Arguments Made

1. Green, David. 2017. "Immigrant Perception in Japan. A Multilevel Analysis of Public Opinion". *Asian Survey* 57 (2): 368–94

Uses a multilevel model to estimate to test multiple hypotheses regarding economic threat, cultural threat, contact, and salience of change.

Hypotheses and findings

H1: Cultural threat is stronger than economic threat in Japan.

H2: Superficial contact is likely to reduce anti-immigrant sentiment in Japan.

H3: Foreign population growth rates have a stronger effect on public opinion overall foreign population size.

The *cultural threat* seems to drive opinion on immigration more than any other factor. At the national level, *areas with larger existing foreign populations* are more favorable to additional increases in immigration. *Superficial contact* seems to have at least some positive associations with immigration in Japan.

Data

He uses the JGSS-2010 data (**Serious limitation for the sustainability of his conclusions!**), with a total of 1 630 respondents over the 47 prefectures. He also adds the data from the Satistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan to account for the registered foreign population by prefecture, as well as breakdowns of nationality and immigrant population size by year.

Methods

Uses a *multilevel logistic regression*, because he argues that individual demographics and prefecture-level of foreign population have an influence on public perception in Japan. One potential issue with this method is the small amount of respondents in some prefecture.

About the number of respondents per prefecture, the multilevel models seems to be estiamted with a few number of observations per category for a random slopes. For a random slopes and coefficient, it needs a little bit more of observations, but yet does not require to have like 200-300 observations per category.

Previous Models estimated

Bibliography

Green, David. 2017. "Immigrant Perception in Japan. A Multilevel Analysis of Public Opinion". *Asian Survey* 57 (2): 368–94.