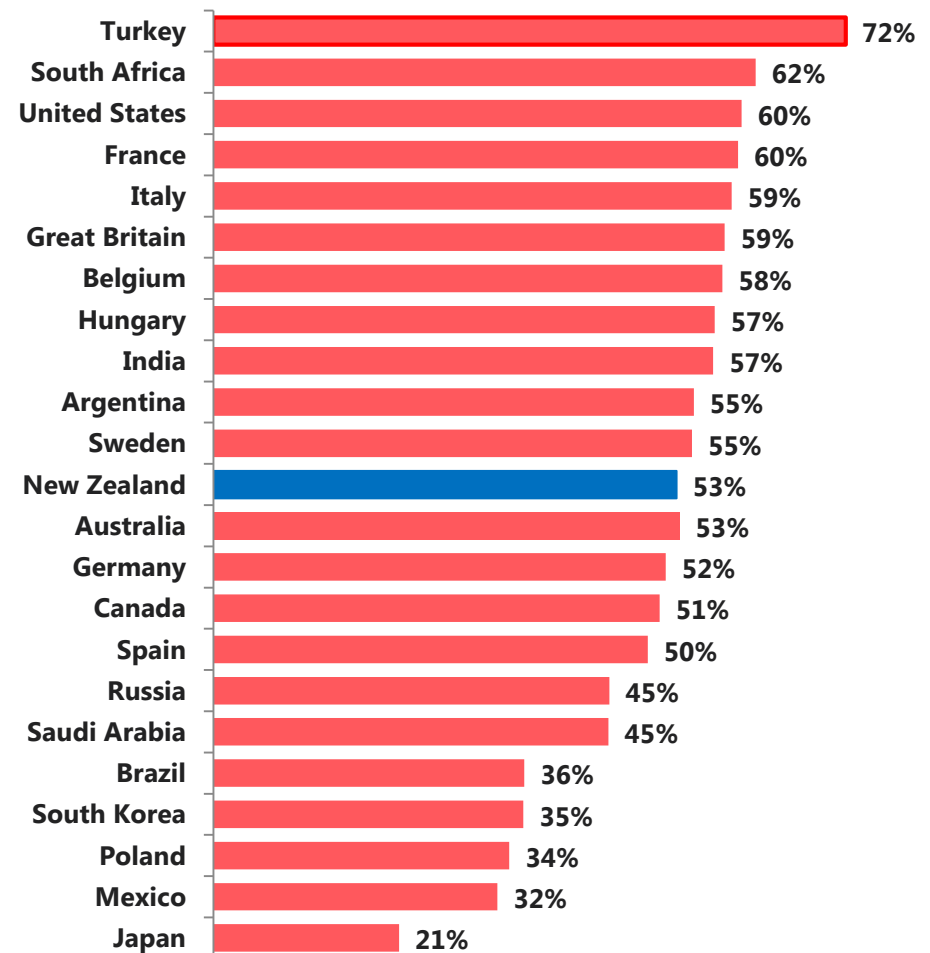
“There are too many immigrants in your country.”

“Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in your country.”

Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

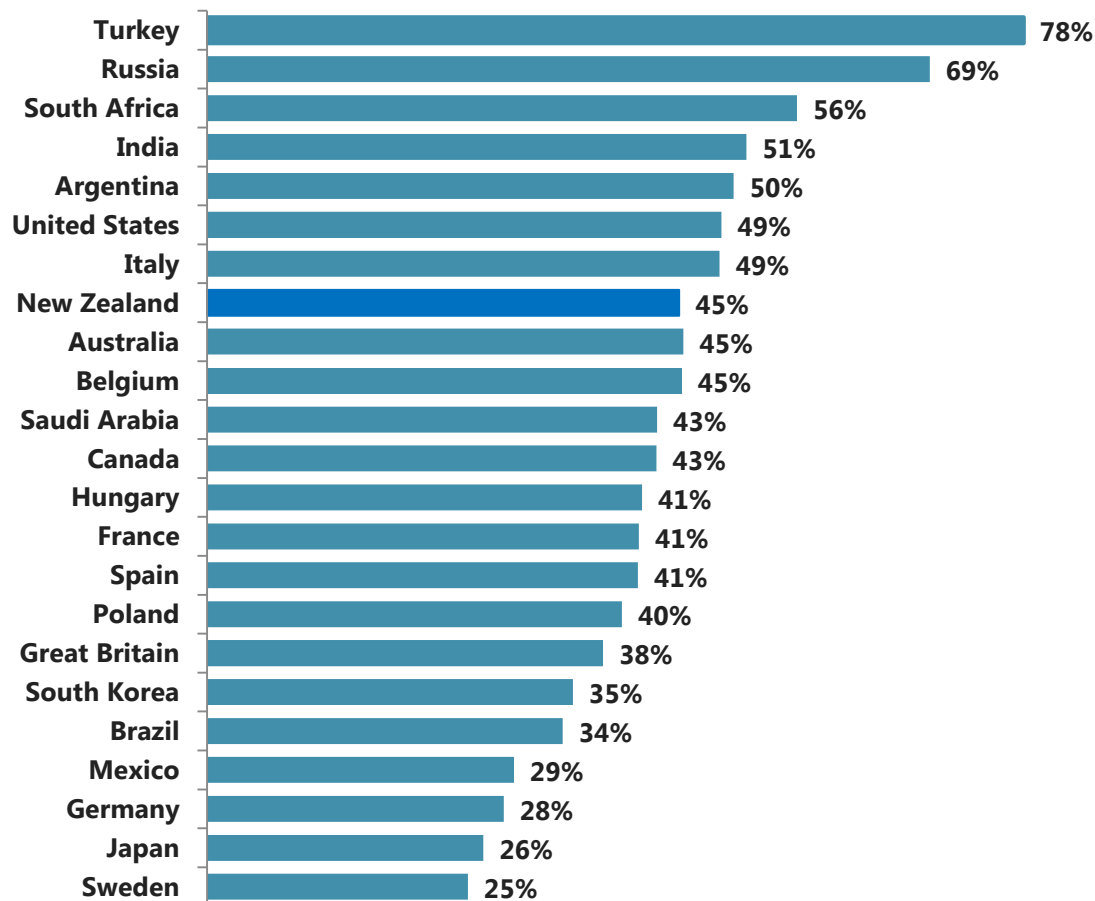
Base: 16,545 interviews with adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries: New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

# Although 45% of NZers feel that immigration has made it difficult to get jobs, NZers are the most likely to feel that immigration has been good for the economy

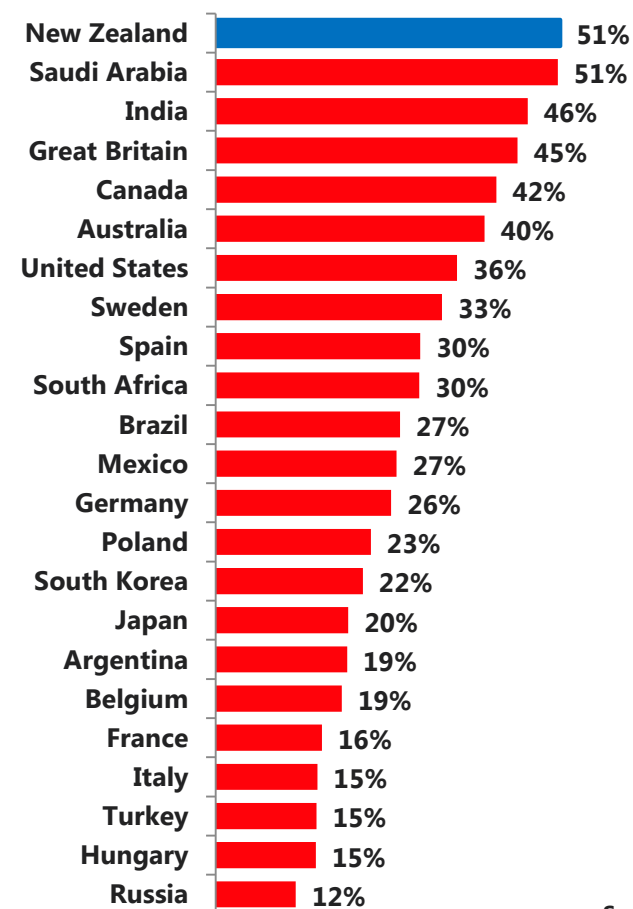
“Immigrants in your country have made it more difficult for people of your nationality to get jobs.”

“Immigration is good for the economy of your country.”

Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

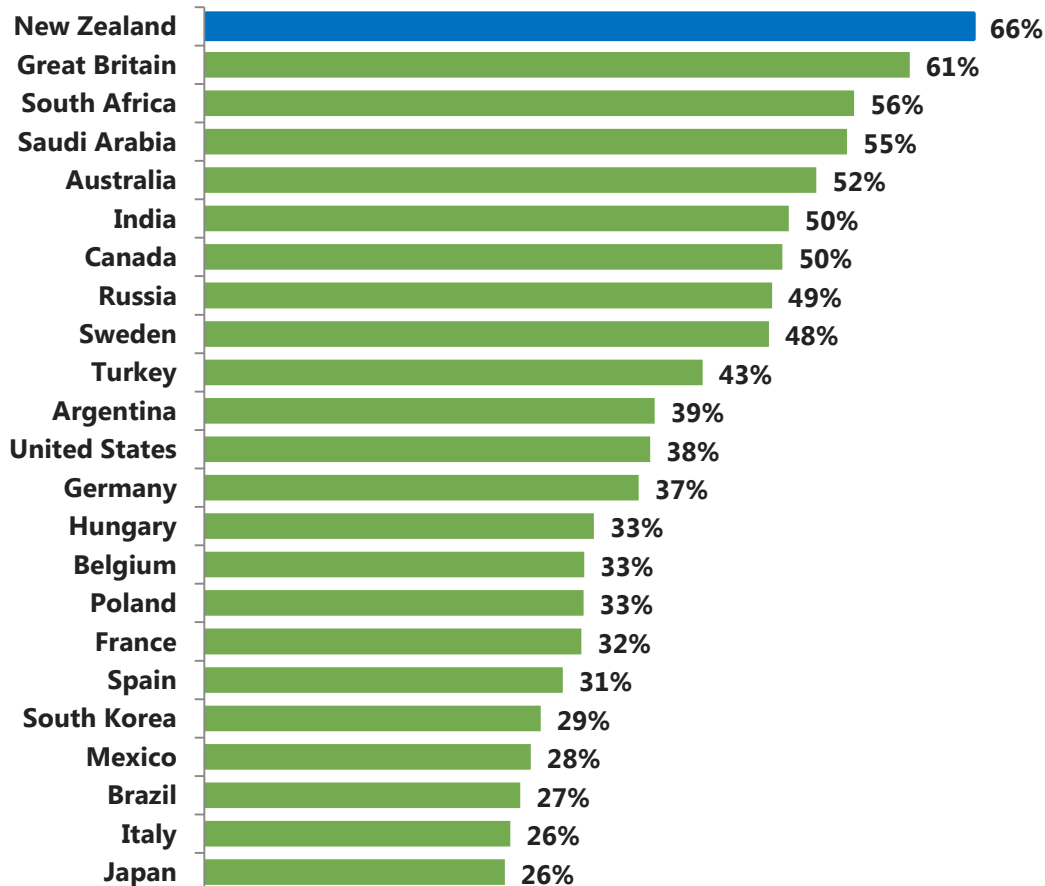
Base: 16,545 interviews with adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries: New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

# NZers are the most likely to say immigrants with higher education should be given priority to fill skill shortages & that they make NZ a more interesting place to live

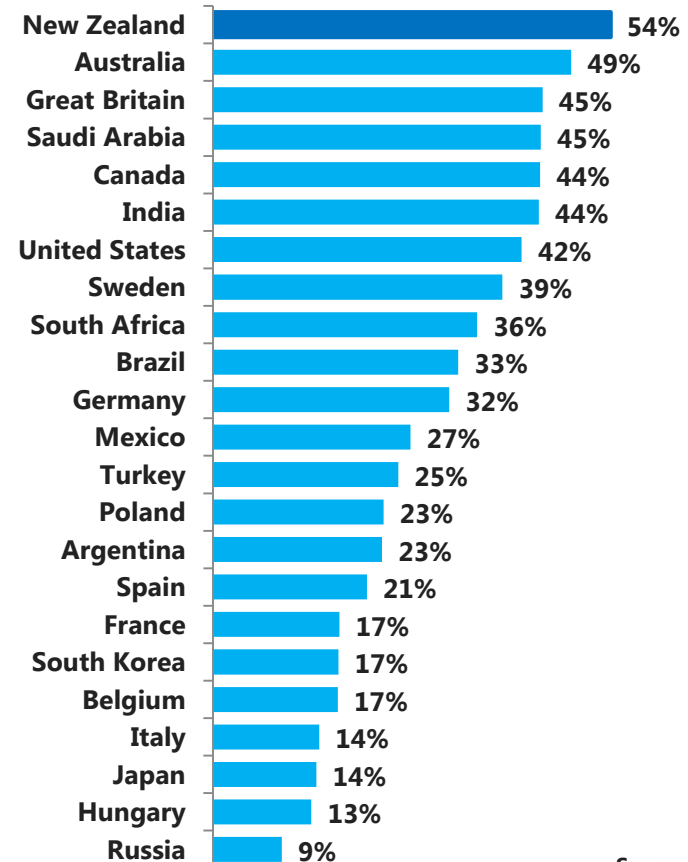
“Priority should be given to immigrants with higher education and qualifications who can fill shortages among certain professions in your country.”

“Immigrants make your country a more interesting place to live.”

Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Strongly agree / Tend to agree



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: 16,545 interviews with adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries: New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

# Seasoned travellers & immigrants are more open & positive towards immigrants, NZ-born & poorly travelled are more 'anti'

%s shown are those 'strongly agreeing' with each statement.	NZ Born (n=347)	NZ Immigrants (n=158)	Poorly travelled (n=107)	Medium travelled (n=272)	Seasoned globetrotters (n=126)
Priority should be given to immigrants with higher education and qualifications who can fill shortages among certain professions in NZ	28%	29%	27%	26%	35%
Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in NZ (eg. health, transport, educational services)	24%	18%	26%	20%	24%
There are too many immigrants in NZ	20%	13%	22%	14%	23%
Immigrants in NZ have made it more difficult for people already living here to get jobs	19%	13%	28%	13%	16%
Immigrants make NZ a more interesting place to live	12%	17%	8%	12%	21%
Immigration is good for the NZ economy	6%	17%	6%	8%	16%
Overall, NZ benefits from most immigrants who move here	8%	15%	7%	8%	17%
Immigrants are often better workers than the people already living here	6%	15%	7%	7%	15%
The NZ government should increase the number of immigrants who can move to NZ	5%	9%	7%	6%	8%

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

**Right-wing voters & long-term immigrants are less pro-immigration**

**Recent, pro-immigration people are more likely to be from India, whereas the long-term migrants who are mainly from the UK are now less favourable towards immigration**

%s shown are those 'strongly agreeing' with each statement.	Immigrated between 2010 – 2016	Immigrated between 2000 – 2009	Immigrated before 1999	Right-Leaning	Left-Leaning
	(n=29*)	(n=47)	(n=82)	(n=218)	(n=172)
Priority should be given to immigrants with higher education and qualifications who can fill shortages among certain professions in NZ	31%	37%	23%	30%	25%
Immigration has placed too much pressure on public services in NZ (eg. health, transport, educational services)	14%	11%	23%	25%	19%
There are too many immigrants in NZ	14%	11%	15%	18%	19%
Immigrants in NZ have made it more difficult for people already living here to get jobs	14%	11%	13%	16%	20%
Immigrants make NZ a more interesting place to live	31%	23%	9%	10%	20%
Immigration is good for the NZ economy	41%	21%	6%	10%	9%
Overall, NZ benefits from most immigrants who move here	24%	26%	6%	9%	11%
Immigrants are often better workers than the people already living here	28%	13%	11%	7%	8%
The NZ government should increase the number of immigrants who can move to NZ	24%	11%	4%	5%	9%

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample



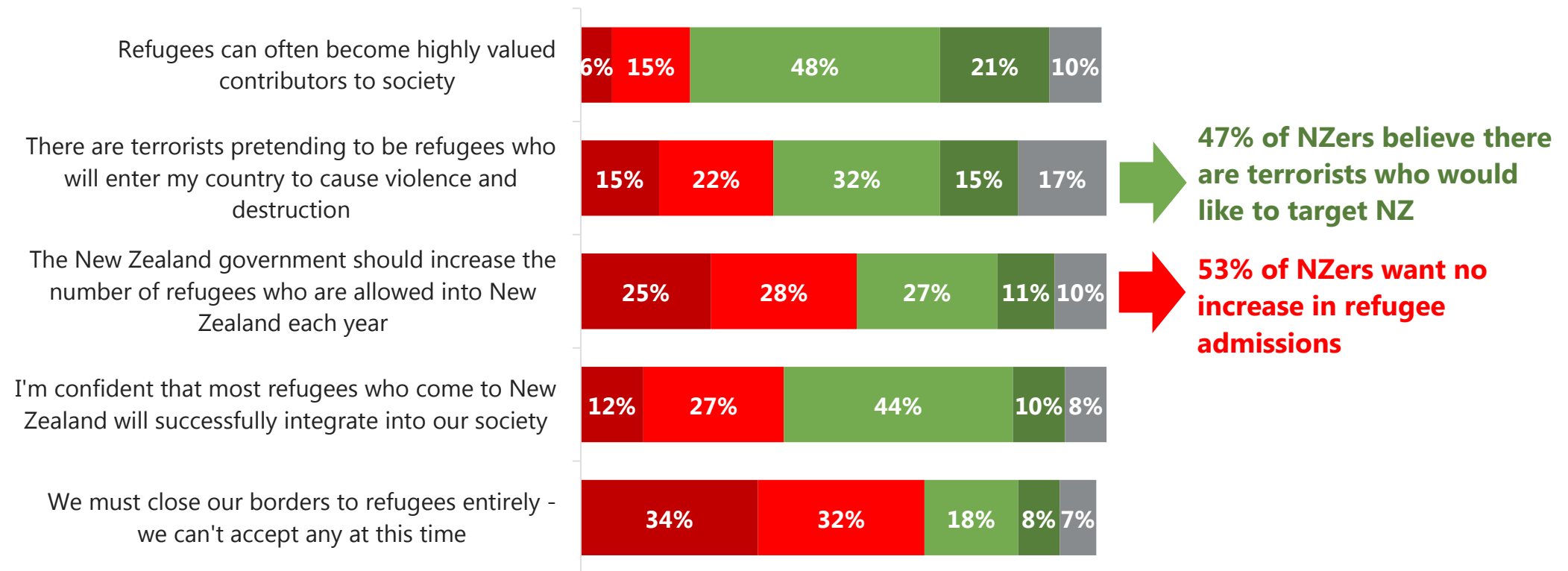
# New Zealand: Refugees



# While the majority believe refugees can integrate well & contribute a lot, there is a concern about terrorism & little appetite for increasing the refugee intake

Thinking about New Zealand, do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

■ Disagree very much  
 ■ Disagree somewhat  
 ■ Agree somewhat  
 ■ Agree very much  
 ■ Don't know

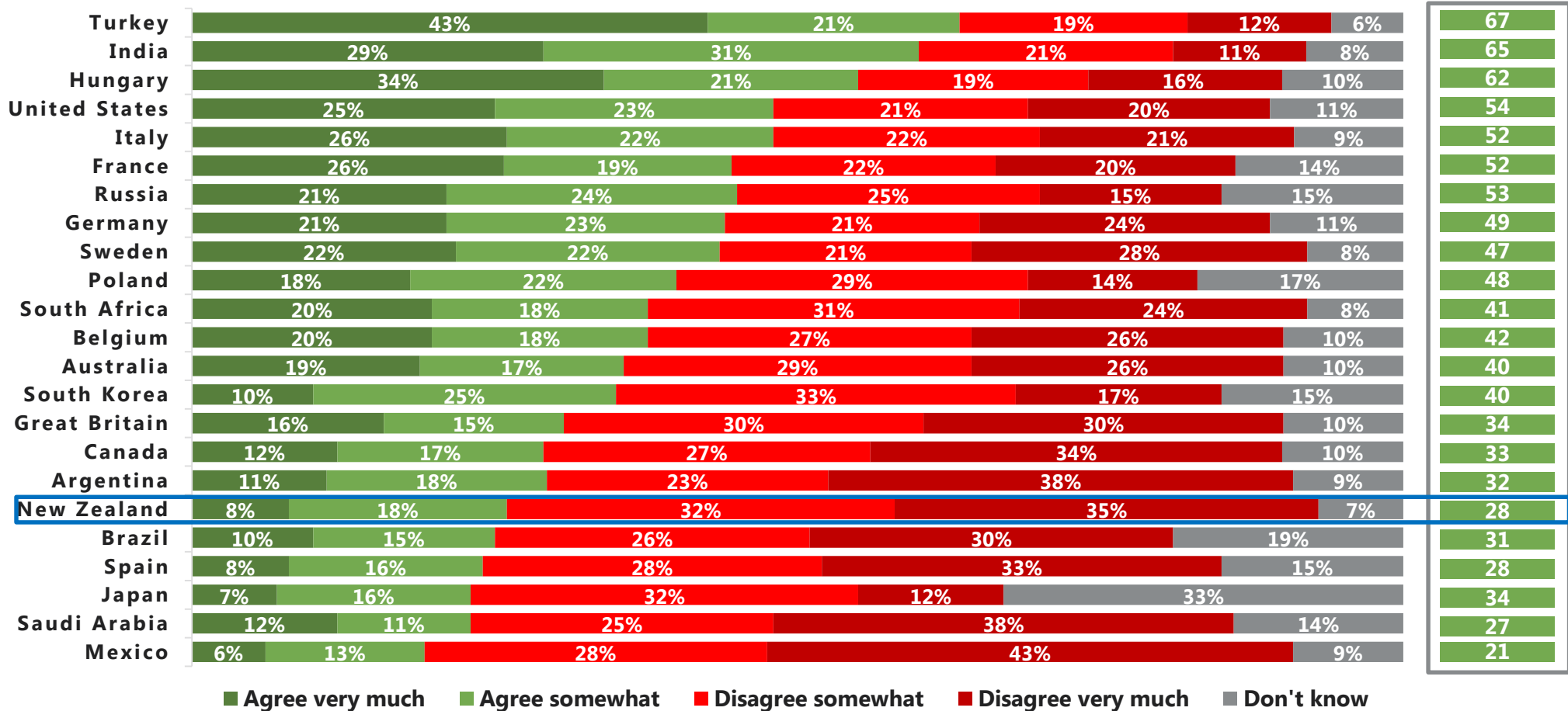


Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

# New Zealanders are much less likely to say 'close our borders entirely'

"We must close our borders to refugees entirely - we can't accept any at this time."

Total Agree excluding 'don't know'



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

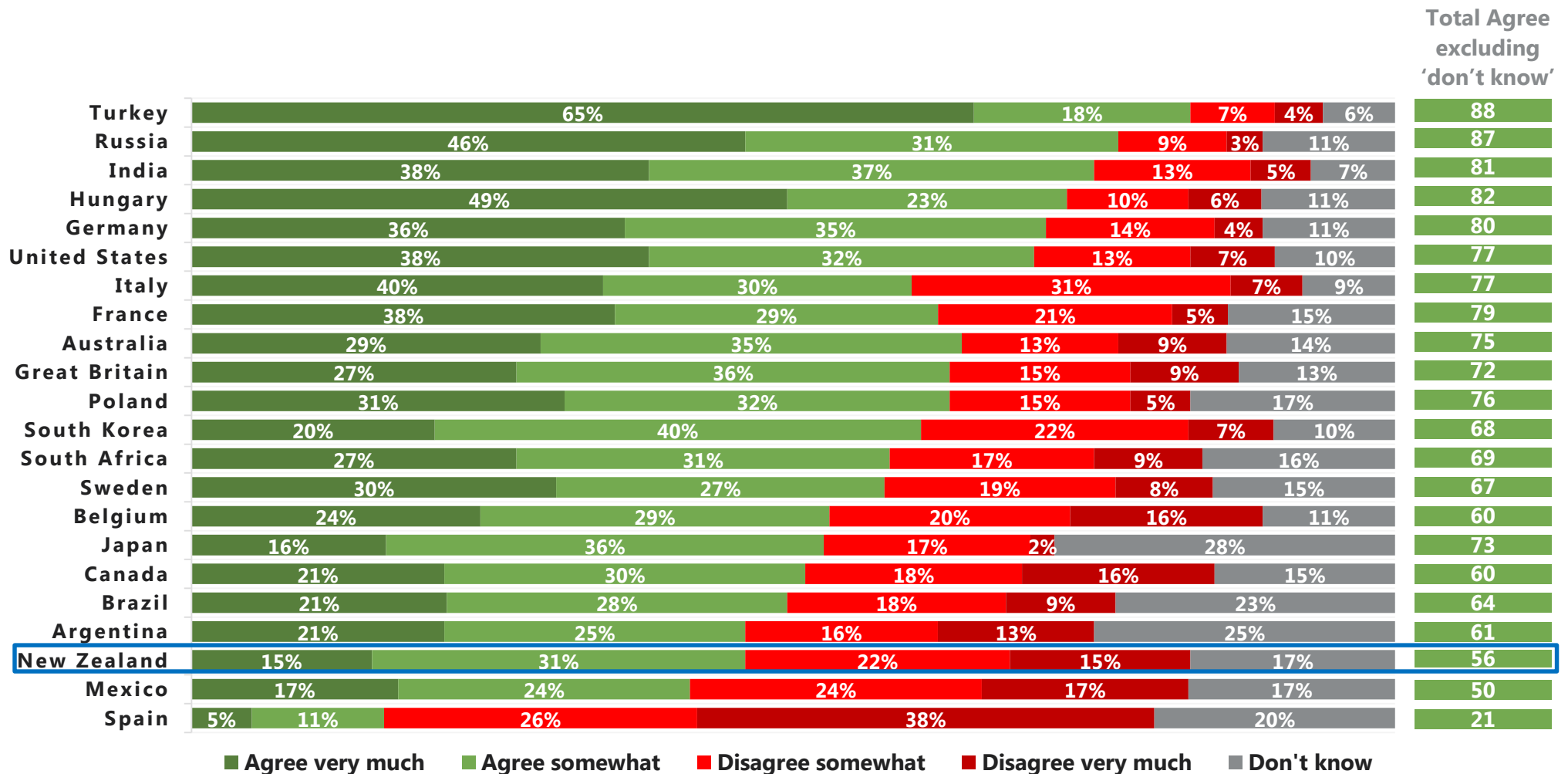


Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=16,545 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States

# New Zealanders are much less likely to say terrorists pretending to be refugees will enter the country to cause havoc

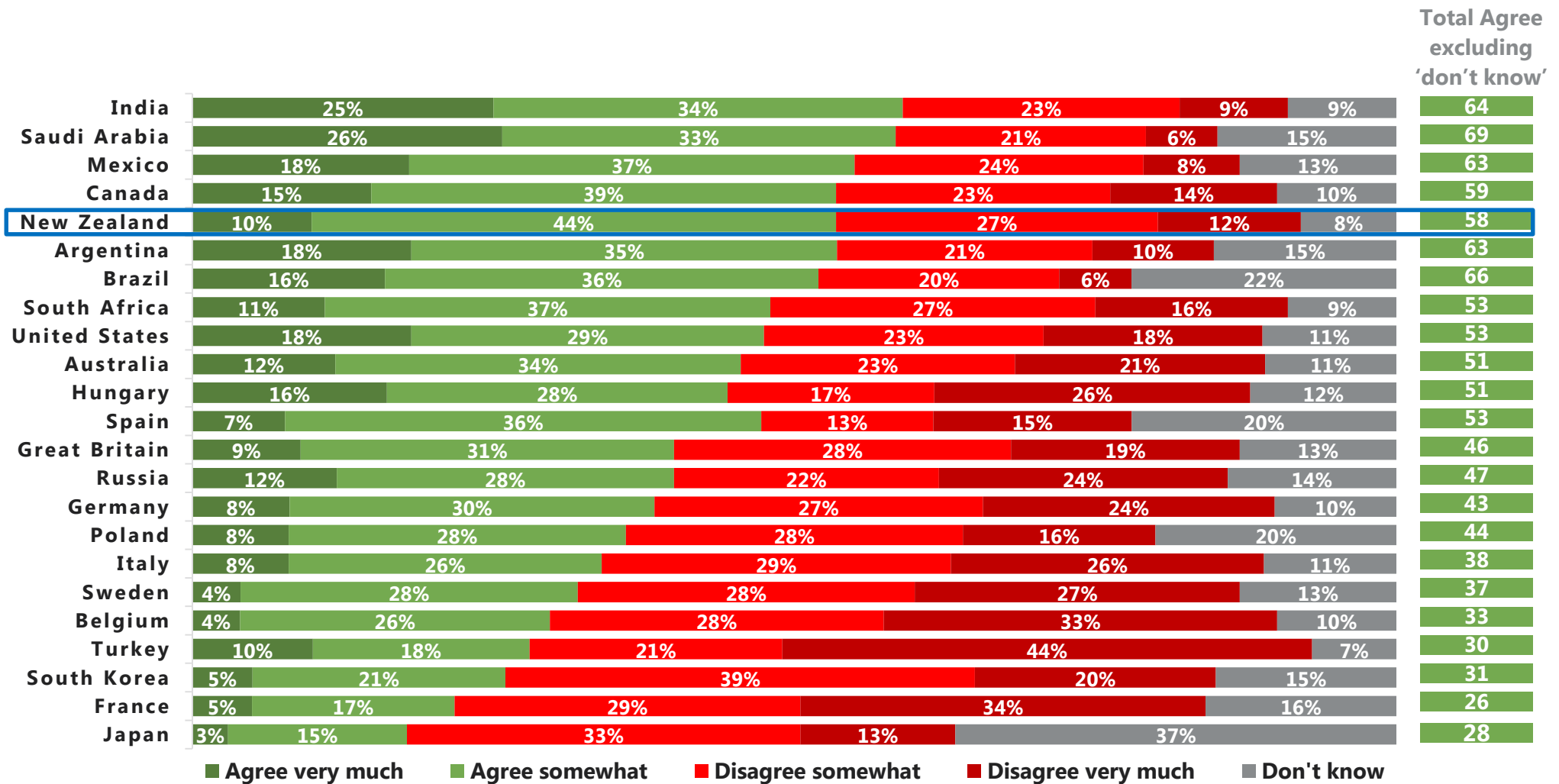
“There are terrorists pretending to be refugees who will enter my country to cause violence and destruction.”



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

# New Zealanders tend to be more confident about refugees' ability to integrate

"I'm confident that most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society."



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



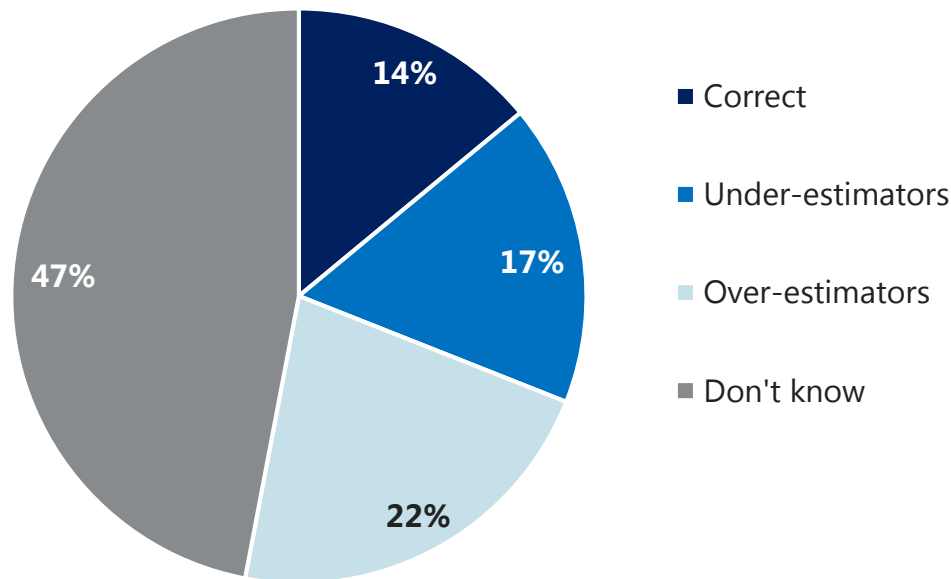
Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=16,545 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States

# 90% felt able to comment on the number of refugees admitted each year\*, although 86% did not know the correct number (750)

To the best of your knowledge, how many refugees are allowed to start living in NZ each year?

### Refugees in NZ each year



Only 14% of New Zealanders knew the correct number of refugees allowed into NZ each year.

17% under-estimated the number.

22% over-estimated the number.

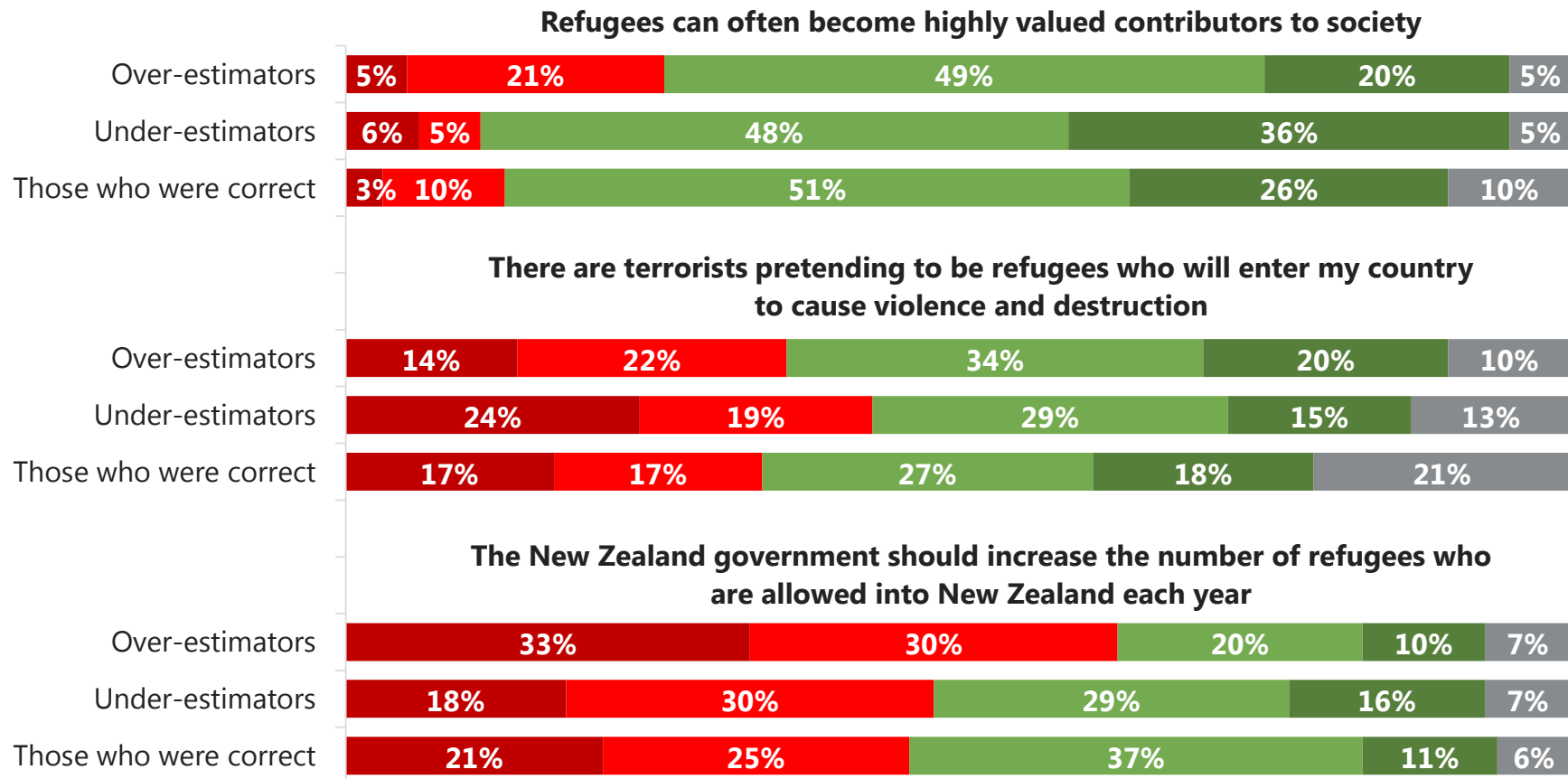
\* See page 18, where 90% of New Zealanders felt able to comment on the statement "The New Zealand government should increase the number of refugees who are allowed into New Zealand each year"

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

# Those who over-estimate the size of the NZ refugee intake have a more negative view of refugees' ability to contribute to society & likelihood to be terrorists

Thinking about New Zealand, do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

■ Disagree very much ■ Disagree somewhat ■ Agree somewhat ■ Agree very much ■ Don't know



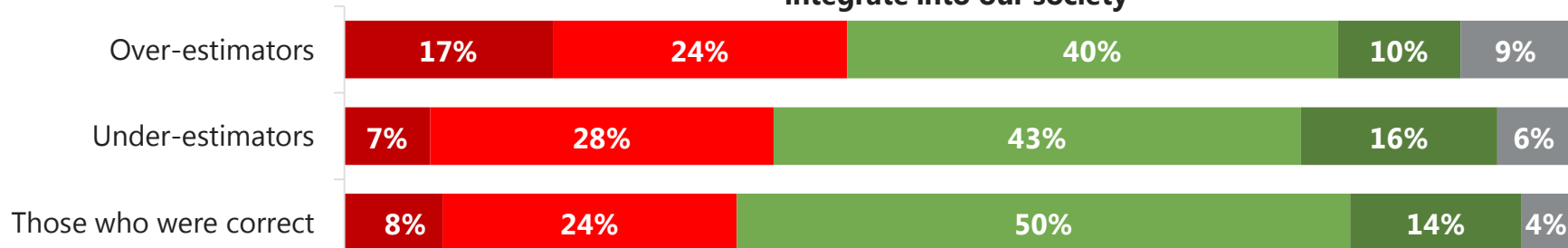
Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

# Those who over-estimate the size of the NZ refugee intake have a more negative view of refugees' ability to integrate into NZ society & are more likely to feel we should stop admitting ALL refugees

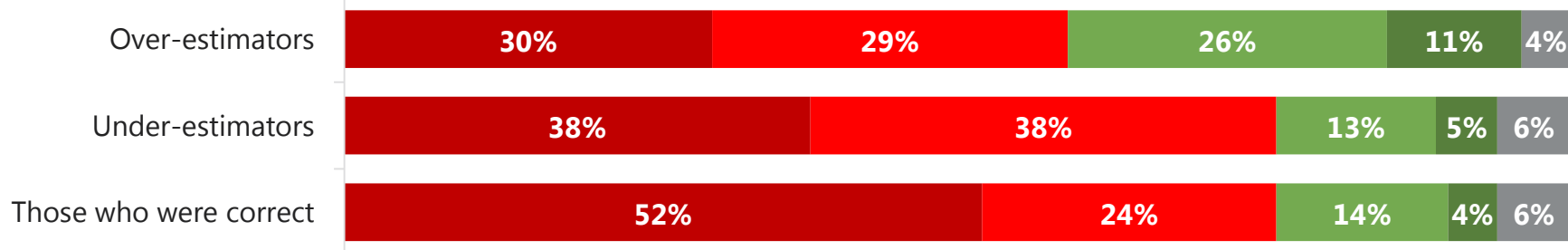
Thinking about New Zealand, do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

■ Disagree very much  
 ■ Disagree somewhat  
 ■ Agree somewhat  
 ■ Agree very much  
 ■ Don't know

## I'm confident that most refugees who come to New Zealand will successfully integrate into our society



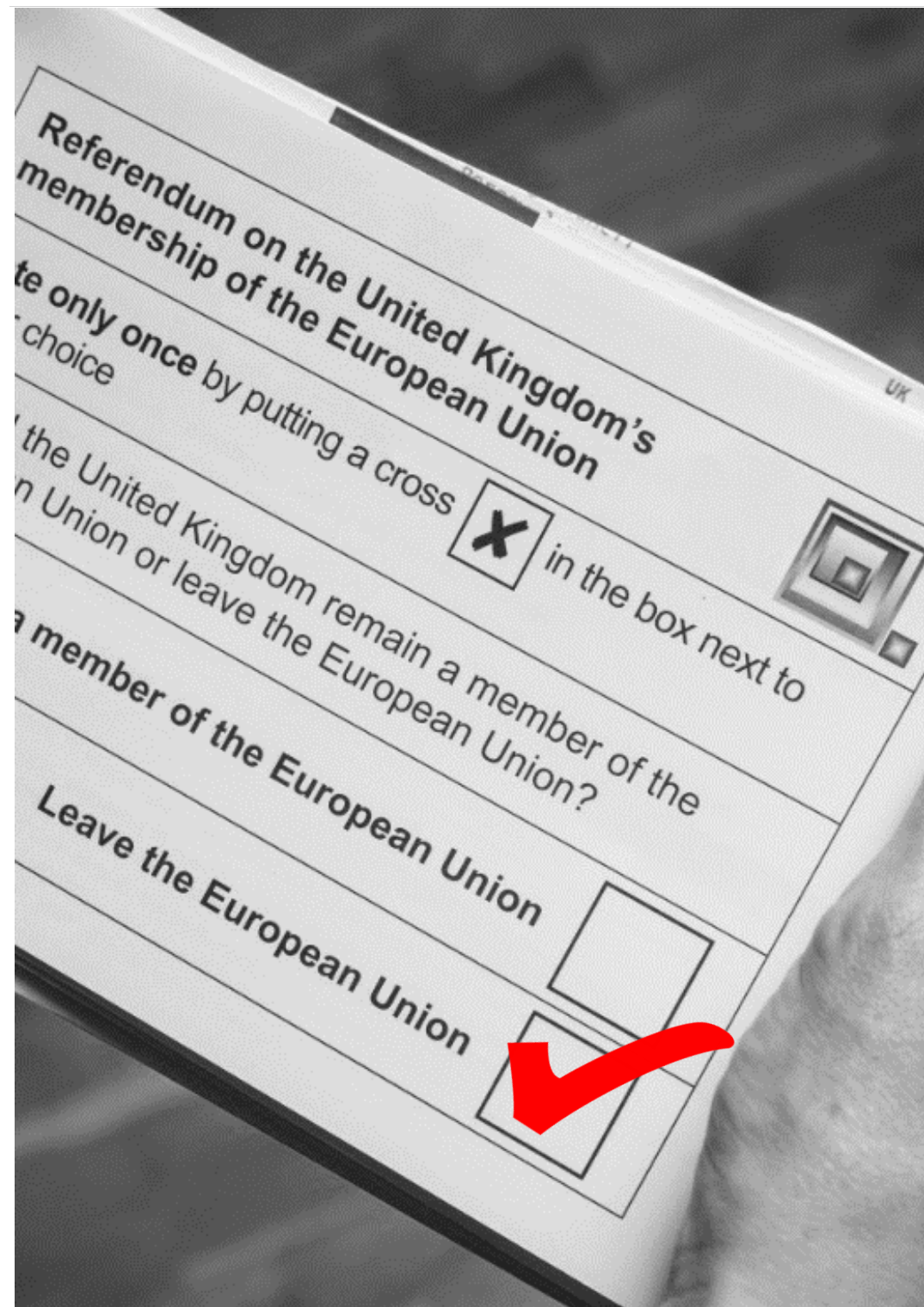
## We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time



Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

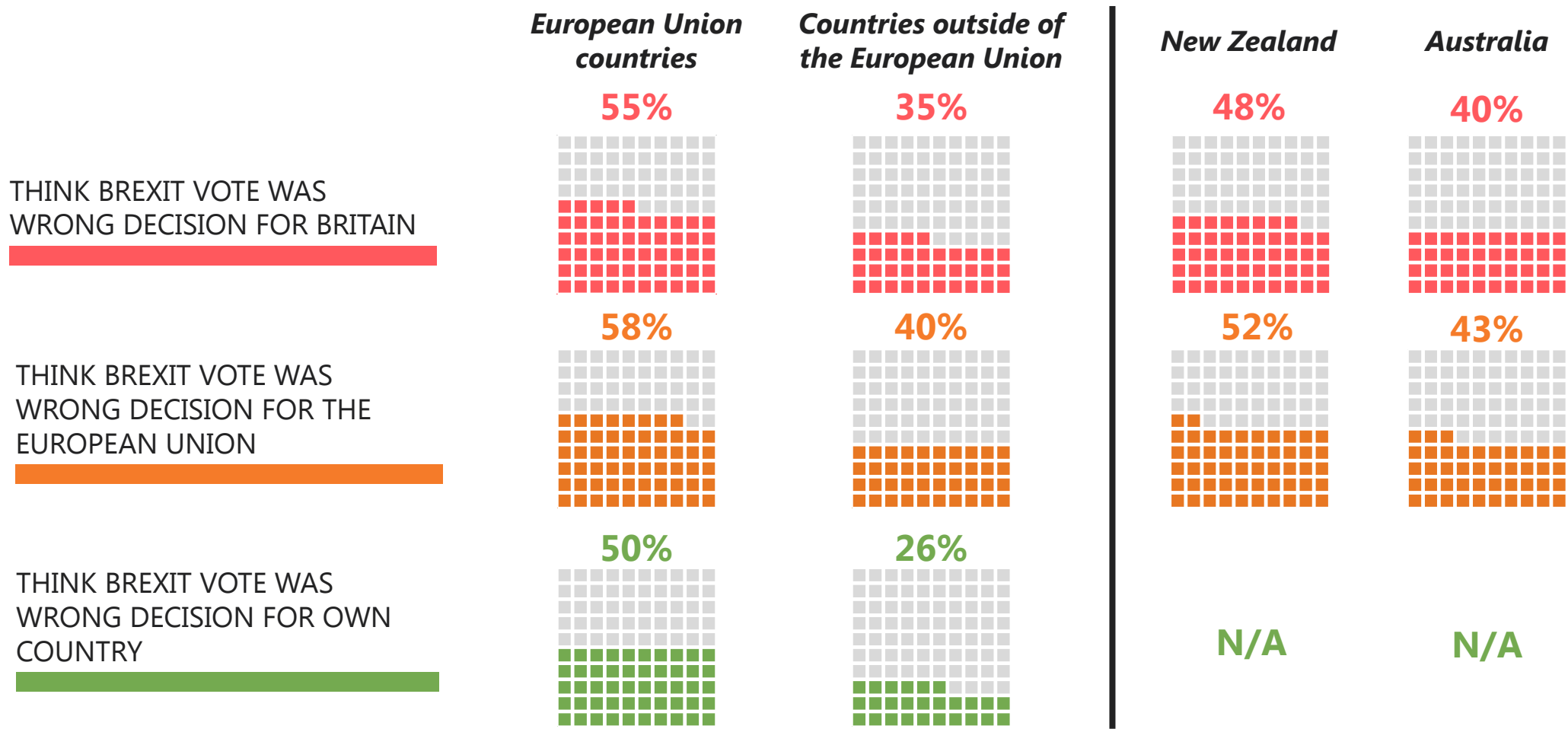


# International & New Zealand Reactions to the Brexit Result



# Most in EU countries think Britain was wrong to leave – outside the EU people are less certain, while New Zealand was in-between

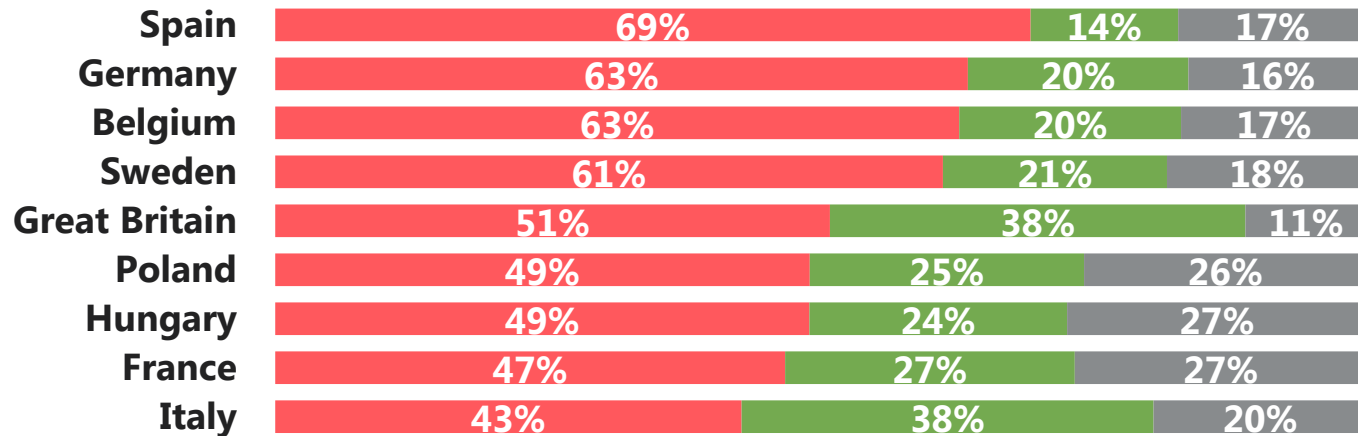
Do you think that Brexit was the right decision or the wrong decision for...Britain / the European Union / own country?



# New Zealanders are the most concerned about the effects on Britain than any other non-EU country surveyed

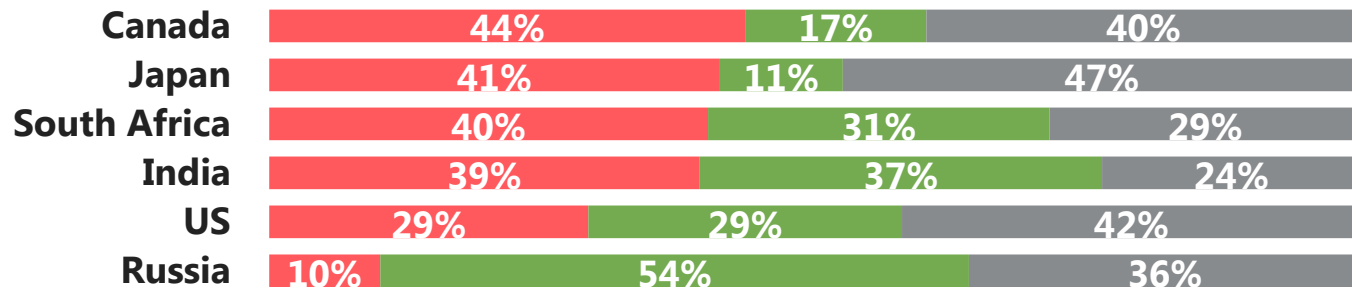
Do you think that Brexit was the right decision or the wrong decision for Britain?

## European Union countries



■ WRONG DECISION  
■ RIGHT DECISION  
■ DON'T KNOW

## Countries outside of the European Union



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



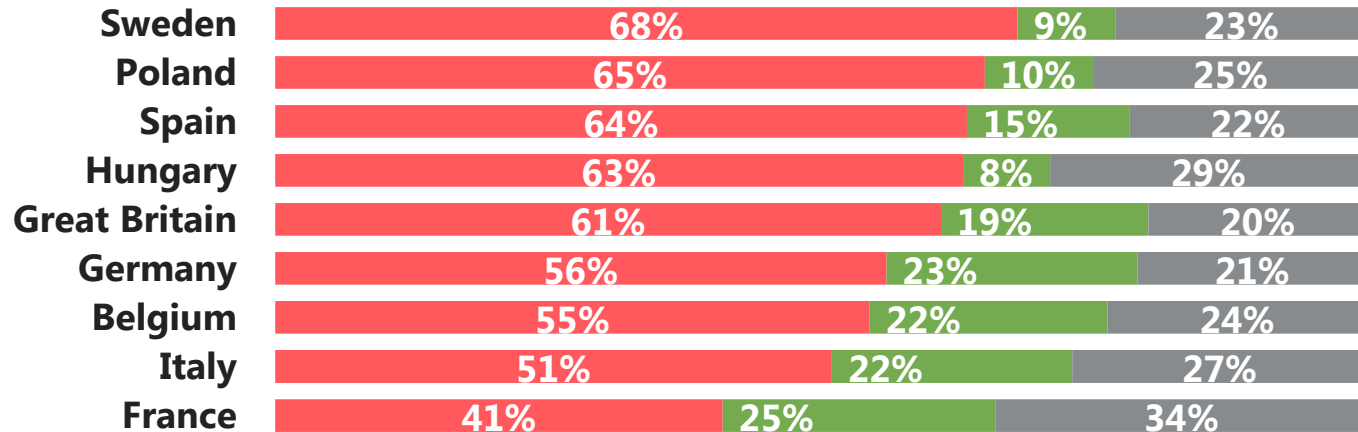
Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=13,030 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States

# New Zealanders are the most concerned about the effects on the EU than any other non-EU country surveyed

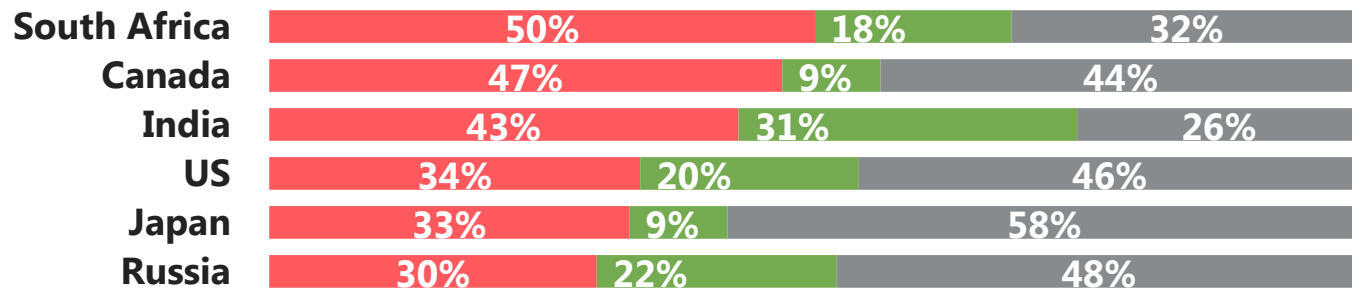
Do you think that Brexit was the right decision or the wrong decision for the European Union?

## European Union countries



■ WRONG DECISION  
■ RIGHT DECISION  
■ DON'T KNOW

## Countries outside of the European Union



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

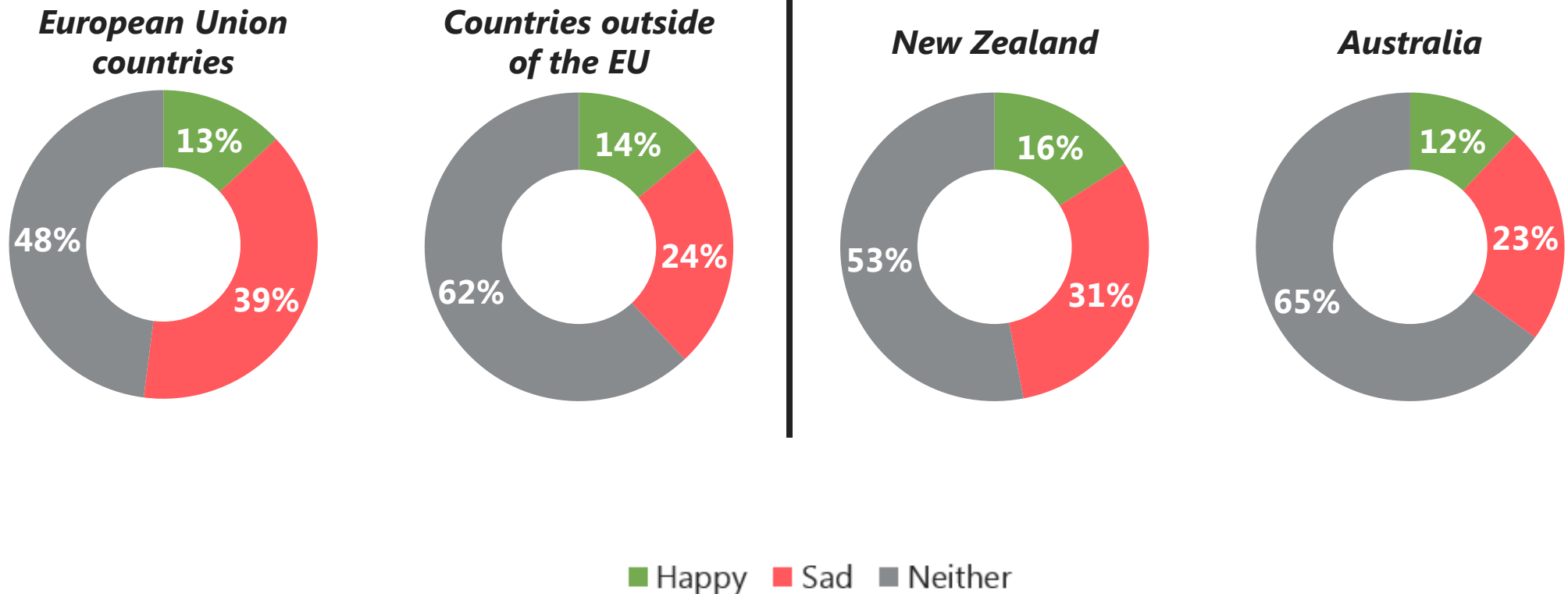


Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=13,030 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States

# New Zealanders are more saddened about the Brexit vote than Australians, who are also more neutral in their views

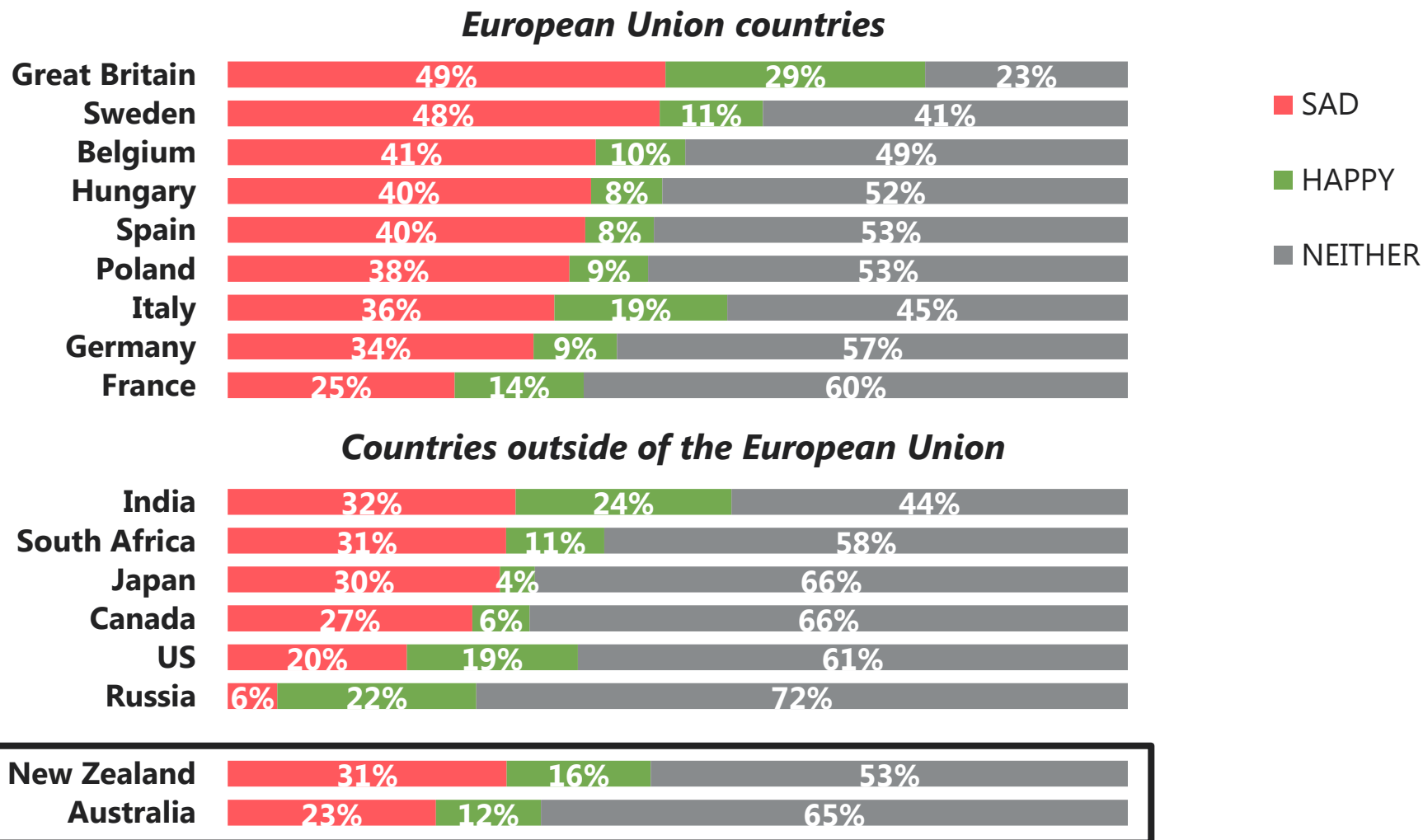
How does the UK's decision to leave the European Union make you feel, if at all – happy, sad or neither?



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

# Brexit & feelings of happiness & sadness

How does the UK's decision to leave the European Union make you feel, if at all – happy, sad or neither?



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



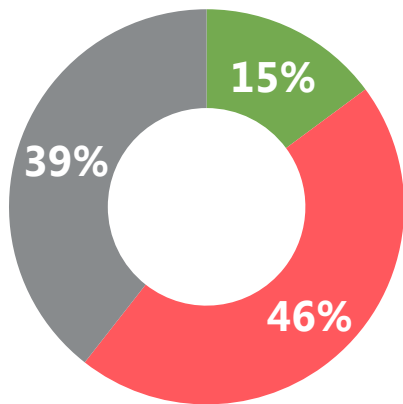
Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=13,030 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States

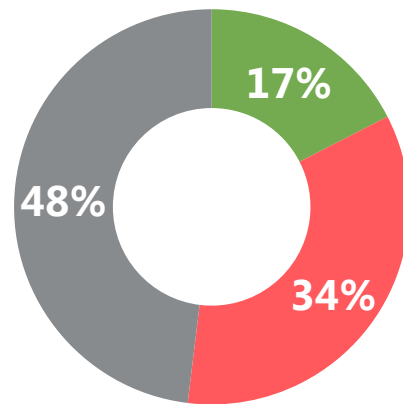
# New Zealanders are more worried about the results of the Brexit vote than Australians

How does the UK's decision to leave the European Union make you feel, if at all – more worried about the future, more hopeful about the future or neither?

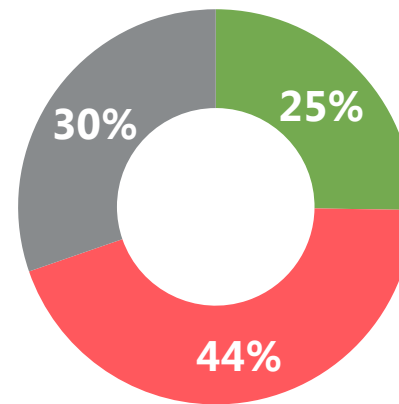
**European Union countries**



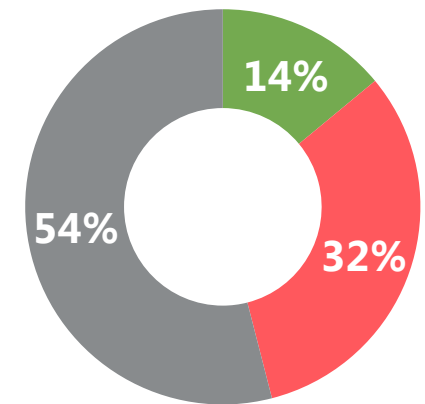
**Countries outside of the EU**



**New Zealand**



**Australia**



- More hopeful about the future
- More worried about the future
- Neither

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



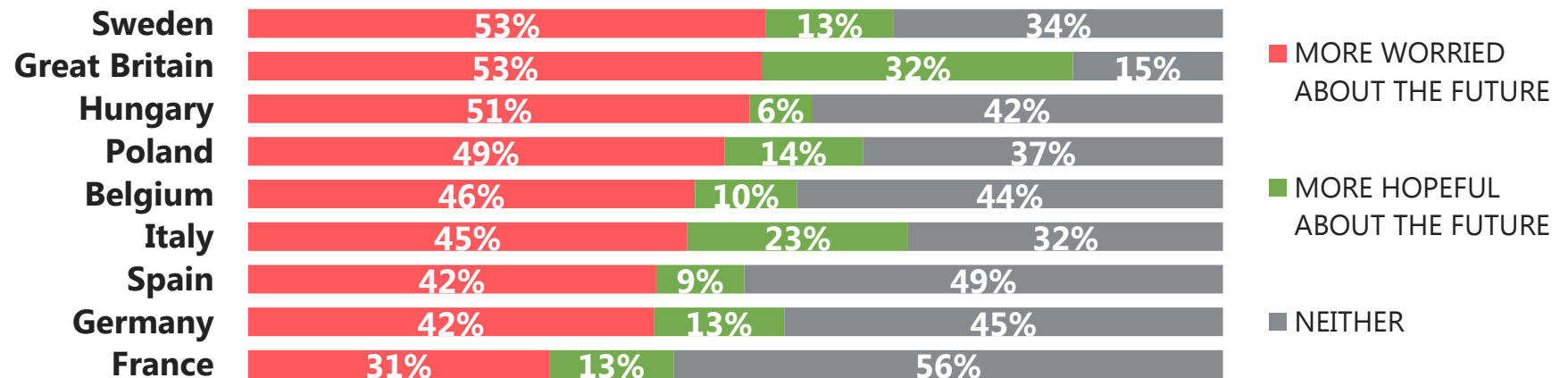
Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=13,030 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States

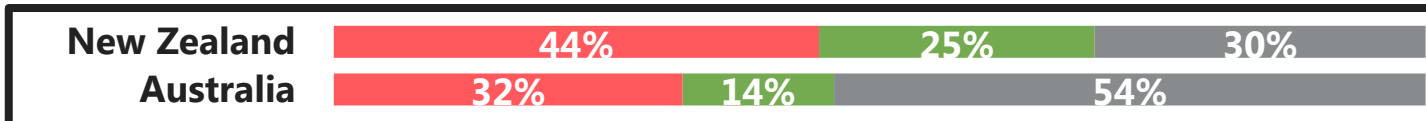
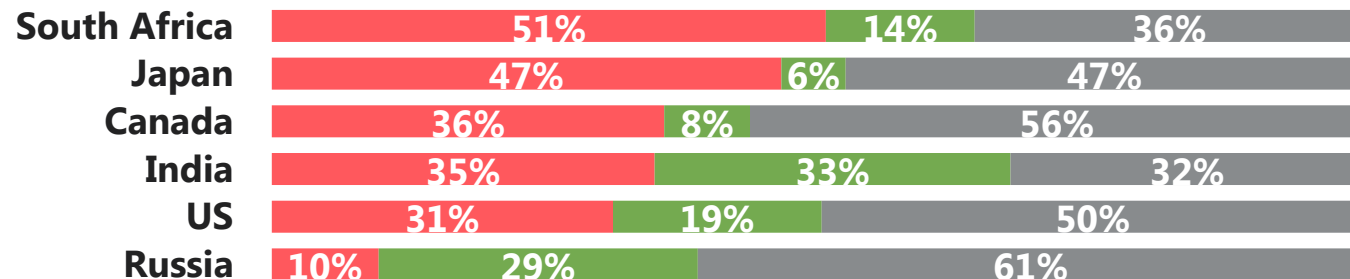
# In EU, the Swedes are the most worried, the French the least

How does the UK's decision to leave the European Union make you feel, if at all – more worried about the future, more hopeful about the future or neither?

## European Union countries



## Countries outside of the European Union



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=13,030 adults aged 16-64 across New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Japan, Italy, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States



**International &  
New Zealand  
Thoughts on the  
Impact of Brexit on  
the UK & the  
European Union**

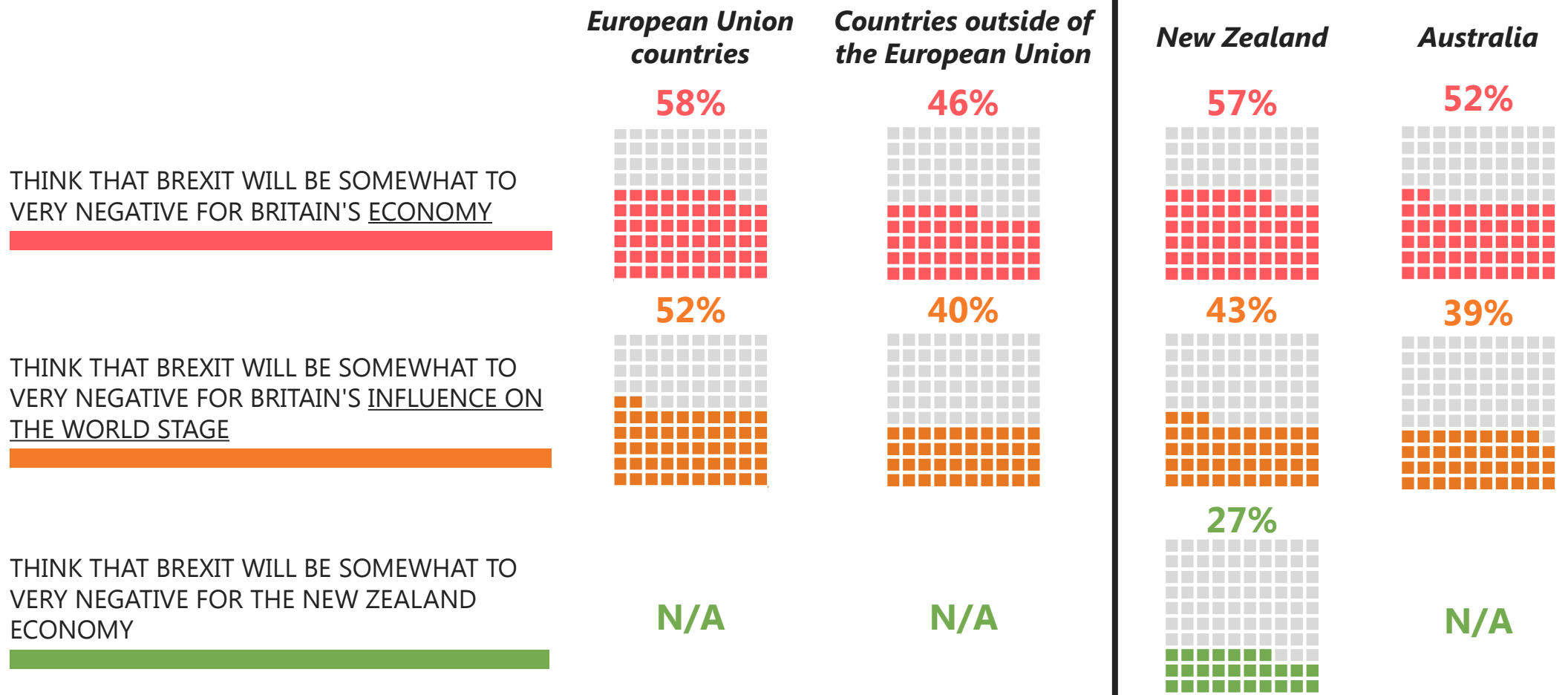


Ipsos Public Affairs



# 27% of New Zealanders believe that the Brexit vote will be bad for the New Zealand economy

Now that the UK has voted to leave the European Union, do you think it will have a positive or negative impact, or make no difference, on... *the UK's economy / influence on the world stage?*



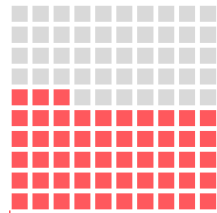
# Most think Brexit will be bad for the EU economy & influence; Australians are less concerned than New Zealanders

Now that the UK has voted to leave the European Union, do you think it will have a positive or negative impact, or make no difference, on... *the EU's economy / influence on the world stage?*

THINK THAT BREXIT WILL BE SOMEWHAT TO VERY NEGATIVE FOR THE EU'S ECONOMY

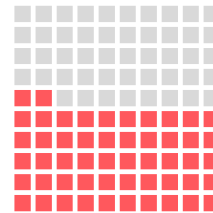
**European Union countries**

**53%**



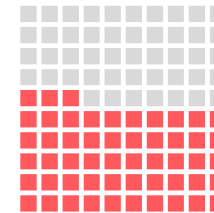
**Countries outside of the European Union**

**52%**



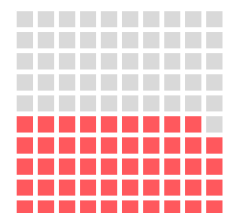
**New Zealand**

**53%**



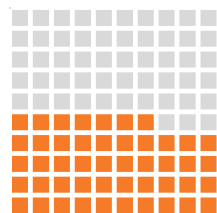
**Australia**

**49%**

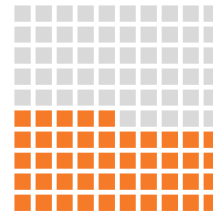


THINK THAT BREXIT WILL BE SOMEWHAT TO VERY NEGATIVE FOR THE EU'S INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD STAGE

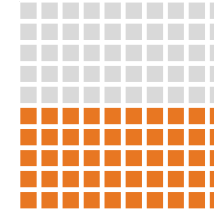
**47%**



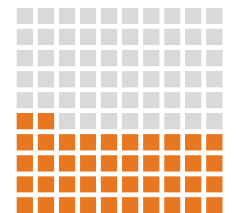
**45%**



**50%**



**42%**



**Ipsos Public Affairs**

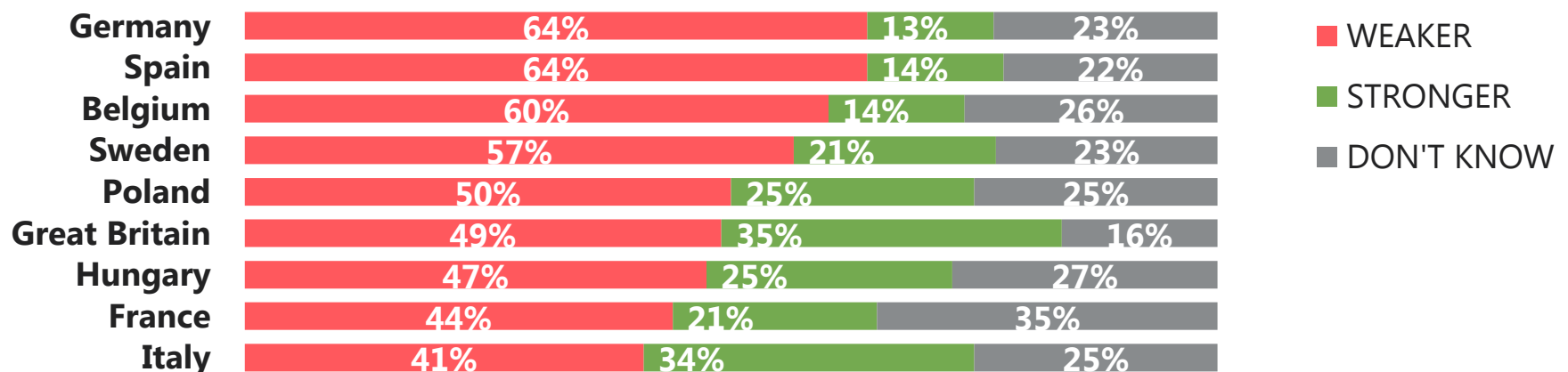
**Base:** 13,030 interviews among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries. Countries were: New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.

**Source:** Ipsos Global @dvisor

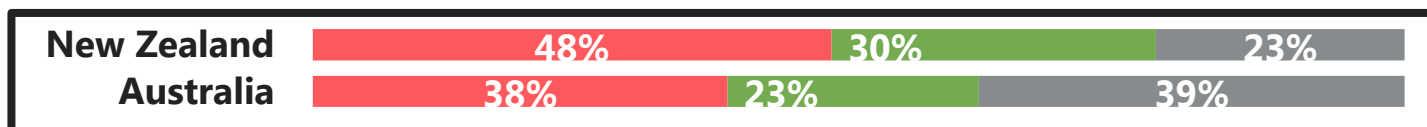
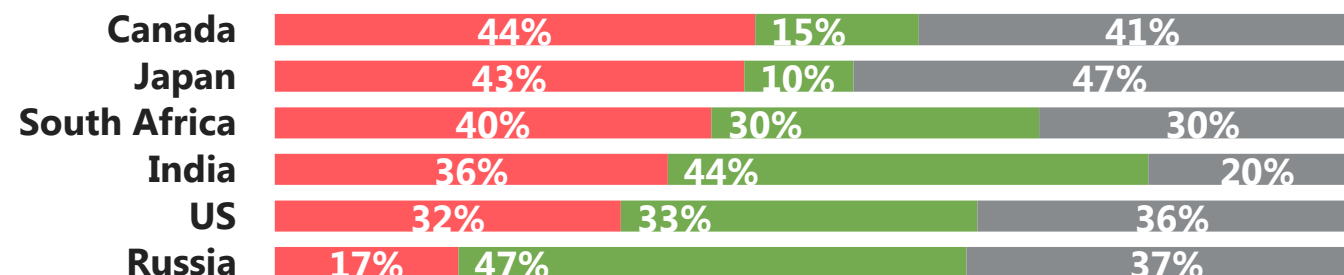
# Of all the non-EU countries surveyed, New Zealanders were the most likely to feel that the UK will become weaker post-Brexit

Following on from the UK's vote to leave the European Union, do you think the UK will be stronger or weaker?

## European Union countries



## Countries outside of the European Union



Ipsos Public Affairs

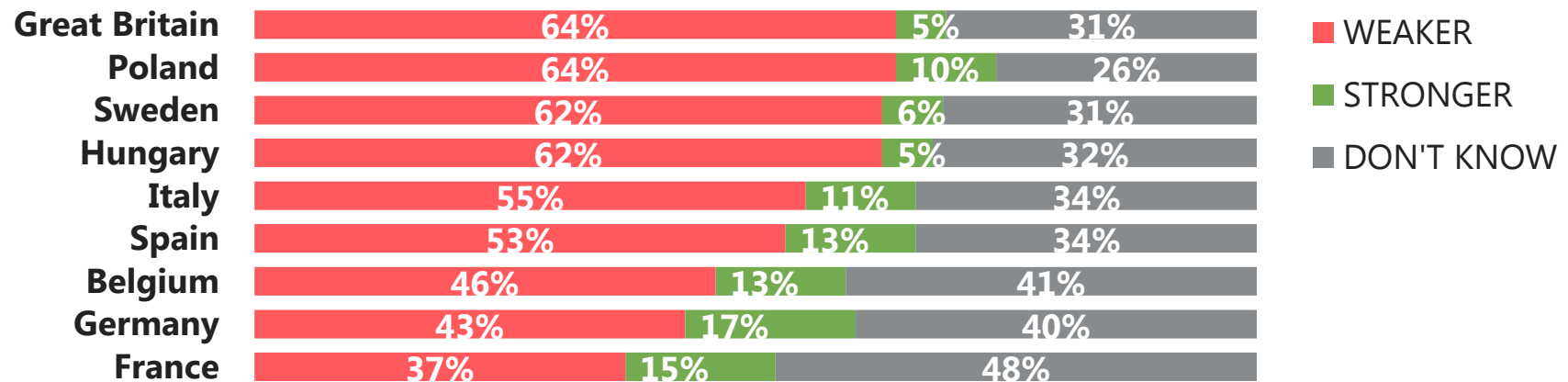
Base: 13,030 interviews among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries. Countries were: New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

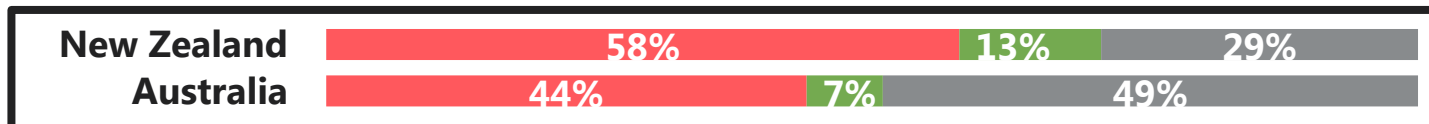
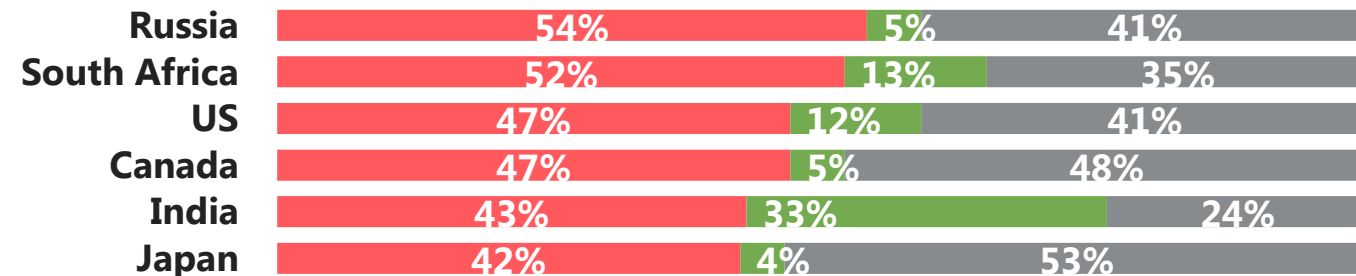
# Of all the non-EU countries surveyed, New Zealanders were the most likely to feel that the EU will become weaker post-Brexit

Following on from the UK's vote to leave the European Union, do you think the EU will be stronger or weaker?

## European Union countries



## Countries outside of the European Union



Ipsos Public Affairs

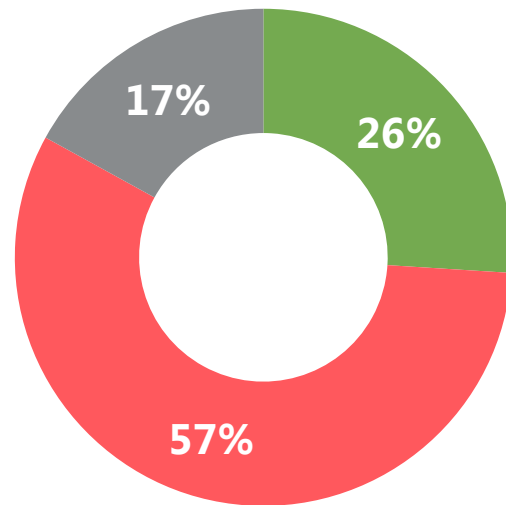
Base: 13,030 interviews among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries. Countries were: New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

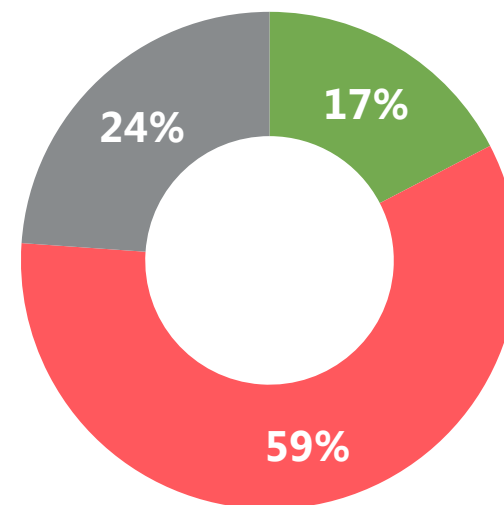
# The majority of respondents in New Zealand felt that post-Brexit, both the UK & the EU will be more divided

Following on from the UK's decision to leave the EU, do you think the UK and the EU will be more united, more divided or don't know?

*NZers' thoughts on the United Kingdom*



*NZers' thoughts on the European Union*



- More united
- More divided
- Don't know

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

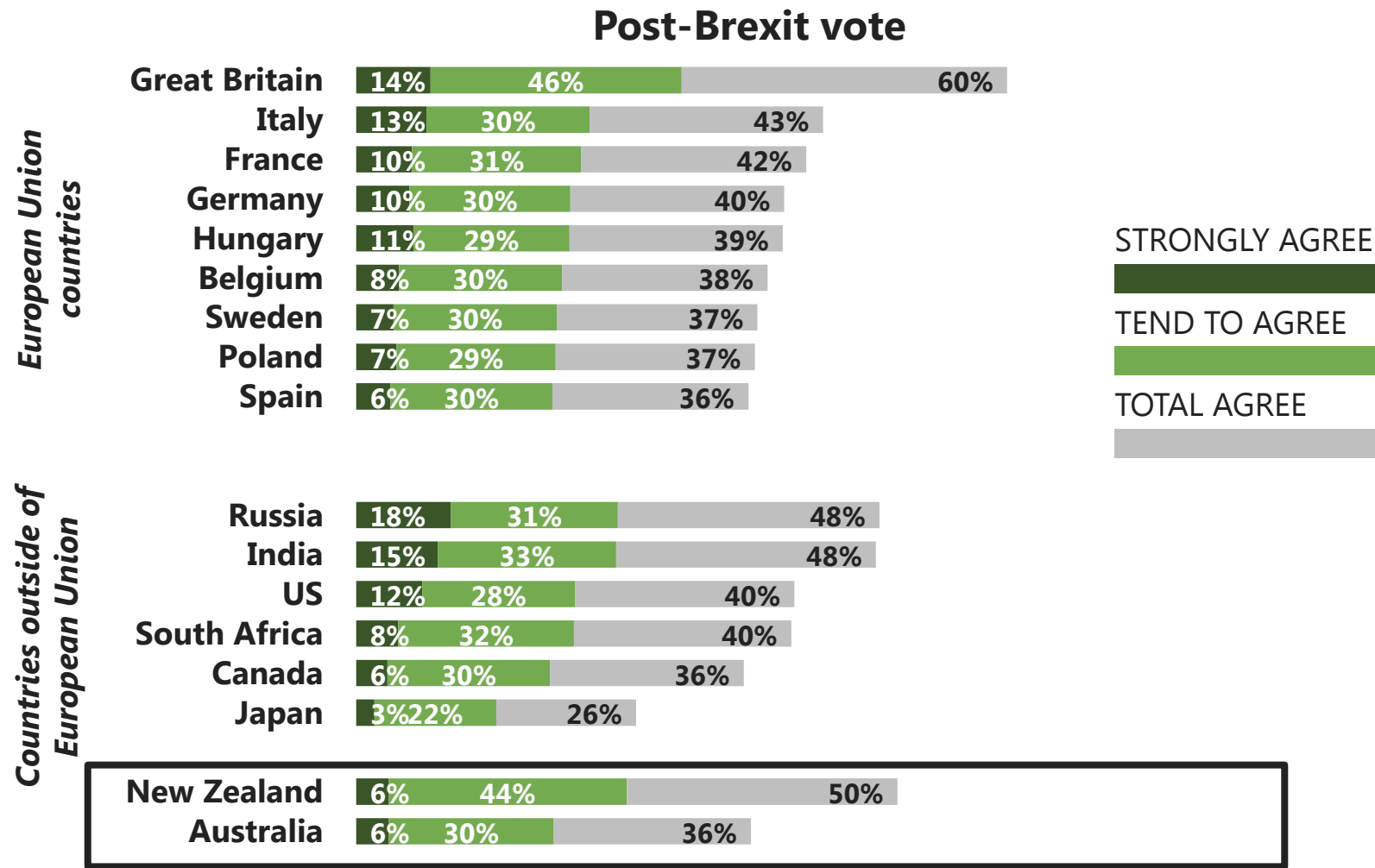


Ipsos Public Affairs

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor

# Half of the respondents in New Zealand think Brexit will lead to 'domino' effect

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Now Britain has left the European Union, other countries will follow".



Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor  
 Base: 13,030 interviews among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries. Countries were: New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America.



Ipsos Public Affairs

# What will the future European Union look like?

Do you think the European Union in 2020 will...?

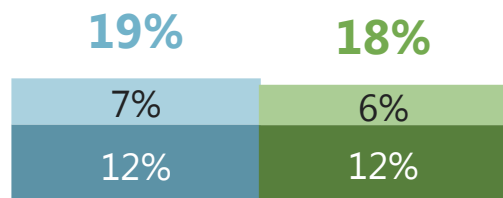
NEW ZEALAND ONLY



EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

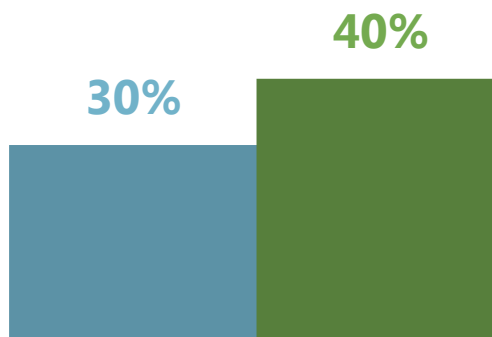


## Be more integrated



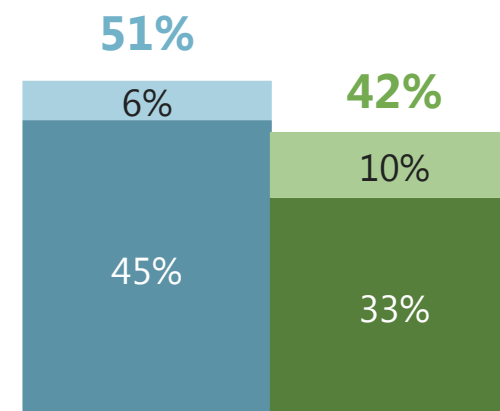
- ■ ... have a single European government
- ■ + ... be more integrated, with more powers for the European Union compared to individual countries

## Resemble today's EU



- ■ ... resemble today's European Union, with the same balance of powers between the EU and individual countries

## Be less integrated



- ■ ... have disappeared altogether
- ■ + ... be less integrated, with fewer powers for the European Union compared to individual countries

Source: Ipsos Global @dvisor



Ipsos Public Affairs

Base: n=7,014 adults aged 16-64 across Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden  
New Zealand (n=505) total sample





**Appendix**

**Methodology & NZ Sample Details**

# Methodology: Further Detail

## Immigration & Refugees Survey:

These are the findings of the "Brexit consequences" survey. In total 12,525 interviews were conducted between 24 June and 8 July 2016 among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries.

The survey was conducted in 16 countries around the world via the Ipsos Online Panel system. The countries reporting herein for this survey are New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The nine European Union countries represent approximately three-quarters of the EU's population and 80% of its GDP.

Approximately 1,000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel with the exception of Belgium, Hungary, India, Poland, Russia, South Africa and Sweden, where the sample was approximately 500+. The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

In countries where internet penetration is approximately 60% or higher the data output reflects the general population. Of the 16 countries surveyed online, 14 yield results that are balanced to reflect the general population: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The two remaining countries surveyed - India and South Africa - have lower levels of internet connectivity (18% and 49%, respectively) and therefore reflect online populations that tend to be more urban and have higher education/income than the general population.

Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.

Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.



# Methodology: Further Detail

## **Brexit Consequences Survey:**

These are the findings of the Global @dvisor Immigration tracker 2011-2016. In total 16,545 interviews were conducted between 24 June and 8 July 2016 among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries.

The survey was conducted in 22 countries around the world via the Ipsos Online Panel system. The countries reporting herein are New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.

Between 500 and 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel. The sample was 1000+ in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States of America. In all other countries the sample was 500+. The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

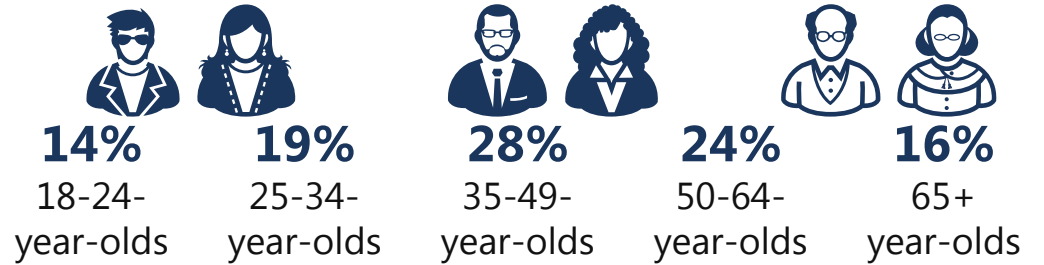
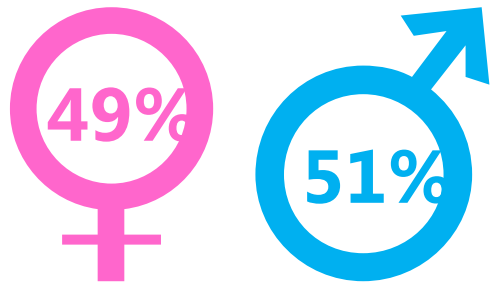
In countries where internet penetration is approximately 60% or higher the data output generally reflects the overall population. Of the 22 countries surveyed online, 17 yield results that are balanced to reflect the general population: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain and the United States. The 5 remaining countries surveyed – Brazil (58%), India (19%), Mexico (44%), South Africa (49%) and Turkey (51%) - have lower levels of internet connectivity and reflect online populations that tend to be more urban and have higher education/income than the general population.

Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.

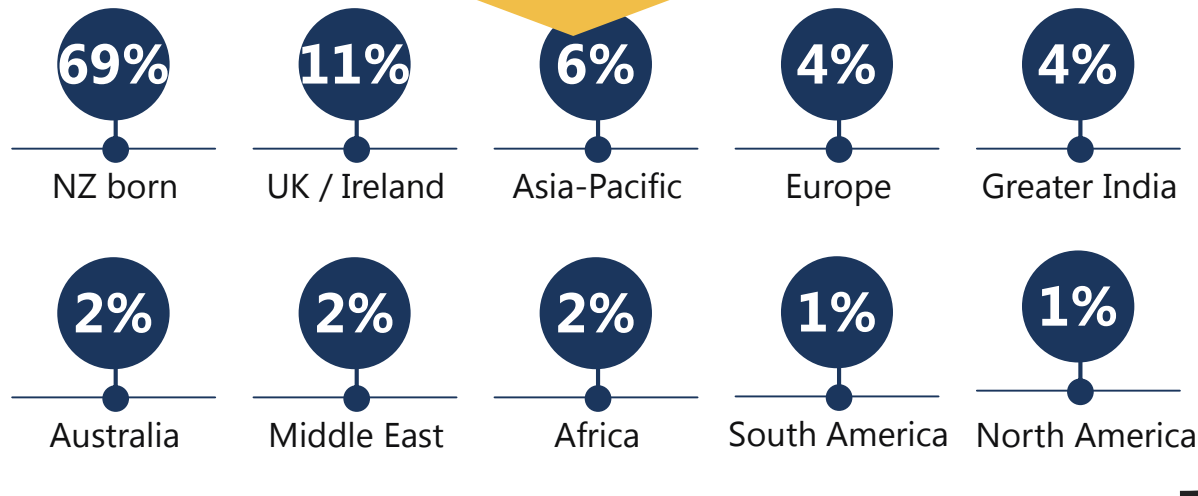
Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.



# New Zealand Sample Characteristics



Adds up to more than 100% - really?



Fluent languages	
One	71%
Two	19%
Three	9%
Four	1%

Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample

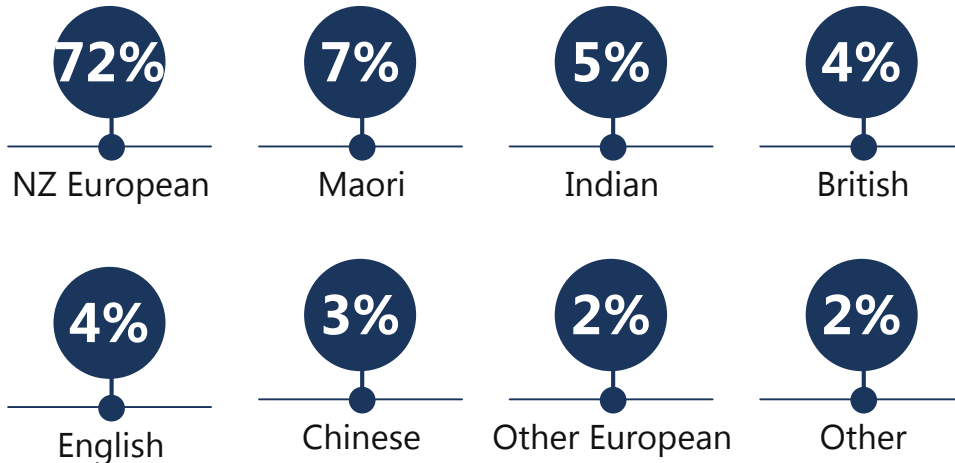
# New Zealand Sample Characteristics

## Immigrants to NZ



**18%** 2010 – 2016  
**30%** 2000 – 2009  
**18%** 1990 – 1999  
**12%** 1980 – 1989  
**22%** Before 1980

## Ethnic Group

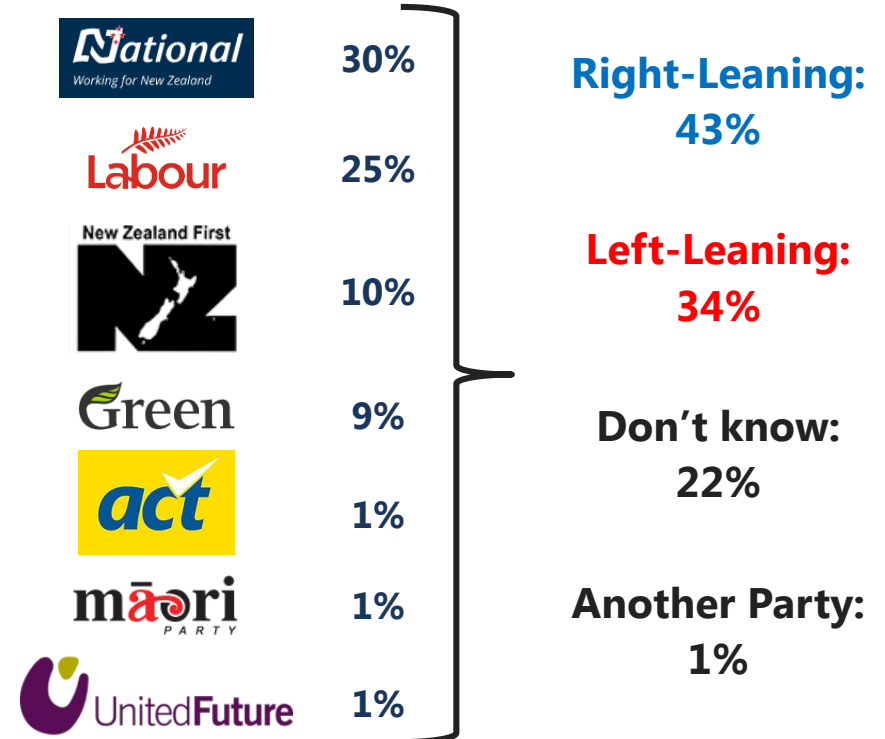


*\*NB: 1% of African, Australian, Canadian, Dutch, Fijian Indian, Filipino, French, German, Irish, Japanese, Middle Eastern, Polish, Samoan, Scottish, respectively.*

## Travels around the world

NETT Seasoned globetrotters	25%
NETT Medium travelled	54%
NETT Poorly travelled	21%

## Political party chosen (if there was an election today)



**Ipsos Public Affairs** Base: New Zealand (n=505) total sample