

Special Eurobarometer 469

Report

Integration of immigrants in the European Union

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Integration of immigrants in the European Union

Survey conducted by TNS opinion & political at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring, Media Analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is a reality in today's European Union (EU). Today, approximately 37 million persons born outside the EU reside in the EU, making around 7% of its total population¹, and further flows of migration will likely remain a feature of the 21st century. It is therefore imperative that effective policies for the integration of third-country immigrants are developed in the EU.

The issues of immigration and integration have been politically sensitive across Europe, particularly in the aftermath of increase in the flows of refugees over the last few years. According to a Standard Eurobarometer survey conducted in November 2017², immigration is seen as the most important issue facing the EU, cited by nearly a fourth (39%) of respondents, after peaking in Autumn 2015 (58%).

To address both the challenges of integration and EU citizens' concerns about the ability of their countries to manage these challenges, the EU has taken steps to further support Member States in their integration policies³, even if the latter retain primary competence in this domain. While the needs of migrants may differ depending on their reason for coming to the EU, many Member States face similar challenges with respect to integration that can more effectively be addressed with the policy, operational and financial support of the EU.

In order to better understand how the EU institutions can work with Member States and other actors to respond to the challenges of integration, it is necessary to have a clearer understanding of public opinion on the issue. In addition, it is crucial to understand how views differ across the Member States, as well as across socio-demographic groups and depending on existing interactions and ties with immigrants. This survey uses a new set of questions specifically tailored to measure the attitudes of Europeans towards immigration and the integration of non-EU immigrants⁴.

¹ Eurostat, 1/1/2017, table: migr_pop3ctb (Last update: 27/02/2018), http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

² <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/79402>

³ EC (2016) Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals (COM(2016) 377)

⁴ In this survey, in all questions except in Q1, immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in an EU country. This definition was repeated several times during the interviewing process to ensure all respondents have the same understanding of how an immigrant is defined in the survey. It was also added: *We are not talking about EU citizens, children of immigrants who have (NATIONALITY) nationality and immigrants staying illegally. Official statistics show that most of the non-EU immigrants staying legally in (OUR COUNTRY) come from [LIST TOP 4-5 origin countries of non-EU born].*

To this purpose, it focuses on respondents':

- General perceptions of immigrants and knowledge about the extent and nature of immigration in the respondent's home country;
- Personal experiences of, ties with, and level of comfort in interacting with immigrants;
- Evaluation of the success in integrating immigrants, the factors which facilitate integration, the obstacles that may prevent it and the measures that could support it;
- Opinions about the roles and responsibilities of various actors, the media and government institutions with respect to the integration of immigrants.

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU) between 21 and 30 October 2017. Some 28,080 residents in the EU, including both EU and non-EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face at home and in the official languages of the respective country where the interviewing took place on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring, Media Analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁵. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals⁶.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

*We wish to thank the respondents throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

⁶ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

KEY FINDINGS

Only a minority of Europeans say they are well informed about immigration and integration, and this is the case in most countries

- Less than four in ten (37%) of those polled say that they are well informed about immigration and integration related matters, with a third (33%) saying they are fairly well informed, and only 4% saying they are very well informed.
- In 23 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those surveyed say that they are *well informed* about immigration and integration related matters.

Nearly four in ten Europeans⁷ say that the proportion of legally staying immigrants is higher than the proportion of illegally staying immigrants.

- 39% of respondents say that the proportion of legally staying immigrants in their country is higher than the proportion of illegally staying immigrants, while 47% say that there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants.⁸ However, both in the EU as a whole⁹ and in most countries individually, there are many more legally than illegally staying third-country nationals.
- In Greece, over half (58%) of those polled say that there are more immigrants staying illegally than there are immigrants staying legally, as do nearly half (47%) of those polled in Italy.
- It is worth noting that other countries with a high level of respondents who say that there are more immigrants staying illegally, have borders along the Mediterranean coast (Italy (58%), Greece (47%), Cyprus (38%), Spain (38%), Malta (36%)) or are at the Eastern border of the EU (Poland (36%), Bulgaria (38%)).

Europeans tend to largely overestimate the number of non-EU immigrants as a proportion of the population of their country.

- In all countries except Croatia and Estonia, respondents overestimate the proportion of immigrants living in their country. There are significant differences in the extent to which this figure is overestimated. In 19 Member States, the estimated proportion of the population who are immigrants is at least twice the size of the actual proportion of immigrants. In some countries, the ratio of the overestimation is much higher.
- Respondents with higher levels of education and those who answered that they never have problems paying their bills tend to give a more accurate estimate of the proportion of immigrants in their country than those who have lower levels of education and those who often have problems paying their bills.

⁷ Throughout this report the term 'Europeans' refers to all residents in the EU including both EU and non-EU citizens all legally staying in the Member States of the European Union. As mentioned in the methodological note at the beginning of this report, for the purposes of the Eurobarometer, both EU and non-EU citizens from different social and demographic categories took part in the survey.

⁸ While most questions of the EB focussed on integration of legally staying third-country immigrants (defined as born outside the EU), the first question tested the public opinion about the perceived proportion of illegally versus legally staying immigrants.

⁹ During 2016, 984.000 third-country nationals were found to be illegally present in the EU (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=miqr_eipre&lang=en), while 21.6 million of third-country nationals were legally residing in the EU on 1st January 2017.

Over half of Europeans feel comfortable with immigrants, and around six in ten of respondents interact with them on a weekly basis.

- Over half (57%) of respondents say they feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants in any of the situations explored in the survey (as friends, neighbours, work colleagues, doctors, managers or family members).
- In Spain (83%), Sweden (83%), Ireland (80%), the Netherlands and Portugal (both 79%) around eight in ten respondents feel totally or somewhat comfortable having social relations of any of the types explored in this study with immigrants, while in the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Hungary only a small minority of respondents are totally comfortable.
- Respondents are more likely to interact with immigrants on a daily basis in their neighbourhoods (23%) or in their workplace (20%). In the remaining situations (using public services, childcare centres, during sport, volunteering or cultural activities and household services), such contact occurs less often.
- In Hungary (61%), Romania (69%), Lithuania (69%) and Bulgaria (70%) a significant majority of respondents report little or no contact with immigrants in their neighbourhood. These countries, along with others in Central and Eastern Europe, generally have low levels of contact with immigrants in any circumstances.
- There is a clear relationship between the proportion of immigrants in a given country and the likelihood of interacting with immigrants on a daily basis. For example, in Bulgaria (1%), Romania (4%), Hungary and Lithuania (both 7%) less than one in ten respondents interact with immigrants daily in at least one context, and indeed in each of these countries immigrants represent no more than 2% of the population (except for Lithuania where they represent 3,8%).
- Younger respondents and those with higher levels of education are consistently more likely to report higher levels of contact with immigrants on at least a weekly basis.
- Unsurprisingly, those who live in large towns are more likely to interact with immigrants at least on a weekly basis in any of the various contexts explored in this question. Respondents living in rural areas and in small or mid-sized towns are significantly less likely to say they interact with immigrants in any of these contexts on a weekly basis or more often, when comparing with respondents living in large cities.

Four in ten Europeans have personal ties with immigrants.

- Four in ten (40%) respondents say that they have friends or family members who are immigrants currently residing in their country, although this varies from a large majority of those polled in Sweden (70%) to less than one in ten in Romania (8%) and Bulgaria (6%).
- The vast majority (92%) of respondents were born in the country in which the survey was carried out, as were both of the respondent's parents (86%) and grandparents (80%). Less than one in ten respondents were born in another EU country or in a country outside the EU (both 4%).

Around four in ten Europeans think that immigration is more a problem than an opportunity, but this varies significantly by country.

- Nearly four in ten (38%) Europeans think that immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem than an opportunity. Just under a third (31%) see it as equally a problem and an opportunity, while only a fifth (20%) see it as more as an opportunity.
- In Hungary, Malta and Greece, over six in ten (63%) respondents see immigration mainly as a problem, compared with less than a fifth in Luxembourg (17%) and Sweden (19%).
- Europeans with higher levels of education are more likely to think immigration is more of an opportunity than those with lower levels of education (28% vs. 13%).

Just over half (54%) of Europeans agree that integration of immigrants has been a success in their local area, city or country, but this figure varies widely between countries.

- In Ireland (80%) and Portugal (77%), this view is held by over three quarters of respondents, and they are closely followed by respondents in Spain and the United Kingdom (both 71%). However, less than a quarter (24%) of respondents in Bulgaria agree that integration has been a success, as do less than four in ten of those polled in Estonia (34%), Hungary (37%) and Latvia (39%).
- Opinion also differs significantly by country on the question of whether immigrants have had a positive or a negative impact on the host countries: in Sweden, Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom there is a generally positive view, while in a number of countries – such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece and Slovakia – the impact of immigrants on the country tends to be evaluated negatively.

Europeans consider it particularly important for successful integration that immigrants speak the country's language.

- Over nine in ten respondents think that it is important for successful integration that immigrants are able to speak the language of the host country (95%).

Almost as many respondents think that it is important for integration to be successful that immigrants contribute to the welfare system through paying taxes and over nine in ten (91%) say that being committed to the way of life by accepting the values and norms of the host society is important for integration to be successful.

Nearly seven in ten Europeans say that integrating immigrants is a necessary investment in the long-run for their country

- A clear majority (69%) of respondents agree that fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment for their country in the long run.
- In 23 out of the 28 Member States the majority of respondents agree that integrating immigrants is beneficial in the long run.
- Nearly nine in ten (88%) respondents think that offering (or improving) language courses to immigrants on their arrival would support their integration.
- Over six in ten respondents think that limited efforts by immigrants to integrate (65%), the difficulties immigrants face in finding a job (63%), and discrimination against immigrants (62%) could all be major obstacles to successful integration.

Most Europeans think integration is a two-way process in which both immigrants and society should play a role.

- Nearly seven in ten (69%) respondents – and a majority in all but one Member State – say that successful integration is the responsibility of both immigrants and the host society, while a fifth (20%) say immigrants are mostly responsible.
- Those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older (77%) are more likely than those who finished at or before the age of 15 (60%) to think that integration is a two-way process.
- A range of actors are considered important for the integration of immigrants, particularly immigrants themselves (93%), education institutions, local and regional authorities, and the government (all 90%).

Europeans are divided on whether their governments are doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants

- Overall, over half (51%) of respondents agree that their government is doing enough to support the integration of immigrants, with less than one fifth totally agreeing (16%). Just under four in ten (39%) disagree that their government is doing enough.
- There is also a clear divide at the country level. In Austria (72%) and Portugal (69%) over two thirds say that enough is being done to foster integration, but in Sweden and the United Kingdom (both 39%) less than four in ten respondents think so.

Europeans are also divided on whether the media present immigrants objectively or too negatively

- Around four in ten (39%) respondents think that the media present immigrants objectively, while over a third (36%) of Europeans think the media present immigrants too negatively. Only just over one in ten (12%) respondents think that they are presented too positively.
- The highest proportions of respondents who think that the media presents immigrants in a too negative way are found in the United Kingdom (54%), the Netherlands (55%) and Denmark (59%), while significant minorities hold this view in Hungary (37%), Sweden (41%), Belgium (46%) and France (48%).

I. GENERAL PERCEPTION OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR INTEGRATION

The first chapter of this report examines the attitudes of respondents to immigration and immigrants, asking a variety of questions about whether they perceive certain phenomenon positively or negatively, their personal experience of contact with immigrants, the extent to which they feel well informed about immigration and integration related matters, how many immigrants they think are residing in their country and whether most are residing legally or illegally in their country.

CHAPTER I - Key findings

- Only a minority (37%) of Europeans say they are well informed about immigration and integration, and this result is very consistent across most countries.
- 39% of respondents say that the proportion of legally staying immigrants in their country is higher than the proportion of illegally staying immigrants, while 47% say that there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants. *However available data from Eurostat¹⁰ show that significantly smaller proportions of immigrants are staying illegally than legally in the EU. According to the available data, during 2016, 984.000 third-country nationals were found to be illegally present in the EU, while 21.6 million of third-country nationals were legally residing in the EU (1st January 2017).*
- Europeans tend to overestimate the proportion of immigrants in their countries and around three in ten (29%) are not able to give any estimate. Results vary significantly by country, and in some cases by a significant amount. In 20 Member States the actual proportion of immigrants is overestimated by at least a factor of 2 to 1.
- At the EU level, around six in ten respondents (61%) interact with immigrants on a weekly basis, although this varies by country and according to the contexts.
- Over half (57%) of respondents say that they feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants of any of the types explored in the survey. Just over a third (34%) feel uncomfortable with at least one of the types of social relations explored.
- 40% of respondents have close ties with immigrants, either as friends, family members or both.
- While nearly four in ten Europeans (38%) think that immigration is more a problem than an opportunity, just under a third (31%) see it as equally a problem and an opportunity and a fifth (20%) see it as more of an opportunity. The results of this question vary significantly across countries.
- Overall, just over half of respondents (54%) agree that integration is successful in their local area or country, while four in ten disagree with this (40%). Again, results vary significantly across countries.

Europeans' attitudes towards the impact of immigrants on their societies differ significantly by country, with some having a consistently positive attitude and some a consistently negative one. The perception of a positive or negative impact of immigrants on society seems to be linked to the actual share of immigrants in a country's total population. For instance, respondents in countries such as Sweden, the UK or Luxembourg, where the proportion of immigrants is higher than 8%, have a positive perception, while those in Hungary or Bulgaria, where the proportions are lower than 2%, have a negative perception of their impact on society.

¹⁰ http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/hui/show.do?dataset=migr_eipre&lang=en

1 Self-assessed levels of information about immigration and integration matters

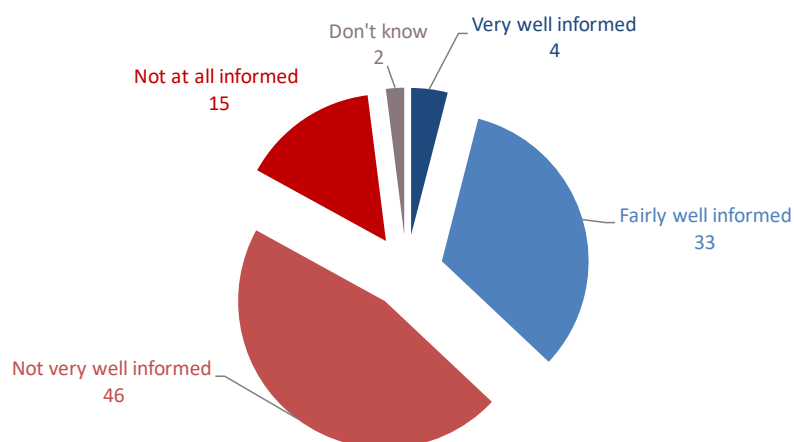
Only a minority of Europeans say they are well informed about immigration and integration, and this is the case in most countries

Less than four in ten (37%) of those polled say that they are well informed about immigration and integration related matters, with a third (33%) saying they are fairly well informed, and only 4% saying they are very well informed.

Nearly half (46%) of respondents say they are not very well informed, while 15% say they are not at all informed about these matters. A further 2% do not know whether they are well informed or not.

These results are close to the ones from the EB Standard 88 (Autumn 2017)¹¹ on the self-assessed levels of information about European related matters in general. Indeed, 42% of respondents feel that they are well informed about EU related matters, while 57% say they are not and 1% say they do not know.

QA4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? (% - EU)



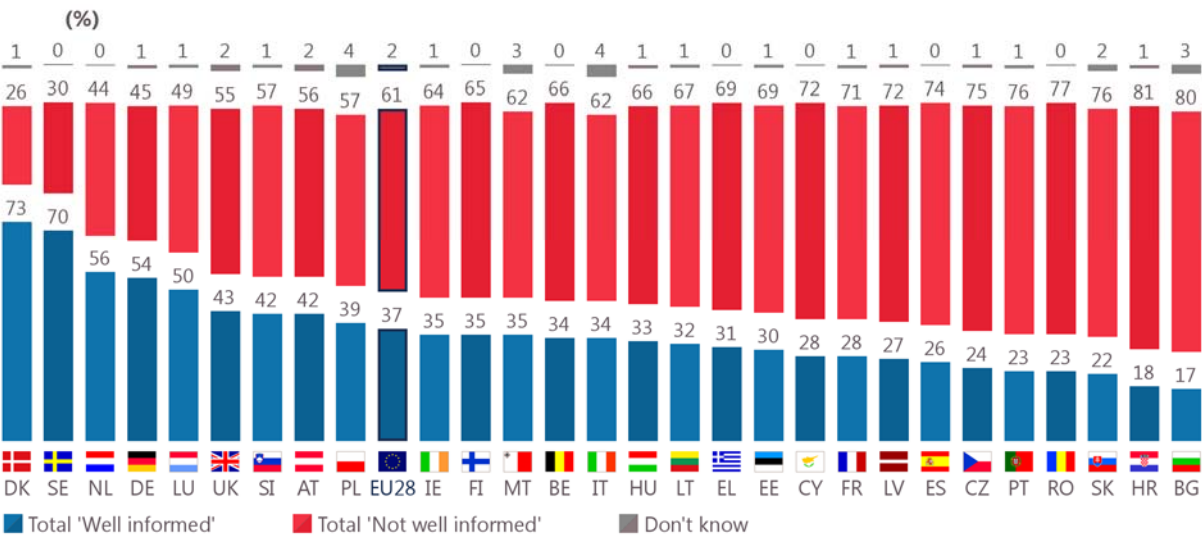
¹¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2143>

In 23 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those surveyed say that they are *well informed* about immigration and integration related matters.

Sweden (70%) and Denmark (73%) stand out for the particularly high proportion of the population who think that they are well informed about these issues, followed by Luxembourg (56%), Germany (54%) and the Netherlands (56%).

In the remaining countries, results vary significantly, ranging from 43% in the United Kingdom and 42% in Slovenia and Austria to just 18% in Croatia and 17% in Bulgaria.

QA4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters?



There are some **socio-demographic differences** in the proportions of those who feel they are informed about immigration and integration related matters.

- **The proportion of those considering themselves well informed about these matters rises with level of education.** Just over a quarter (27%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 gives this response, compared with nearly half (46%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older.
- **Among socio-professional groups, managers again stand out for a higher level of self-reported awareness,** with half (50%) of respondents in this group considering themselves well informed, compared with less than a quarter (24%) of house persons¹².
- **Those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (30%) are less likely to consider themselves well informed than those who almost never have this problem (41%).**

QA4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well informed'
EU28	37
 Education (End of)	
15-	27
16-19	37
20+	46
Still studying	36
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	43
Managers	50
Other white collars	39
Manual workers	34
House persons	24
Unemployed	36
Retired	37
Students	36
 Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	30
From time to time	32
Almost never/ Never	41

¹² 'House person' is one of the socio-professional categories which are always included in the Eurobarometer surveys.

2 Perception and knowledge of the magnitude of immigration across the EU countries

Respondents were asked about their perception of the magnitude of immigration across the EU. First, they were asked whether they thought that there were more immigrants who were staying legally, or staying illegally in their country¹³. After the first question, they were given a definition of immigrants (i.e. persons born outside of the EU)¹⁴, which was followed by a few examples, based on the official statistics of the non-EU immigrants' origin countries staying in each of the respective countries. Then, they were asked to estimate the proportion of immigrants in the total population of their country¹⁵.

a. Overall perception of the relative proportion of immigrants staying legally or illegally across the EU countries

Just under half of respondents say that there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants.

Just under four in ten (39%) of those polled say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than staying illegally in their country. Just under half of respondents (47%) say that there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants: almost three in ten (29%) respondents say that there are more illegally staying than legally staying immigrants, while just under a fifth (18%) say that the number of immigrants staying legally is about the same as the number staying illegally.

However, available data from Eurostat show that significantly smaller proportions of immigrants are staying illegally than legally in the EU. Indeed, according to the available data, during 2016, 984.000 third-country nationals were found to be illegally present in the EU¹⁶, while 21.6 million third-country nationals were legally residing in the EU on 1st January 2017.

¹³ QA1. Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)? ONE ANSWER ONLY There are more immigrants who are staying legally, There are more immigrants who are staying illegally, There is about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants, You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know.

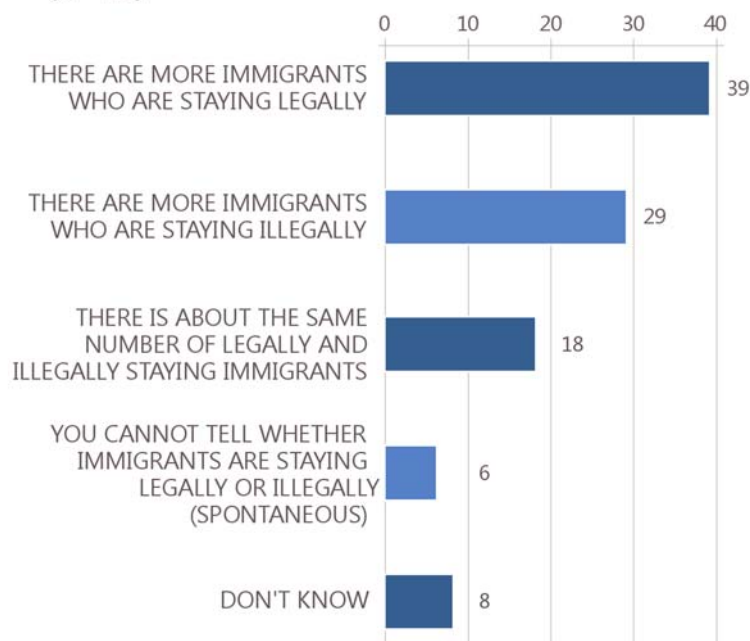
¹⁴ In this survey, in all questions except in Q1, immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in an EU country. This definition was repeated several times during the interviewing process to ensure all respondents have the same understanding of how an immigrant is defined in the survey. It was also added: *We are not talking about EU citizens, children of immigrants who have (NATIONALITY) nationality and immigrants staying illegally. Official statistics show that most of the non-EU immigrants staying legally in (OUR COUNTRY) come from [LIST TOP 4-5 origin countries of non-EU born].*

¹⁵ QA3. To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?

¹⁶ Source: Eurostat: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eipre&lang=en

A small minority (6%) of respondents say that it is not possible to tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally, while a similar proportion (8%) do not know.

QA1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)



There is a very large difference between countries on this question. In four Member States, at least three quarters of respondents think there are more immigrants staying legally: Sweden (84%), Denmark (80%), the Netherlands and Finland (both 75%). In Bulgaria, only just over one in ten (12%) think that the proportion of immigrants staying legally in their country is larger than the proportion of illegally staying immigrants, and this figure is also particularly low in Italy (16%), Greece (21%) and Romania (22%).

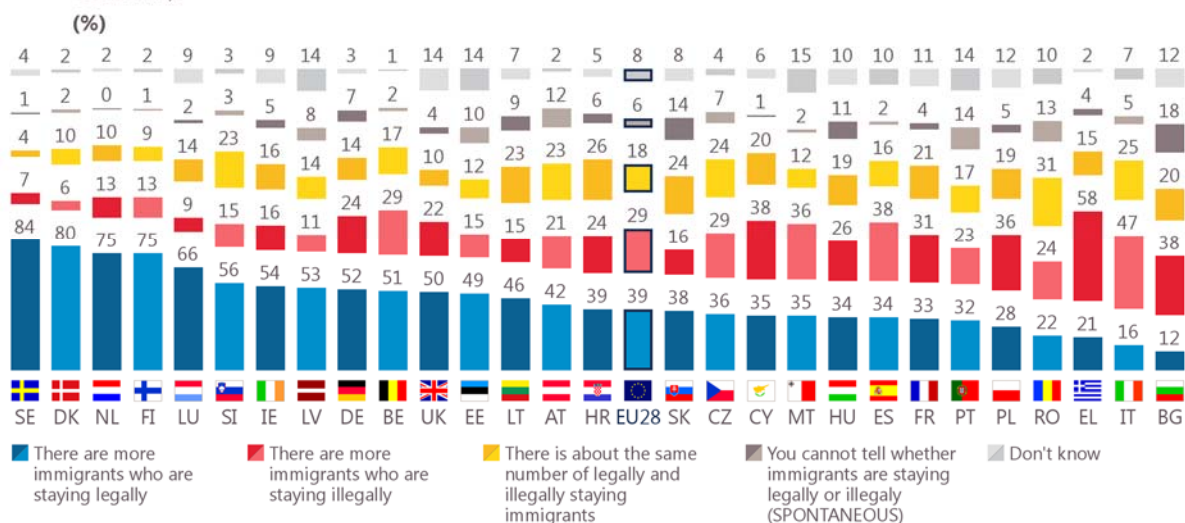
In Greece, over half (58%) of those polled say that there are more immigrants staying illegally than there are immigrants staying legally, as do nearly half (47%) of those polled in Italy. It is likely that this is influenced by the sharp increase since 2014 in the number of arrivals of people seeking protection in the EU, with Greece and Italy as the primary countries of entry.

It is worth noting that other countries with a high level of respondents who say that there are more immigrants staying illegally are either along the Mediterranean coast (Greece (58%), Italy (47%), Cyprus, Spain (both 38%), Malta (36%)) or at the Eastern border of the EU (Poland (36%), Bulgaria (38%)). In other countries, less than a third (33%) give this response, with the lowest proportions found in Denmark (6%), Sweden (7%) and Luxembourg (9%).

There are also variations when it comes to the proportions of respondents who think that legally and illegally staying immigrants can be found in roughly equal proportions, ranging from very few of those polled in Sweden (4%) to nearly a third (31%) of respondents in Romania.

In most countries, the proportion of respondents who cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally is rather low, but in seven cases, at least one in ten (10%) of those polled gives this response. In Bulgaria, nearly a fifth (18%) of respondents say that they cannot tell.

QA1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic analysis throughout the report will look at the respondents' profile at the EU level in terms of age, education, occupation and difficulties to pay bills, and will comment on differences wherever this is applicable.

For the **socio-demographic analysis**, we will focus on the proportions of respondents who say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than illegally in their country.

- **There is consensus on this question among all age groups** with the exception of the oldest respondents: just over a third (35%) of respondents aged 55 or over say there are more legally than illegally staying immigrants, compared with over four in ten (42%) of those in other age groups.
- **There is a clear link between the level of education and the perception of proportions of legally and illegally staying immigrants.** Those who left *education* at the age of 20 or older are over twice as likely as those who left at the age of 15 or under to give this answer (52% vs 25%).
- **Managers stand out among socio-professional groups**, with nearly six in ten (57%) believing there are more legally than illegally staying immigrants in their country. In all other categories, the proportion of respondents who think there are more legally than illegally staying immigrants in their country is significantly lower, particularly among house persons (26%) and the unemployed (31%).

QA1

Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	There are more immigrants who are staying legally
EU28	39
 Age	
15-24	42
25-39	42
40-54	42
55 +	35
 Education (End of)	
15-	25
16-19	36
20+	52
Still studying	46
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	45
Managers	57
Other white collars	41
Manual workers	37
House persons	26
Unemployed	31
Retired	35
Students	46

The socio-demographic analysis is followed by an analysis of the results looking at other relevant questions from the questionnaire, again at the EU level. The **analysis of these key questions**¹⁷ shows that:

- **There is a significant divide on this question among those who see immigration as a problem and those who view it as an opportunity.** Over six in ten (61%) of those who see immigration as an opportunity think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally, compared with just over a quarter (27%) of those who think immigration is more of a problem. Meanwhile, nearly half (46%) of those who see immigration as a problem think that more immigrants are staying in their country illegally, compared with less than a fifth (17%) of those who see immigration as more of an opportunity.
- **Self-evaluated levels of information about immigration and integration discriminate opinions on the proportion of legally and illegally staying immigrants.** Respondents who think they are well informed about immigration and integration are more likely (than those who think they are not well informed) to say that there are more legally than illegally staying immigrants in their country (49% vs. 34%).
- **There is a clear link between a respondent's level of comfort with the presence of immigrants and their perception of the proportions of immigrants who are legally or illegally resident in their country.** Nearly half (49%) of those who are comfortable with immigrants in all the social relations mentioned in the survey (such as friend, neighbour, colleague etc.) think that there are more immigrants staying legally, while only a fifth (20%) of those who are uncomfortable with immigrants across three or more of these social relations think that the majority of immigrants are legally staying in their country.
- **There is a significant divide between respondents who have personal ties with immigrants and those who do not.** Around half (51%) of those who have a friend or family member who is an immigrant say that more immigrants are staying legally in their country, compared with only a third (32%) of those who do not have immigrant friends or family. Respondents who were born in another country (both inside or outside the EU) themselves are significantly more likely than those who were born in the country to say that most immigrants in their country are staying legally (50% vs 38%).

¹⁷ In this section the perception of whether more immigrants are staying legally or illegally is analysed by looking at other key questions such as the perceptions of immigration as an opportunity or a problem (QA2), the self-assessed level of information about immigration matters (QA4), feeling comfortable with immigrants in various social relations (QA6), having personal ties and connections with immigrants (QA7) and respondent's background situation (QA18). In other sections of the report, other more relevant questions from the questionnaire might be used to analyse respective results.

QA1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

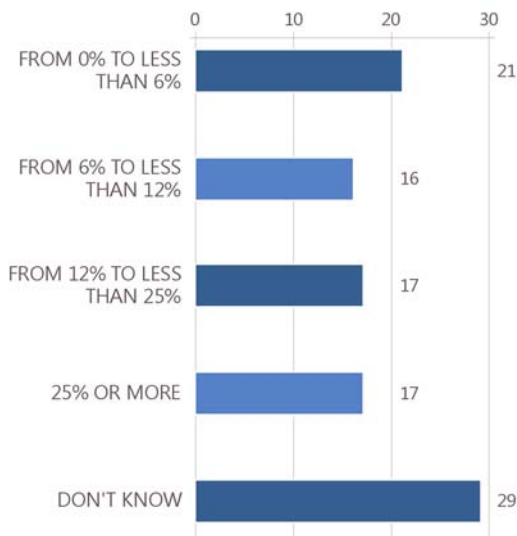
	There are more immigrants who are staying legally	There are more immigrants who are staying illegally	There is about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants	You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	39	29	18	6	8
Immigration is					
More of a problem	27	46	15	5	7
More of an opportunity	61	17	11	3	8
Both equally	43	21	23	6	7
Neither	34	18	30	9	9
Information about immigration and integration					
Well informed	49	27	16	3	5
Not well informed	34	31	18	7	10
Feelings towards different social categories of immigrants					
Comfortable with all social relations	49	22	16	5	8
Uncomfortable with 1 or 2 social relations	34	33	20	6	7
Uncomfortable with 3 or more social relations	20	47	21	6	6
Comfortable with at least one social relation	43	27	17	5	8
Uncomfortable with at least one social relation	26	41	21	6	6
Don't know in at least one social relation	31	28	16	10	15
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country					
At least family or friends	51	23	15	4	7
None	32	33	19	7	9
Respondent's origins					
Country	38	30	18	6	8
Another country	50	23	14	4	9
Parents from country	38	30	18	6	8
One parent from another country	50	23	14	5	8
Grandparents from country	37	31	18	6	8
At least one grandparent from another country	49	23	16	4	8

b. Knowledge about the proportion of immigrants across the EU countries

Europeans tend to overestimate the proportion of immigrants in their countries, in some cases significantly, while around three in ten do not know

Nearly three in ten (29%) respondents are not able to estimate the proportion of their country's population which consists of immigrants (i.e. persons born outside of the EU)¹⁸. Just over a fifth (21%) suggest that immigrants represent *between 0% and 6%* of their country's total population and less than a fifth estimates it as *between 6% and 12%* (16%), or *between 12% and 25%* (17%) or *above 25%* (17%). This compares to a share of immigrants in the population which stands in reality around 7% on average in the EU but with significant variation across EU Member States¹⁹.

QA3T To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



¹⁸ Respondents were asked to estimate the share of immigrants (defined as "born outside the EU") in their country's population. This estimation was therefore based solely on their perception of what an immigrant is in their country, without necessarily considering the definition used in this survey, and was given without any indication of what this proportion is in reality in their country or in the EU.

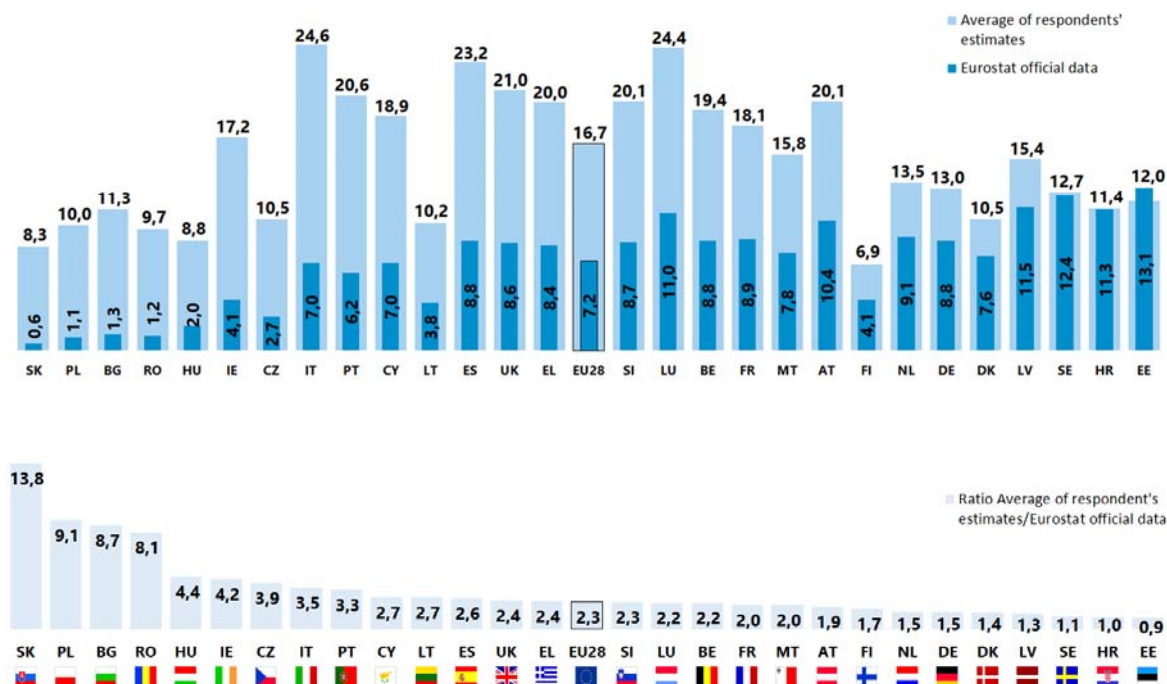
¹⁹ Source Eurostat 1/1/2017: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb](#) (Last update: 27/02/2018)

For the country level analysis, we compared the average estimate given by respondents to the actual figures for the number of non-EU born persons residing in each EU Member State in 2017²⁰. This analysis excludes respondents who cited don't know. As already outlined, on average in the EU, nearly three in ten (29%) respondents are not able to estimate the proportion of their country's population which consists of immigrants. This proportion varies significantly across countries ranging from less than one in ten in the Netherlands (8%), Belgium and Sweden (both 9%) to more than half in Spain (52%), Malta (56%) and Bulgaria (71%).

In all but three cases, the average respondent overestimates the percentage of immigrants as a proportion of the population, in several cases by a significant margin. The exceptions are Croatia, where there is no difference between the estimate and the real figure, Estonia, where respondents actually slightly underestimate the proportion of immigrants (by a ratio of 0.9 to 1) and Sweden where respondents overestimate very slightly the proportion of immigrants (by a ratio of 1.1 to 1).

There are significant differences in the extent to which this figure is overestimated. When looking at the proportions of estimated and actual immigration expressed as a ratio, respondents in Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Finland and Austria overestimate the real proportion of immigrants in their country's total population by less than a factor of 2. However, in 19 of the 28 Member States the estimated proportion of the population who are immigrants is at least twice the size of the actual proportion of immigrants. In some countries, the ratio is much higher: in Romania, Bulgaria and Poland, the estimated proportion of immigrants is over eight times greater than the actual figure, and in Slovakia it is nearly 14 times the actual figure.

QA3T To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?
AVERAGE - (%)



Base size: 19,957 (respondents who gave an estimate of the proportion of immigrants in the total population in their country)

²⁰ Source: Eurostat1/1/2017, [migr_pop3ctb](#) (Last update: 27/02/2018)

For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will focus on the average estimates of the percentage of immigrants as a proportion of the population.

- **The estimated proportion of immigrants declines slightly with age.** The average estimate among respondents aged between 15 and 24 is 19.5% of the population, compared with 15.5% among those aged 55 or older.
- **There is a significant relationship with education:** the average estimate among those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 is 20.7%, compared with only 13.2% among those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older.
- **There are also differences between socio-professional categories.** On average, managers estimate the proportion of immigrants at 12.9% of the population, while the unemployed estimate it at 21.3%.
- **The likelihood to overestimate the proportion of immigrants increases together with the level of difficulty of respondents in paying their bills.** Those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time estimate the proportion of immigrants to be 24.1% of the population, while those who almost never or never have this problem estimate it at 14.7%.

QA3T To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Average
EU28	16,7
 Age	
15-24	19,5
25-39	17,3
40-54	16,4
55 +	15,5
 Education (End of)	
15-	20,7
16-19	17,6
20+	13,2
Still studying	18,0
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	14,7
Managers	12,9
Other white collars	16,1
Manual workers	18,9
House persons	23,0
Unemployed	21,3
Retired	15,1
Students	18,0
 Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	24,1
From time to time	20,0
Almost never/ Never	14,7

Base size: 19,957 (respondents who gave an estimate of the proportion of immigrants in the total population in their country)

The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

- **Respondents who think there are more immigrants staying illegally than staying legally are more likely to overestimate the proportion of immigrants in their country**, estimating it at 20.6% of the population, compared with 13.5% among respondents who think that more respondents are staying legally in their country.
- **It is interesting to note that the self-perceived level of knowledge about immigration and integration related matters does not impact the estimates respondents give about the proportions of immigrants in their country.** Those who say they are well informed about immigration are more likely than those who say they are not to think that the proportion of immigrants in the population lies between 0% and 6% (27% vs 18%). However, almost similar proportions of those who feel well informed and respondents who feel they are not well informed on immigration and integration issues (19% vs 15%) think that the average is between 6% and 12% - which tends to be closer to the actual figure.
- **Those with more positive perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society tend to overestimate less the percentage of immigrants in their countries.** Those with a very positive view think that the proportion of immigrants is 13.6%, compared with 22.4% among those with a negative attitude towards immigrants.

QA3T To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	From 0% to less than 6%	From 6% to less than 12%	From 12% to less than 25%	25% or more	Don't know	Average
EU28	21	16	17	17	29	16,7
Information about immigration and integration						
Well informed	27	19	19	17	18	15,4
Not well informed	18	15	15	17	35	17,7
Number of immigrants staying legally vs illegally						
More staying legally	28	21	19	13	19	13,5
More staying illegally	15	15	17	22	31	20,6
Same number	19	14	18	23	26	19,1
Can't say	18	9	11	9	53	14,0
Perception of the impact of immigrants on society						
Very positive	27	20	19	12	22	13,6
Somewhat positive	24	18	17	14	27	14,7
A mix of positive and negative	21	16	16	18	29	17,1
Somewhat negative	16	14	17	21	32	19,2
Very negative	13	13	16	25	33	22,4
Total 'Positive'	25	18	18	14	25	14,3
Total 'Negative'	16	14	16	22	32	20,1
Respondent's origins						
Country	21	16	17	17	29	16,6
Another country	20	15	20	21	24	18,4
Parents from country	21	16	16	17	30	16,6
One parent from another country	23	15	19	20	23	17,2
Grandparents from country	20	16	17	16	31	16,7
At least one grandparent from another country	24	17	18	20	21	16,7

Base size: 19,957 (respondents who gave an estimate of the proportion of immigrants in the total population in their country)

3 Personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants

Respondents were asked about their personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants. First, they were asked about how often they interact with immigrants at a personal level in different contexts²¹. Second, they were asked how comfortable they would feel having an immigrant as a work colleague, neighbour, or in several other significant roles²². Finally, they were asked how well informed they feel about immigration and integration matters²³.

a. Opportunities to interact with immigrants

At the EU level, around six in ten respondents (61%) interact with immigrants at least weekly, although this varies by country and according to the contexts

First, we will look at the frequency at which respondents say they²⁴ interact with immigrants in any of the contexts explored. Over a third of the respondents (37%) interact daily with immigrants, whether this is exchanging a few words or doing an activity together. In particular, just over a quarter (26%) interact daily in one or two contexts while just over one in ten (12%) have daily interactions with immigrants in at least three different contexts.

Just under a quarter of respondents (23%) interact with immigrants on a weekly basis, while just under four in ten (37%) interact with immigrants less frequently.

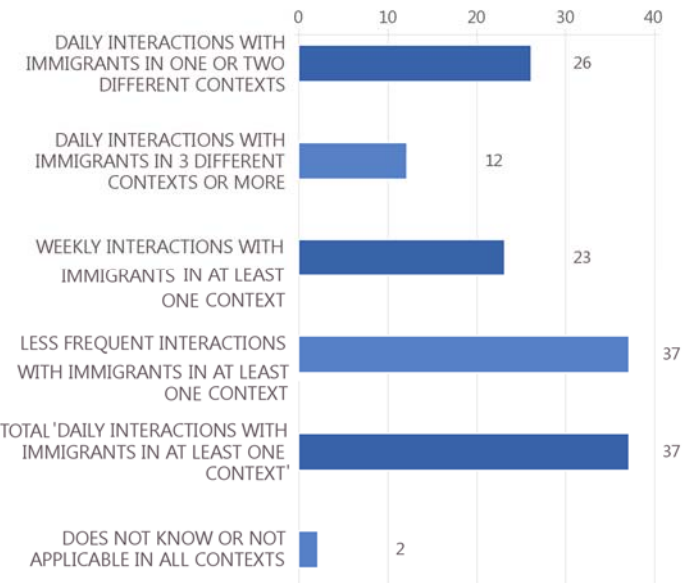
²¹ QA5. On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together. In your workplace, At a childcare centre, school or university, When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport), In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets), When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters). ONE ANSWER PER LINE Daily, At least once a week, At least once a month, At least once a year, Less often or never, Not applicable, Don't know.

²² QA6. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your... Manager, Work colleague, Neighbour, Doctor, Family member (including partner), Friend. ONE ANSWER PER LINE Totally comfortable, Somewhat comfortable, Somewhat uncomfortable, Totally uncomfortable, Don't know.

²³ QA4. Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? ONE ANSWER ONLY Very well informed, Fairly well informed, Not very well informed, Not at all informed, Don't know.

²⁴ In this survey, in all questions except in Q1, immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in an EU country. This definition was repeated several times during the interviewing process to ensure all respondents have the same understanding of the term 'immigrant'. Additionally, to illustrate this more tangibly, official statistics showing the top five origins of non-EU immigrants specific to each respective country were cited. Despite all of these implemented instructions to ensure as objective replies as possible, it is possible that some respondents reported the frequency of interactions with immigrants based on their own perceptions of what an immigrant is in their country, without necessarily considering the definition used in this survey.

QA5T On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.
(% - EU)



When breaking this down by context, there are some differences. In all contexts, the largest single category mentioned by respondents when asked about the frequency with which they interact with immigrants is “Less than once a year or never”, but this varies from under a third (31%) in the case of their neighbourhood to over half (56%) in the case of household services.

The place where respondents most frequently have contact with immigrants is **in their neighbourhood**: nearly a quarter (23%) of respondents have daily contact with immigrants in this context, and almost as many (22%) do so weekly.

Respondents who interact with immigrants **in the workplace** are also more likely to come across them on a daily (20%) or weekly basis (10%).

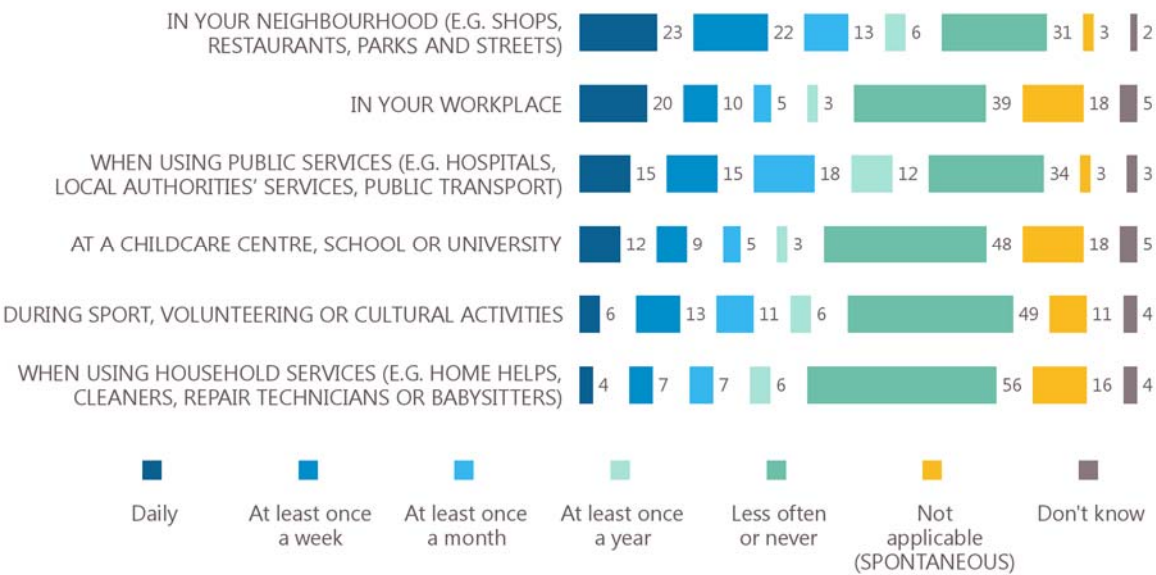
In the case of **public services**, similar proportions of respondents interact with immigrants in this context daily or weekly (both 15%), while slightly more do so at least once a month (18%) and slightly fewer come into contact with immigrants in this context at least once a year (12%).

In the remaining contexts, contact is more restricted.

Just over one in ten (12%) interact daily with immigrants at **childcare centres, schools or universities**, and fewer interact with them weekly (9%), monthly (5%) or yearly (3%). Few respondents interact daily (6%) with immigrants **during sport, volunteering or cultural activities**, with just over one in ten coming into contact with immigrants on a weekly (13%) or monthly (11%) basis. Still fewer (4%) have daily contact with immigrants **when using household services**, and not many more have weekly (7%) or monthly (7%) contact in this regard.

It should be emphasised that these results reflect factors other than contact with immigrants. Being in one's own neighbourhood or at work are activities that a significant proportion of respondents engage in daily, while participating in sports, volunteering or cultural activities, or using household services, are not necessarily activities that many respondents engage in, and not always on a daily basis.

QA5 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.
(% - EU)

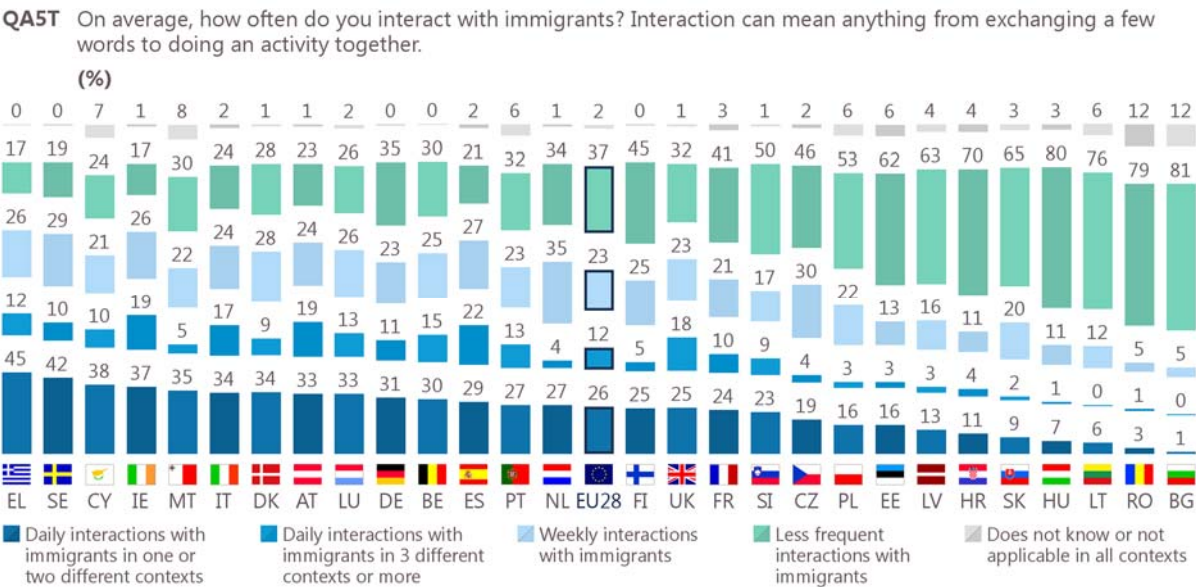


For the country-level analysis, we will look at the proportions of overall interactions with immigrants, followed by a detailed analysis of the distribution per context.

In most countries, only a minority of respondents interacts with immigrants on a daily basis, however this varies significantly by country. There is a clear relationship between the proportion of immigrants in a given country and the likelihood of interacting with immigrants on a daily basis. For example, in Bulgaria (1%), Romania (4%), Hungary and Lithuania (both 7%), less than one in ten interact daily with immigrants in at least one context, and in each of these countries immigrants comprise no more than 2% of the population (except in Lithuania where they represent 3.8% of the population)²⁵.

The countries with the lowest proportions of respondents who interact daily with immigrants also have a low proportion of respondents who interact with them on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis.

On the other end of the spectrum, in six countries more than half of respondents interact with immigrants daily in at least one context - Greece (57%), Ireland (55%), Austria and Sweden (both 52%) and Spain and Italy (both 51%).



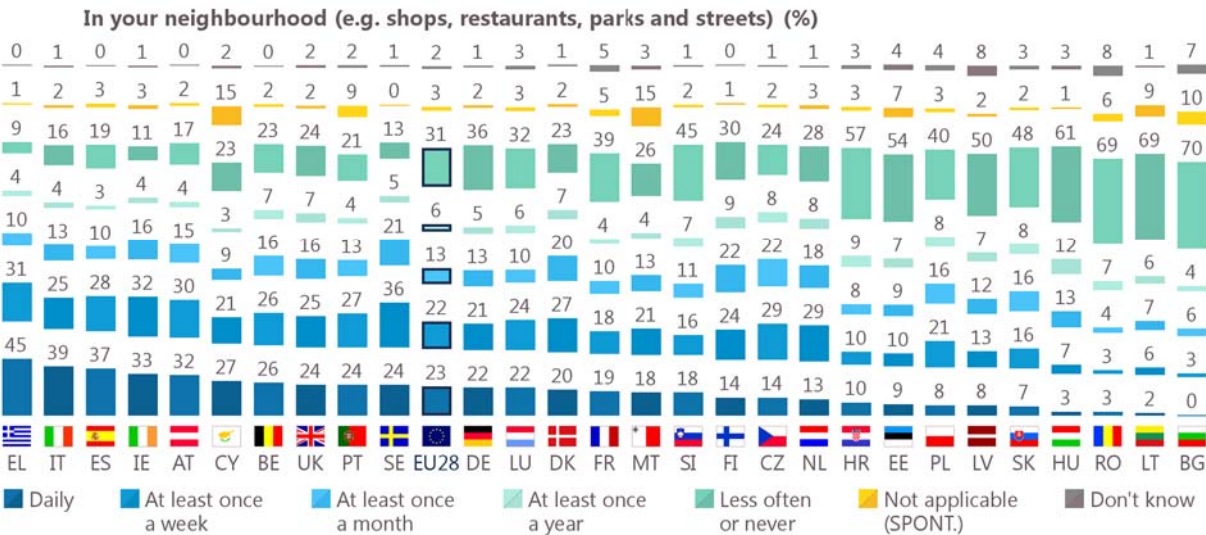
²⁵ Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb](#) (Last update: 27/02/2018)

In all countries, a minority of respondents interact with immigrants **in their neighbourhood** on a daily basis, but this varies from very few of those surveyed in Bulgaria (0%), Lithuania (2%), Romania (3%) and Hungary (3%) to nearly half of respondents in Greece (45%).

The four countries with the lowest proportions of respondents who interact daily with immigrants in their neighbourhood also have a low proportion of respondents who interact with them on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis, although there is also a higher than average proportion of respondents in these countries who say that this question does not apply to them. As mentioned earlier, it should be noted that these countries also are the EU countries with the lowest proportions of immigrant population.

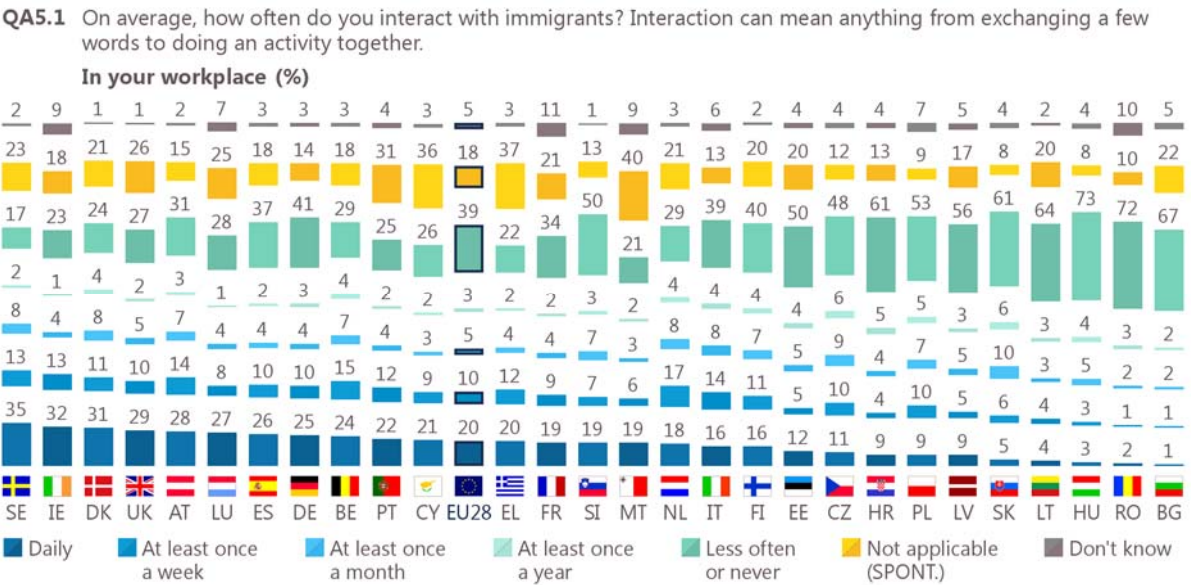
The proportion of respondents who interact with immigrants on a daily basis correlates negatively and most closely with the proportion of respondents who never interact with immigrants. In Greece, less than one in ten (9%) never interact with immigrants, but in Romania (69%), Lithuania (69%) and Bulgaria (70%) around seven in ten do.

QA5.4 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.



In Sweden (35%), Ireland (32%) and Denmark (31%) at least three in ten respondents interact daily with immigrants **in their workplace**. At the other end of the scale, in eight Member States less than one in ten (10%) interacts daily with immigrants in this context, and very few respondents in Bulgaria (1%), Romania (2%) and Hungary (3%) give this answer.

There is little variation when it comes to the proportions of those who interact with immigrants in the workplace on a weekly, monthly, or yearly basis. Again, in this context, there is a negative relationship between the proportion of respondents who interact daily with immigrants in the workplace, and the proportion who do not interact with immigrants at all. This is clearest when it comes to the countries where the population is less likely to interact with immigrants on a daily basis: in the eight countries where less than one in ten (10%) interact with immigrants daily, at least half (50%) of respondents have contact with immigrants 'less than once a year or never'. In Hungary (73%) and Romania (72%) these proportions represent almost three quarters of those polled.



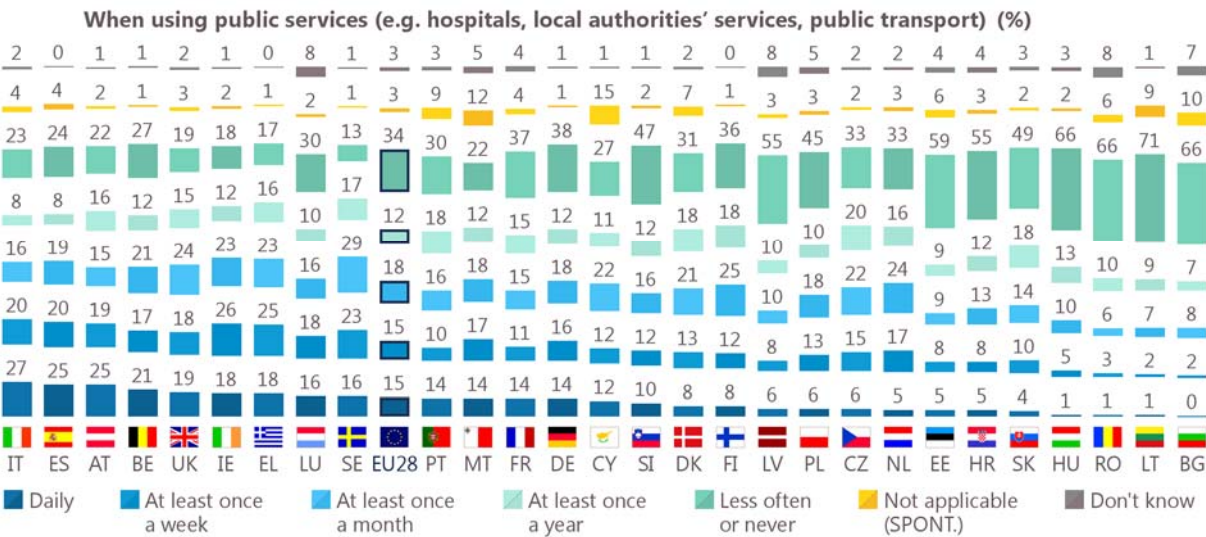
When it comes to interaction with immigrants while **using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities’ services, public transport)**, the most significant country-level differences concern those who rarely or never do this. In seven Member States, more than half of those polled give this answer, including two thirds of respondents in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria (all 66%), and over seven in ten of those surveyed in Lithuania (71%).

By contrast, in eight countries less than a quarter (25%) of respondents give this answer, including only 13% of those polled in Sweden.

No countries have a majority of respondents who report interacting on a daily basis with immigrants while using public services, but at least a quarter of those polled in Italy (27%), Spain (25%) and Austria (25%) give this answer.

Again, those countries with the highest proportion of respondents who never interact with immigrants in this context are those who are the least likely to interact with immigrants in general: in Bulgaria, no respondents (0%) report this, as do only 1% of those polled in Lithuania, Romania and Hungary.

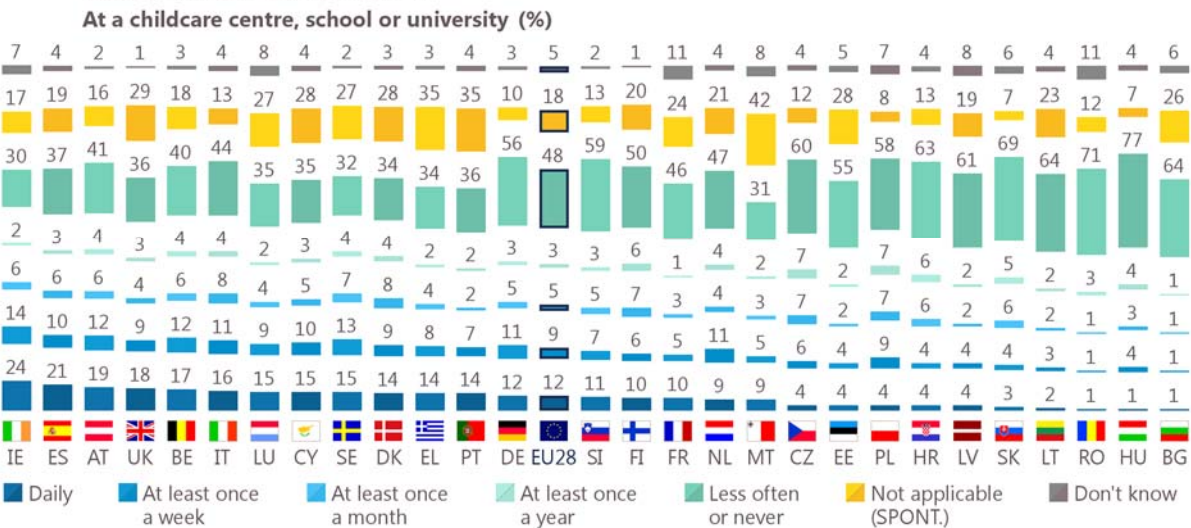
QA5.3 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.



No more than a quarter of respondents interact with immigrants on a daily basis **at childcare centres, schools or universities**. The highest proportions are in Ireland (24%) and Spain (21%). Elsewhere, less than a fifth (20%) give this response, and in 14 of the 28 Member States, no more than one in ten (10%) do so.

In ten countries, all of which are located in Central and Eastern Europe, less than 5% of respondents come across immigrants on a daily basis in this context. In these countries, by far the most common response is that they interact with immigrants 'less than once a year or never': this ranges from well over half (55%) of those polled in Estonia to over three quarters (77%) of respondents in Hungary. In several countries, a significantly lower proportion of respondents interact with immigrants 'less than once a year or never' in childcare centres, schools or universities. The lowest proportions are found in Ireland (30%) and Malta (31%).

QA5.2 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

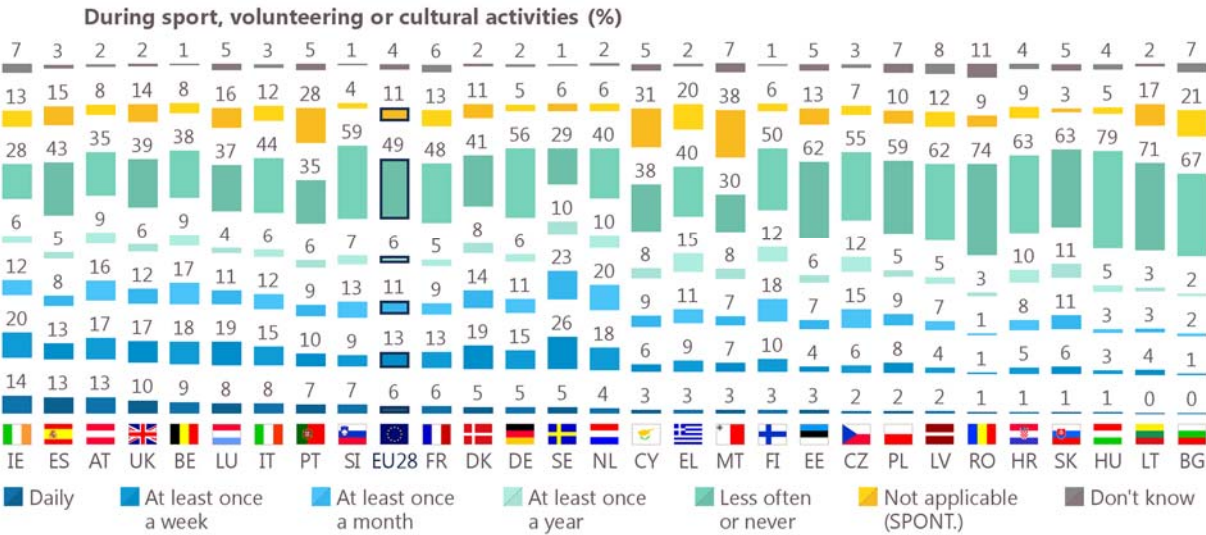


There is only moderate variation in the proportion of respondents who interact with immigrants on a daily basis **during sport, volunteering or cultural activities**, reflecting the fact that not many respondents undertake this kind of activity daily.

It is thus more informative to focus on the proportions of those who have this kind of interaction with immigrants on a weekly or monthly basis. In Sweden, just over a quarter (26%) of respondents interact with immigrants in this way on a weekly basis, compared with only 1% of respondents in Bulgaria and Romania. There is a similar pattern in the case of monthly interactions, mentioned by nearly a quarter (23%) of those in Sweden but very few in Romania (1%) or Bulgaria (2%).

Again, the most significant variation concerns those who rarely or never interact with immigrants in this way. As in previous cases, the largest proportion of respondents who give this answer is in Hungary (79%), followed by Romania (74%) and Lithuania (71%). By contrast, less than three in ten of respondents in Ireland give this answer (28%).

QA5.5 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

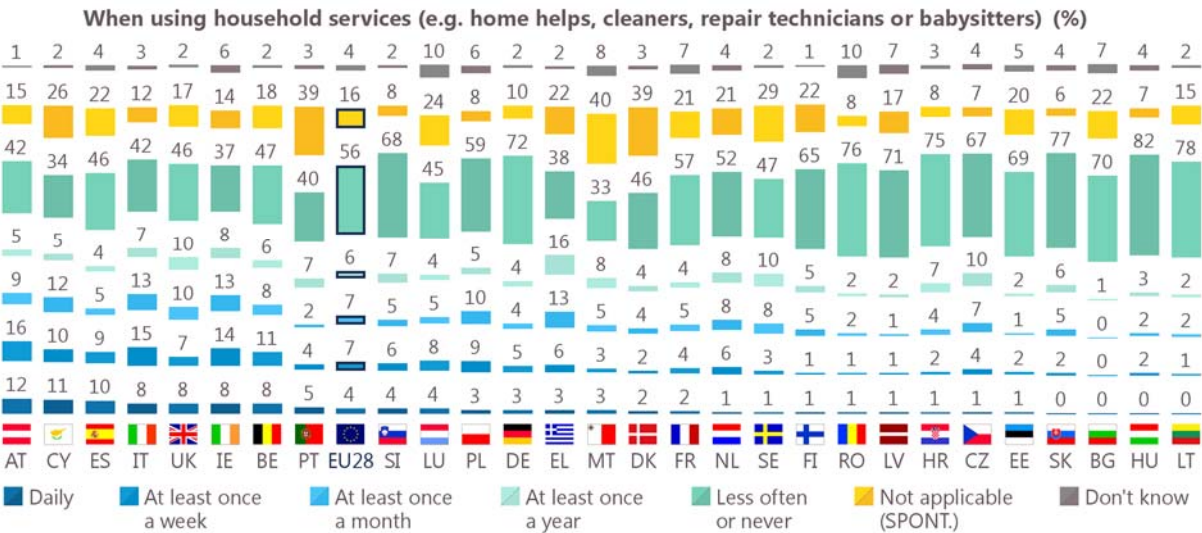


In all but three cases, less than one in ten (10%) respondents say that they have daily contact with immigrants **when using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)**. The exceptions are Austria (12%), Cyprus (11%) and Spain (10%). In 20 Member States, less than 5% of respondents give this answer. In the majority of cases, the proportion of respondents who interact with immigrants in this context on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis is less than one in ten of those polled.

The most significant variation of results across countries concerns the proportions of those who interact with immigrants in this context 'less than once a year or never'.

Once again, the highest proportions of respondents who give this answer are found in Hungary, at over eight in ten (82%) of those polled, and in Croatia (75%), Romania (76%), Slovakia (77%) and Lithuania (78%), with at least three quarters of respondents giving this answer. On the other side of the scale, only a third (33%) of respondents in Malta, just over a third (34%) of those in Cyprus and nearly four in ten in Ireland (37%) and Greece (38%) answer the same way.

QA5.6 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.



Where relevant, results are analysed by looking at the **level of urbanisation** of the respondents' residence.

Specifically on this question, results are analysed by looking at the proportions of respondents who have at least weekly interaction with immigrants by context. Unsurprisingly, those who live in large towns are more likely to say they interact with immigrants at least on a weekly basis for all the various contexts explored in this question. Respondents living in rural areas and in small or mid-sized towns are significantly less likely to say they interact with immigrants in any of the contexts on a weekly basis or more often than those who live in large towns.

QA5 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.
Total 'Weekly' (% - EU)

	In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets)	In your workplace	When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport)	At a childcare centre, school or university	During sport, volunteering or cultural activities	When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)
EU28	45	30	30	21	19	11
 Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	36	26	23	17	15	7
Small/ mid size town	44	30	28	20	20	11
Large town	57	35	45	27	23	18

There are several **socio-demographic differences** on this question. We will examine them by context, focusing on the proportions of respondents who have at least weekly interaction with immigrants.

- **Unsurprisingly, those in categories where all respondents are of working age are more likely to interact with immigrants in the workplace on at least a weekly basis.** Over four in ten of those aged between 25 and 39 (43%) or between 40 and 54 (42%) give this response, compared with only three in ten (30%) of those aged between 15 and 24, and just over one in ten (13%) of respondents aged 55 or more. In most of the remaining contexts, younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to have frequent contact with immigrants.
- **Higher levels of education are consistently associated with more frequent contact with immigrants, although the difference varies.** Those with higher levels of education are more likely than those with lower levels of education to have at least weekly contact with immigrants in the workplace (39% vs. 15%), at a childcare centre, school or university (24% vs. 10%), when using public services (34% vs. 24%), in their neighbourhood (47% vs. 42%), doing sport, volunteering or cultural activities (24% vs. 11%), or when using household services (14% vs. 9%).
- **The socio-professional category most likely to be distinct from the rest on this question is managers.** Managers (55%) are more likely than those in other white collar occupations (41%) or manual workers (47%) to interact with immigrants in the workplace, and more likely than the average respondent to interact frequently with immigrants at a childcare centre, school or university (32%, vs. 5-23%), when using public services (40%, vs. 20-34%), and during sport, volunteering or cultural activities (27%, vs. 11-22%).

Q45 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

Total 'Weekly' (% - EU)

	In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets)	In your workplace	When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport)	At a childcare centre, school or university	During sport, volunteering or cultural activities	When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)
EU28	45	30	30	21	19	11
 Age						
15-24	50	30	39	37	27	11
25-39	50	43	35	31	24	14
40-54	49	42	33	23	21	13
55 +	38	13	23	8	13	9
 Education (End of)						
15-	42	15	24	10	11	9
16-19	43	29	26	17	17	10
20+	47	39	34	24	24	14
Still studying	54	26	44	52	31	11
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	52	44	33	22	22	19
Managers	51	55	40	32	27	17
Other white collars	47	41	30	23	21	12
Manual workers	45	47	31	21	19	11
House persons	47	11	28	20	15	12
Unemployed	50	17	34	22	19	11
Retired	36	6	20	5	11	7
Students	54	26	44	52	31	11

b. Levels of comfort to interact with immigrants across various social relations

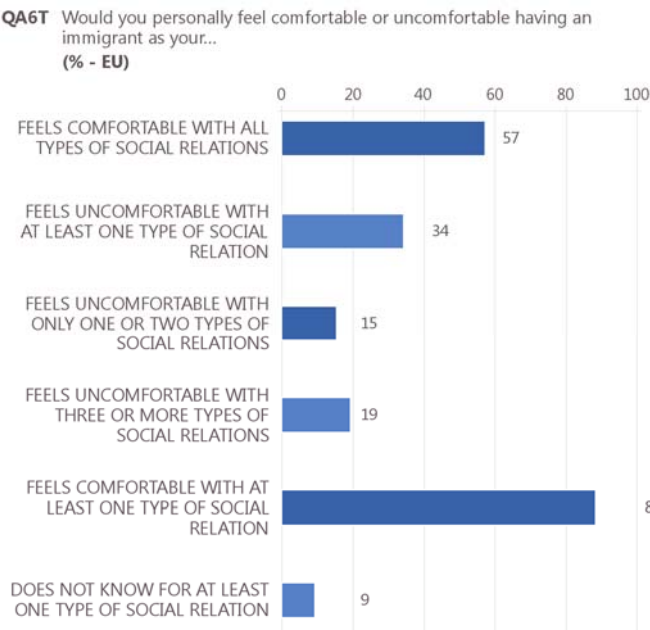
Over half of Europeans feel comfortable with immigrants, but this varies widely across countries

In the following analysis, we look at the proportions of respondents who say they feel comfortable or uncomfortable having social relations with immigrants at various levels, such as friends, work colleagues, doctors, family members, neighbours or managers.

First, we will look at the extent to which respondents feel comfortable in having social relations with immigrants in general, and then we will examine responses for each of the specific types of social relations explored.

Over half (57%) of respondents say that they would feel comfortable having any type of social relations with immigrants - among all types of social relations explored, while just over a third (34%) say they would feel uncomfortable.

Less than a fifth (15%) would feel uncomfortable with one or two of the types of social relations explored in this survey, while just below a fifth (19%) would feel uncomfortable with at least three types of social relations.

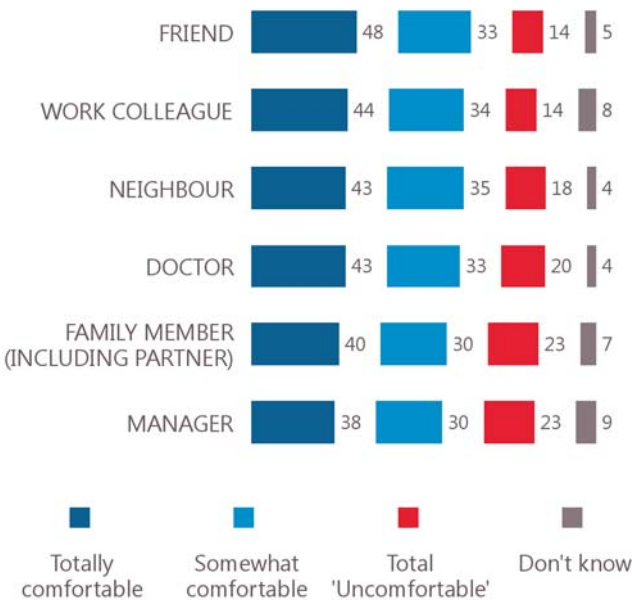


In all cases, a majority of respondents would feel comfortable having social relations of any of the types explored with immigrants.

Over eight in ten (81%) would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a friend, with nearly half (48%) feeling totally comfortable with this and a third (33%) feeling somewhat comfortable.

Nearly as many would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a work colleague (78%: totally comfortable, 44%; somewhat comfortable, 34%), as a neighbour (78%: totally comfortable, 43% somewhat comfortable, 35%), or as a doctor (76%: totally comfortable, 43%; somewhat comfortable, 33%). Slightly fewer would be comfortable having an immigrant as a family member (70%: totally comfortable, 40%; somewhat comfortable, 30%) or as a manager (68%: totally comfortable, 38%; somewhat comfortable, 30%).

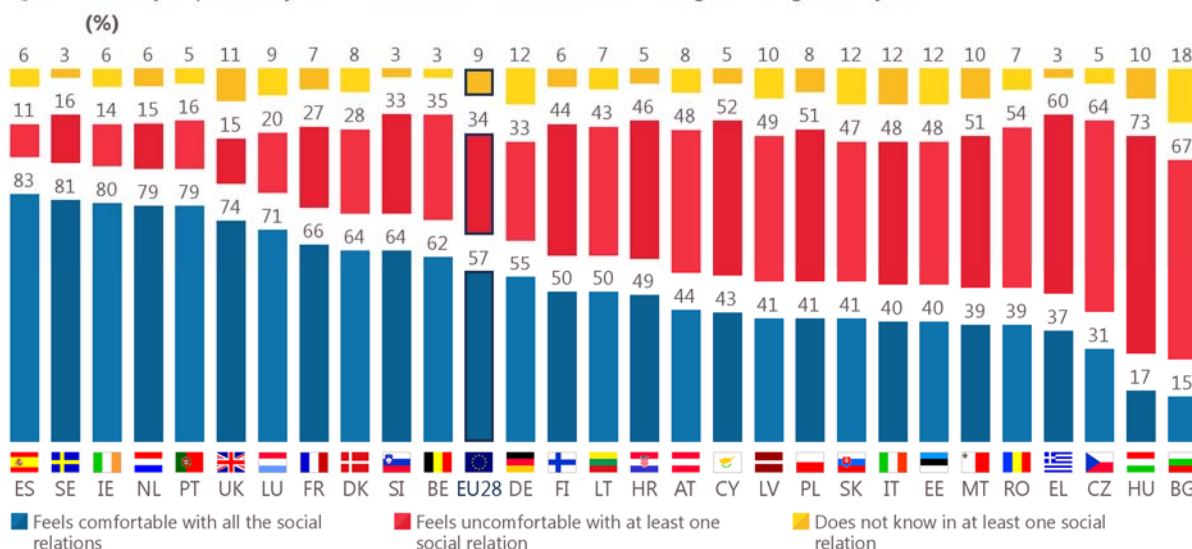
QA6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(% - EU)



For the country-level analysis first we will look at the overall extent to which respondents feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants, before examining responses to specific categories.

The average figures for the EU28 conceal very wide differences at the country level. In Spain (83%), Sweden (83%), Ireland (80%), the Netherlands and Portugal (both 79%) around eight in ten respondents feel comfortable having social relations of any of the types explored in this study with immigrants. At the other end of the scale, Bulgaria (15%) and Hungary (17%) stand out with the lowest proportions of respondents who would feel comfortable with immigrants, with less than one in five giving this answer for at least one of the social relations explored.

QA6T Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...

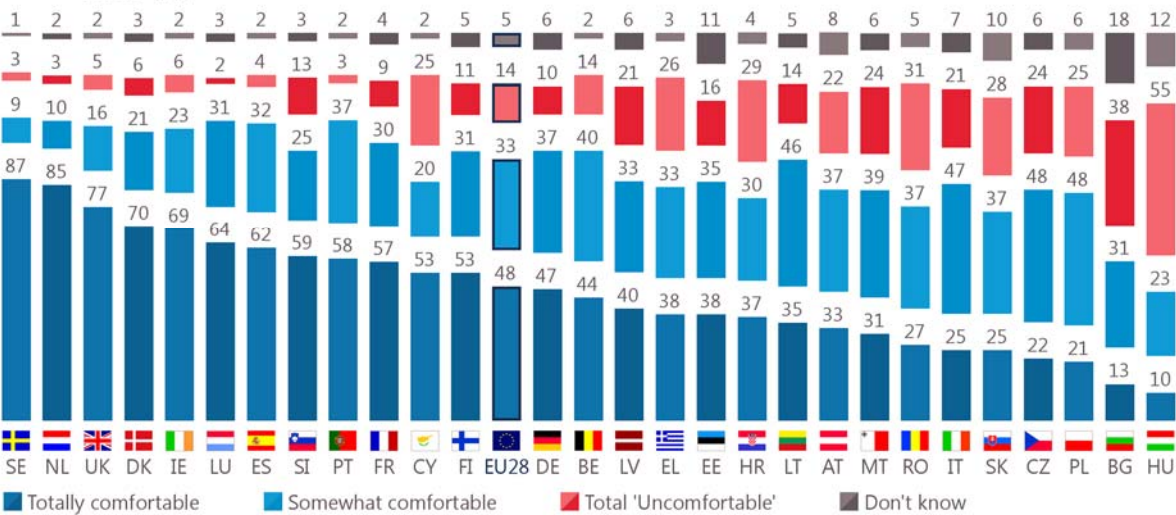


In Sweden (87%) and the Netherlands (85%), well over eight in ten of those polled would *feel totally comfortable* about having an immigrant as a **friend**. In a further 10 Member States, at least a majority of respondents share this view.

However, there are several countries in which only a small proportion of respondents would feel totally comfortable. Two countries stand out in particular: Hungary, where only one in ten (10%) give this response, and Bulgaria, where just over one in ten (13%) do so.

In almost all countries, only a minority of respondents would *feel uncomfortable* with having an immigrant as a **friend**. The main exception is Hungary, where over half (55%) would be uncomfortable with this. Nearly four in ten (38%) of those polled in Bulgaria also give this response. In the countries with the highest proportions of respondents who are totally comfortable with having an immigrant as a **friend**, the proportions of those who are uncomfortable represent less than one in ten (10%) of those polled.

QA6.6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Friend (%)



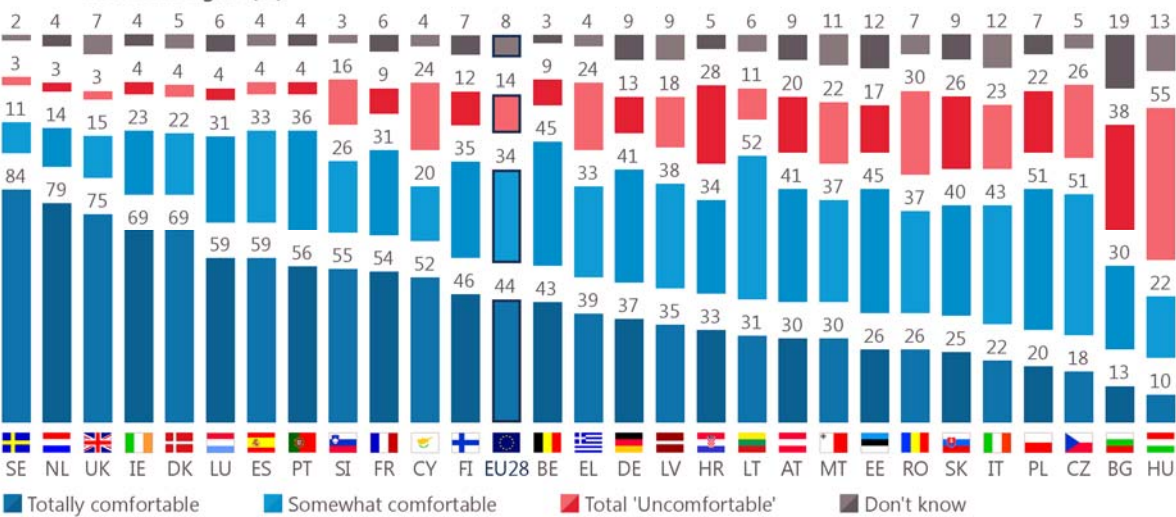
There are very similar differences in the case of whether respondents would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a **work colleague**.

In Sweden (95%) and the Netherlands (93%), the vast majority of respondents would *feel comfortable*, with 84% and 79% respectively saying that they would *feel totally comfortable*.

At the other end of the scale, less than half of those in Bulgaria (43%) and Hungary (32%) would feel comfortable with having an immigrant as a **work colleague**, and only around one in ten (13% and 10%, respectively) would feel totally comfortable.

Bulgaria (38%) and Hungary (55%) stand out for particularly high proportions of respondents who would *feel uncomfortable* having an immigrant as a **work colleague**. In all other countries, no more than three in ten (30%) would feel uncomfortable, and in 10 of the 28 Member States, this figure is lower than one in ten (10%) of those polled.

QA6.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Work colleague (%)



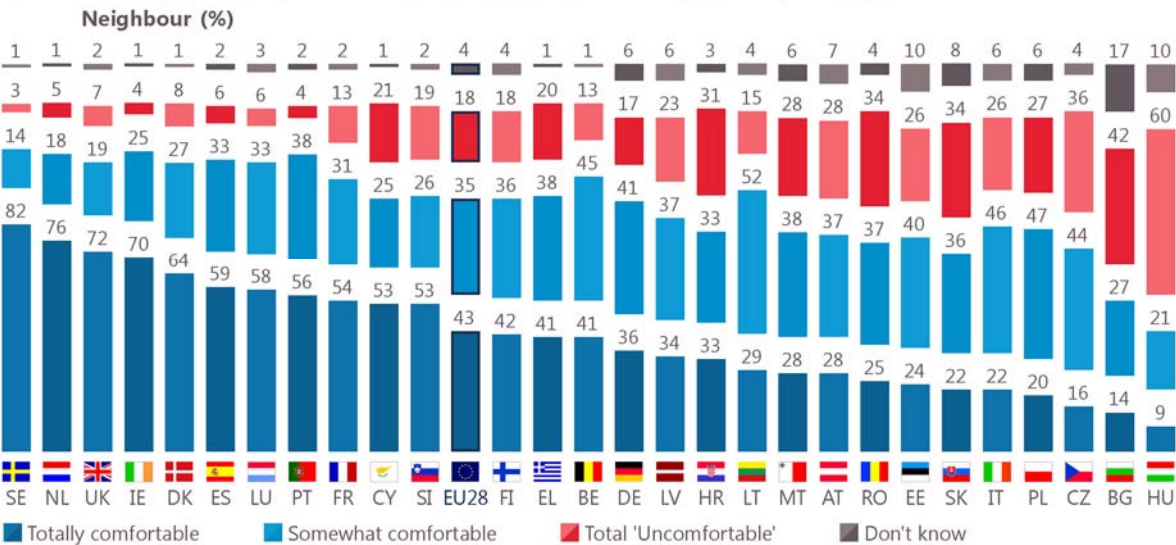
The same pattern is in evidence in the case of having an immigrant as a **neighbour**, and the distribution of countries is very similar.

In eight countries, over nine in ten (90%) of those polled would *feel comfortable* having an immigrant as a **neighbour**, especially in Sweden (96%) and Ireland (95%). Once again, Bulgaria (41%) and Hungary (30%) stand out as the only countries in which only a minority of respondents would feel comfortable in this situation.

Among those who *feel totally comfortable*, the highest proportions are found in Sweden (82%) and the Netherlands (76%), followed by the United Kingdom (72%) and Ireland (70%). In 11 countries, less than three in ten (30%) give this answer, with the lowest proportion found in Hungary (9%), and less than a fifth giving this answer in Bulgaria (14%) and the Czech Republic (16%).

In most countries, less than a third (33%) of respondents would *feel uncomfortable* with having an immigrant as a **neighbour**. The exceptions are Romania (34%), Slovakia (34%), the Czech Republic (36%), where just over a third give this response, Bulgaria (42%) where over four in ten do, and Hungary, where six in ten (60%) respondents would feel uncomfortable in this situation.

QA6.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...



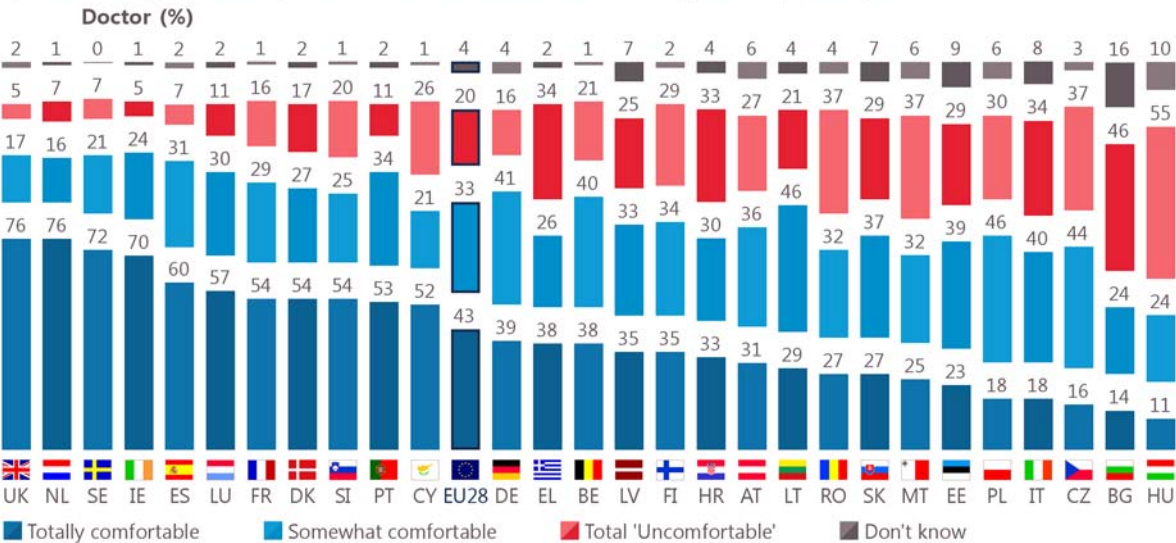
In Ireland (94%), Sweden (93%), the United Kingdom (93%), the Netherlands (92%) and Spain (91%), over nine in ten respondents would *feel comfortable* having an immigrant as their **doctor**. Bulgaria (38%) and Hungary (35%) stand out as the only two countries in which a minority would feel comfortable with this.

Just over three quarters of respondents in the United Kingdom (76%) and the Netherlands (76%) would *feel totally comfortable* in this situation, as would a majority of respondents in a further nine countries. However, in 17 Member States, less than four in ten (40%) of those polled would feel totally comfortable, with a particularly low proportion of such answers found in Hungary (11%), Bulgaria (14%), the Czech Republic (16%), Italy (18%) and Poland (18%).

Again, the proportion of those who are *somewhat comfortable* with having an immigrant as a **doctor** varies inconsistently and in relation to the proportion of those who are totally comfortable. In Bulgaria and Hungary, where the proportion of those who are totally comfortable is at its lowest, the proportion of those who are somewhat comfortable is less than a quarter (24%) of those polled. Yet the same figure is recorded in Ireland, which has one of the highest proportions of those who are totally comfortable.

Among those who are uncomfortable, we see a very similar pattern to that noted in previous cases: over half (55%) of those polled in Hungary give this answer, followed by nearly half (46%) of respondents in Bulgaria. Elsewhere, less than four in ten (40%) *feel uncomfortable* having an immigrant as a **doctor**, with this figure lower than one in ten (10%) in the five countries with the highest proportion of those who feel totally comfortable.

QA6.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...



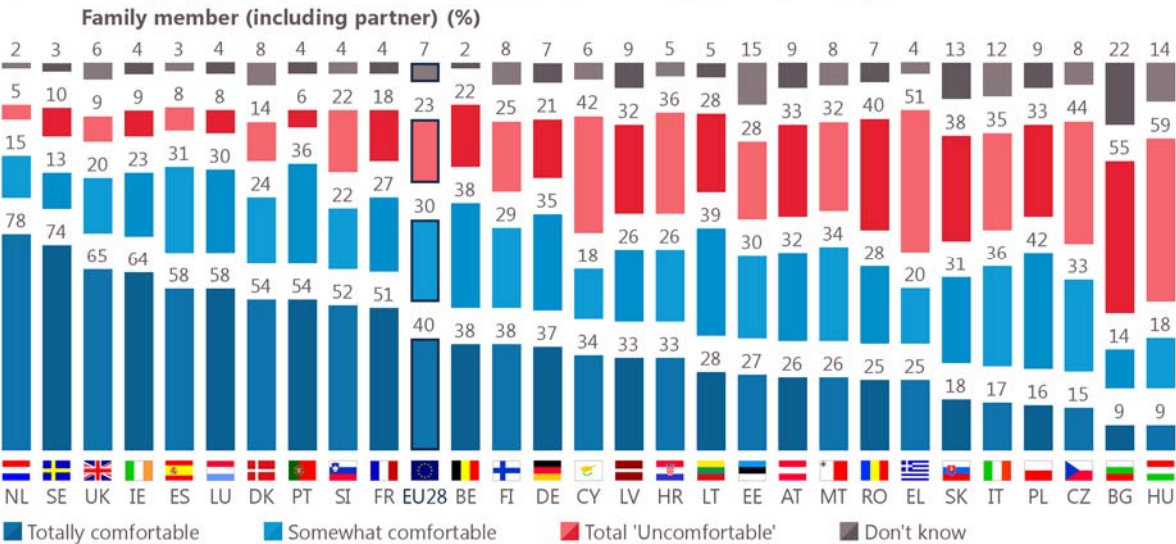
The same pattern is observed in the case of having an immigrant as a **family member (including partner)**.

In five countries, the proportion of respondents who *feel comfortable* with this situation is in the minority: these are Bulgaria (23%), Hungary (27%), Greece (45%), the Czech Republic (48%) and Slovakia (49%).

Among those who are *totally comfortable*, the highest proportions recorded here are nearly eight in ten (78%) in the Netherlands, just under three quarters (74%) in Sweden, and over half (50%) in an additional eight countries. In all other cases, less than four in ten (40%) of those polled feel totally comfortable having an immigrant as a **family member/partner**.

In Greece (51%), Bulgaria (55%) and Hungary (59%), over half of respondents say they would *feel uncomfortable* with having an immigrant as a **family member/partner**, with large minorities of respondents who give this figure in Romania (40%), Cyprus (42%) and the Czech Republic (44%).

QA6.5 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...

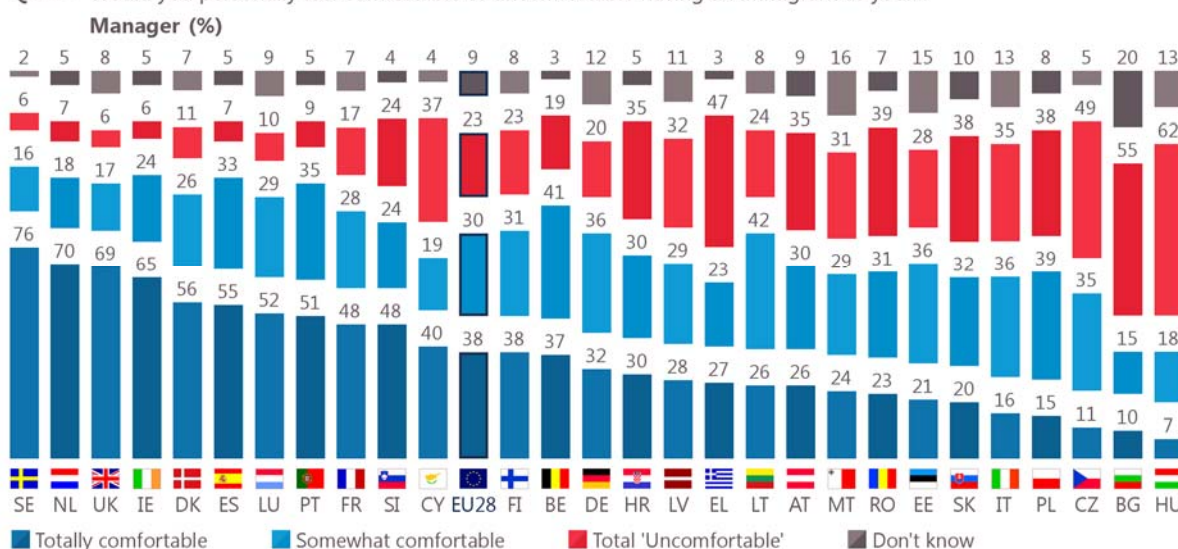


In almost all countries, a majority of respondents would *feel comfortable* to some extent with having an immigrant as their **manager**. The exceptions are Bulgaria and Hungary, where only 25% give this response, and the Czech Republic, where nearly half (46%) do.

Again, there are substantial differences in the proportions of respondents who would *feel totally comfortable* with this. In Sweden, over three quarters (76%) would feel no discomfort at having an immigrant as their **manager**. However, in 20 of the 28 Member States less than half of those polled share this view, ranging from nearly half of respondents in France (48%) and Slovenia (48%) to less than one in ten (7%) of respondents in Hungary.

Again, Bulgaria (55%) and Hungary (62%) stand out for the particularly high proportion of respondents who would *feel uncomfortable* with having an immigrant as their **manager**. In all other countries, less than half of those polled give this answer, but this varies from nearly half of respondents in Greece (47%) and the Czech Republic (49%) to less than one in ten in Sweden (6%), the United Kingdom (6%), Ireland (6%), the Netherlands (7%) and Spain (7%).

QA6.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...



There is a very similar distribution of responses at the country level on the question of whether respondents would be comfortable having an immigrant as a **work colleague** or as a **manager**. However, it is noteworthy that slightly lower proportions of respondents feel *totally comfortable* with having an immigrant as a **manager**. In Sweden, where the proportions are highest in both cases, just over three quarters (76%) are totally comfortable with having an immigrant as a **manager**, compared with over eight in ten (84%) who are totally comfortable with having an immigrant as a **work colleague**. In Hungary, less than one in ten (7%) are totally comfortable with having an immigrant as a **manager**, while one in ten (10%) are totally comfortable with having an immigrant as a **work colleague**.

For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will look at the proportion of respondents who are comfortable in each of these situations.

- **There is a clear relationship between *age* and the extent to which respondents feel comfortable with immigrants in various social relations**, but it is mostly evident in the case of respondents aged 55 or more. For example, only six in ten (60%) of those aged 55 or more feel comfortable with having an immigrant *as their manager*, compared with three quarters (75%) of those aged between 15 and 24 or 25 and 39, while over seven in ten (72%) of those aged between 40 and 54 give the same response.
- **There is a consistent tendency in the case of *education* levels, with those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 less likely to feel comfortable than those who finished their education at or after the age of 20.** For example, while nearly nine in ten (88%) of those with higher levels of education feel comfortable with having an immigrant *as their friend*, less than seven in ten (69%) of those with lower levels of education give this response. In each case, the extent of the difference between these groups is similar. While two thirds (66%) of those with higher levels of education feel comfortable with immigrants in each of these circumstances, less than half (45%) of those with lower levels of education share this view.
- **There is a clear relationship between economic circumstances and the extent to which respondents feel comfortable with immigrants in various social relations.** Those who almost never or never have *difficulties paying bills* are more likely to feel comfortable than those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time, or at least some of the time. For example, over eight in ten (81%) of those who never have difficulties paying bills say that they would be comfortable having an immigrant *as a doctor*, compared with only just over two thirds (67%) of those who have difficulties paying bills.

QA6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Total 'Comfortable' (% - EU)

	Friend	Neighbour	Work colleague	Doctor	Family member (including partner)	Manager
EU28	81	78	78	76	70	68
 Age						
15-24	85	82	83	78	78	75
25-39	85	81	84	79	76	75
40-54	83	79	83	78	72	72
55 +	75	73	70	72	62	60
 Education (End of)						
15-	69	69	64	67	57	56
16-19	79	75	76	73	66	65
20+	88	84	87	84	78	77
Still studying	88	85	85	83	81	79
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	73	73	74	67	60	61
From time to time	76	73	74	69	64	63
Almost never/ Never	84	81	81	81	73	72

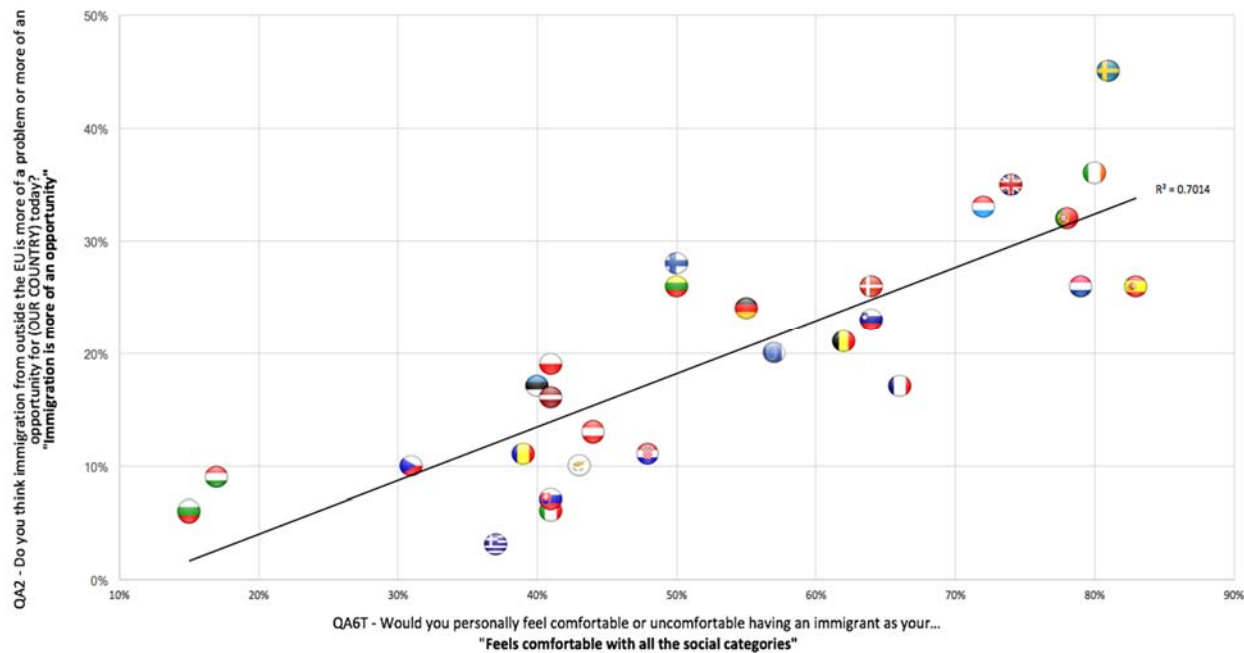
The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

- **Attitudes towards immigration are clearly correlated with the extent to which respondents feel comfortable** with having social relations with immigrants at the various levels explored. Unsurprisingly, those who feel that immigration constitutes more of an opportunity than a problem (81%) are much more likely to feel comfortable having any type of social relations with immigrants than those who think it is more of a problem (36%).
- **There is a clear relationship between *feeling informed* and the extent to which respondents feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants at the various levels.** Respondents who feel well informed about immigration and integration (64%) are more likely than those who do not feel well informed (54%) to feel comfortable about having all types of social relations with immigrants.
- **There is a consistent tendency for respondents who have personal ties with immigrants to feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants compared to respondents who do not have personal ties.** Again, it is unsurprising to find that over three quarters (76%) of those who have family and friends who are immigrants feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants at all levels, compared with only just over one in four (44%) of respondents who have no immigrant family or friends. Moreover, respondents who themselves have an immigrant background by virtue of being born in another country are more likely to feel comfortable with the prospect of interacting with immigrants in all of the social relations mentioned: nearly three quarters (74%) of those born outside the country of interview (including both those born in other EU countries (75%) and those born outside the EU (74%)) give this response, compared with less than six in ten (56%) of those who were born in the country of interview.

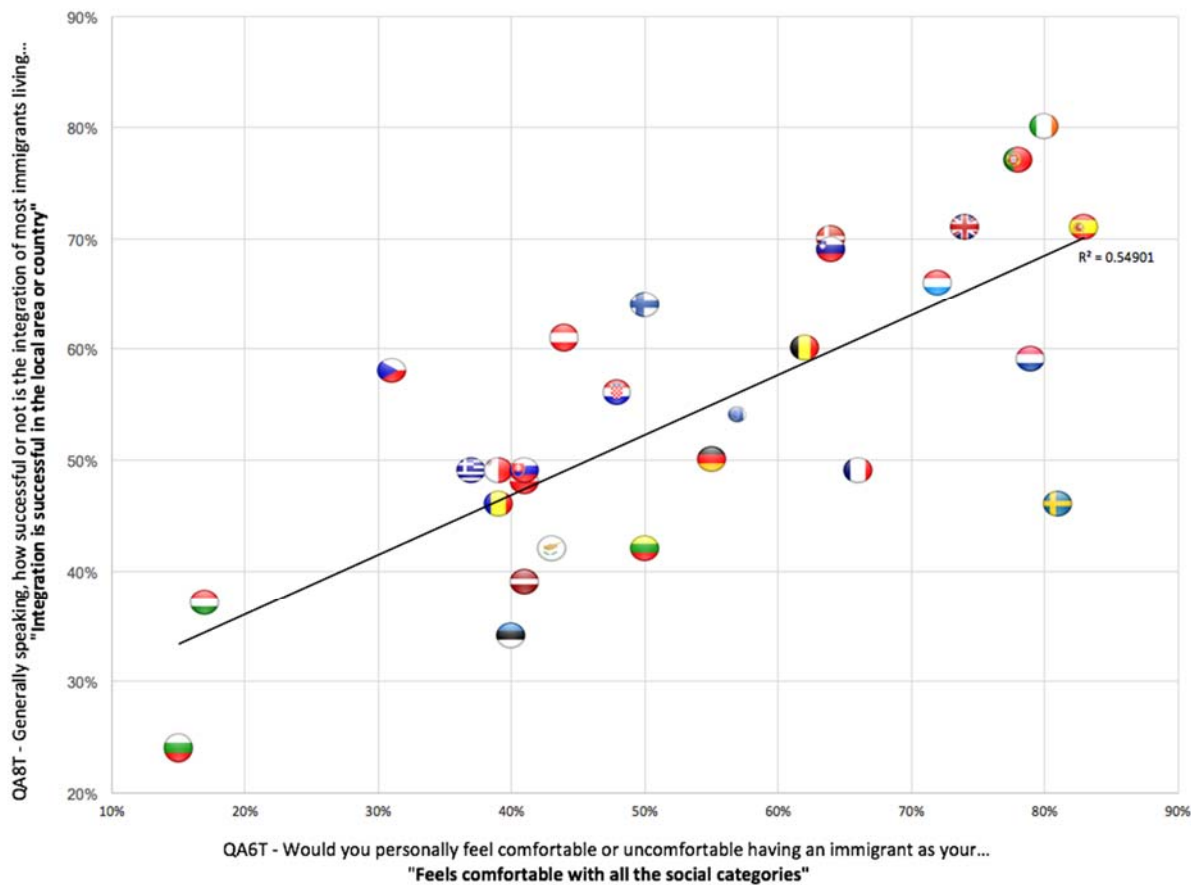
QA6T Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(% - EU)

	Feels comfortable with all the social relations	Feels uncomfortable with at least one social relation	Feels uncomfortable with only one or two social relations	Feels uncomfortable with three or more social relations	Feels comfortable with at least one social relation	Does not know in at least one social relation
EU28	57	34	15	19	88	9
Immigration is						
More of a problem	36	55	20	35	78	10
More of an opportunity	81	13	8	5	97	6
Both equally	67	25	13	12	94	8
Neither	65	29	14	15	91	6
Information about immigration and integration						
Well informed	64	29	13	16	92	7
Not well informed	54	37	16	21	86	9
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country						
At least family or friends	76	18	12	6	98	6
None	44	46	17	29	82	10
Respondent's origins						
Country	56	35	15	20	87	9
Another country	74	19	10	8	97	7
Parents from country	55	36	15	21	87	9
One parent from another country	73	19	11	8	96	7
Grandparents from country	55	37	15	21	86	9
At least one grandparent from another country	70	23	13	10	95	7

The chart below compares the proportion of respondents who consider that immigration is mostly an opportunity with the proportion of respondents who feel comfortable with the various types of social relations with immigrants explored in this study. There is a strong relationship between both indicators, suggesting that in countries where respondents consider immigration is more of an opportunity, they are also more likely to feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants at all the explored levels.



The chart below presents the relationship between the proportion of respondents who feel comfortable with having social relations with immigrants at all levels explored in this study and the proportion of respondents who perceive integration to be successful in their local area or country. The relationship suggests that in countries where higher proportions of respondents feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants we could also expect to see higher proportions of respondents who consider the integration of immigrants in their local area or country as successful.



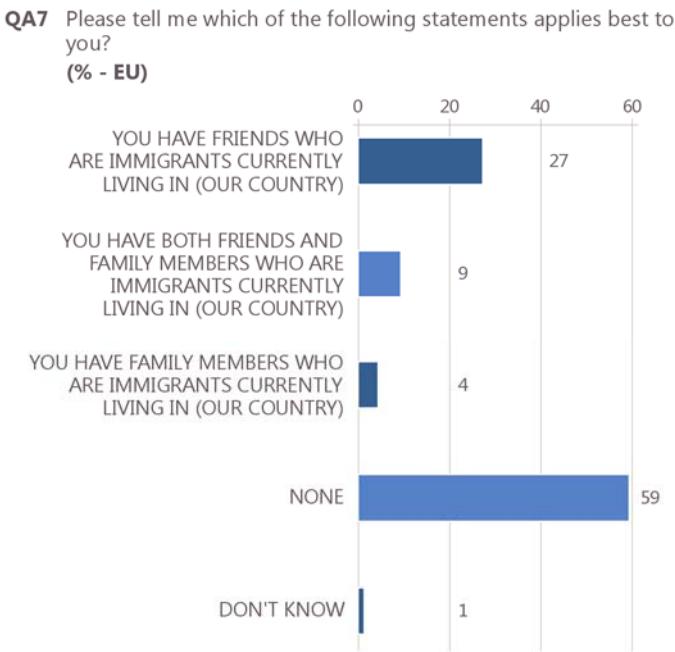
4 Personal ties with immigrants

Respondents were asked about their own ties with immigrants. First, they were asked whether they have friends or family members (or both) who are immigrants currently living in their country²⁶. They were then asked questions about their own family history concerning whether they, their parents, or their grandparents were born in their current country of residence, or immigrated from another country²⁷.

a. Personal ties with immigrants

Four in ten Europeans have either friends or family members who are immigrants

Four in ten (40%) respondents say that they have friends or family members who are immigrants currently residing in their country, while just under six in ten (59%) do not. Having friends who are immigrants is the most common positive response, mentioned by over a quarter (27%) of those polled. Over one in ten (13%) of those polled have an immigrant as a family member, including just under one in ten (9%) who have both friends and family members who are immigrants.



²⁶ QA7. Please tell me which of the following statements best applies to you? ONE ANSWER ONLY You have friends who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY), You have family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY), You have both friends and family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY), None, Don't know.

²⁷ QA18. I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born. You were born in..., Your mother was born in..., Your father was born in..., Your grandmother on your mother's side was born in..., Your grandfather on your mother's side was born in..., Your grandmother on your father's side was born in..., Your grandfather on your father's side was born in... ONE ANSWER PER LINE (OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is a part of (OUR COUNTRY) today; Another country that is today a member of the EU; Another country in Europe, not today a member of the EU; USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand; Another country outside Europe; Refusal, Don't know.

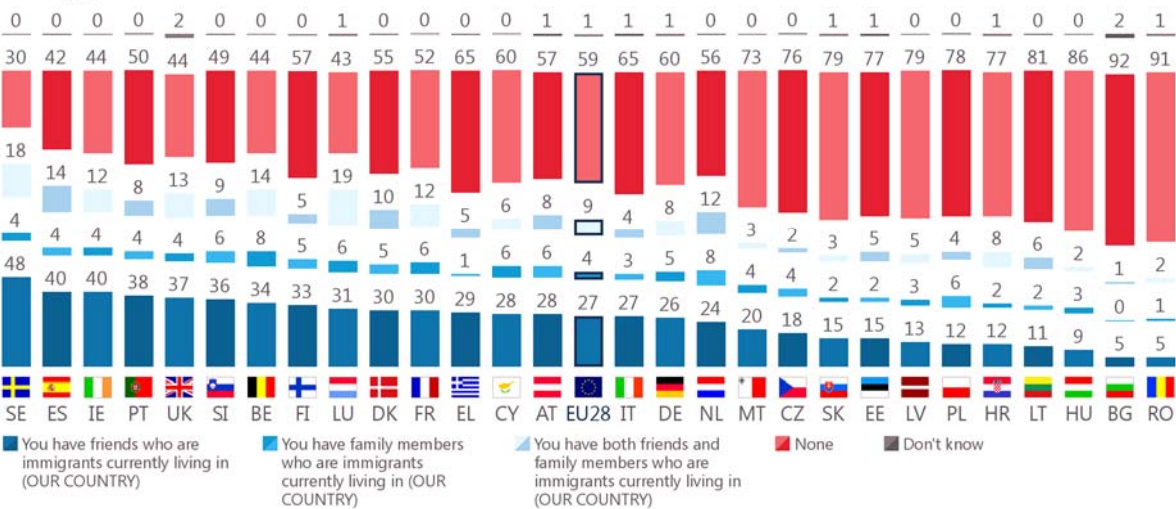
At the country level, there are clear differences on this question.

In all but seven of the 28 Member States, at least half of the respondents say that they have neither friends nor family who are immigrants currently living in their country. This is particularly the case in 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, where over three quarters (75%) of respondents give this reply. In Bulgaria (92%) and Romania (91%), over nine in ten of those polled have neither friends nor family who are immigrants. This reflects the fact that these countries have lower than average proportions of non-EU immigrants. For example, in Bulgaria (1.2%) and Romania (1.0%) only around one percent of the population are immigrants, compared with the EU average of 6.9%. At the other end of the scale, only three in ten (30%) respondents in Sweden do not have friends or family who are immigrants, reflecting the fact that immigrants comprise 11.6% of the population in Sweden.

Among those respondents who do have immigrants as friends or family, the most significant differences concern the proportion of respondents who have friends who are immigrants. In Sweden, nearly half (48%) of those polled give this answer, as do four in ten (40%) respondents in Spain and Ireland. In 10 countries, less than a fifth (20%) give this answer; these are the same countries with the highest proportions of respondents who have neither friends nor family as immigrants.

As well as having the highest proportion of respondents who have immigrants as friends, Sweden also has one of the highest proportion of respondents with both immigrant friends and immigrant family members (18%). Only Luxembourg (19%) has more. However, in 19 of the 28 Member States, less than one in ten (10%) of those polled gives this response, with numbers particularly low in Bulgaria (1%), Romania, Hungary, and the Czech Republic (2%). Very few (4%) respondents have immigrants as family members but not as friends, and there is little variation in this case.

QA7 Please tell me which of the following statements applies best to you? (%)



For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will look at the proportions of those with immigrant friends, as this category has the most variation in responses.

- **There is a clear *gender* difference**, with men (31%) more likely than women (24%) to have friends who are immigrants.
- **The likelihood of having immigrant friends decreases with *age***. Over a third (36%) of those aged between 15 and 24 say that they have immigrant friends, compared with less than a fifth (18%) of those aged 55 or more.
- **The higher a respondent's level of *education*, the more likely they are to have immigrant friends**. Less than a fifth (18%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 give this response, compared with over a third (34%) of those who finished their education at or after the age of 20.

QA7

Please tell me which of the following statements applies best to you?
(% - EU)

You have friends who are
immigrants currently living in
(OUR COUNTRY)

EU28	27
 Gender	
Man	31
Woman	24
 Age	
15-24	36
25-39	33
40-54	31
55 +	18
 Education (End of)	
15-	18
16-19	24
20+	34
Still studying	41

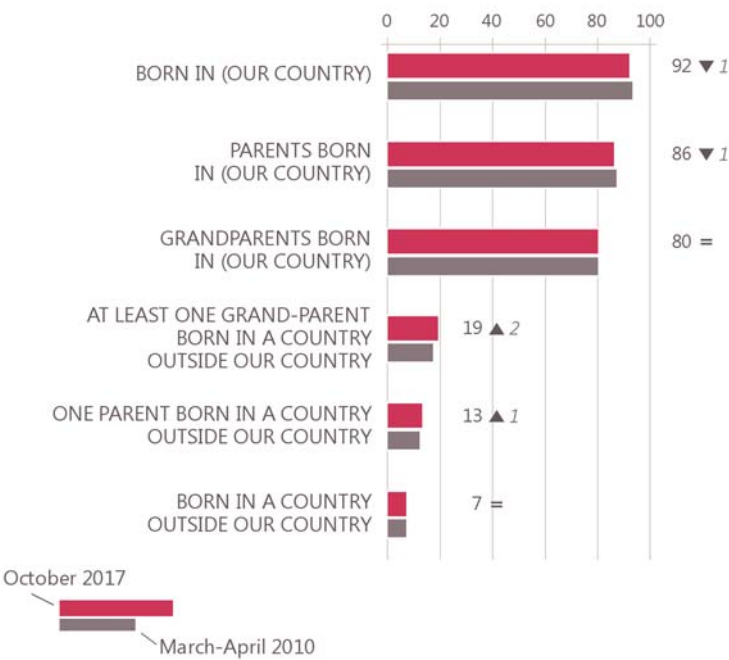
b. Personal family history

Over nine in ten of those surveyed were born in the country in which the survey was conducted, and nearly as many say their parents were also born there

The vast majority of respondents were born in the country where the survey was carried out, with over nine in ten (92%) giving this response. Only 7% were born in another (EU or non-EU) country. However, it should be noted that the survey sample does not perfectly represent the diversity of society on this question. In reality, around 11.2% of the EU population were born in another country. Furthermore, the underestimation of the immigrant population relates specifically to the non-EU born group of immigrants: according to the most recent figures (2017)²⁸, around 7.2% of the EU population were not born in the EU, compared with only 1% of respondents of this survey. By contrast, the survey is much more accurate when it comes to the proportion of those respondents who were born in another EU country: this is 4% in the survey, similar to the proportion in reality.

Just under nine in ten (86%) respondents say that both of their parents were born in the country where the survey was carried out, with just over one in ten (13%) saying that one parent was born outside that country. Eight in ten (80%) say that all of their grandparents were born in that country, while just under a fifth (19%) say that at least one grandparent was born in another country.

QA18T1 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(% - EU)



²⁸ Source: Eurostat. Last updates: : 27/02/2018

In all but five countries, at least nine in ten of those polled were born in the country where the survey was carried out, with almost all respondents giving this answer in Lithuania (98%), Hungary (98%), Finland (98%), Bulgaria (99%) and Romania (99%). Luxembourg is the most significant outlier, with only just over half (53%) of respondents born in the country where they were surveyed.

Aside from Luxembourg (47%), several countries also have significant proportions of respondents who were born outside the country in which the survey was conducted. More than one in ten respondents in Belgium (12%), Germany (12%), the United Kingdom (14%) and Ireland (15%) were born in another country, compared with none of those surveyed in Bulgaria (0%) and only 1% of respondents in Hungary and Romania.

In all but one case, over three quarters (75%) of respondents in all countries have two parents who were born in the country where the survey was conducted. The outlier is Luxembourg, where only just over a third (34%) give this response. Again, the highest proportions are found in Hungary (96%), Bulgaria (98%) and Romania (99%), where nearly all of those polled say that their parents were born in this country.

Much the same pattern is in evidence when it comes to grandparents, although there is some evidence here of the shifting boundaries of Europe in the first half of the 20th century. While in Bulgaria (95%) and Romania (96%) the generational continuity remains very high, in Hungary the proportion of respondents whose grandparents were all born in the country of survey falls to nine in ten (90%) of those polled. Less than two thirds of respondents in Latvia (60%), Estonia (64%) and Austria (64%) say that both of their grandparents were born in the country where the survey took place. Again, Luxembourg is an outlier, with only just over a quarter (27%) of respondents giving this answer.

QA18T1 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Born in (OUR COUNTRY)	Parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	Grandparents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	At least one grand-parent born in a country outside our country	One parent born in a country outside our country	Born in a country outside our country
EU28		92	86	80	19	13	7
EURO AREA		92	85	78	20	14	8
NON-EURO AREA		93	88	82	17	12	7
BE		88	78	71	29	22	12
BG		99	98	95	4	1	0
CZ		96	90	82	17	10	4
DK		95	89	83	16	11	5
DE		88	77	68	31	23	12
EE		92	77	64	32	22	8
HR		92	86	80	19	13	7
IE		85	82	82	18	18	15
EL		96	92	84	16	8	4
ES		91	90	89	11	10	9
FR		94	83	68	29	17	6
IT		95	94	93	7	6	5
CY		90	89	89	11	11	10
LV		94	78	60	35	21	6
LT		98	92	86	12	8	2
LU		53	34	27	72	66	47
HU		98	96	90	9	4	1
MT		93	93	90	10	7	7
NL		96	90	83	16	10	4
AT		92	83	64	34	17	8
PL		97	94	88	11	6	3
PT		96	94	93	7	6	4
RO		99	99	96	3	1	1
SI		91	85	79	19	15	9
SK		97	94	89	10	6	2
FI		98	95	88	11	5	2
SE		90	83	74	25	17	10
UK		86	79	72	26	20	14
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					

Looking at the results in further detail, the countries with the highest proportion of respondents who have at least one parent born in a country outside the EU are Estonia (19%), Latvia (16%), and the UK (11%). Much the same pattern is in evidence when it comes to grandparents. Countries with the highest proportions of respondents who have at least one grandparent born in a country outside the EU are again Estonia (27%), Latvia (25%) and the UK (12%). Greece (14%) and Slovakia (11%) also stand out with higher proportions of respondents who have at least one grandparent born outside the EU.

QA18T2 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Born in (OUR COUNTRY)	Born in another EU country	Born in a country outside the EU	Parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	One parent born in another EU country	One parent born in a country outside the EU	Grand-parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	At least one grand-parent born in another EU country	At least one grand-parent born in a country outside the EU
EU28		92	4	4	86	7	6	80	12	8
BE		88	6	6	78	12	10	71	20	10
BG		99	0	0	98	1	1	95	2	1
CZ		96	2	2	90	8	3	82	15	4
DK		95	2	3	89	5	6	83	9	7
DE		88	6	6	77	14	10	68	21	10
EE		92	1	7	77	3	19	64	7	27
HR		92	1	7	84	3	13	77	6	17
IE		85	12	3	82	14	5	82	14	4
EL		96	2	2	92	3	6	84	2	14
ES		91	4	5	90	5	6	89	5	6
FR		94	3	3	83	10	6	68	21	10
IT		95	2	2	94	4	3	93	5	4
CY		90	9	2	89	10	2	89	9	2
LV		94	2	4	78	5	16	60	12	25
LT		98	0	2	92	3	5	86	4	8
LU		53	42	6	34	58	8	27	64	10
HU		98	1	0	96	3	1	90	7	2
MT		93	4	3	93	5	2	90	8	3
NL		96	1	2	90	3	7	83	9	7
AT		92	5	3	83	13	5	64	29	9
PL		97	1	2	94	4	3	88	6	7
PT		96	1	3	94	1	5	93	2	5
RO		99	0	0	99	1	0	96	3	1
SI		91	3	6	85	7	9	79	9	11
SK		97	2	1	94	5	1	89	9	2
FI		98	1	1	95	1	4	88	4	8
SE		90	5	5	83	11	6	74	17	10
UK		86	7	7	79	9	11	72	14	12
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country								
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item				

5 General perceptions about the impact of immigrants on the EU societies and their integration

Respondents were asked about their attitudes regarding the success of the integration process²⁹ and the impact of immigrants on the economic, cultural and social life of their country³⁰.

a. General perception of immigration

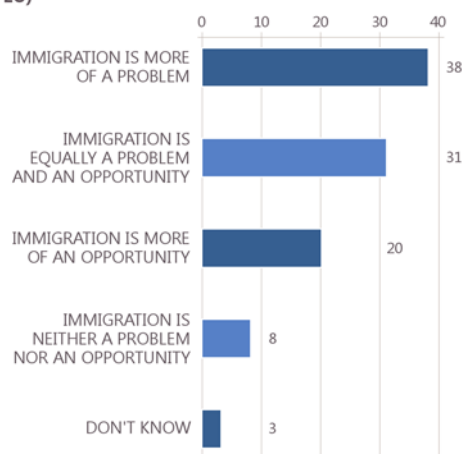
First, respondents were asked whether they regarded immigration from outside the EU as more of a problem or more of an opportunity for their country³¹.

Nearly four in ten Europeans think that immigration is more a problem than an opportunity, but this varies significantly by country

Nearly four in ten (38%) Europeans think that immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem than an opportunity. Just under a third (31%) see it as equally a problem and an opportunity, while only a fifth (20%) see it as more of an opportunity. Less than one in ten (8%) of those polled regard immigration as neither a problem nor an opportunity.

Adding up these categories, we can conclude that just over half (51%) see immigration as an opportunity, even if some of those respondents also see it as a problem. On the other hand, it could also be concluded that nearly seven in ten (69%) regard immigration as a problem, even if some respondents also see it as an opportunity.

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?
(% - EU)



²⁹ QA8. Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living... In the city or area where you live, In (OUR COUNTRY)? ONE ANSWER PER LINE Very successful, Fairly successful, Not very successful, Not at all successful, There are no or almost no immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY), Don't know.

³⁰ QA9. There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants... Have an overall positive impact on the (NATIONALITY) economy, Are a burden on our welfare system, Take jobs away from workers in (OUR COUNTRY), Help to fill jobs for which it is hard to find workers in (OUR COUNTRY), Bring new ideas and/or boost innovation in (OUR COUNTRY), Enrich (NATIONALITY) cultural life (art, music, food etc.), Worsen the crime problems in (OUR COUNTRY) ONE ANSWER PER LINE Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

³¹ QA2. Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today? ONE ANSWER ONLY Immigration is more of a problem, Immigration is more of an opportunity, Immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity, Immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity, Don't know.

There are significant differences at the country level, particularly in the proportions of respondents who see immigration as more of a problem, or as more of an opportunity.

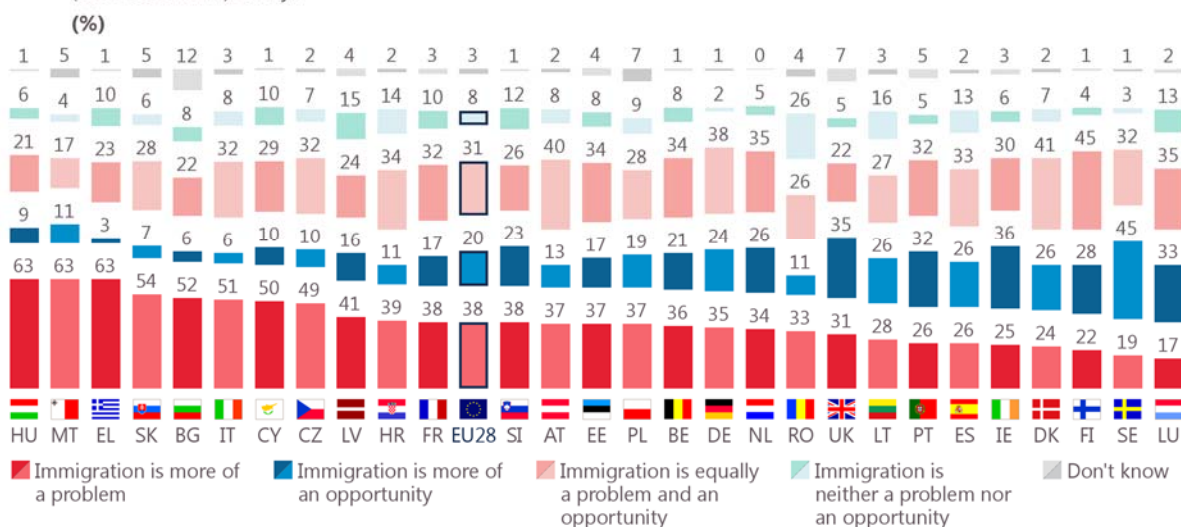
In Hungary, Malta and Greece (all 63%) over six in ten respondents think that *immigration is more of a problem*, as do over half of those polled in Slovakia (54%), Bulgaria (52%) and Italy (51%), and half of respondents in Cyprus (50%). In all other cases, a minority gives this response, but this ranges from nearly half of those polled in the Czech Republic (49%) to less than a fifth of respondents in Luxembourg (17%) and Sweden (19%). There is a significant negative correlation between the presence of immigrants in a country and the propensity to see immigration as a problem: in countries with a relatively low proportion of immigrants, such as Hungary, Slovakia, and Bulgaria, a greater proportion of respondents see immigrants as a problem, while in countries with a relatively high proportion of immigrants, such as Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark, significantly fewer see immigration as a problem.

There are also significant differences in the proportions of those regarding *immigration as more of an opportunity*, although in all cases this is the opinion of a minority of respondents. In Greece, only 3% of those polled see immigration as more of an opportunity, compared with well over four in ten (45%) respondents in Sweden, and over a third of respondents in the United Kingdom (35%) and Ireland (36%).

With the exception of Malta (17%), at least a fifth (20%) of respondents in all countries see *immigration as equally a problem and an opportunity*. The proportion of respondents who give this answer is particularly high in Austria (40%), Denmark (41%) and Finland (45%). In a number of countries with few immigrants, the issue of whether immigration is a problem or an opportunity is less salient than elsewhere. For example, three in ten (30%) of those polled in Romania regard *immigration as neither a problem nor an opportunity*, or do not know what response to give, as do a fifth (20%) of those in Bulgaria and just under a fifth (19%) in Lithuania and Latvia.

In conclusion, immigration seems to remain an important issue for public opinion consistently with what was measured in the Standard Eurobarometer of November 2017, where Immigration was cited by close to four in ten (39%) respondents as one of the most important issues facing the EU at the moment³².

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?



³² Source: EB Standard 88: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/index#p=1&instruments=STANDARD>

There are some significant differences at **the socio-demographic level**, as follows:

- **The tendency to view immigration as a problem increases with age.** While less than three in ten (28%) of those aged between 15 and 24 have this view of immigration, over four in ten (44%) of those aged 55 or more hold this view. Conversely, a quarter (25%) of the youngest respondents see immigration as an opportunity, compared with less than a fifth (17%) of the oldest cohort.
- **Education has a strong association with attitudes on this question.** Over half (51%) of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or younger think that immigration is more of a problem, compared with less than three in ten (28%) of those who finished education at the age of 20 or older. The same proportion of those with higher levels of education (28%) think immigration is an opportunity, compared with only just over one in ten (13%) of those with a lower level of education.
- **The level of difficulty in paying bills is clearly lined with respondents' perception whether immigration is more of a problem or an opportunity.** Respondents who have *difficulties paying bills* most of the time (55%) are significantly more likely than those who almost never (34%) have such problems to see immigration as more of a problem.

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?
(% - EU)

	Immigration is more of a problem	Immigration is more of an opportunity	Immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity	Immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity	Don't know
EU28	38	20	31	8	3
 Age					
15-24	28	25	34	9	4
25-39	32	22	33	10	3
40-54	37	20	33	8	2
55 +	44	17	28	7	4
 Education (End of)					
15-	51	13	25	7	4
16-19	43	16	29	9	3
20+	28	28	35	7	2
Still studying	23	26	39	9	3
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	55	13	22	8	2
From time to time	41	16	30	10	3
Almost never/ Never	34	23	33	7	3

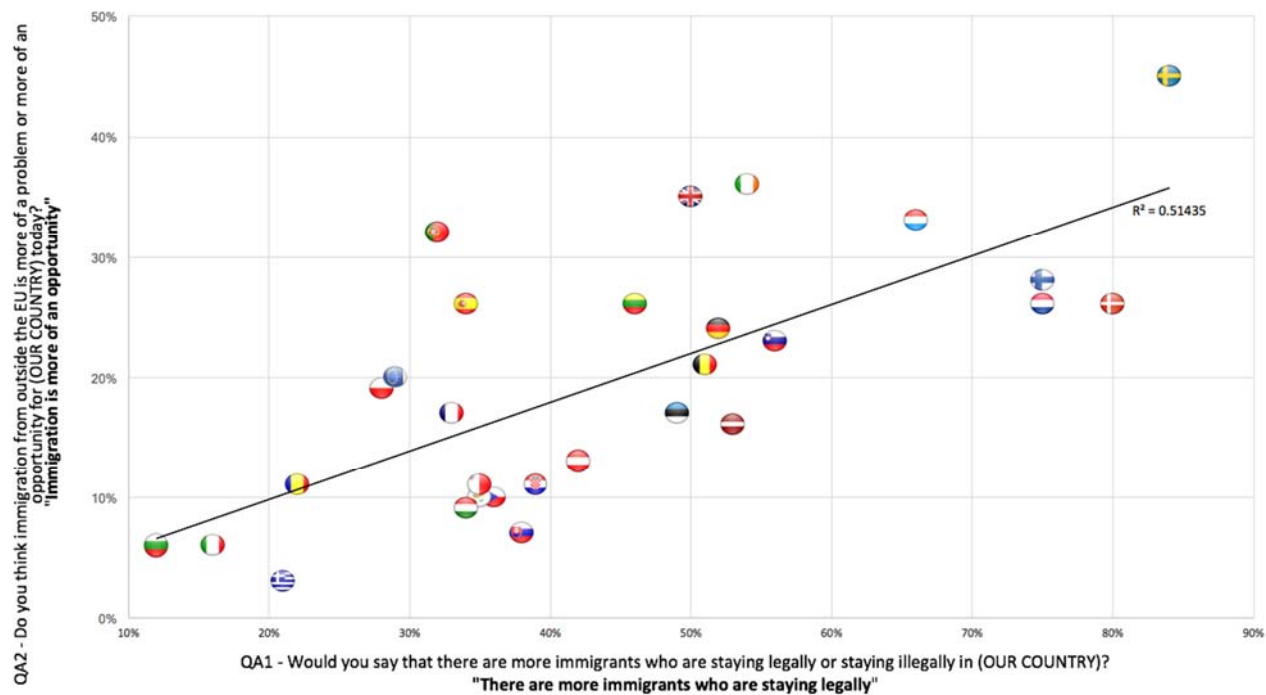
The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

- **There is a connection between the self-assessed level of information about immigration and integration matters and the likelihood that a respondent will see immigration as an opportunity or as a problem.** Nearly three in ten (29%) of those who feel well informed think that immigration is more of an opportunity than a problem, compared with only 15% of those who do not feel well informed. This relationship is reversed in the case of those who think immigration is more of a problem than an opportunity (33% vs. 40%). However, there is no significant difference when it comes to the proportions who think that immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity.
- **Respondents are much less likely to see immigration as a problem if they have immigrant family members or friends.** Less than three in ten (28%) of those who have immigrant family members or friends see immigration as more of a problem, compared with over four in ten (45%) of those who do not have immigrant family members or friends. Conversely, those with immigrant family members or friends (29%) are much more likely to see immigration as an opportunity compared with those who do not have immigrant family or friends (13%).
- **Unsurprisingly, respondents with personal background of immigration are more likely to see immigration as an opportunity.** Respondents who are themselves born outside the respective countries are less likely than those who were born in the country in which they were surveyed to see immigration as more of a problem (25% vs. 38%), and much more likely to see it as an opportunity (39% vs. 19%).

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?
(% - EU)

	Immigration is more of a problem	Immigration is more of an opportunity	Immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity	Immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity	Don't know
EU28	38	20	31	8	3
Information about immigration and integration					
Well informed	33	29	31	6	1
Not well informed	40	15	32	9	4
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country					
At least family or friends	28	29	33	8	2
None	45	13	30	8	4
Respondent's origins					
Country	38	19	32	8	3
Another country	25	39	27	6	3
Parents from country	39	18	31	8	4
One parent from another country	25	34	33	6	2
Grandparents from country	40	18	31	8	3
At least one grandparent from another country	28	31	32	7	2

In countries where more respondents consider that there are more immigrants who are staying in their country legally, higher proportions of respondents would also perceive immigration as an opportunity. For example, more than half of respondents in Ireland believe more immigrants are staying in their country legally than illegally (54% compared to 29% of the EU average) and more than a third of respondents perceive immigration as an opportunity (36% compared to 20% of the EU average).

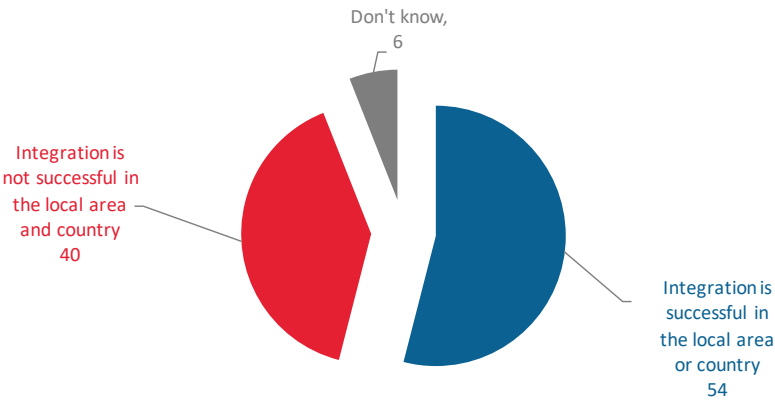


b. Europeans perception of the successfulness of integration of immigrants

Just over half of Europeans agree that integration of immigrants is successful, but this figure varies widely between countries

Overall, over half of respondents (54%) who replied to the question agree that integration is successful in the local area or country, while just under half (40%) disagree with this and 6% say they do not know. However, there is much country-level variation on this question.

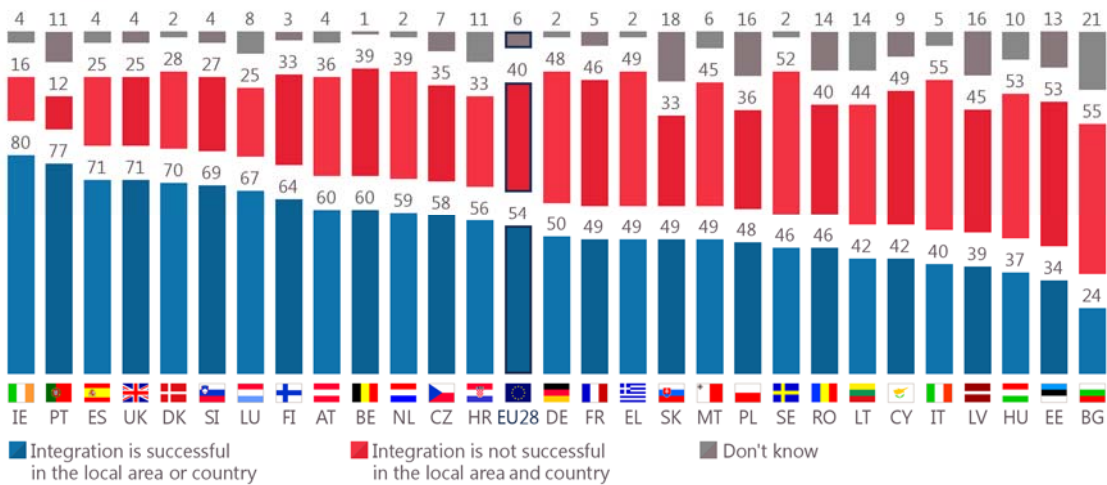
QA8T Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living... (% - EU)



In 14 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those polled agree integration is successful in the local area or country, varying between under a quarter (24%) of respondents in Bulgaria to nearly half (49%) of those surveyed in France, Greece, Malta and Slovakia. It is worth mentioning the particular case of Sweden, where despite the fact that it is a country where attitudes toward immigrants are among the most positive and experience of living alongside with them among the most extensive, less than half (46%) of respondents agree that integration of immigrants is successful in their country.

Among the 14 countries where a majority of respondents agree that integration is successful, there is a 30-percentage point spread in responses, with half (50%) of those in Germany agreeing that integration is successful and eight in ten (80%) agreeing with this in Ireland.

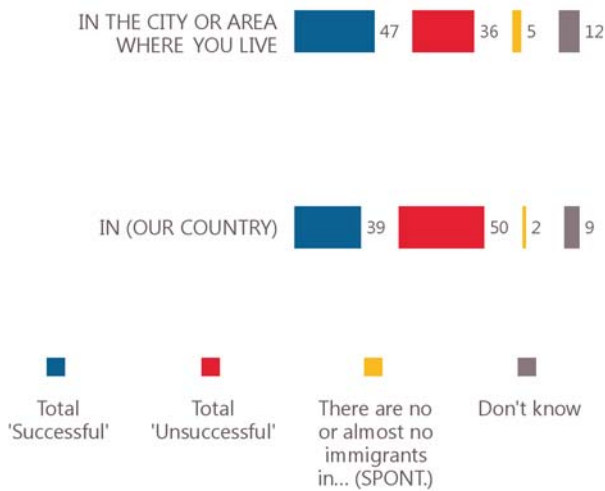
QA8T Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants? (%)



Looking at the disaggregated results, respondents are more likely to agree that integration is successful in their city or local area, with nearly half (47%) of those polled giving this response, compared with just under four in ten (39%) of those who agree integration is successful in their country.

In both cases, only small minorities of respondents agree that integration is very successful (7%, city and area; 5%, country), or consider it not at all successful (9%, city or area; 11% country). Moreover, in both cases around one in ten respondents don't know (12% city or area, 9% country).

QA8 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living... (% - EU)

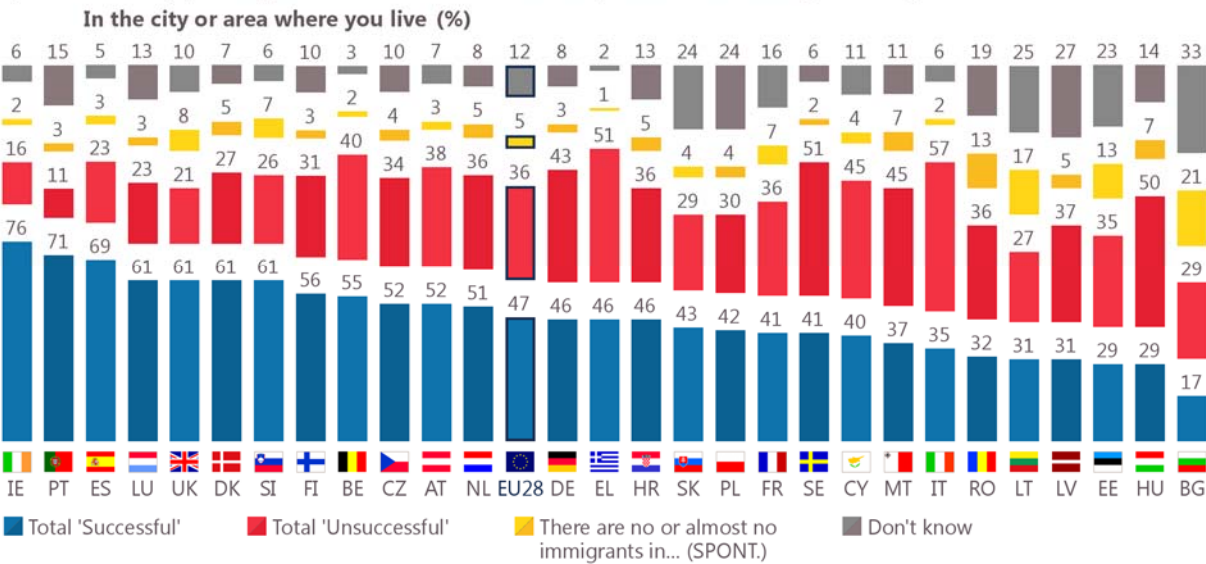


There are significant differences in the proportion of respondents who agree that integration of immigrants in their local area has been *successful*. In Ireland this view is held by over three quarters of those polled (76%), closely followed by Portugal (71%) and Spain (69%). However, less than a fifth (17%) of respondents in Bulgaria agree that integration in their local area has been a success, as do less than three in ten of those polled in Estonia and Hungary (both 29%).

On the other hand, in four countries at least half of the respondents say that integration of immigrants in the city or area where they live has been *unsuccessful*: Italy (57%), Sweden, Greece (both 51%) and Hungary (50%).

However, it should be highlighted that low levels of agreement do not necessarily correspond with high levels of disagreement, and vice-versa. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria, where less than three in ten (29%) say that integration has been unsuccessful. The reason for this is that over a fifth (21%) of respondents in Bulgaria say that there are no or almost no immigrants in their country, while a third (33%) say they do not know what they think about this question. This is the case in six countries where over one fifth of the respondents say they do not know: Bulgaria (33%), Latvia (27%), Lithuania (25%), Slovakia and Poland (both 24%) and Estonia (23%). These are countries in which respondents report a low level of interaction with immigrants, and in which the proportion of immigrants is lower than the average in the EU.

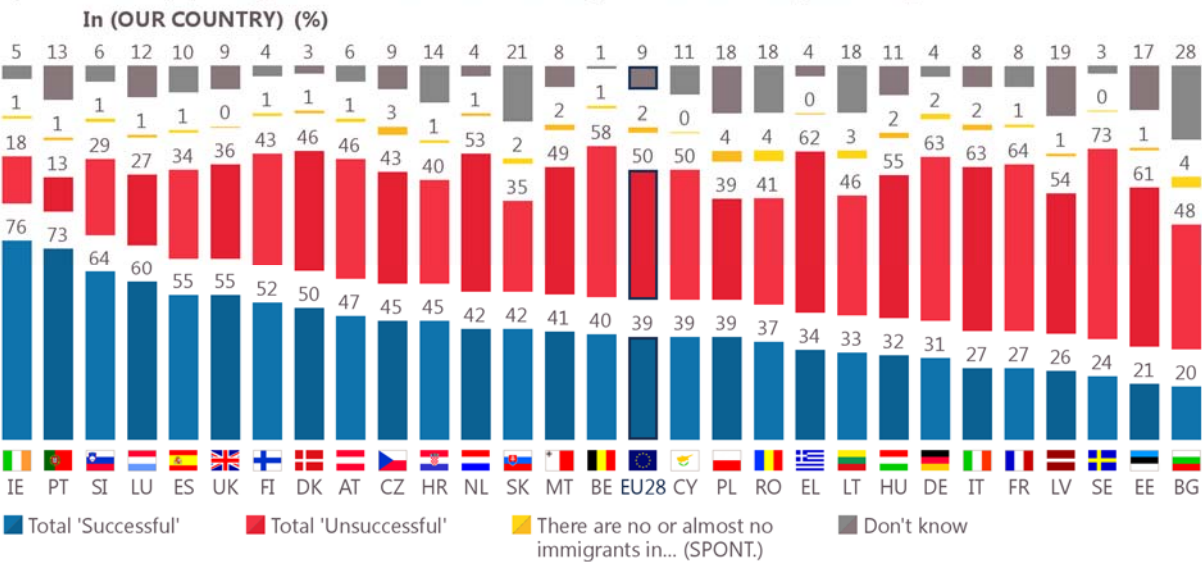
QA8.1 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...



The pattern is very similar when it comes to the question of whether immigrants have been adequately integrated in the respondent's country. As in the case of city and local area, over three quarters of respondents in Ireland (76%) agree that integration at the country level has been *successful*, with nearly as many in Portugal (73%) expressing their agreement. However, in 20 of the 28 Member States only a minority of respondents agree that integration of immigrants in their country has been successful, ranging from a fifth (20%) of those polled in Bulgaria to nearly half (47%) of respondents in Austria.

Notably, there is significant concern in Sweden about the extent to which integration of immigrants in the country has been successful. Less than a quarter (24%) of respondents agree that it has been the case, while nearly three quarters (73%) think that integration has been *unsuccessful*.

QA8.2 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...



For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will look at the proportions of respondents who think that integration has been successful in the local area or country.

- **There are differences based on respondents' age.** Those aged 55 or more are somewhat less likely to agree that integration of immigrants has been successful, with less than half (48%) of respondents giving this answer, compared with nearly six in ten (58%) of those aged between 15 and 24.
- **There are also significant differences between those with different levels of education.** Less than half (45%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 agree that integration of immigrants has been successful, compared with nearly six in ten (59%) respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or older.
- With the exception of retired people, **at least half of those in all socio-professional categories agree that integration of immigrants has been successful**, but this varies from only half (50%) of house persons to six in ten (60%) managers and over six in ten (61%) students.
- **Those who are more economically vulnerable are less likely to think that integration has been successful.** Less than half of those who have *difficulty paying their bills* most of the time (47%) agree that integration of immigrants has been a success, compared with 56% of those who almost never or never have this problem.

QA8T Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
(% - EU)

	Integration is successful in the local area or country
EU28	54
 Age	
15-24	58
25-39	58
40-54	56
55 +	48
 Education (End of)	
15-	45
16-19	52
20+	59
Still studying	61
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	56
Managers	60
Other white collars	58
Manual workers	55
House persons	50
Unemployed	53
Retired	47
Students	61
 Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	47
From time to time	50
Almost never/ Never	56

The **analysis on key questions** shows that:

- **Less than four in ten (37%) of those who see immigration as more of a problem than an opportunity think that integration has been successful in their local area or in their country**, compared with over six in ten (61%) of those who see immigration as both a problem and an opportunity, and nearly three quarters (73%) of those who see it as more of an opportunity.
- **There is a link between feeling informed about integration and immigration matters and feeling that integration has been successful in their local area or country**. Respondents who feel more informed about these issues are more likely to also consider that integration of immigrants has been successful in their local area or country (60%) compared to those who consider themselves ill-informed on these issues (50%).
- **Those who have immigrants among their family or friends (69%) are much more likely** than those who do not (43%) to think that integration of immigrants has been successful in their local area or in their country.
- **Unsurprisingly, attitudes to the success of integration change along with perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society**. Only around a third (31%) of those who have a negative perception of the impact of immigrants think that integration has been a success, compared with over three quarters (77%) of those with a very positive view.

QA8T Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
(% - EU)

	Integration is successful in the local area or country	Integration is not successful in the local area and country
EU28	54	46
Immigration is		
More of a problem	37	56
More of an opportunity	73	24
Both equally	61	35
Neither	62	30
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country		
At least family or friends	69	29
None	43	48
Perception of the impact of immigrants on society		
Very positive	77	21
Somewhat positive	70	26
A mix of positive and negative	53	40
Somewhat negative	36	57
Very negative	17	78
Total 'Positive'	72	24
Total 'Negative'	31	63
Information about immigration and integration		
Well informed	60	37
Not well informed	50	42

c. General attitudes about the impact of immigrants on the EU societies

Europeans' perceptions of the impact of immigrants on their societies differ significantly between Member States

To gauge the overall perception of Europeans of the impact of immigrants on EU societies they were asked a mix of positively and negatively phrased questions. The overall results³³ will be presented first, followed by the detailed results per question.

Overall more than four in ten (42%) Europeans have *positive* perceptions of the impact immigrants have on society, with less than one in five (13%) respondents having very positive perceptions and around three in ten (29%) having somewhat positive perceptions.

Around a quarter (23%) of respondents have a *neutral* perception of the contribution of immigrants to society while three in ten (30%) have negative perceptions, with around a fifth (21%) having somewhat *negative* and less than a tenth (9%) a very negative perception.

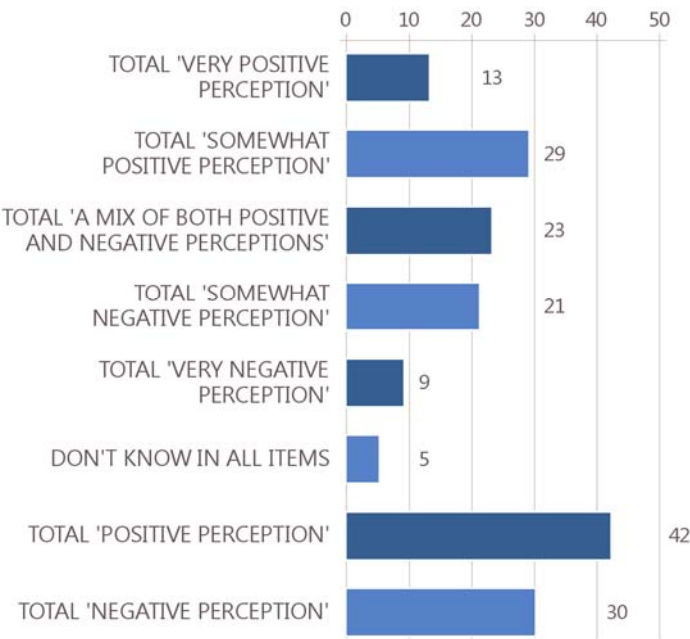
³³ To understand the overall perception interviewees have about the immigrant's impact on society, all given answers in items QA9.1 to QA9.7 for each survey respondent were summed up in an index based on the following rate card:

- For the items Q9.1, Q9.4, Q9.5 and Q9.6, each 'totally agree' answer received 2 points; 'tend to agree' received 1 point; 'tend to disagree' received -1 point and 'totally disagree' received -2 points.
- For items Q9.2, Q9.3 and Q9.7 each 'totally agree' answer received -2 points; 'tend to agree' received -1 point; 'tend to disagree' received 1 point and 'totally disagree' received 2 points.
- Finally each "Don't know" answer received 0 points.

The indexes were then grouped in categories.

- 'Total 'Very positive perception' corresponds to a sum of indexes which is equal or higher than 9;
- 'Total 'Somewhat positive perception' corresponds to a sum of indexes between and including values 3 to 8;
- 'Total 'A mix of both positive and negative perceptions' corresponds to a sum of indexes between and including values -2 to 2;
- "Don't know in all items" is assigned to respondents who said "Don't know on all items" and is equal to 0;
- 'Total 'Somewhat negative perception' corresponds to a sum of indexes between and including values -3 to -8;
- 'Total 'Very negative perception' corresponds to a sum of indexes lower or equal to -9.

QA9T Perception regarding the impact of immigrants on society
(% - EU)



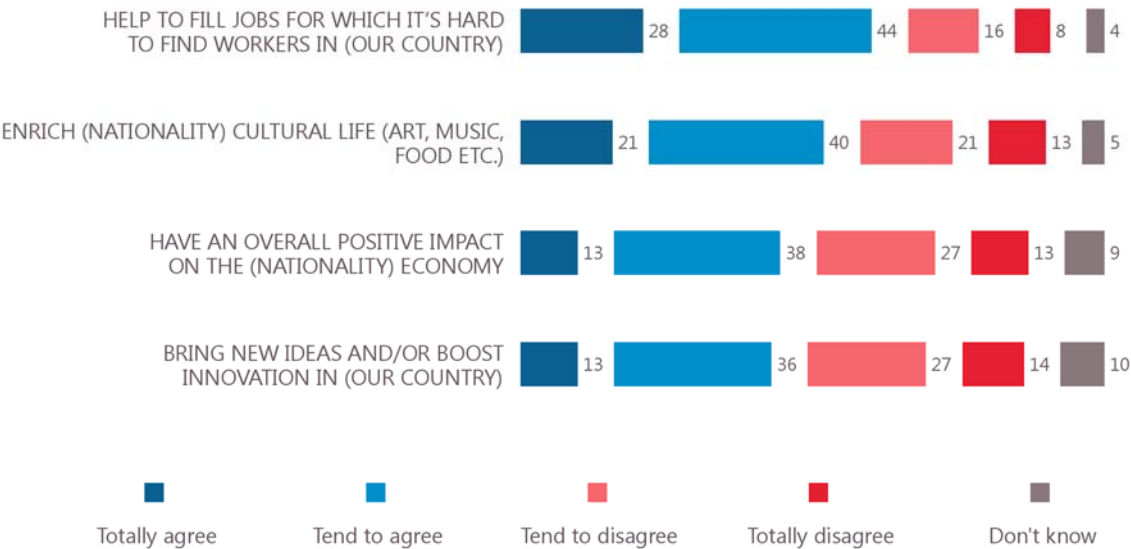
Over seven in ten (72%) respondents agree that **immigrants make it easier to fill jobs for which it is difficult to find workers**. Nearly three in ten (28%) totally agree with this statement, while just over four in ten (44%) tend to agree with it. Less than one in ten (8%) is in complete disagreement.

A slightly smaller majority (61%) of respondents agree that **immigrants have enriched the cultural life** of their country. Just over a fifth (21%) totally agree with this and a further four in ten (40%) tend to agree. Only just over one in ten (13%) totally disagree, while just over a fifth (21%) tend to disagree.

Just over half (51%) of respondents think that **immigrants have a positive impact on the economy**, with only just over a tenth (13%) totally agreeing with this statement, and nearly four in ten (38%) tending to agree. Just over one in ten (13%) totally disagree with this statement, and just over a quarter (27%) tend to disagree.

Just under half (49%) of those polled agree that **immigrants bring new ideas and boost innovation** in their country. Again, just over one in ten totally agree (13%) or totally disagree (14%) with this statement, while over a third (36%) tend to agree and over a quarter (27%) tend to disagree. One in ten (10%) of those polled do not know what they think about this statement.

QA9 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants... (% - EU)

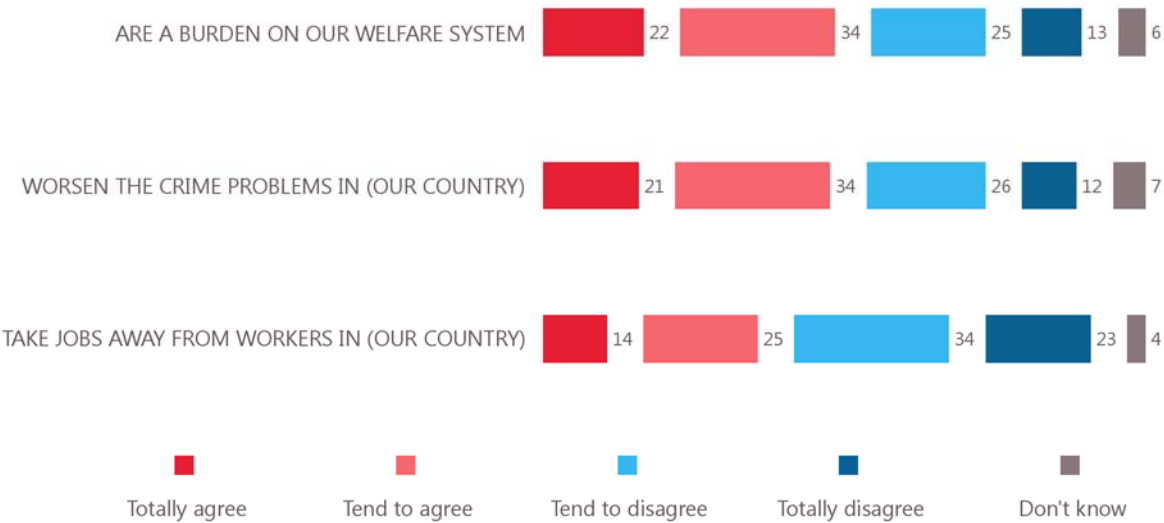


Respondents were also asked three negatively-phrased questions about the impact of immigrants. Over half (56%) of respondents agree that **immigrants are a burden on their country's welfare system**, with over a fifth (22%) totally agreeing with this, and over a third (34%) tending to agree. A quarter of respondents (25%) tend to disagree, but only just over one in ten totally disagree (13%).

There are very similar responses on the question of whether **immigrants worsen crime problems** in the respondent's country. Over half (55%) agree, with just over a fifth (21%) totally agreeing and just over a third (34%) tending to agree. Just over a quarter (26%) tend to disagree, while only just over one in ten (12%) totally disagree with this statement.

Significantly fewer of those polled agree that **immigrants take jobs away from workers** (39%). Just over one in ten (14%) totally agree with this statement, while a quarter (25%) tend to agree. Just over a third (34%) tend to disagree, while nearly a quarter (23%) totally disagree.

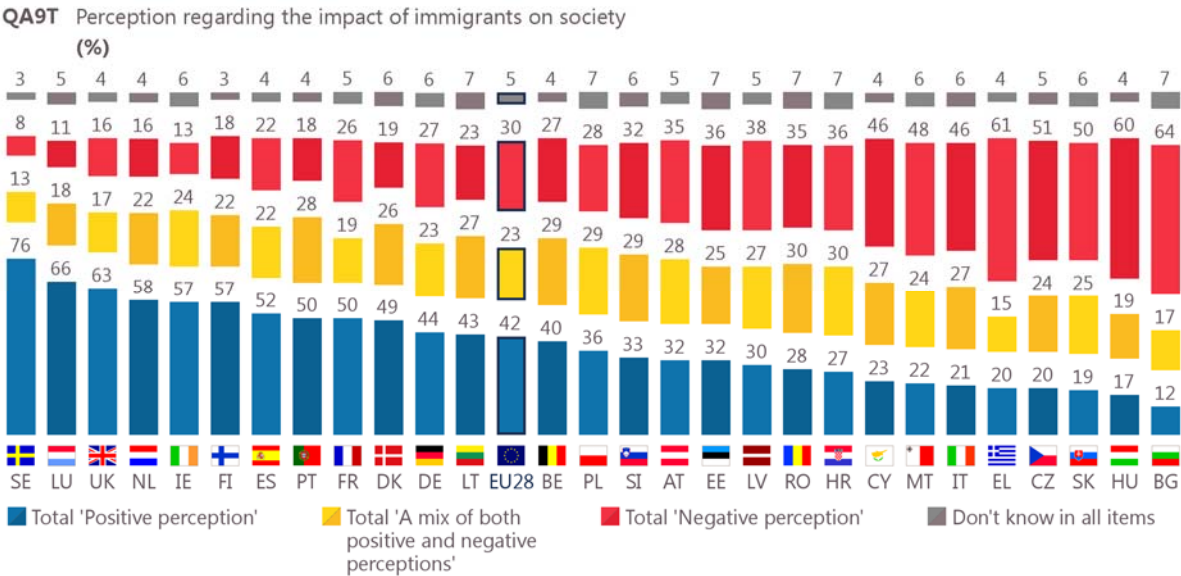
QA9 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants... (% - EU)



The country-level results vary significantly ranging from under a fifth of respondents in Slovakia (19%), Hungary (17%) and Bulgaria (12%), who have an overall positive perception of the impact of immigrants on society, to more than six in ten who hold the same view in Luxembourg (66%) and the UK (63%). Sweden stands out with the highest proportion of respondents who have overall positive perceptions about the impact of immigrants on society (76%).

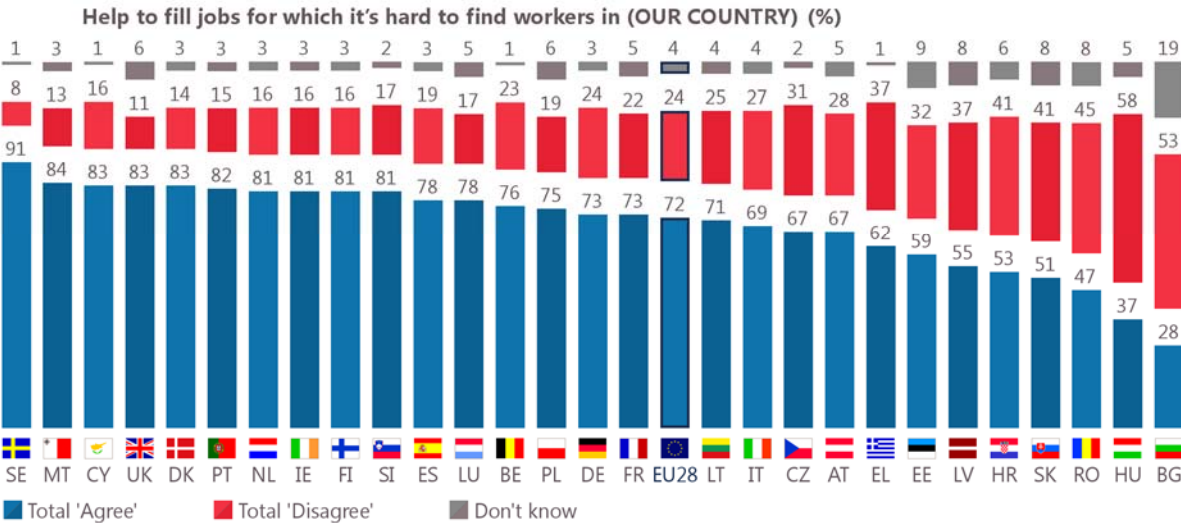
Four Member States including Bulgaria (64%), Greece (61%), Hungary (60%) and the Czech Republic (51%) sit at the other end of the spectrum, with majorities who perceive that immigrants have a negative impact on society. Half of respondents hold this view in Slovakia (50%).

The perception of a positive or negative impact of immigrants on society seems to be correlated with the actual share of immigrants in a country's total population. Indeed, respondents in countries such as Sweden, the UK or Luxembourg, where the proportion of immigrants is higher than 8%, have a positive perception, while those in Hungary or Bulgaria, where the proportions are lower than 2%, have a negative perception of their impact on society.



In almost all Member States, a majority of respondents *agree* that **immigrants help to fill jobs for which it is difficult to find workers**. The clearest exceptions are Bulgaria (28%) and Hungary (37%), while less than half of those polled in Romania (47%) also give this response. There are significant differences between those countries where the majority agree, ranging from just over half of those polled in Slovakia (51%) and Croatia (53%) to over nine in ten (91%) respondents in Sweden.

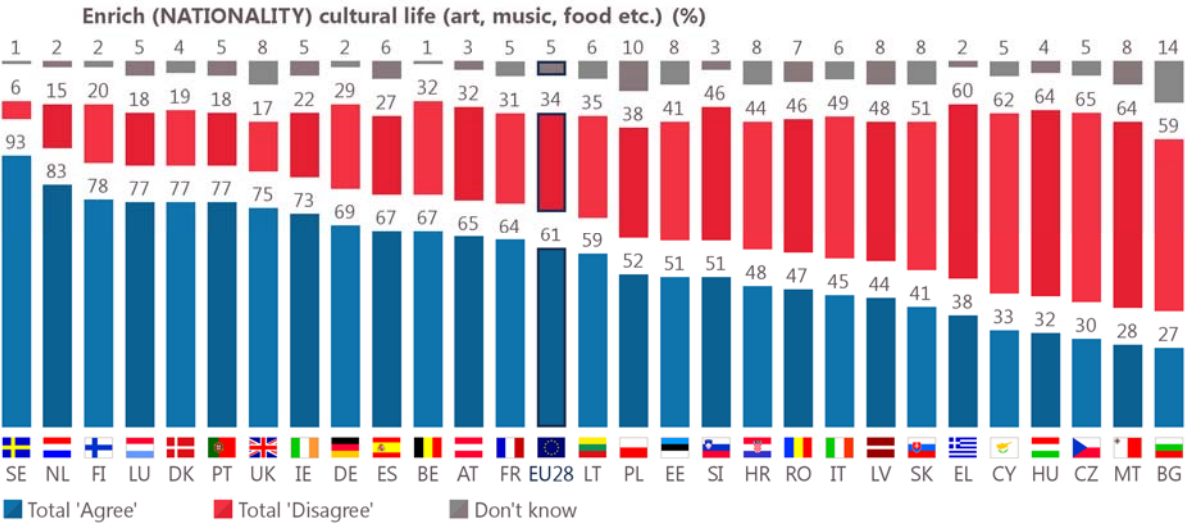
QA9.4 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...



There are significant differences at the country level in the proportions of those who *agree* that **immigrants enrich the cultural life of the respondent's country**. In 17 of the 28 Member States, more than half of respondents agree with the statement. This ranges from just over half of respondents in Slovenia (51%), Estonia (51%) and Poland (52%) to over nine in ten (93%) of those polled in Sweden, which again stands out from other countries for the particularly high level of respondents who agree with this statement. Bulgaria (27%) again has the lowest proportion of respondents who agree with this statement, closely followed by Malta (28%) and the Czech Republic (30%).

In five countries, at least six in ten (60%) respondents *disagree* with the statement: the Czech Republic (65%), Hungary and Malta (both 64%), Cyprus (62%) and Greece (60%).

QA9.6 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

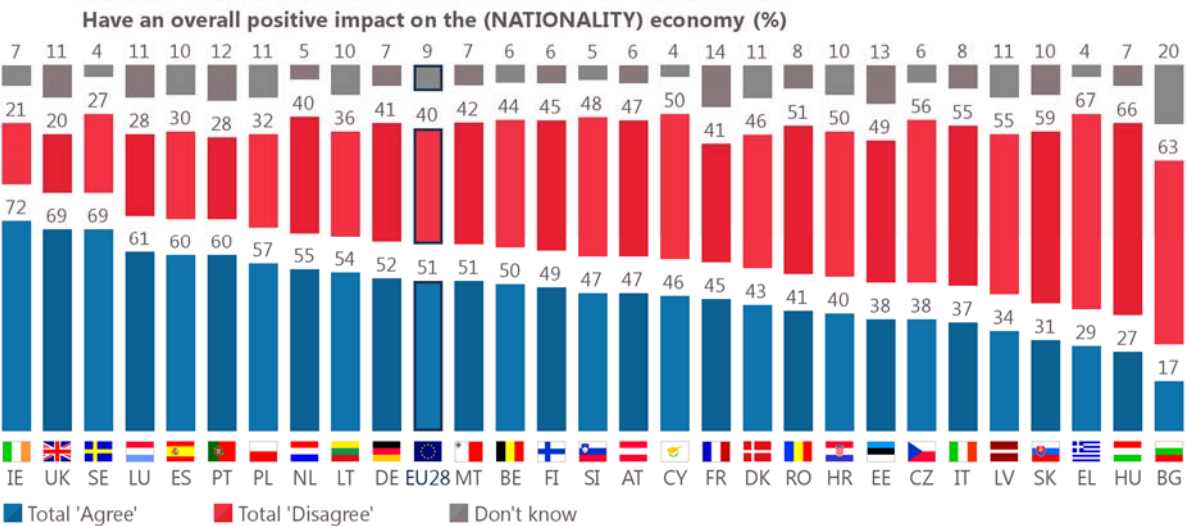


In 16 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those polled *agree* that **immigrants have a positive effect on the economy of the respondent's country**. In four countries, less than a third of respondents agree with this: Slovakia (31%), Greece (29%), Hungary (27%) and Bulgaria (17%). On the other hand, three countries stand out for a particularly high proportion of respondents who agree with this statement: these are Ireland (72%), the United Kingdom (69%), and Sweden (69%).

In eight countries, more than half of the respondents *disagree* with the statement that immigrants have a positive impact on the economy and especially in Greece (67%), Hungary (66%) and Bulgaria (63%) where more than six out of ten respondents hold this view.

In 13 countries at least one in ten (10%) of those polled do not know what they think about this statement, with a particularly high proportion of respondents in Bulgaria (20%) giving this answer.

QA9.1 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

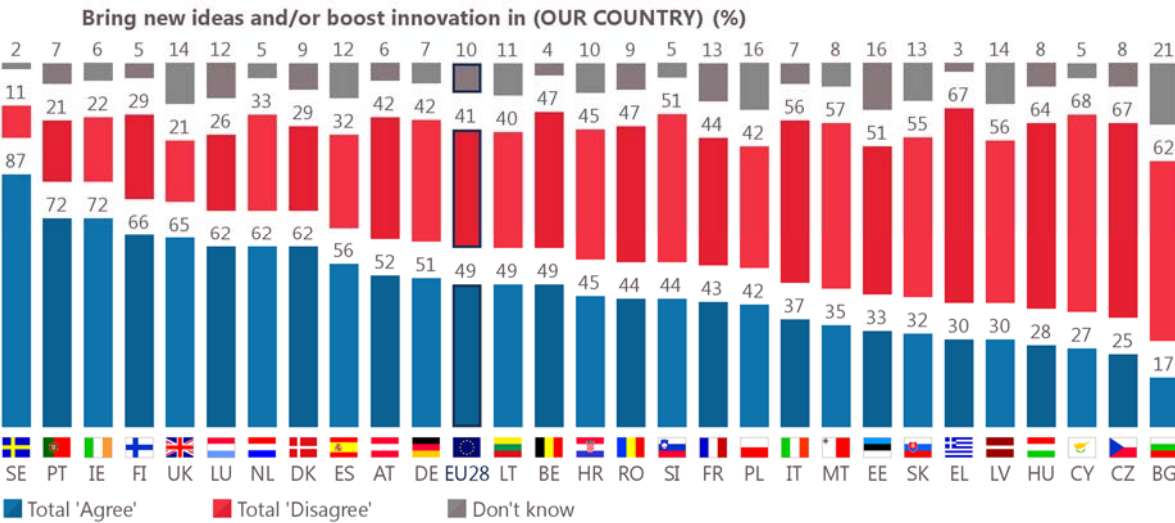


There is a very broad split on the question of whether immigrants have **a positive impact on innovation in the respondent's country**. The highest and lowest country-level responses are separated by 70 percentage points, with nearly nine in ten respondents in Sweden (87%) who *agree* with this statement, while less than a fifth (17%) share this view in Bulgaria.

In eleven countries, more than half of the respondents *disagree* with the statement that immigrants have a positive impact on innovation, particularly in Cyprus (68%), the Czech Republic, Greece (both 67%), Hungary (64%) and Bulgaria (62%) where more than six in ten respondents hold this view.

Again, several countries have a high proportion of respondents who do not know what they think about this statement, and this figure is particularly high in Bulgaria (21%).

QA9.5 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...



Opinion also varies widely when it comes to the negatively-phrased statements.

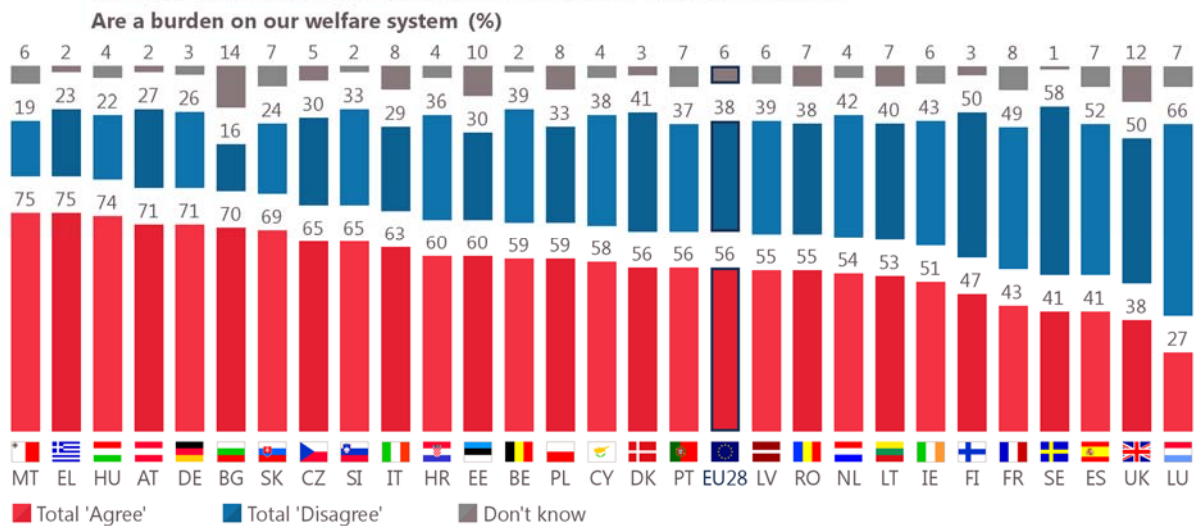
A majority of respondents in most countries *agree* that **immigrants are a burden on their country's welfare system**, although this ranges from just over half (51%) of those polled in Ireland to around three quarters of respondents in Malta (75%), Greece (75%) and Hungary (74%).

In six cases, less than half of those polled agree that immigrants are a burden on their country's welfare, with a particularly low proportion of those in Luxembourg (27%) agreeing with this statement.

In five countries the majority of respondents *disagree* that immigrants are a burden on their country's welfare system: Luxembourg (66%), France (58%), Spain (52%), Finland and the United Kingdom (both 50%).

Bulgaria (16%) has the lowest proportion of respondents who *disagree* with this statement, but also a significantly higher than average proportion of those who do not know what they think (14%).

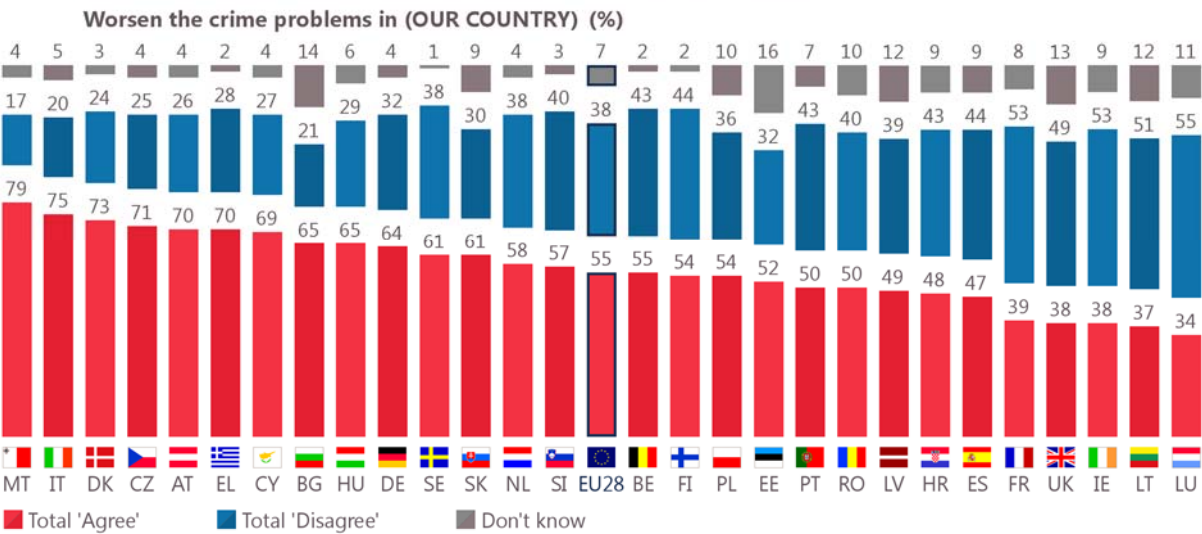
QA9.2 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...



In 20 of the 28 Member States, at least half (50%) of respondents *agree* with the statement that **immigrants worsen the crime problems in their country**. In Portugal (50%) and Romania (50%) only half of respondents agree with this, compared with three quarters (75%) of those polled in Italy and nearly eight in ten (79%) respondents in Malta. Notably, Denmark, where attitudes to immigrants tend to be more positive on other questions, has a high proportion (73%) of respondents who think immigrants worsen the crime problems.

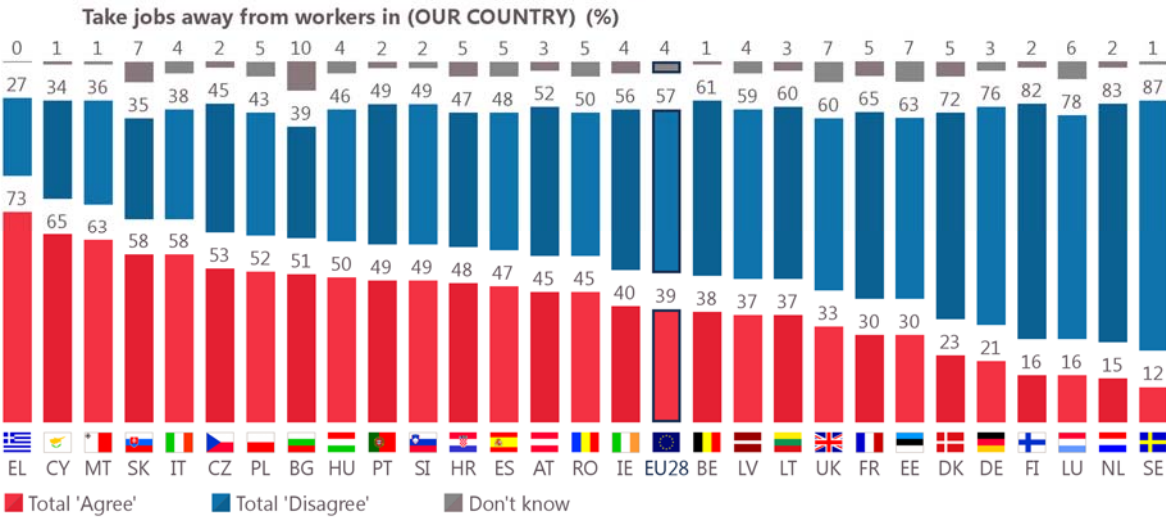
Four countries stand out with high proportions of respondents who *disagree* with this statement: Luxembourg (55%), Ireland, France (both 53%) and Lithuania (51%), where more than half of the respondents do not think that immigrants worsen the crime problems in their country.

QA9.7 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...



There is a wide spread of responses on the question of whether **immigrants take jobs away from workers in the respondent's country**. Less than a fifth of those polled in Sweden (12%), the Netherlands (15%), Luxembourg (16%) or Finland (16%) hold this view, and in 19 of the 28 Member States less than half of respondents do so. However, nearly three quarters (73%) of those polled in Greece *agree* that immigrants are responsible for taking jobs away from workers in their country, as do more than six in ten of those polled in Cyprus (65%) and Malta (63%).

QA9.3 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...



For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will look at the overall picture, focusing on the proportions of those who have positive perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society, and those who have a negative impression of this impact. Where relevant, we will also look at the proportions of these groups who agree with specific statements.

- Again, **the most significant difference concerns age - the lower propensity of the oldest cohort to have a positive perception of the impact of immigrants on society.** Around a third (36%) of those aged 55 or more have an overall positive perception compared to 45%-48% of those aged between 15 and 54 who hold the same view. Those in the oldest age cohort are particularly likely to agree that immigrants place a burden on the welfare system (61%, compared with 46% of younger respondents) or that they aggravate the problem of crime (60%, compared with 48%).
- **There is a very clear relationship between level of education and respondents' propensity to have a positive perception of the impact of immigrants.** Nearly six in ten (57%) of those who completed their education at the age of 20 or older have an overall positive view of the contribution of immigrants to society, compared with just under three in ten (27%) respondents who left education at or before the age of 15. There are significant differences between educational groups on a number of these questions, most notably in the case of whether immigrants enrich the cultural life of the respondent's country. Less than half (48%) of the less well-educated respondents agree with this, compared with nearly three quarters (73%) of those with the highest levels of education.
- **Managers are again more likely than those in other socio-professional groups to have a positive view of immigrants.** Just under six in ten (59%) respondents in this category have an overall positive perception of immigrants' impact on society, compared with less than four in ten manual workers (39%), the unemployed (39%), retired (36%) and house persons (30%). Managers are significantly more likely to say that immigrants have a positive impact on the economy (65%, compared with 42-57% in other categories), and that they enrich the cultural life of the country into which they immigrate (76%, compared with 53-69% in other categories).
- **There is a clear relationship between respondents' economic vulnerability and their attitudes to the impact of immigration.** Around a quarter (26%) of those who have *difficulty paying bills* most of the time say that the impact of immigrants has been very positive overall, compared with nearly half (47%) of those who rarely or never have this problem. Economically vulnerable respondents are more likely to have negative views of immigrants on each of the statements: for example, only a third (33%) agree that immigrants have been good for the economy, compared with over half (55%) of those who do not have problems paying bills.
- It is also worth noting that **perceptions of political efficacy are significantly related to attitudes to the impact of immigration.** Around half of those who think that their voice counts in the EU (50%) and in their country (49%) have an overall positive view of the impact of immigrants in their country, compared with around a third of those who feel that their voice does not count (37% and 33%, respectively).

QA9T Perception regarding the impact of immigrants on society
(% - EU)

	Total 'Very positive perception'	Total 'Somewhat positive perception'	Total 'A mix of both positive and negative perceptions'	Total 'Somewhat negative perception'	Total 'Very negative perception'	Total 'Positive perception'	Total 'Negative perception'
EU28	13	29	23	21	9	42	30
 Age							
15-24	17	31	24	18	5	48	23
25-39	15	31	24	19	7	46	26
40-54	14	31	21	20	9	45	29
55 +	10	26	23	24	11	36	35
 Education (End of)							
15-	6	21	24	28	14	27	42
16-19	9	27	24	25	10	36	35
20+	21	36	20	14	5	57	19
Still studying	21	32	23	16	3	53	19
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	16	30	21	19	9	46	28
Managers	24	35	20	13	4	59	17
Other white collars	11	32	24	21	7	43	28
Manual workers	10	29	25	22	9	39	31
House persons	9	21	24	27	13	30	40
Unemployed	11	28	20	23	14	39	37
Retired	9	27	23	24	11	36	35
Students	21	32	23	16	3	53	19
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	8	18	22	27	19	26	46
From time to time	9	25	25	24	12	34	36
Almost never/ Never	15	32	22	19	7	47	26
My voice counts in the EU							
Agree	16	34	23	17	5	50	22
Disagree	11	26	22	24	12	37	36
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)							
Agree	15	34	23	18	5	49	23
Disagree	10	23	23	25	14	33	39

The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

- **Unsurprisingly, feeling informed about integration and immigration matters is linked with the perception of the impact immigrants have on society.** Respondents who feel well informed (49%) are more likely to have an overall positive perception about the role immigrants play in European societies compared to those who do not feel well informed (38%).
- **More frequent interactions with immigrants are associated with more positive perceptions of their impact on the host country.** Around six in ten (58%) respondents who interact with immigrants on a daily basis in three contexts or more have a very positive perception of the impact of immigrants on society, compared with around three in ten (31%) respondents who interact with immigrants less frequently than once a week.
- **Respondents who have family or friends who are immigrants are more likely than those who do not to have a positive perception** of the impact of immigrants on society (58% vs. 30%), and much less likely to have a negative perception of their impact (16% vs. 40%).
- **Six in ten (60%) respondents who were born in another country** (including both those born in other EU countries (56%) and those born outside the EU (64%)) to the one in which the survey was conducted **have a positive perception** of the impact of immigrants, compared with around four in ten (41%) of those who were born in the country itself.

QA9T Perception regarding the impact of immigrants on society
(% - EU)

	Total 'Very positive perception'	Total 'Somewhat positive perception'	Total 'A mix of positive and negative perceptions'	Total 'Somewhat negative perceptions'	Total 'Very negative perceptions'	Total 'Positive perceptions'	Total 'Negative perceptions'
EU28	13	29	23	21	9	42	30
Informed about immigration and integration							
Well informed	18	31	21	17	8	49	25
Not well informed	10	28	24	24	9	38	33
Interactions with immigrants							
Daily in 1 or 2 locations	18	31	20	19	8	49	27
Daily in 3 locations or more	25	33	21	12	6	58	18
Weekly	13	33	23	20	6	46	26
Less frequent	6	25	25	26	12	31	38
Daily in at least 1 location	20	32	20	17	7	52	24
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country							
At least family or friends	21	37	22	13	3	58	16
None	6	24	24	27	13	30	40
Successful integration in local area or country							
Yes	19	38	22	14	3	57	17
No	6	19	24	29	16	25	45
Respondent's origins							
Country	12	29	23	22	9	41	31
Another country	23	37	22	12	2	60	14
Parents from country	12	28	23	23	9	40	32
One parent from another country	22	37	21	12	4	59	16
Grandparents from country	11	28	23	23	10	39	33
At least one grandparent from another country	21	35	21	14	5	56	19

II. INTEGRATION AS A MULTI-FACETED PROCESS

CHAPTER II - Key findings

- A majority of Europeans think it is very important that immigrants speak the language of the country they move to (68%), contribute to its welfare system by paying taxes (62%) and are committed to the values and norms of the host society (56%) for their integration.
- Overall, there is general agreement that each of the explored factors is important. The consensus that each explored factor is important for integration is consistent across all EU countries.

A majority of Europeans think it is very important for their integration that immigrants speak the language of the country they move to, contribute to its welfare system and are committed to the values and norms of the host society

Respondents were asked to what extent they think a variety of factors are important for the successful integration of immigrants³⁴. There is general agreement that each of these factors is important, but the extent to which they are considered important varies, and the extent to which they are considered very important varies substantially.

Nearly all respondents (95%) see it as important for integration to be successful that immigrants **speak the (or one of the) official language(s) of the host country**. Over two thirds (68%) of respondents consider this very important.

Almost as many respondents think that for integration to be successful it is important that immigrants **contribute to the welfare system** through paying taxes. Over nine in ten (93%) give this answer, and more than six in ten (62%) think it is very important.

Over nine in ten (91%) say that **being committed to the way of life by accepting the values and norms of the host society** is important for integration to be successful. Over half (56%) say that this is very important.

A similar proportion (89%) agree that it is conducive to integration that immigrants **have educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job**. In this case, less than half (48%) think this is very important, although this is still the largest response.

Just under nine in ten (88%) agree that it is important to **feel like a member of the society of the host country** for integration to be successful, and approximately even proportions of respondents think this is very important (45%) or somewhat important (43%).

³⁴ QA10. People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions, Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society, Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY), Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society, Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY), Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes, Having (NATIONALITY) friends, Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job, Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship ONE ANSWER PER LINE Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don't know.

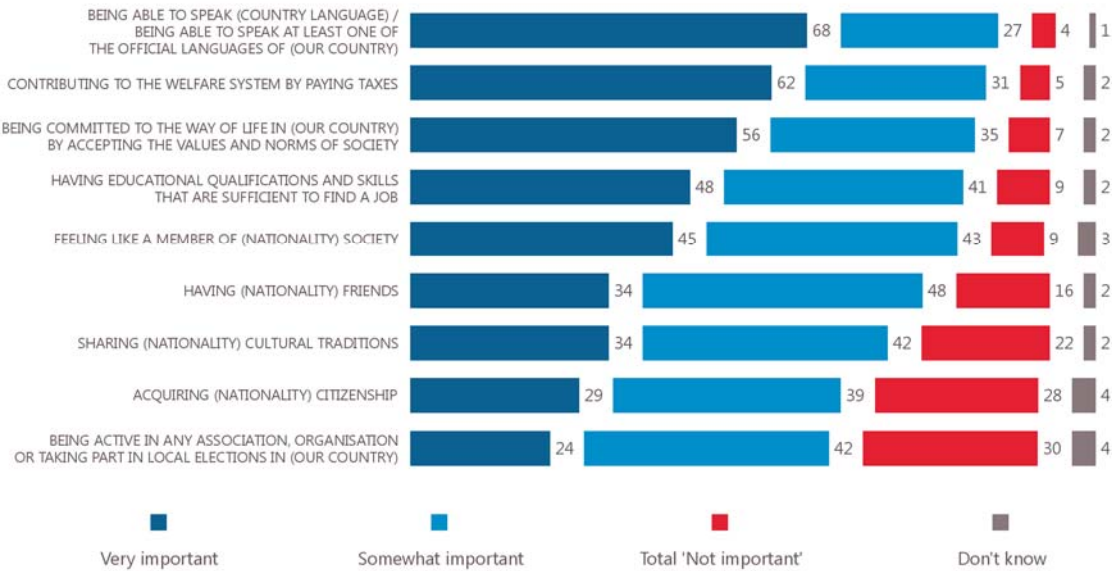
Just over eight in ten (82%) think it is important, for integration to be successful, that immigrants **have 'locals' as friends**, i.e. who have the nationality of the host country. However, while nearly half (48%) of those polled see this as somewhat important, only just over a third (34%) see it as very important, while a significant minority (16%) regard it as unimportant.

Slightly fewer think that for integration to be successful, it is important that immigrants **share the cultural traditions of the host society**, with just over three quarters (76%) giving this response. Again, more respondents think this is somewhat important (42%) than think it is very important (34%), while over a fifth (22%) see it as unimportant.

Just over two thirds (68%) of respondents see it as important for integration that immigrants **obtain the citizenship** of the host country. However, less than three in ten (29%) see this as very important, and almost as many see it as unimportant (28%).

Two thirds (66%) of respondents say that **civic participation – for example, taking part in organisations or local elections** – is important for immigrants to integrate. Yet just under a quarter (24%) think this is very important, compared with over four in ten (42%) who think it is somewhat important.

QA10 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)

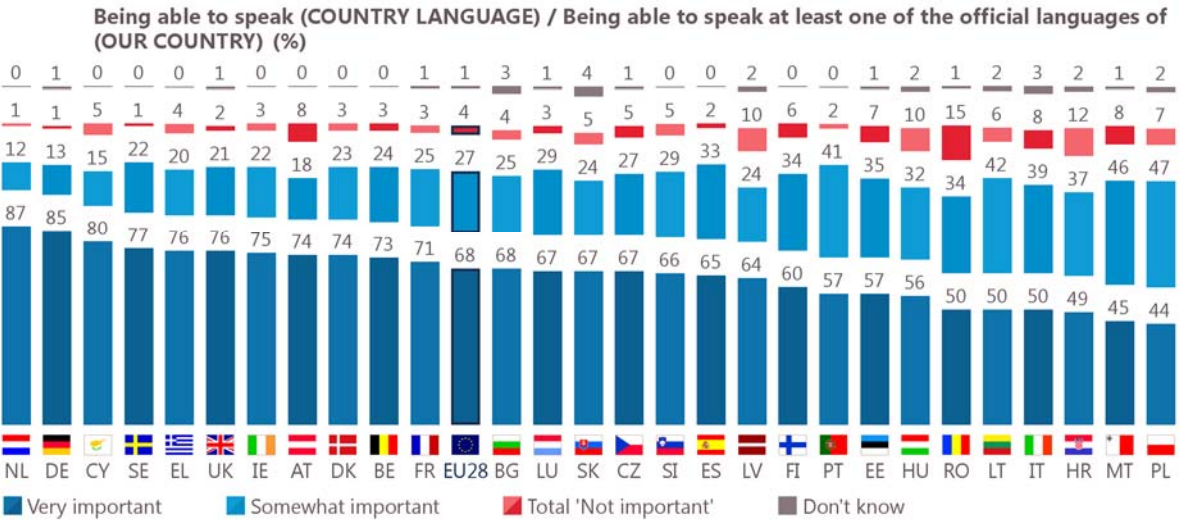


In all countries, a majority of respondents agree with the statement that it is *important* for integration that **immigrants speak at least one of the languages of the host country**.

However, there are significant differences in the proportions of respondents who see this as *very important*. In most countries at least half of those polled have this view, ranging from half (50%) of those polled in Italy, Lithuania and Romania to over eight in ten respondents in Germany (85%) and the Netherlands (87%). Even in the three countries where the proportion of respondents who think this is very important is less than half of those polled, it is still significantly more than four in ten: Poland (44%), Malta (45%), and Croatia (49%).

In only two countries do more than one in ten (10%) respondents see being able to speak the host country's language as *unimportant*: Croatia (12%) and Romania (15%).

QA10.3 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

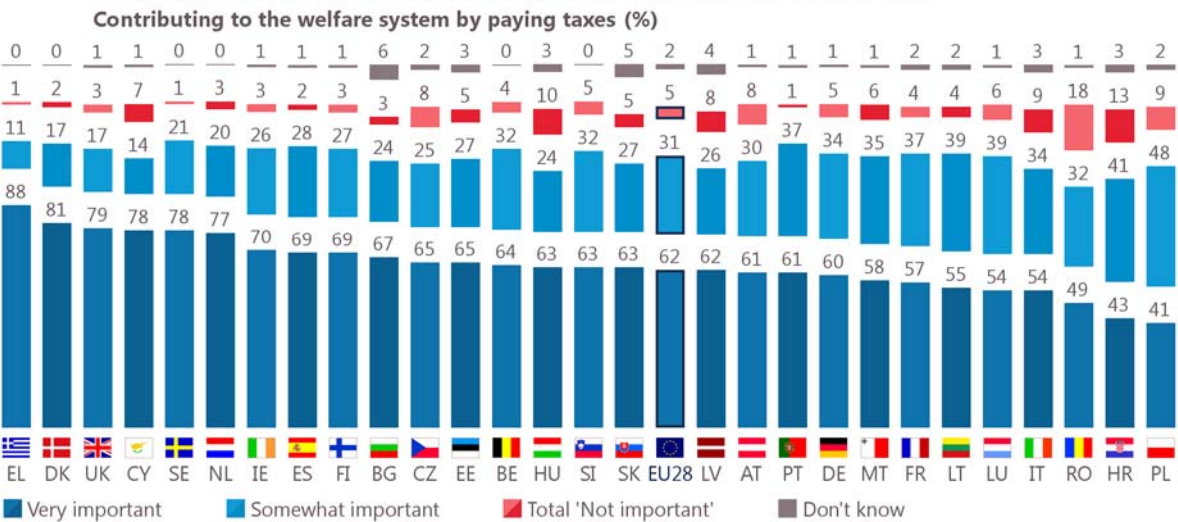


Again, respondents in all countries think it is *important* for integration that **immigrants contribute to the welfare system through paying taxes**.

In all but three countries, at least half see this as *very important*, although there are significant differences. In Italy (54%) and Luxembourg (54%), just over half regard this as very important, compared with over eight in ten (81%) of those polled in Denmark and nearly nine in ten (88%) respondents in Greece.

In most cases, less than one in ten of those polled see it as *unimportant* for immigrants to contribute to the welfare system, but in Croatia (13%) over one in ten hold this view, and in Romania nearly a fifth (18%) do.

QA10.6 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

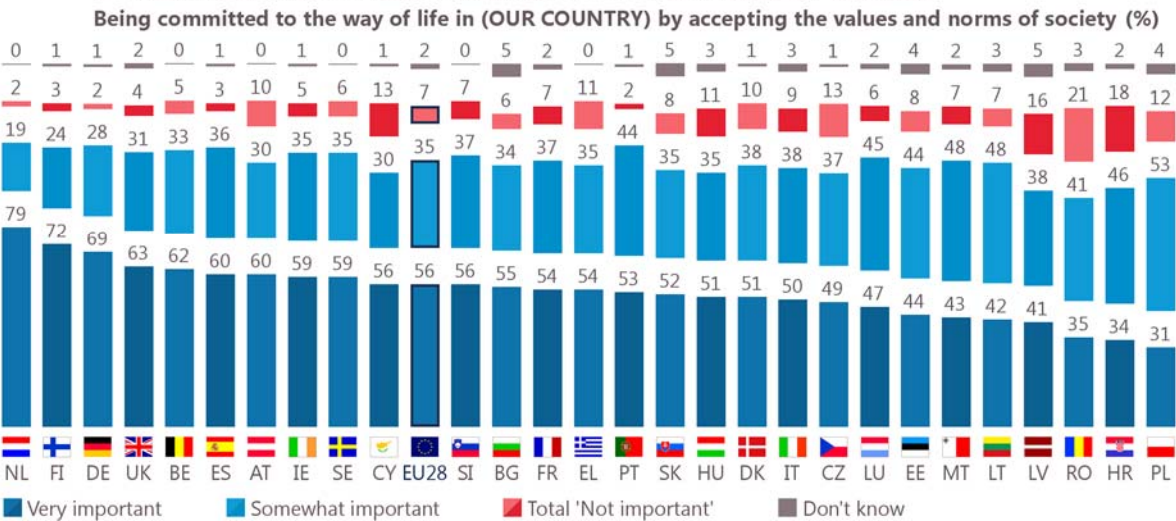


A significant majority of respondents in all countries say that it is *important* for integration that **immigrants commit to the country’s way of life by accepting the values and norms of the host society**.

On the question of whether this is *very important*, there are broad differences between countries. In 19 of the 28 Member States, at least half of the respondents hold this view, but in most cases only 13 percentage points separate these countries, with half (50%) of those polled in Italy and just over six in ten (63%) respondents in the United Kingdom regarding it as very important that immigrants adopt the values and norms of the society they join. In three cases, the proportion of those who hold this view is significantly higher: these are Germany (69%), Finland (72%) and the Netherlands (79%). At the same time, three countries stand out for a particularly low proportion of respondents who see this as very important: in Romania (35%) and Croatia (34%) just over a third give this answer, and in Poland (31%) less than a third do.

In eight countries, the proportion of respondents who see this criterion as *unimportant* is greater than one in ten of those polled. Romania (21%), Croatia (18%) and Latvia (16%) have particularly high proportions of those who think it is not important for their integration that immigrants accept the values and norms of the society into which they have immigrated.

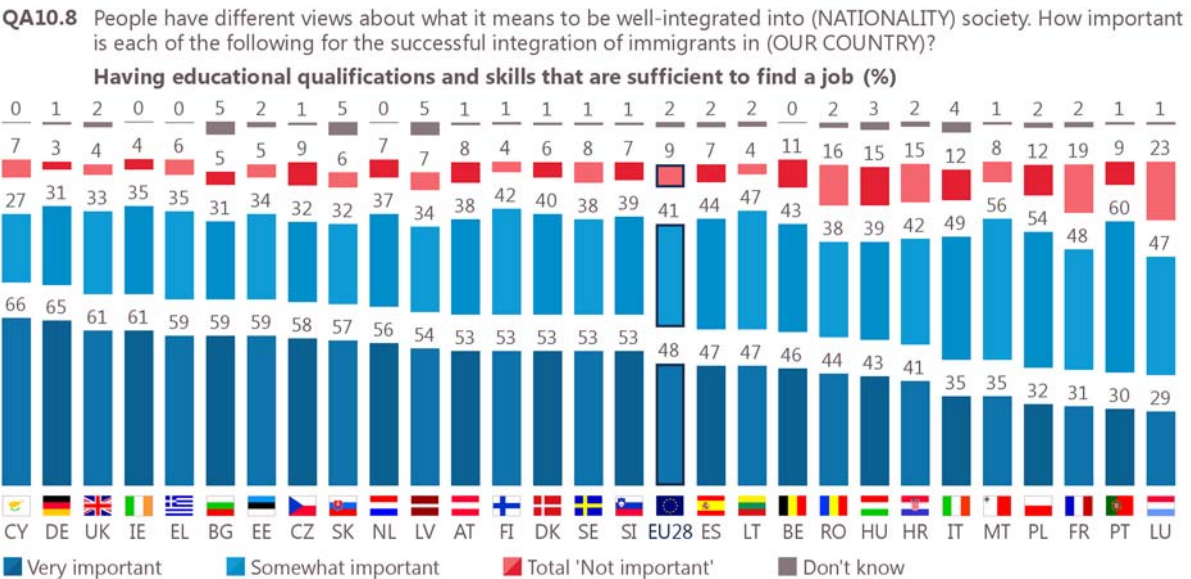
QA10.4 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Again, a clear majority of respondents in all countries think that **having educational qualifications and vocational skills that are sufficient to find a job** is *important* for immigrants who want to integrate, and there are still substantial differences between countries among those who think this is very important.

In Cyprus, two thirds (66%) of respondents see this as *very important*, as do nearly as many in Germany (65%). At the other end of the scale, less than a third of respondents in Luxembourg (29%), Portugal (30%), France (31%) and Poland (32%) agree that educational qualifications and vocational skills that are sufficient to find a job are very important.

In eight Member States, a significant minority of respondents think that this is an *unimportant* factor, particularly in France (19%) and Luxembourg (23%).

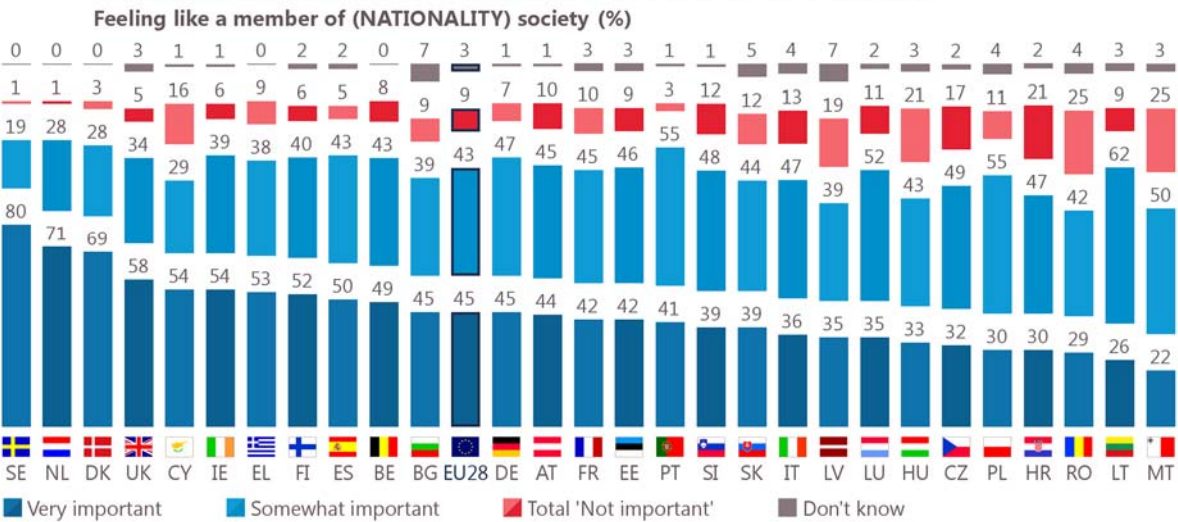


In all countries, the majority of respondents say that it is *important* that immigrants **feel like a member of society** for their integration to be successful. However, there are significant differences in the size of this majority: in Sweden, nearly all (99%) respondents think this is important, compared with only just over seven in ten of those polled in Romania (71%), and Malta (72%).

In 19 of the 28 Member States, only a minority of respondents think that this factor is *very important*. The most significant exceptions are Denmark (69%) and the Netherlands (71%), where around seven in ten think that feeling like a member of society is very important for integration, and Sweden, where eight in ten (80%) hold this view. At the other end of the scale, less than three in ten of those surveyed in Romania (29%) and Lithuania (26%), and only just over a fifth (22%) of respondents in Malta, think that this factor is very important.

In 12 countries, the proportion of respondents who consider that feeling like a member of society is *unimportant* exceeds one in ten (10%) of those polled. In Romania (25%) and Malta (25%) a quarter of respondents think this factor is not important, as do over a fifth in Hungary (21%) and Croatia (21%).

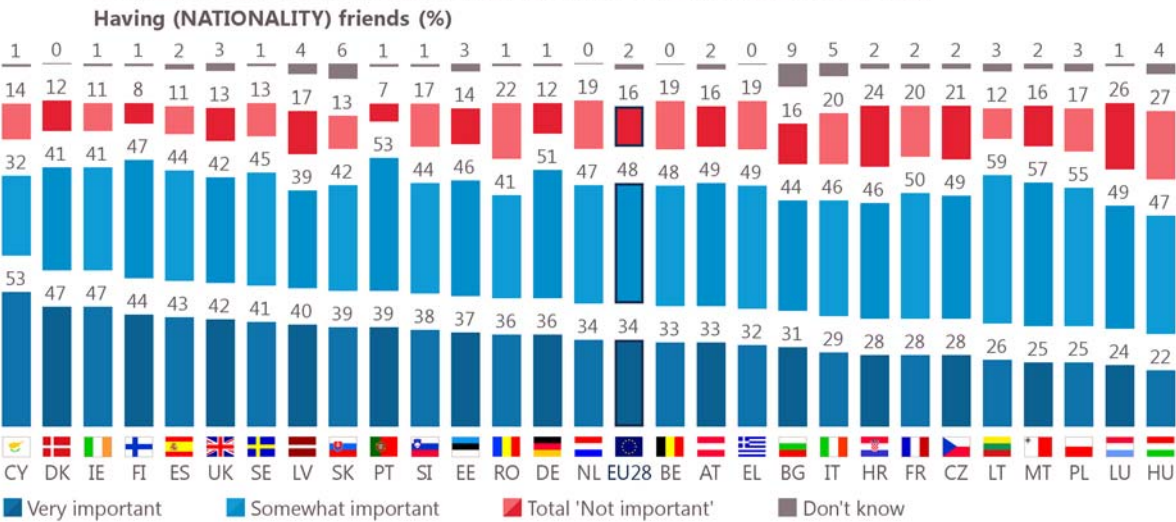
QA10.2 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



In all countries, a majority of respondents say that it is *important* for integration that **immigrants have friends with the nationality of the host country**. However, with the exception of Sweden (53%), less than half of respondents in all countries think this is *very important*. In Denmark (47%) and Ireland (47%) nearly half of respondents hold this view, but in Luxembourg (24%) and Hungary (22%) less than a quarter do.

In most countries, a significant minority of respondents regard this factor as *unimportant*. Only in Portugal (7%) and Finland (8%) do less than one in ten say that it is unimportant for immigrants to have friends with the nationality of the country they have moved to if they want to integrate. In Luxembourg (26%) and Hungary (27%) more than a quarter of respondents give this answer.

QA10.7 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

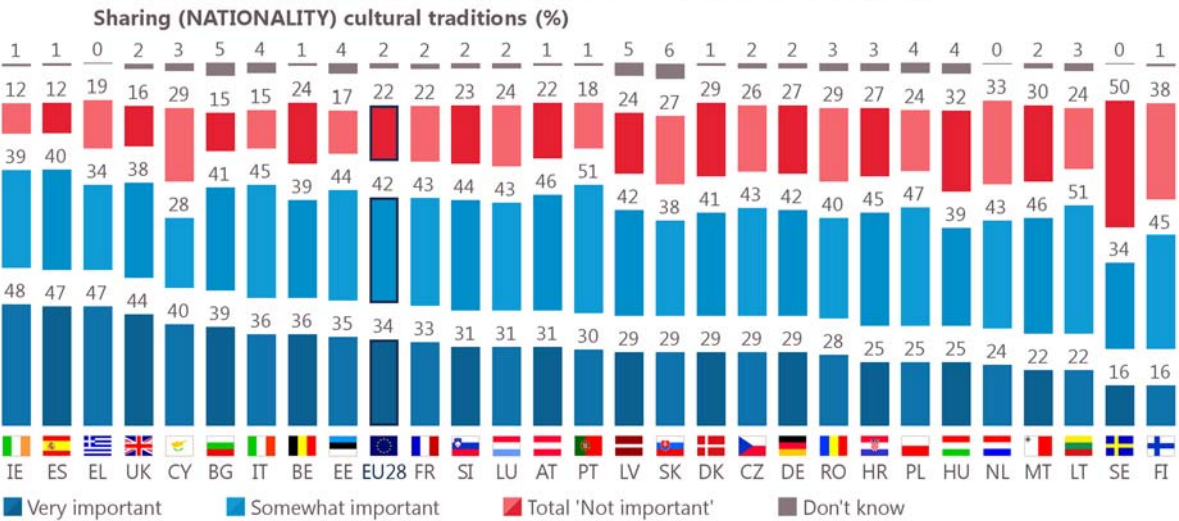


In most cases, at least a majority of respondents think it is *important* for integration that **immigrants share the cultural traditions of the host country**. The exception is Sweden, where half (50%) of those polled agree with this statement, and half disagree. In some countries, the overall proportion of respondents who see this factor as important remains very high: in Ireland and Spain nearly nine in ten (87%) think this.

However, in all cases less than half of respondents think that sharing cultural traditions is *very important* for integration. In Ireland (48%), Spain (47%) and Greece (47%) nearly half of those polled think this, but in most cases no more than four in ten (40%) respondents hold this view, and in Sweden (16%) and Finland (16%) less than a fifth think sharing cultural traditions is important for integration.

In 20 Member States, at least a fifth (20%) of respondents think it is *unimportant* for integration that immigrants share cultural traditions, and in three cases – the Netherlands (33%), Finland (38%) and Sweden (50%) – the proportion of those who give this answer is a third or more of those polled.

QA10.1 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

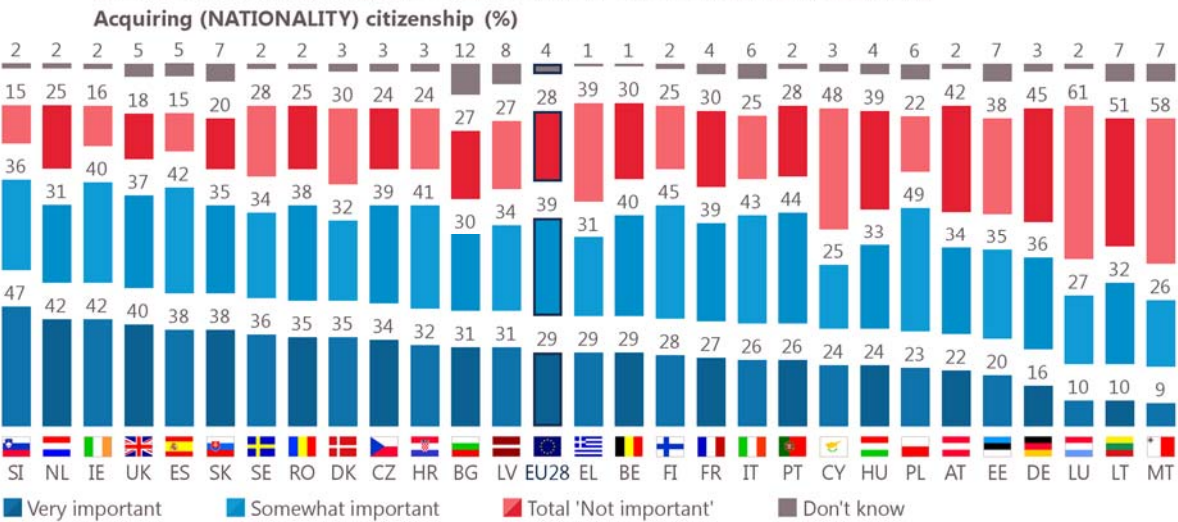


There is significant variation on the issue of whether the **acquisition of citizenship** is *important* for integration. In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents think it is important and the highest proportions are found in Slovenia (83%), Ireland (82%) and Spain (80%). In four cases – Cyprus (49%), Lithuania (42%), Luxembourg (37%) and Malta (35%) – less than half of those polled think that this is important.

In 20 of the 28 Member States at least a quarter of respondents see it as *unimportant*. In three cases, over half of those polled see it as unimportant: Lithuania (51%), Malta (58%), and Luxembourg (61%).

In all cases, less than half of those polled think that acquiring citizenship is *very important*, and in all but three cases no more than four in ten (40%) do so. The exceptions are Ireland (42%), the Netherlands (42%) and Slovenia (47%). In Luxembourg (10%), Lithuania (10%) and Malta (9%) no more than one in ten of those polled hold this view.

QA10.9 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



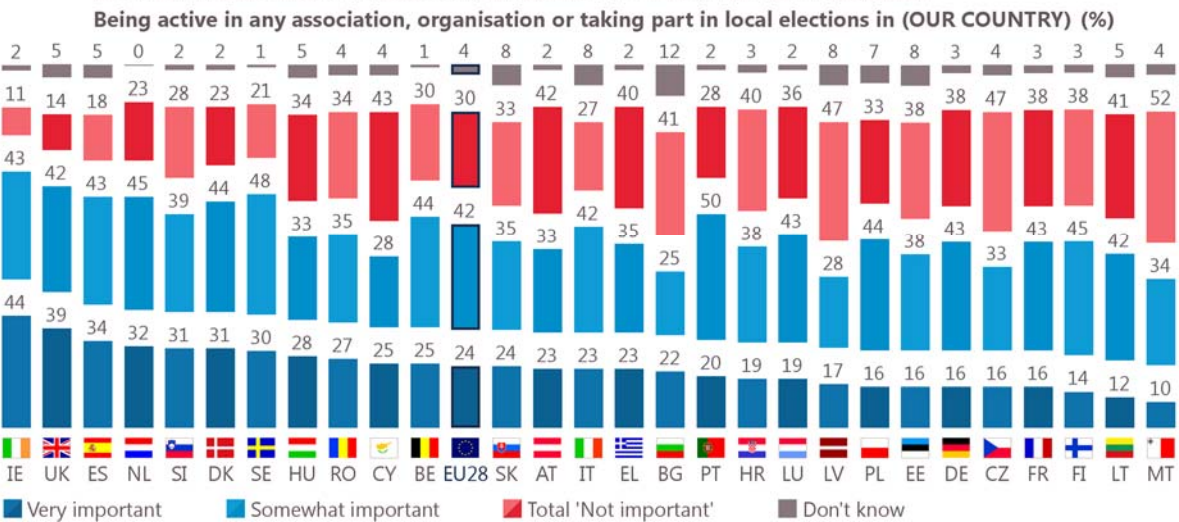
In most countries, a majority of respondents agree that **being active in associations and organisations or participating in local elections** are *important* for the integration of immigrants. The exceptions are the Czech Republic (49%), Bulgaria (47%), Latvia (45%) and Malta (44%).

At local level, 12 countries provide access to voting rights for third-country nationals³⁵: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden. In all of these countries, a majority of respondents agree that being active in associations and organisations or participating in local elections are important activities for the integration of immigrants.

In all cases, only a minority of respondents think that this is *very important*, and in all but three cases no more than a third (33%) of those polled give this answer.

There are significant differences in the proportions of respondents who think that civic participation of this nature is *unimportant* for the integration of immigrants. In Ireland (11%) and the United Kingdom (14%) only just over one in ten respondents gives this answer, compared with nearly half (47%) of those surveyed in Latvia and the Czech Republic (47%) and over half (52%) in Malta.

QA10.5 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



³⁵ Source: FRA: Together in the EU - Promoting the participation of migrants and their descendants (<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/migrant-participation>) (Figure 11)

There are not many significant and relevant **socio-demographic differences** on this question. To assess those which are significant, we will look at the overall proportions of respondents who say that these factors are important.

- **There are few significant age differences on this question.** Just over two thirds (68%) of those between the ages of 15 and 24 think it is important that immigrants share the cultural traditions of the country they have immigrated to, compared with over three quarters (78%) of those aged 55 or more. Nearly three quarters (73%) of the youngest respondents see it as important for immigrants to have friends belonging to the nation they have immigrated to, compared with over eight in ten (83%) of the oldest cohort.
- **There are some moderate differences in the case of education.** Eight in ten (80%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 think that sharing cultural traditions is important, compared with less than three quarters (73%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older. On the other hand, those with higher levels of education are more likely to think it is important that an immigrant should feel like a member of society (92%, compared with 84% of those with low levels of education), be an active participant in organisations and elections (68%, compared with 61%), have friends of the local nationality (85%, compared with 80%), and have appropriate educational qualifications and vocational skills (90%, compared with 85%).

QA10 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Total 'Important' (% - EU)

	Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY)	Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes	Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society	Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job	Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society	Having (NATIONALITY) friends	Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions	Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship	Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU28	95	93	91	89	88	82	76	68	66
 Age									
15-24	92	90	89	87	87	73	68	70	63
25-39	95	94	91	90	90	82	75	68	67
40-54	95	94	93	89	90	84	77	66	65
55 +	94	92	91	89	86	83	78	67	66
 Education (End of)									
15-	93	91	90	85	84	80	80	65	61
16-19	95	93	92	90	88	82	78	68	65
20+	96	94	92	90	92	85	73	66	68
Still studying	93	89	90	89	89	75	67	74	67

III. POTENTIAL OBSTACLES TO INTEGRATION AND MEASURES TO SUPPORT THE INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS

This section focuses on respondents' attitudes to the potential obstacles to integration and to the implemented or potential policy measures by Member States and the EU to support the integration of immigrants.

Respondents were asked, based on a list provided by the interviewer³⁶, to consider whether some specific factors could be major obstacles to integration or not. Next, they were asked to say to what extent they agreed that some proposed specific policy measures would support the integration of immigrants³⁷. Respondents were then asked to what extent they agreed or not with statements about the importance of fostering the integration of immigrants in their country³⁸. Finally, they were told about various measures to be taken by the EU to support the integration of immigrants, and asked to indicate how important each of them is³⁹.

CHAPTER III - Key findings

- The potential obstacle most mentioned by respondents is the limited effort by immigrants to integrate. Nearly two thirds (65%) regard this potentially as a major obstacle to integration. Nearly as many identify the difficulties immigrants face in finding a job (63%), or the discrimination they can face (62%) as situations which could prove major obstacles to integration.
- Close to seven in ten (69%) respondents agree that fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment for their country in the long run.
- Most Europeans agree that a range of possible measures to be taken to support the integration of immigrants would have a positive effect, such as offering or improving language courses to immigrants upon their arrival (88%) or introducing or improving integration programmes for immigrants upon arrival (85%).
- Over eight in ten respondents think that promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (85%), promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States (83%) and establishing common EU policies and measures on integration (82%) are important. 78% think financial support to governments and civil society organisations are important.

³⁶ QA11. Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not an obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Discrimination against immigrants, Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate, Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits, Difficulties in finding a job, Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection, Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens, Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media, Difficulties in bringing in family members. ONE ANSWER PER LINE A major obstacle, A minor obstacle, Not an obstacle at all, Don't know.

³⁷ QA12. To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants? Providing integration measures in the countries of origin before they arrive in (OUR COUNTRY) (e.g. language courses, information about destination country), Better preparing the LOCAL COMMUNITY by providing information about immigrants and immigration, Introducing or improving INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES for immigrants upon arrival (orientation courses, providing basic information on the way of life, values and norms of the society or various forms of training), Offering or improving LANGUAGE courses to immigrants upon arrival, Making integration programmes and language courses MANDATORY for immigrants upon arrival, Supporting the enrolment of immigrants' children in pre-school, Providing measures for JOB FINDING (training, job matching, guidance, recognition of qualifications etc.), Ensuring that immigrants have the SAME RIGHTS in practice as (NATIONALITY) citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection, Promoting intermingling of (NATIONALITY) people and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods, Giving immigrants the RIGHT TO VOTE at local elections or maintaining this right where it already exists, Introducing stronger measures to tackle DISCRIMINATION against immigrants, Providing more financial support to CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS that promote integration. ONE ANSWER PER LINE Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

³⁸ QA15a. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements? Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)?, Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

³⁹ QA17. The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...? Promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States, Promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors), Providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations, Establishing common EU policies and measures on integration. ONE ANSWER PER LINE Very important, Fairly important, Fairly not important, Not at all important, Don't know.

1 Potential obstacles to integration

Over six in ten respondents think that the integration of immigrants could be severely hampered if they face discrimination, experience difficulties in finding a job, or make limited efforts to integrate

As noted earlier respondents were asked, based on a list provided by the interviewer, to consider whether some specific factors could be major obstacles to integration or not. However, it should be noted that these questions were framed in such a way as to elicit responses about hypothetical barriers to integration, and not necessarily those which currently exist. As such, the responses should be seen as reflecting general attitudes to factors which impede integration, rather than as an assessment of whether such factors do occur in reality.

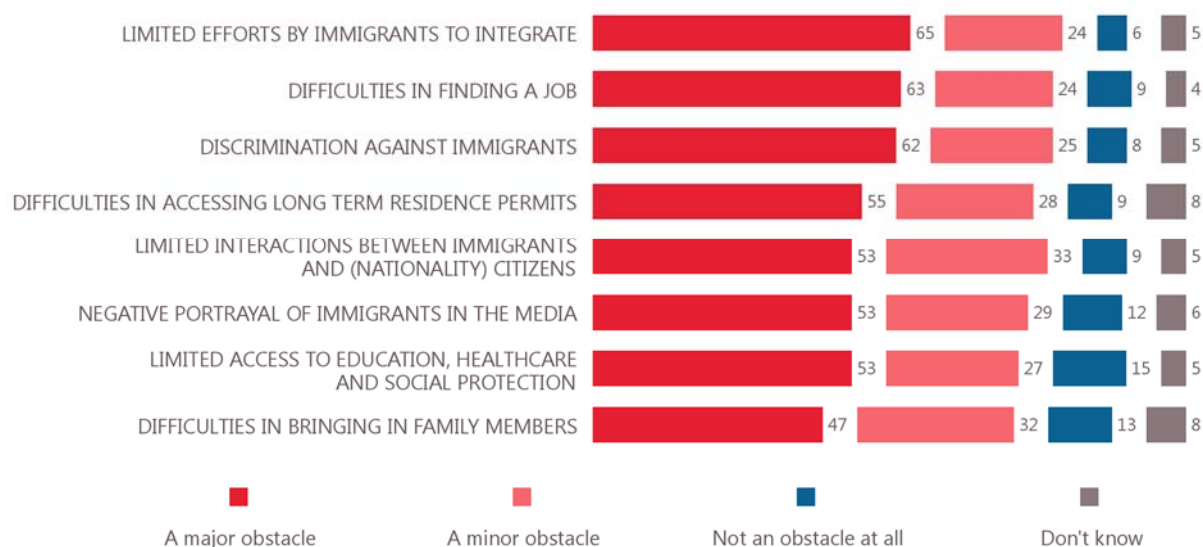
A majority of respondents see each of the situations as at least a minor obstacle to integration, and in all but one case a majority think that these situations could prove to be a major obstacle to integration.

The potential obstacle identified by respondents as most significant is the limited effort by immigrants to integrate. Nearly two thirds (65%) regard this as potentially a major obstacle to integration. Nearly as many identify the difficulties immigrants may face in finding a job (63%), or discrimination against immigrants (62%) as situations which could prove major obstacles to integration.

Over half (55%) of those polled think that the difficulties immigrants may have in accessing long term residence permits could also be a major obstacle to their integration, as do similar proportions regarding limited interactions between immigrants and citizens of the respondent's country (53%), the negative portrayal of immigrants in the media (53%), and limited access to education, healthcare and social protection (53%).

Less than half (47%) think that the difficulties immigrants may face in bringing in family members could be a major obstacle to their integration.

QA11 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

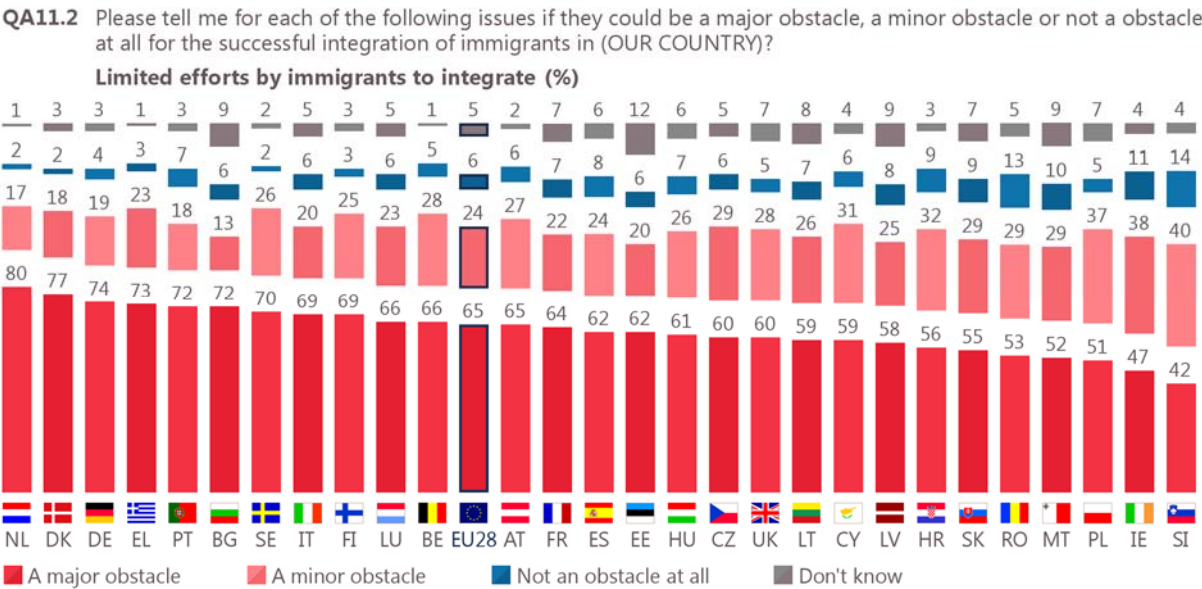


There is a similar overall pattern at the country level to that observed in the previous section: while there is not much variation among countries with respect to *overall* levels of agreement, there is significant and at times substantial variation when it comes to the proportions of those who see these issues as potential *major* obstacles.

In all countries a majority of respondents think that **limited efforts by immigrants to integrate** could be an *obstacle* to integration ranging from 82% in Estonia to 97% in the Netherlands.

However, there are significant differences in the proportions of those who regard it as a *potential major obstacle*. In all but two cases over half of those polled say that limited efforts to integrate could be a major obstacle, but this ranges from over half of respondents in Poland (51%), Malta (52%) and Romania (53%) to over three quarters (77%) of those polled in Denmark, and eight in ten (80%) respondents in the Netherlands.

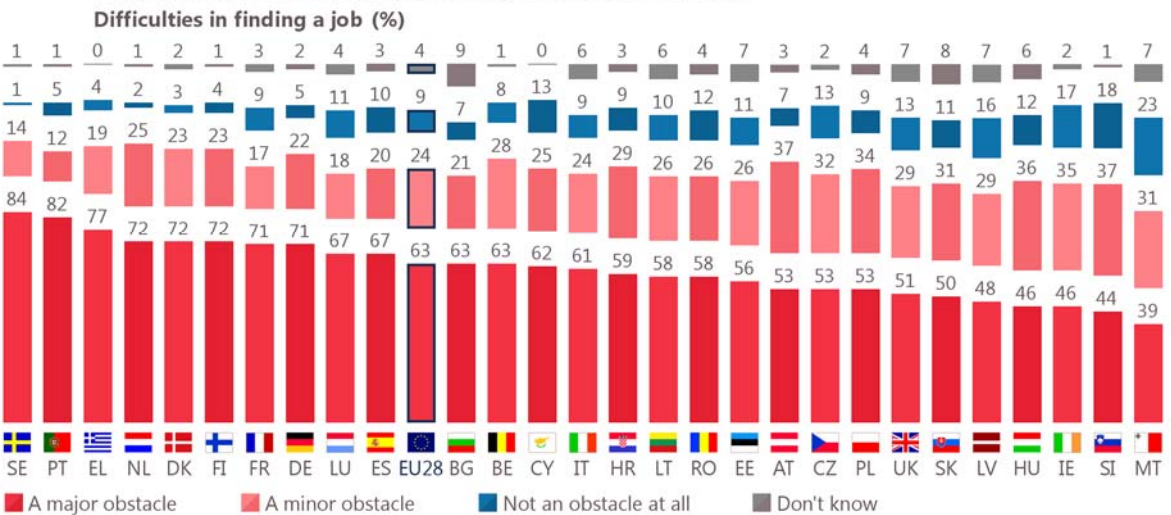
Only in two countries do more than one in ten respondents (10%) say that this may be *not an obstacle at all*: Romania (13%) and Slovenia (14%).



There is slightly more variation in the case of **difficulties in finding a job**, but there is still a clear majority in each country who think that this could be an *obstacle* to integration. Overall levels of agreement range from nearly all of those surveyed in Sweden (98%) to only seven in ten (70%) respondents in Malta. Among those who think that this could be a *major obstacle*, there are significant differences: in Malta, less than four in ten (39%) hold this view, compared with over eight in ten in Portugal (82%) and Sweden (84%).

Malta also has a particularly large proportion of respondents who think this is unlikely to be an *obstacle at all* to integration, at nearly a quarter (23%) of those surveyed. Ireland (17%) and Slovenia (18%) also have a significant proportion of respondents who think that the difficulties immigrants face in finding a job are unlikely to constitute an obstacle at all to their integration.

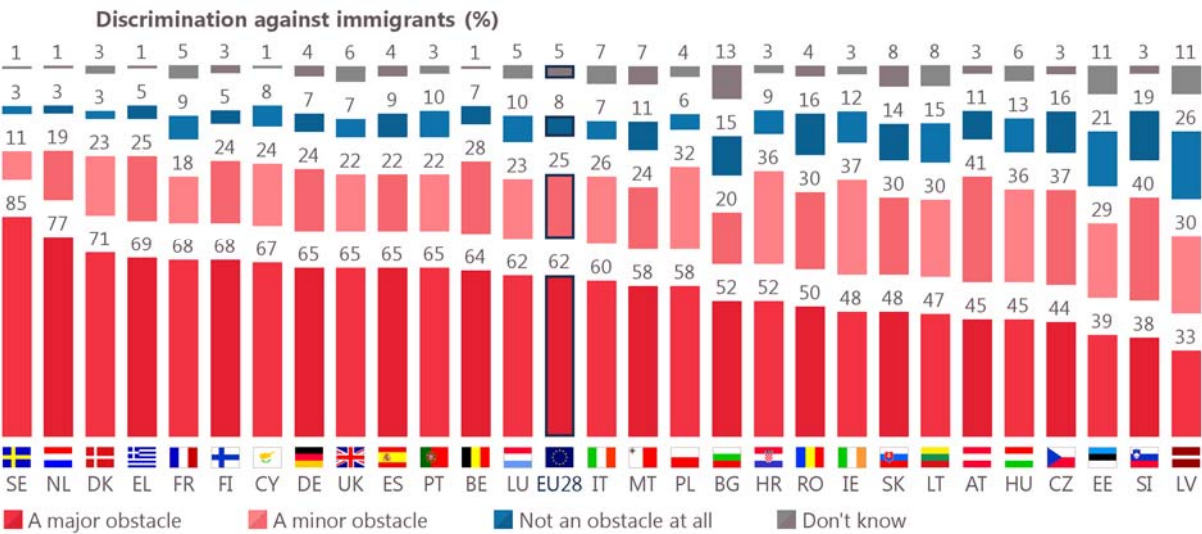
QA11.4 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



There is a similar pattern when it comes to **discrimination against immigrants**. In all countries, a majority of respondents see that this could be an *obstacle* to integration, but this varies from just over six in ten (63%) of those polled in Latvia to nearly all respondents in Sweden (96%) and the Netherlands (96%). Among those who see discrimination as a *major obstacle* the proportions vary substantially, from just a third (33%) of those polled in Latvia to over eight in ten (85%) respondents in Sweden.

In Latvia, over a quarter (26%) of respondents say that discrimination against immigrants is unlikely to be an obstacle at all, a view shared by just under a fifth (19%) of respondents in Slovenia and just over a fifth (21%) of those in Estonia.

QA11.1 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

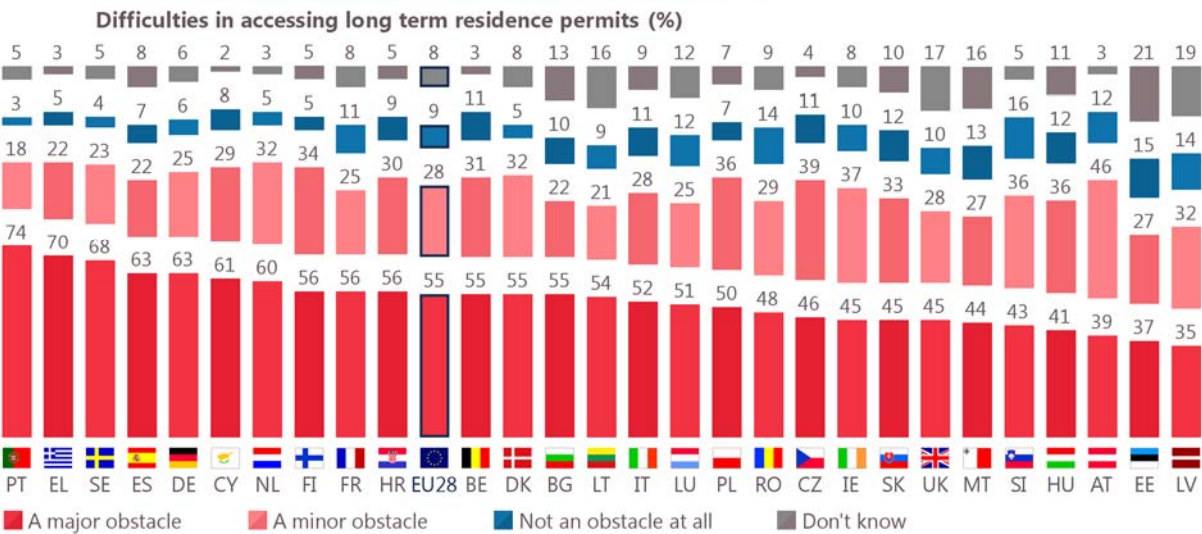


Most respondents in all countries think that **difficulties in accessing long term residence permits** could constitute an *obstacle* for the integration of immigrants. In Portugal (92%), the Netherlands (92%) Greece (92%) and Sweden (91%), over nine in ten of those polled hold this view, but in Estonia (64%) less than two thirds do. In 17 of the 28 Member States, at least half of those polled think that this is potentially *a major obstacle*, but this ranges from only half (50%) of those polled in Poland to nearly three quarters (74%) of respondents in Portugal.

In several countries, a significant minority of respondents are not sure what their opinion is on this question: in Latvia (19%) and Estonia (21%) around a fifth of those polled say that they do not know whether difficulties in accessing long term residence permits are likely to prove an obstacle to the integration of immigrants.

In 13 Member States, more than one in ten respondents (10%) think that this would *not be an obstacle at all* to integration: Slovenia (16%), Estonia (15%), Latvia and Romania (both 14%), Malta (13%), Austria and Hungary (both 12%), Luxembourg, Slovakia (both 12%), Belgium, France, Italy and the Czech Republic (all 11%).

QA11.3 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

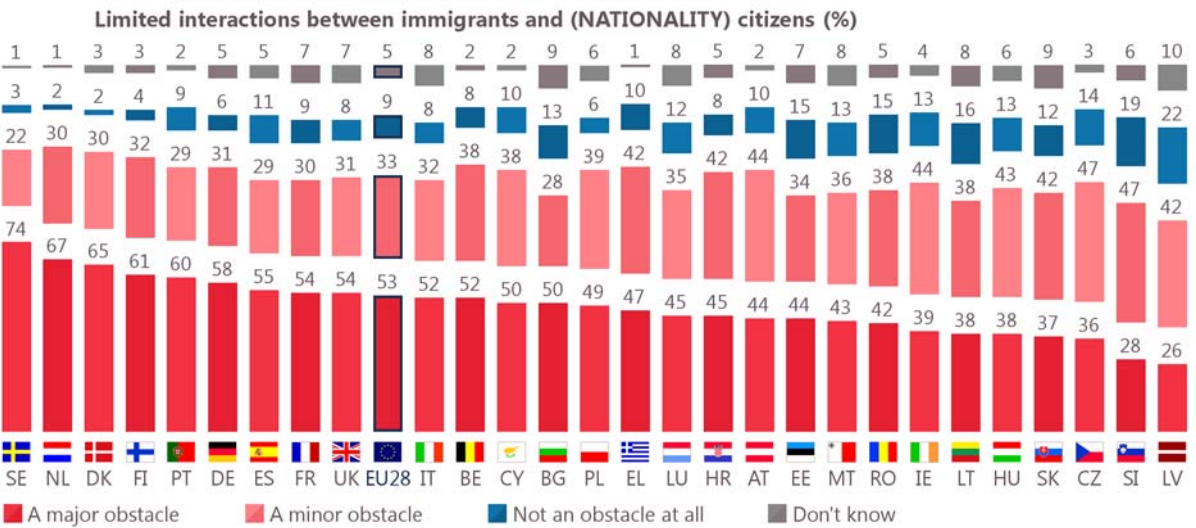


Again, a similar pattern is in evidence regarding the question of whether **limited interactions between immigrants and citizens** of the host country would constitute an *obstacle* to integration. In all countries a majority of respondents see this as a potential obstacle, but there are still clear differences between countries: in Sweden (96%) and the Netherlands (97%) nearly all respondents give this answer, compared with only just over two thirds (68%) of those polled in Latvia.

In 15 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those polled think that limited interactions between immigrants and citizens is not *a major obstacle* to integration, with a particularly low proportion of respondents in Slovenia (28%) and Latvia (26%) expressing this view. On the other hand, around two thirds of those in the Netherlands (67%) and Denmark (65%) think that this could be a major obstacle, as do nearly three quarters (74%) of those polled in Sweden.

Around a fifth of those polled in Latvia (22%) and Slovenia (19%) think that limited interactions between immigrants and citizens would *not be an obstacle at all*, but in the Netherlands (2%), Denmark (2%) and Sweden (3%) very few respondents hold this view.

QA11.6 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

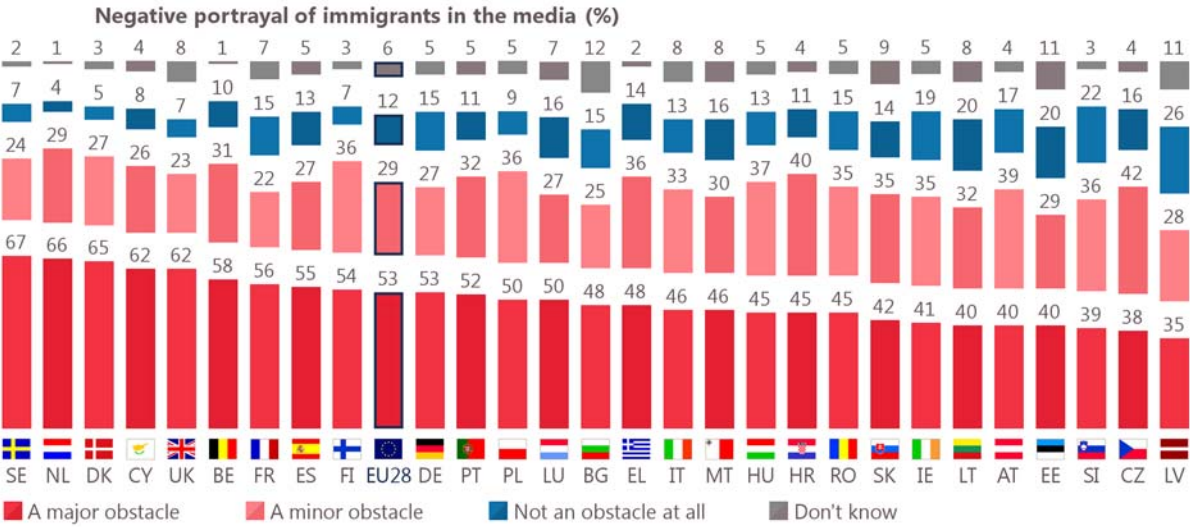


On the issue of **negative portrayals of immigrants in the media**, again the majority of respondents say that this could be an *obstacle* to integration. However, this varies from less than two thirds of respondents in Latvia (63%) to over nine in ten of those surveyed in the Netherlands (95%), Sweden (93%), and Denmark (92%).

In 15 countries, less than half (50%) of respondents think that negative portrayals of immigrants in the media could be a *major obstacle* to their integration. Again, the lowest proportion of respondents who give this answer can be found in Latvia, where only just over a third (35%) agree that this is potentially a major obstacle. In Sweden (67%) and the Netherlands (95%), Sweden (93%), and the Netherlands (66%) this view is held by two thirds of respondents.

In 21 Member States, at least one in ten (10%) respondents think that this issue is *unlikely to be an obstacle at all*, with a particularly large minority of respondents in Slovenia (22%) and Latvia (26%) expressing this opinion.

QA11.7 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

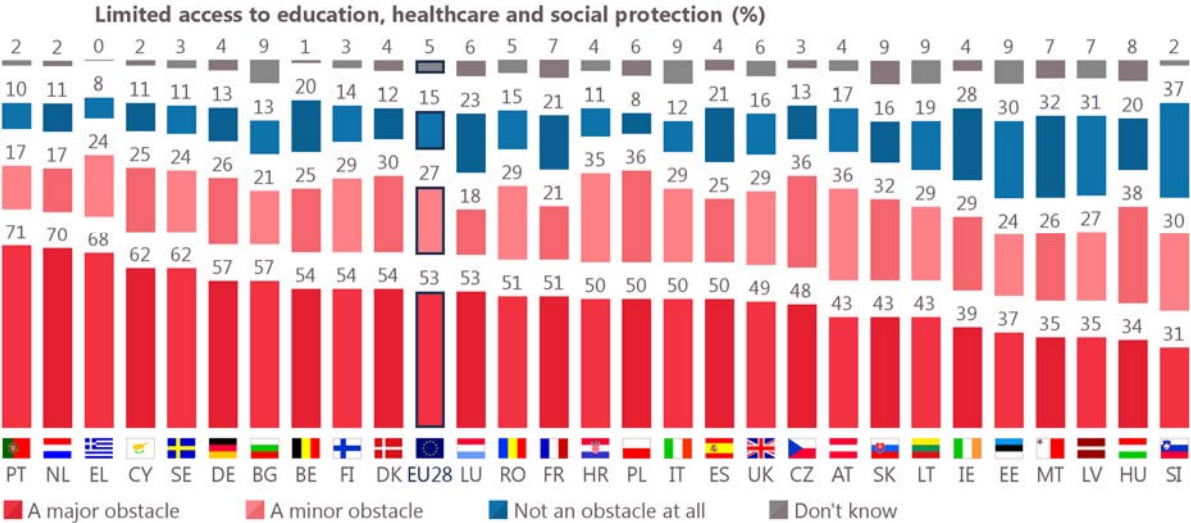


There is somewhat more variation in the case of **limited access to education, healthcare and social protection**. In all cases, a majority of respondents think that this could be a *potential obstacle* to the successful integration of immigrants. However, this varies from just over six in ten of those polled in Estonia (61%), Malta (61%) Slovenia (61%), and Latvia (62%) to 87% in Netherlands and Cyprus, 88% in Portugal and over nine in ten (92%) respondents in Greece.

Again, there are significant differences in the proportions of those who say that limited access to education, healthcare and social protection could be a *major obstacle* to integration. In Portugal (71%) and the Netherlands (70%) around seven in ten respondents hold this view, as do over two thirds (68%) of respondents in Greece. However, only just over a third of respondents in Hungary (34%), Latvia (35%) and Malta (35%) think that this could be a major obstacle, and in Slovenia, less than a third (31%) do.

Indeed, in Slovenia nearly four in ten (37%) respondents think that this would *not an obstacle at all* to integration as do 32% of the respondents in Malta and 31% in Latvia.

QA11.5 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

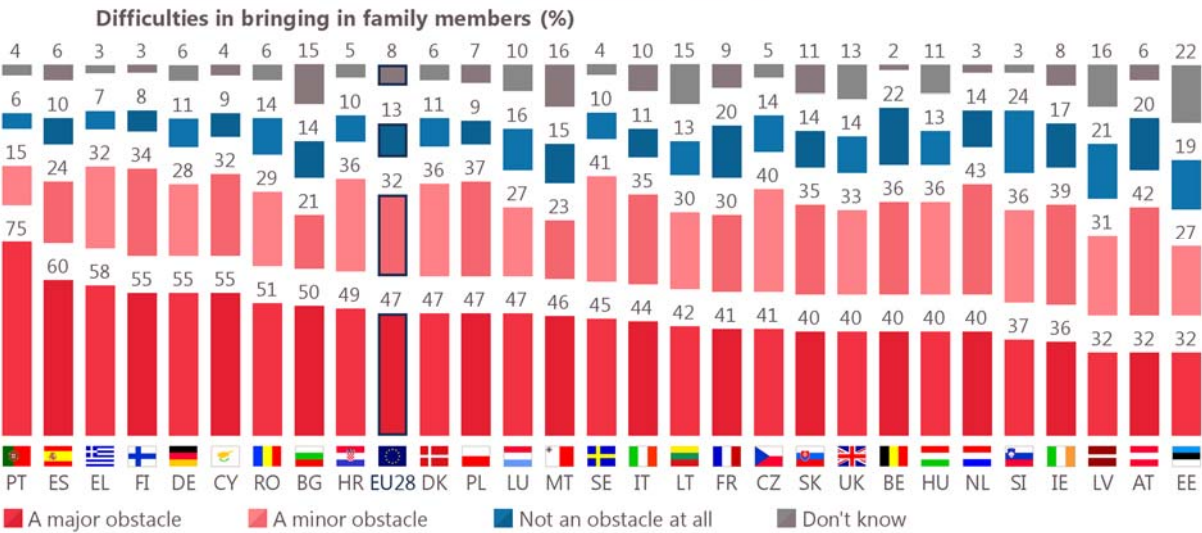


There are also clear country-level differences in the case of **difficulties in bringing family members**. While a majority of respondents in all countries agree that this could be an *obstacle* to integration, this varies from less than six in ten (59%) of those polled in Estonia to nine in ten respondents in Portugal (90%) and Greece (90%) and nearly as many in Finland (89%).

Portugal (75%) stands out for a particularly large proportion of respondents who think that difficulties in bringing in family members would potentially be a *major obstacle* to the successful integration of immigrants. In all other countries, the proportion of respondents who give this answer ranges from just under a third (32%) of those polled in Estonia, Austria and Latvia to six in ten (60%) respondents in Spain. In 20 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think this could be a major obstacle is less than half of those polled.

In most countries, at least one in ten (10%) think that this is *unlikely to be an obstacle at all*. The proportions of respondents who give this answer is significantly higher in Latvia (21%), Belgium (22%) and Slovenia (24%).

QA11.8 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?



There are some **socio-demographic differences** in the proportions of respondents who think that these factors could constitute major obstacles to the integration of immigrants, although not in every case.

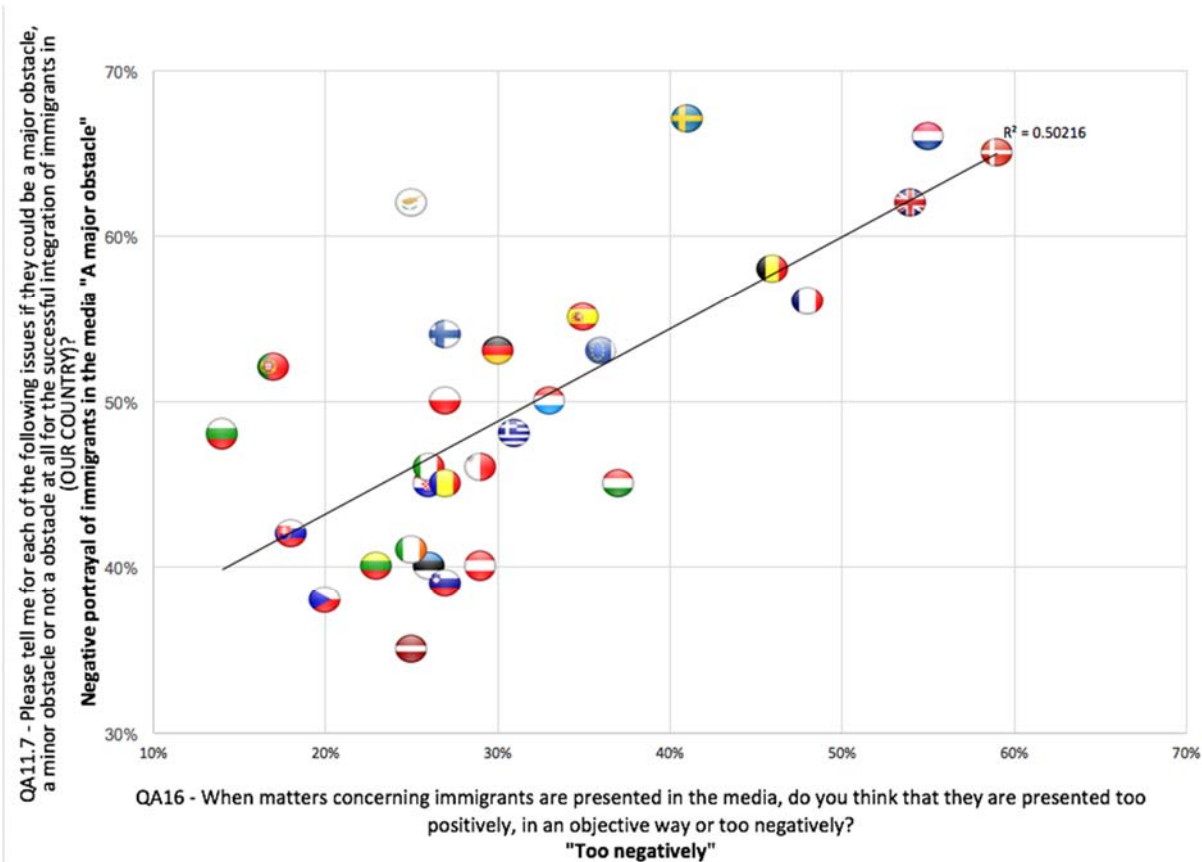
- **The largest and most consistent differences can be observed in the case of education.** In most cases, the proportion of respondents who agree that these factors are major obstacles to integration is lower among those who finished their education at the age of 15 or less, compared with those who finished their education aged 20 or older. For example, while just over half (54%) of those with the lowest levels of education think that discrimination against immigrants is a major obstacle, over seven in ten (71%) of those with higher levels of education hold this view. The same relationship can be seen in the case of difficulties in accessing long term residence permits (51% vs. 61%), difficulties in finding a job (58% vs. 71%), limited access to education, healthcare and social protection (44% vs. 59%), limited interaction between immigrants and citizens of the respondent's country (48% vs. 61%), and negative portrayal of immigrants in the media (42% vs. 60%).
- **When comparing socio-professional groups, there are some moderate differences, mostly between managers and other groups.** For instance, seven in ten (70%) managers think that discrimination against immigrants is a major obstacle to their integration, compared with only 55% of house persons. Both managers (69%) and the self-employed (72%) are more likely than house persons (60%) and the unemployed (62%) to think this about limited efforts by immigrants to integrate. There are also significant differences between these groups in the case of limited access to education, healthcare and education (60% and 58% vs. 48% and 48%) and limited interaction between immigrants and citizens of the respondent's country (61% and 57% vs. 47% and 48%). Managers (60%) are also significantly more likely than house persons (47%) to think that the negative portrayal of immigrants in the media is a significant barrier to their integration.

QA11 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

A major obstacle (% - EU)

	Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate	Difficulties in finding a job	Discrimination against immigrants	Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits	Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection	Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens	Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media	Difficulties in bringing in family members
EU28	65	63	62	55	53	53	53	47
 Education (End of)								
15-	63	58	54	51	44	48	42	45
16-19	64	61	59	52	49	50	50	47
20+	69	71	71	61	59	61	60	49
Still studying	62	63	68	58	62	53	62	49

The chart below shows that there is a positive relationship between the proportions of respondents saying that the media present immigrants too negatively (Q16, see Chapter IV section 4) and those thinking that a negative portrayal of immigrants in the media can be a potential major obstacle for integration. For example, in Denmark 59% of respondents say the media present immigrants too negatively and 65% say that a negative portrayal of immigrants in the media can be a major obstacle, while this is the case for 18% and 42% of respondents (respectively) in Slovakia.



2 Measures to support the integration of immigrants

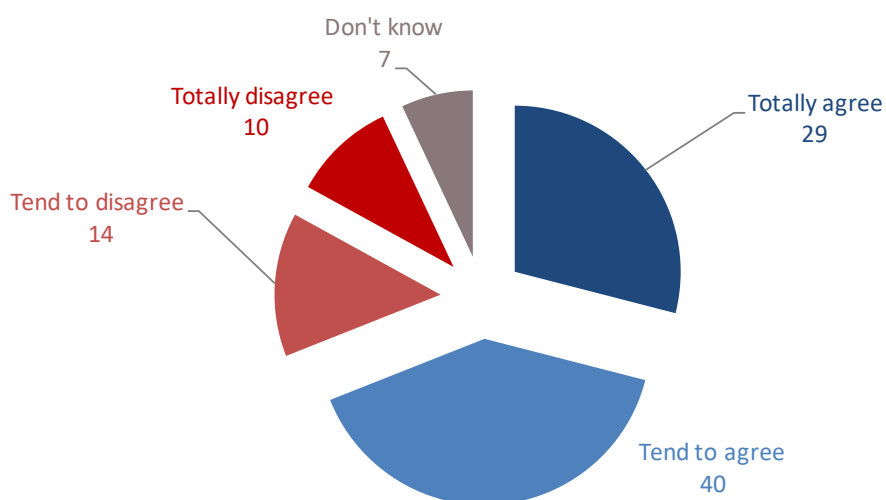
a. The importance of fostering integration of immigrants in the long run

Nearly seven in ten Europeans say that integrating immigrants is a necessary investment in the long-run for their country

A clear majority (69%) of respondents agree that fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment for their country in the long run. Four in ten (40%) tend to agree with this statement, while just under three in ten (29%) totally agree. Just over one in ten (14%) tend to disagree, while only one in ten (10%) totally disagree.

QA15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?

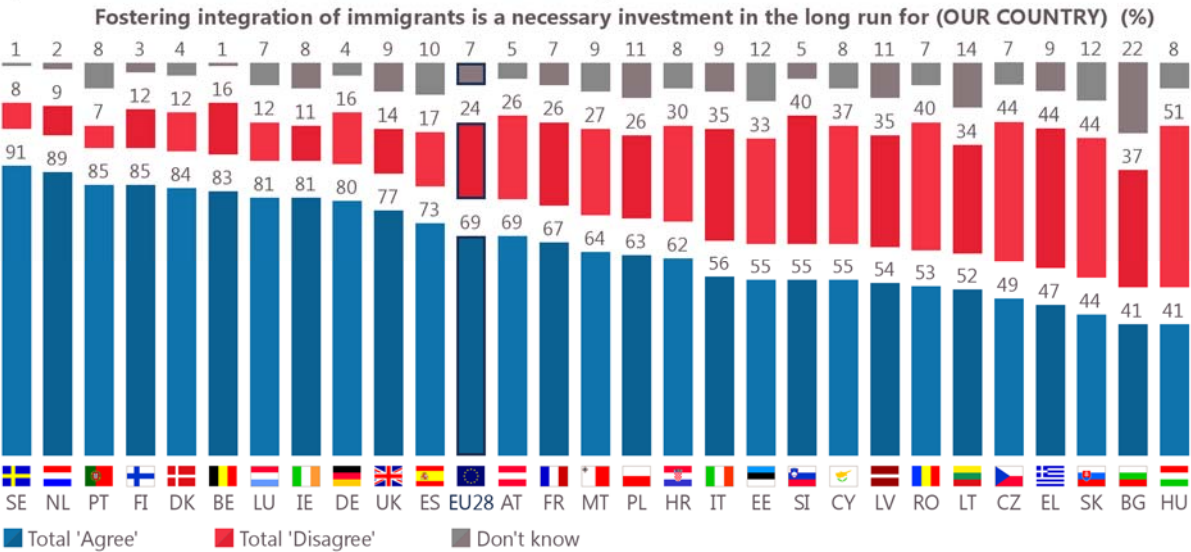
Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



In 23 out of the 28 Member States, the majority of respondents agreed with the benefits of integrating immigrants in the long run. In Sweden, over nine in ten (91%) *agree* that it is necessary to invest in integrating immigrants in the long run, as do nearly nine in ten (89%) of those polled in the Netherlands. In all but five countries, at least half agree with this statement, but in the Czech Republic (49%) and Greece (47%) only just under half of those polled agree with it, and even fewer do in Slovakia (44%), Bulgaria (41%) and Hungary (41%).

Hungary also has the highest proportion of respondents who *disagree* that it is necessary to invest in integrating immigrants: it is the only case where this figure is over half (51%) of those polled. This is also related to the significant proportion of respondents in some countries who do not know what they think about this question, particularly in Bulgaria, where over a fifth (22%) give this answer.

QA15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?



There are some significant **socio-demographic differences** on this question, as follows:

- **Those aged 55 or more are less likely than those in other age groups to agree** that fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment for their country in the long run (65%, compared with 70-73%).
- **The propensity to agree with this question rises with the respondent's level of education.** Just under six in ten (57%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 give this answer, compared with nearly eight in ten (79%) of those who finished their education aged 20 or older.
- **Managers (81%) are the socio-professional group most likely to express agreement**, particularly when compared with house persons (57%) and the unemployed (62%).
- **Less than six in ten (57%) of those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time agree that fostering integration is necessary**, compared with nearly three quarters (73%) of those who almost never or never have this problem.
- **Less than two thirds (63%) of those who identify as working class give this response**, compared with over eight in ten (81%) of respondents who see themselves as members of the upper class.

QA15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?
Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'
EU28	69
 Age	
15-24	72
25-39	70
40-54	73
55 +	65
 Education (End of)	
15-	57
16-19	65
20+	79
Still studying	78
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	71
Managers	81
Other white collars	69
Manual workers	69
House persons	57
Unemployed	62
Retired	65
Students	78
 Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	57
From time to time	63
Almost never/ Never	73
 Consider belonging to	
The working class	63
The lower middle class	68
The middle class	73
The upper middle class	80
The upper class	81

The **analysis based on key variables** shows that:

- **Respondents who see immigration as more of an opportunity than a problem are much more likely to agree that fostering integration is a long-term investment for their country.** Nine in ten (90%) of the respondents who see immigration as an opportunity agree with this statement at least to some extent, while among those who see immigration as more of a problem only less than half (49%) do so.
- **Just over three quarters (76%) of those who are well informed about immigration and integration issues agree** that their country should encourage integration in the long term, compared with less than two thirds (65%) of those who feel that they are poorly informed.
- Unsurprisingly **there is strong relationship between attitudes to fostering integration and perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society.** Almost all (95%) of those with a very positive perception of the impact of immigrants on society agree that fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run, while those with negative opinion about the impact of immigrants on society are significantly less likely to agree (24%).
- **There is a clear relationship between attitudes to fostering integration and conceptions of who is responsible for the success of this process.** While less than half (48%) of those who think that immigrants are primarily responsible for integration think that their country should invest in their integration, over three quarters (76%) of respondents who think that both immigrants and their host society are responsible for integration agree with this view.
- **Respondents who see integration as successful in their local area or country are much more likely to agree that fostering integration is a necessary investment in the long run.** Indeed, 79% of those who see integration as successful agree, compared to 57% of those who see it as unsuccessful in both their local area and their country.

QA15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?
Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'
EU28	69
Immigration is	
More of a problem	49
More of an opportunity	90
Both equally	80
Neither	70
Information about immigration and integration	
Well informed	76
Not well informed	65
Responsible for successful integration	
Immigrants	48
Society	71
Both	76
Perception of the impact of immigrants on society	
Very positive	95
Somewhat positive	87
A mix of positive and negative	71
Somewhat negative	46
Very negative	24
Total 'Positive'	89
Total 'Negative'	39
Successful integration in local area or country	
Yes	79
No	57

b. Potential measures to support the integration of immigrants

Most Europeans agree that a range of possible measures to support the integration of immigrants would have a positive effect

In each case, a majority of respondents agree that the various proposed measures intended to support integration of immigrants would achieve their intended goal. However, there are differences in the size of this majority.

Before examining the results in detail, it should be noted that respondents were asked to consider whether each of these measures would be successful if it was implemented, rather than whether they support the introduction of such measures by their governments.

As established in chapter II, respondents place particular importance on the integration of immigrants through their acquisition of the language of the host country. It is therefore unsurprising that nearly nine in ten (88%) agree that **offering or improving language courses for immigrants on their arrival** would support the integration process, with over half (53%) totally agreeing with this, and more than a third (35%) tending to agree. Only one in ten (10%) disagree that this would support integration.

Nearly as many (85%) think that the **introduction or improvement of integration programmes for immigrants upon their arrival** in the host country would improve the prospects of integration, although fewer totally agree with this idea (46%). Just under four in ten (39%) say that they tend to agree with this idea, and just over one in ten (11%) totally agree. There are very similar proportions of respondents in the case of **supporting the enrolment of the children of immigrants in pre-school** (with 85% agreeing with the measure overall of which 47% totally agree; 38% tend to agree; and 11% disagree).

More than eight in ten (84%) agree that making **integration programmes and language courses mandatory** for immigrants would improve their prospects of integration with just over half (51%) totally agreeing while a third (33%) tending to agree with this idea. Only just over one in ten (12%) are opposed to it.

Similarly, 83% agree that integration would be improved by **providing measures to assist immigrants with finding jobs, such as training, job matching, and recognition of qualifications**, with just over four in ten (42%) totally agreeing and a similar proportion tending to agree (41%). Just over one in ten (13%) are opposed.

81% agree overall that the authorities should support integration by **promoting intermingling of citizens and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods**. Just under four in ten respondents (39%) totally agree and a slightly higher proportion (42%) tend to agree. 15% of respondents disagree with this idea.

Just over eight in ten (81%) are in agreement when it comes to supporting integration by **better preparing the local community by providing more information about immigrants and immigration** (38% totally agree; 43% tend to agree; 15% disagree overall).

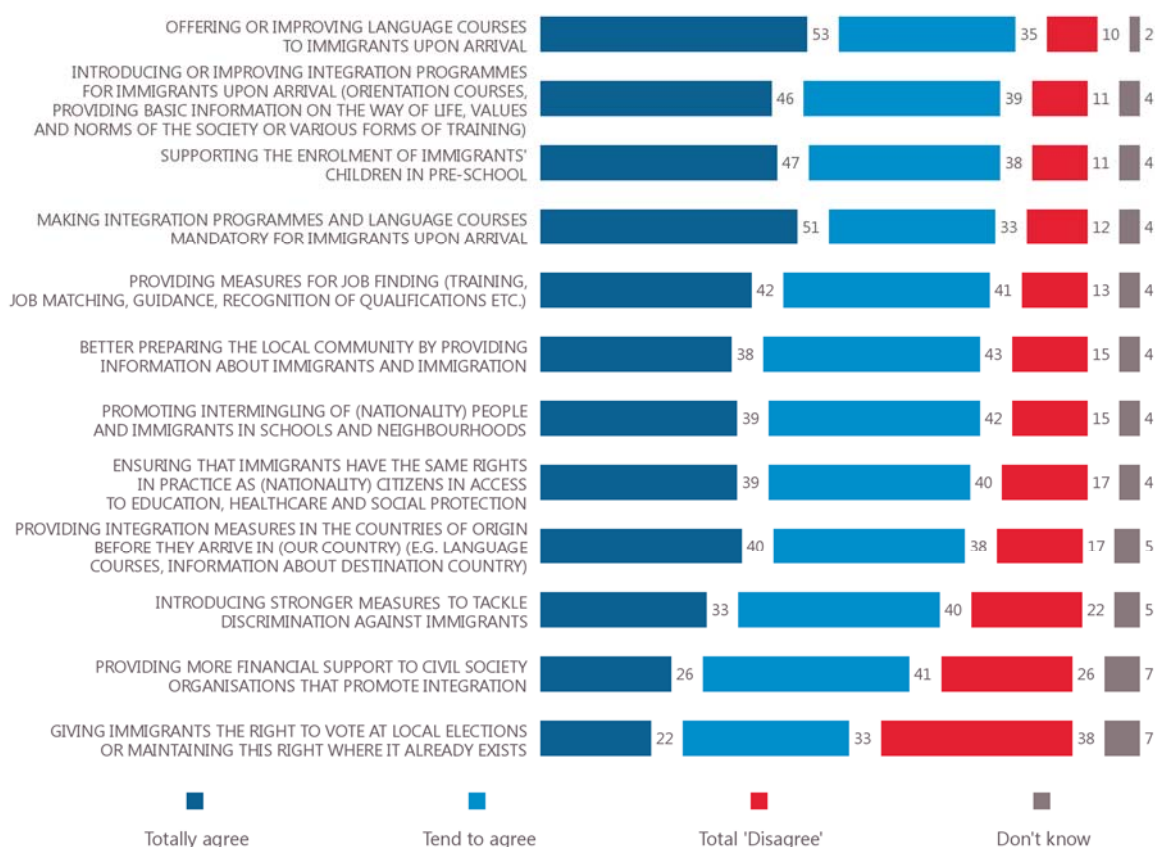
Finally, there are similar levels of agreement on supporting the integration of immigrants by **providing integration measures in the countries of origin before they arrive in the country of destination where 78% support this idea** (40%; 38%; 17%) or by **ensuring that immigrants have the same rights in practice as the countries' citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection where 79% support the idea** (39%; 40%; 17%).

Around a quarter (73%) agree that integration of immigrants would be aided by **the introduction of stronger measures to tackle discrimination**, with only a third (33%) of respondents who totally agree and four in ten (40%) tend to agree. Over a fifth (22%) of respondents disagree with this proposal.

Less than seven in ten (67%) agree with **providing more financial support to civil society organisations**. Just over a quarter (26%) of those polled totally agree and just over four in ten (41%) tend to agree with it. Over a quarter (26%) of respondents disagree with this idea.

Respondents are most divided on the issue of whether the **participation of immigrants in local elections** would encourage their integration with over half who support this measure. Just over a fifth of respondents totally agree (22%) and a similar proportion tend to agree (23%). A significant minority of respondents (38%) disagree that the integration of immigrants would be more effective if they were granted voting rights in local elections.

QA12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?
(% - EU)



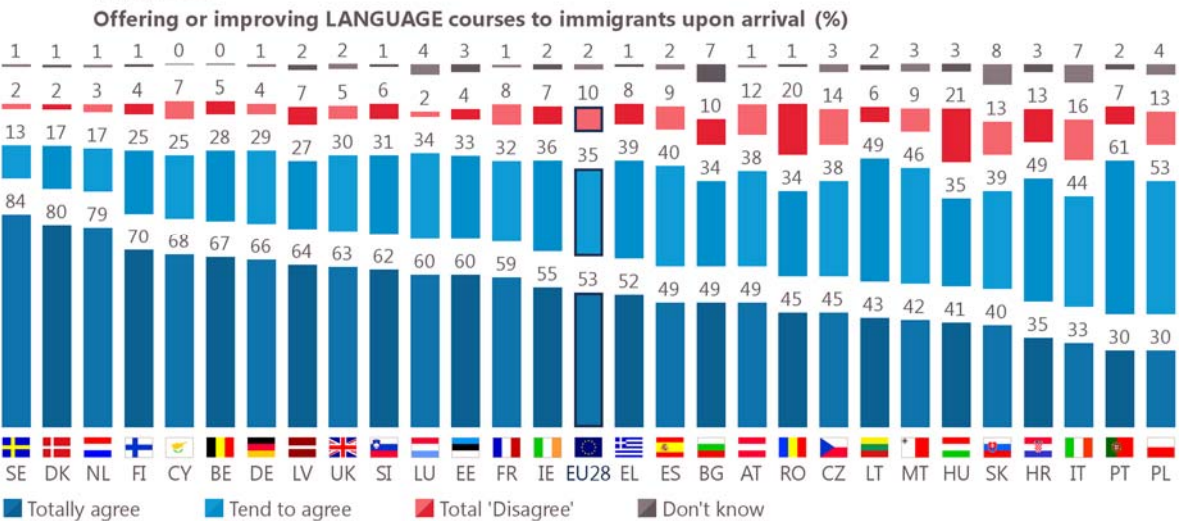
At the country level, there are significant differences between the proportions of respondents who *totally agree* with these statements, but there are not large differences in the proportions of those who agree overall.

In all countries, a majority of respondents *agree* that **offering or improving language courses** for immigrants would support integration. This varies from less than eight in ten respondents in Hungary (76%), Italy (77%), Romania (79%) and Slovakia (79%) to nearly all of those surveyed in Denmark (97%) and Sweden (97%).

There are large differences in the proportions of those who *totally agree* with this statement. In the Netherlands (79%), Denmark (80%) and Sweden (84%) over three quarters of respondents give this answer. However, in 13 Member States less than half of respondents think that language courses for immigrants would support integration, with a third or less of respondents in Italy (33%), Portugal (30%) and Poland (30%) who strongly agree with this idea.

In 20 of the 28 Member States, no more than one in ten (10%) of respondents *disagree* with this idea. However, Romania (20%) and Hungary (21%) stand out for a particularly high level of disagreement. On the other hand, very few respondents disagree in Luxembourg (2%), Denmark (2%) and Sweden (2%).

QA12.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

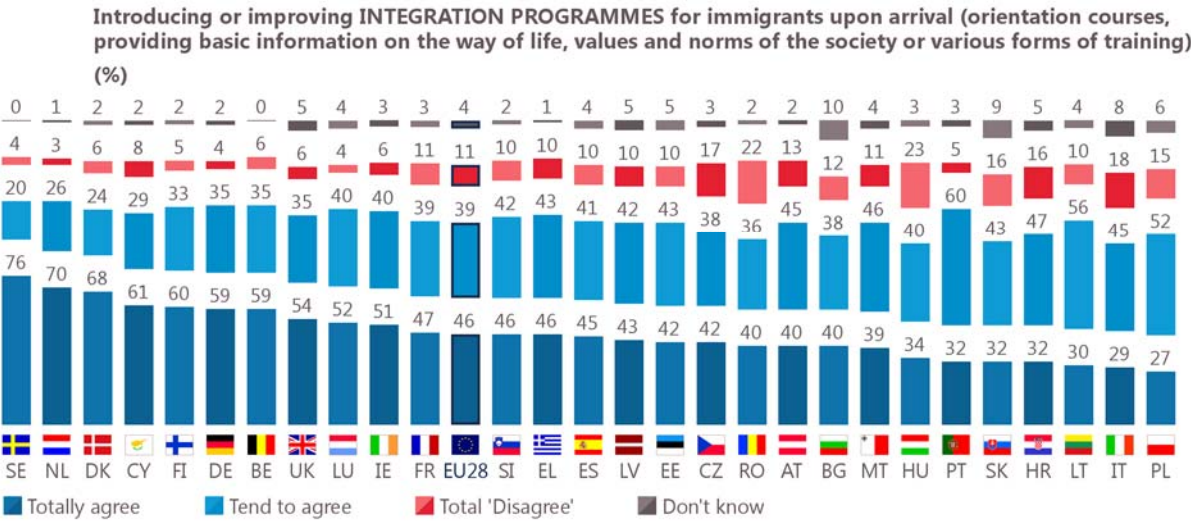


The country-level differences on the question of **introducing or improving integration programmes for immigrants upon their arrival** is very similar to those for the preceding question.

In all countries, a majority of respondents *agree* that the introduction of such programmes would aid integration, but this varies from around three quarters in Italy (74%), Hungary (74%), Slovakia (75%) and Romania (76%) to nearly all respondents in the Netherlands (96%) and Sweden (96%). Among those who *totally agree*, the results vary from just over a quarter of those surveyed in Poland (27%) and Italy (29%) to over three quarters (76%) of those surveyed in Sweden.

Again, Romania (22%) and Hungary (23%) have a particularly high proportion of respondents who *disagree* that the introduction of integration programmes for immigrants would foster integration, while the proportion of such responses is particularly low in the Netherlands (3%), Luxembourg (4%), Germany (4%) and Sweden (4%). This difference may reflect the fact that the latter countries already have integration programmes, and that respondents believe these programmes are successful or should at least be maintained.

QA12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



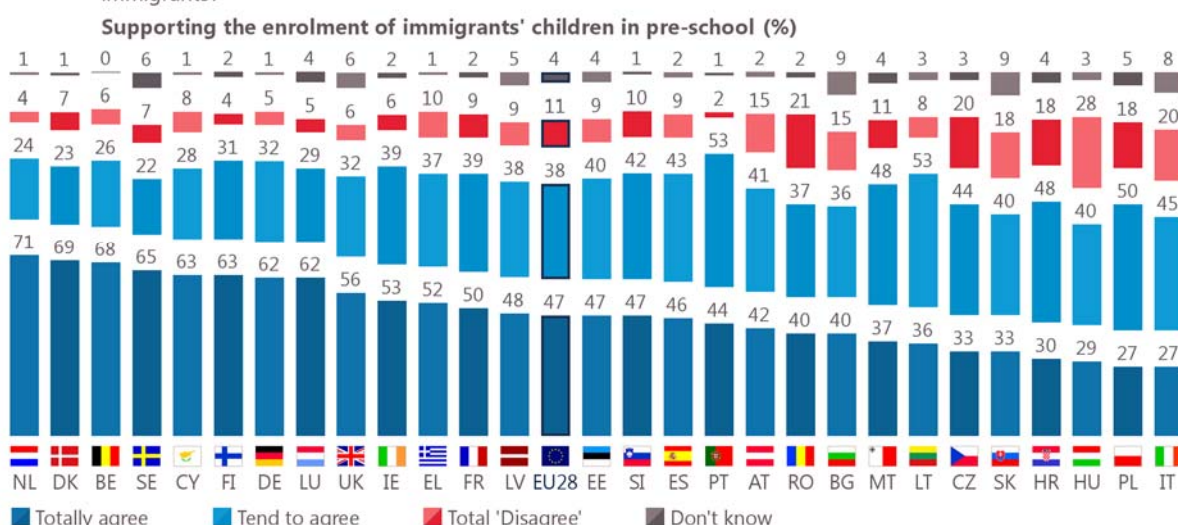
At least two thirds (66%) of respondents in each country *agree* that the **enrolment of the children of immigrants in pre-school** would support integration, but the level of agreement differs. In Hungary less than seven in ten (69%) agree with this measure, as do less than three quarters of those polled in Italy (72%) and (73%) in Slovakia. On the other hand, nearly all of those polled in Portugal (97%) hold this view, as do almost as many in the Netherlands (95%). Notably, the proportion of respondents in Sweden (87%) who agree with this statement is, while still very high, significantly less than in the preceding cases.

Again, it is possible that existing experience with such programmes influences public opinion about their effectiveness. With the exception of Cyprus and Greece, most of the Member States with high rates of agreement with this question already have well-developed pre-school services⁴⁰, while countries in which agreement with this question is lower are less likely to have such services. Where these services are in operation and have been shown to work in fostering integration, there is less likely to be opposition to the idea in theory.

There is a wide spread of responses among those who *totally agree* that the prospects of immigrant integration would be improved if the enrolment of children of immigrants in pre-school was encouraged. Italy (27%) and Poland (27%) again have very low proportions of respondents who totally agree with this, while in Belgium (68%), Denmark (69%) and the Netherlands (71%) over two thirds do so.

There are significant differences among those who *disagree*. Very few respondents give this answer in Portugal (2%), Finland (4%) and the Netherlands (4%), but in Hungary (28%) nearly three in ten do so, and in Romania over a fifth (21%) disagree.

QA12.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



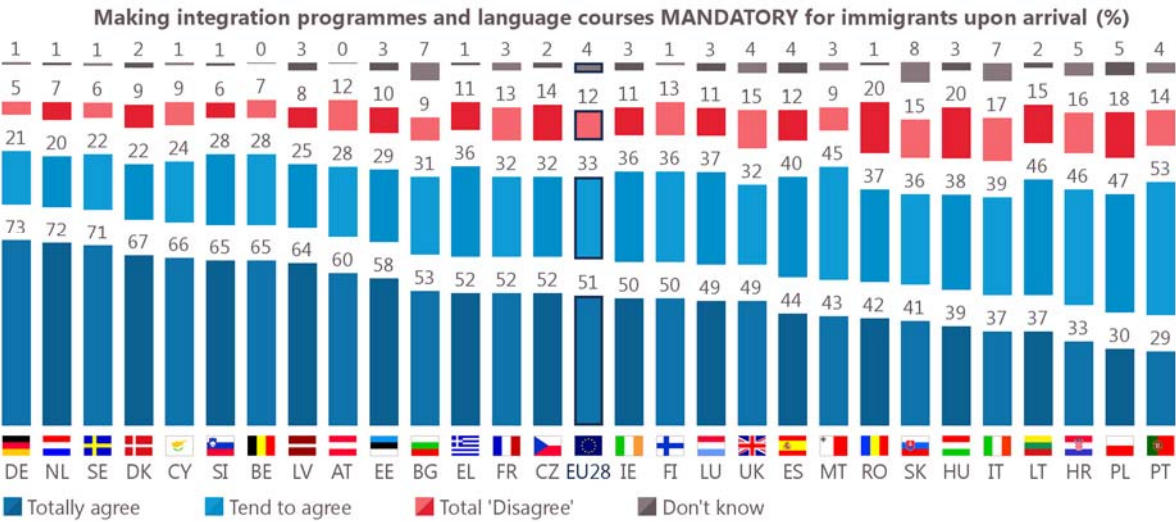
⁴⁰ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7301646/3-13052016-BP-EN.pdf/ee1450f7-ff36-4068-ba06-96616eb4944f>

In the case of **making integration programmes and language courses mandatory for immigrants**, overall levels of *agreement* vary from just over three quarters of respondents in Italy (76%), Poland (77%), Hungary (77%) and Slovakia (77%) to over nine in ten of those polled in the Netherlands (92%), Belgium (93%), Slovenia (93%), Sweden (93%) and Germany (94%).

Proportions of respondents who *totally agree* with this vary significantly. In Portugal (29%) and Poland (30%) less than a third give this answer, compared with over seven in ten of those polled in Sweden (71%), the Netherlands (72%) and Denmark (73%).

Again, the highest proportions of respondents who *disagree* can be found in Hungary (20%) and Romania (20%), where a fifth give this answer.

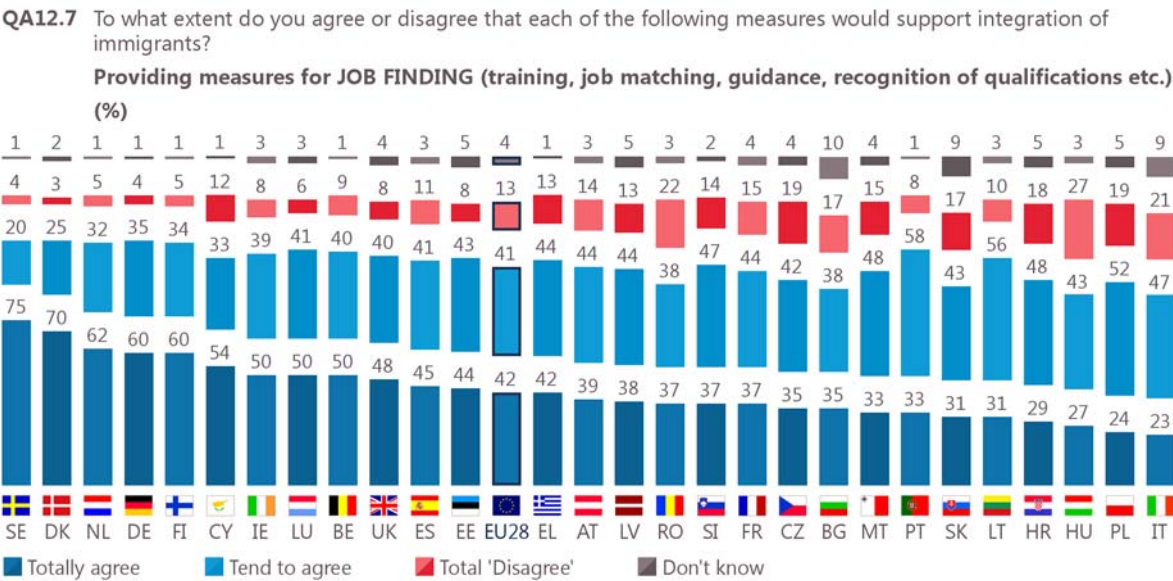
QA12.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



Italy (70%) and Hungary (70%) have the lowest proportions of respondents who *agree* that **providing measures for job finding** would support the integration of immigrants, as do less than three quarters of respondents in Bulgaria (73%) and Slovakia (74%). At the other end of the scale, almost all of those surveyed in Denmark (95%), Germany (95%) and Sweden (95%) agree with this.

Italy (23%) and Poland (24%) again have the lowest proportions of respondents who *totally agree* that this measure would support integration, with less than a quarter of respondents giving this answer. Agreement is also low in Hungary (27%) and Croatia (29%). Denmark (70%) and Sweden (75%) stand out for the high proportion of respondents who think that the provision of job finding measures would support integration.

There is a wide spread of responses among those who *disagree* that this would be a good idea: in Denmark (3%), Germany (4%) and Sweden (4%) very few respondents give this answer, compared with over a quarter (27%) of those polled in Hungary and over a fifth in Italy (21%) and Romania (22%).

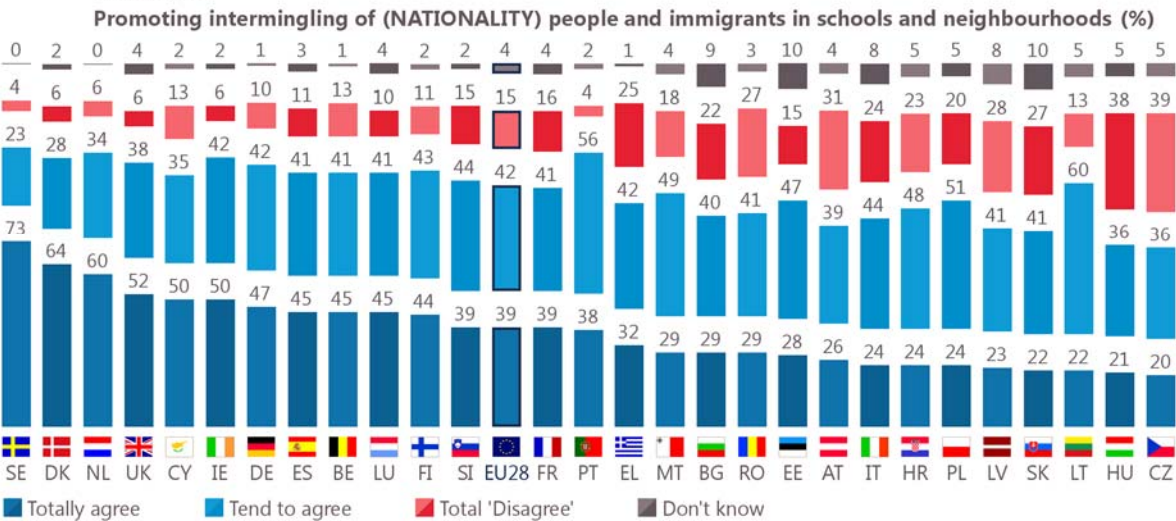


On the question of **promoting the intermingling of citizens of the host country and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods**, the country-level differences in the proportions who *agree* are somewhat wider. While in Portugal (94%), the Netherlands (94%) and Sweden (96%), well over nine in ten of those polled agree that this measure would promote integration, in the Czech Republic (56%) and Hungary (57%) less than six in ten agree.

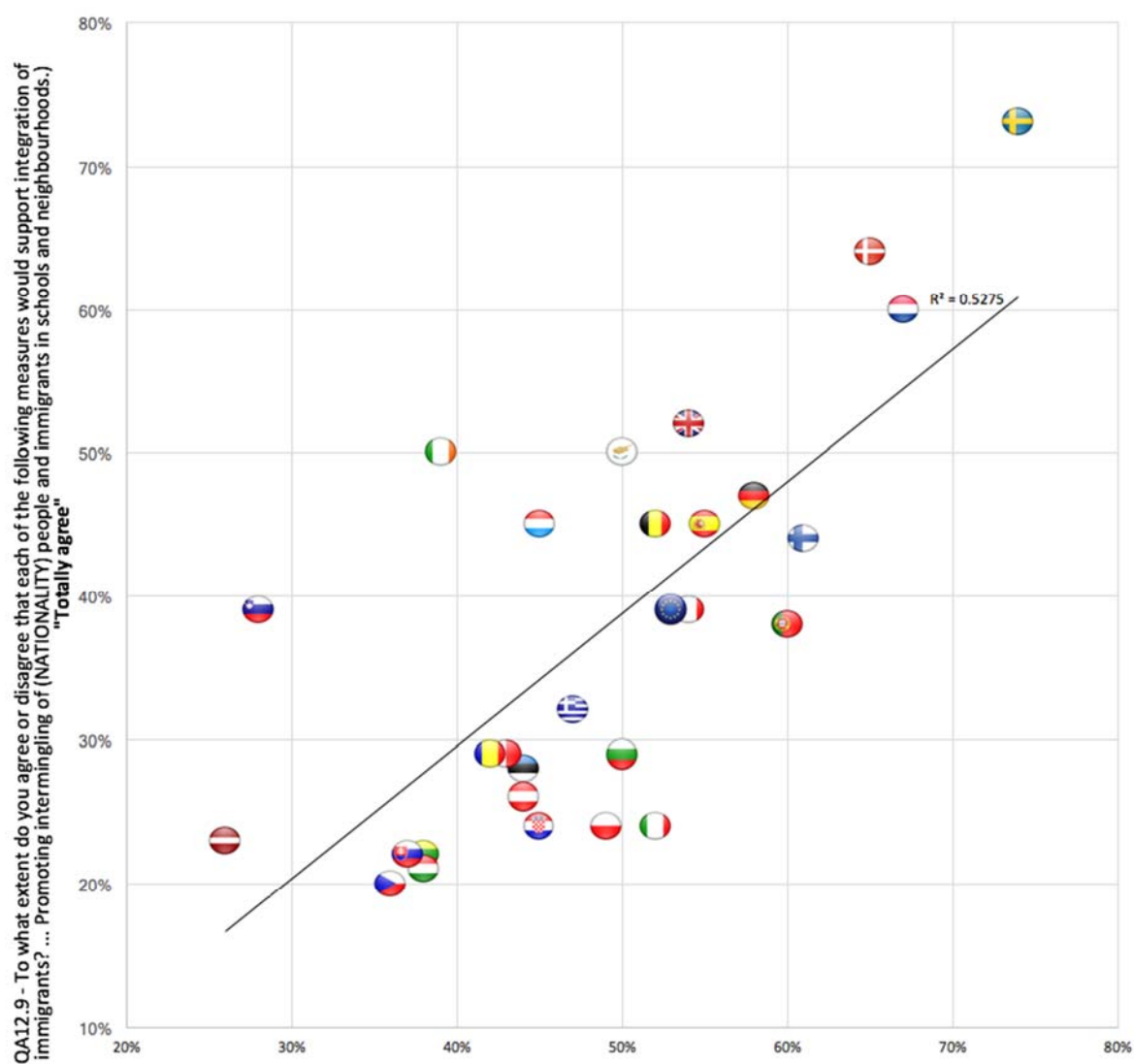
There is also a wider range among those who *totally agree*. In eight Member States, less than a quarter (25%) of respondents totally agree with the idea of intermingling in schools and neighbourhoods, and in the Czech Republic only a fifth (20%) do. By contrast, nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents in Sweden agree with this. However, in only three other cases – the United Kingdom (52%), the Netherlands (60%) and Denmark (64%) – do more than half of those polled give this answer.

There are substantial differences in the proportions of respondents who *disagree*, ranging from very few in Portugal (4%) and Sweden (4%) to nearly four in ten of those polled in Hungary (38%) and the Czech Republic (39%).

QA12.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



In countries where higher proportions of respondents say that limited interactions between immigrants and other citizens are a major obstacle for the successful integration of immigrants in the local country, higher proportions also totally agree that promoting intermingling of local people and immigrants in various social context is one measure that can support the successful integration of immigrants. In Sweden around three quarters (74%) of respondents say that limited interactions between immigrants and other citizens are a major obstacle for the successful integration of immigrants (compared to 53% EU average) and similar proportions (73%) also totally agree that that promoting intermingling of local people and immigrants in various social context is one measure that can support the successful integration of immigrants (compared to 39% EU average).



QA11.6 - Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? ... Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens

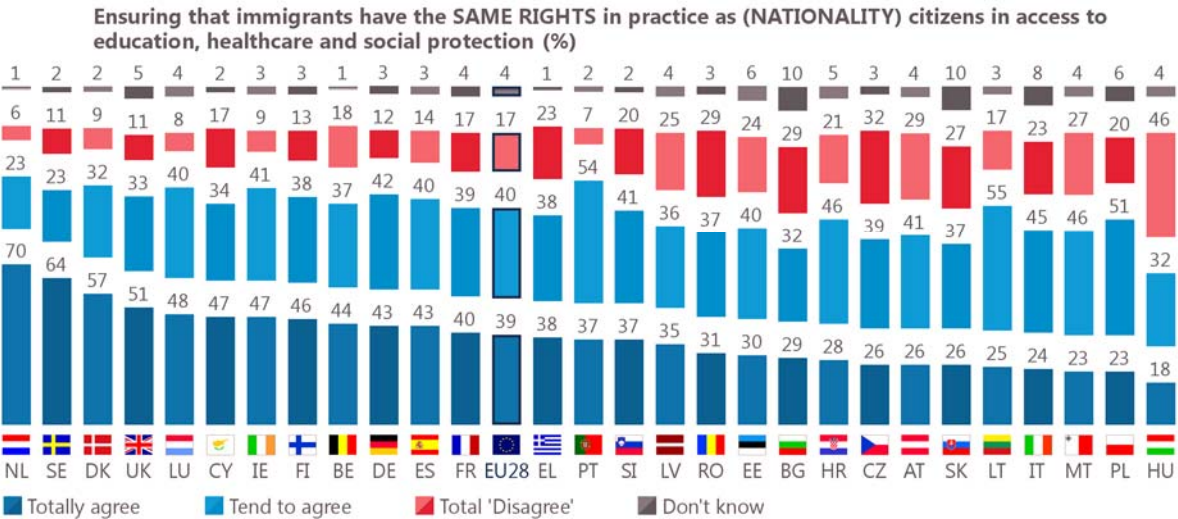
"A major obstacle"

In all but one country, a majority of respondents *agree* that **giving immigrants the same rights as citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection** would increase the prospects of their successful integration, but this ranges from just over six in ten of those polled in Bulgaria (61%) and Slovakia (63%) to over nine in ten respondents in Portugal (91%) and the Netherlands (93%). The exception is Hungary, where only half (50%) agree.

In all but four cases, less than half of the respondents *totally agree* with the idea of granting equal rights to immigrants. This nevertheless varies significantly, from less than a fifth in Hungary (18%) to nearly half of those polled in Cyprus (47%), Ireland (47%) and Luxembourg (48%). In the United Kingdom (51%), Denmark (57%), Sweden (64%) and the Netherlands (70%) a majority of respondents hold this view.

Hungary stands out from all other countries for the significant proportion of respondents who *disagree* with the idea of granting equal rights to immigrants, with nearly half (46%) rejecting this idea. In all other cases, the proportions of respondents range from a few in the Netherlands (6%), Portugal (7%) and Luxembourg (8%) to nearly a third (32%) in the Czech Republic.

QA12.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

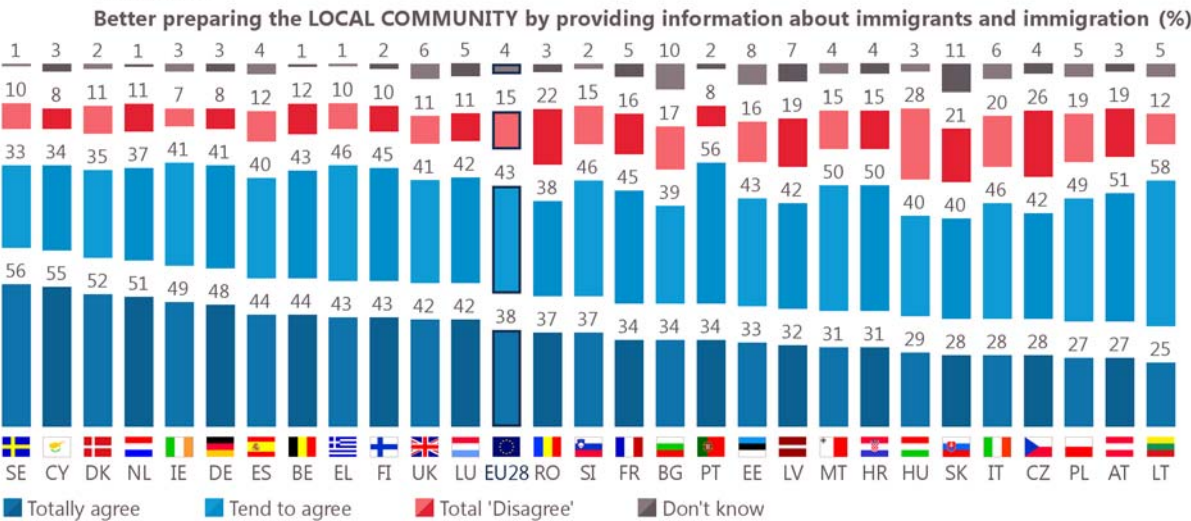


Compared to other cases, there is relatively little variation in the proportions of respondents who *agree* that the **provision of information about immigration and immigrants to local communities** would support integration. This figure varies from just under seven in ten of those polled in Slovakia (68%) and Hungary (69%) to nine in ten respondents in Ireland (90%) and Portugal (90%).

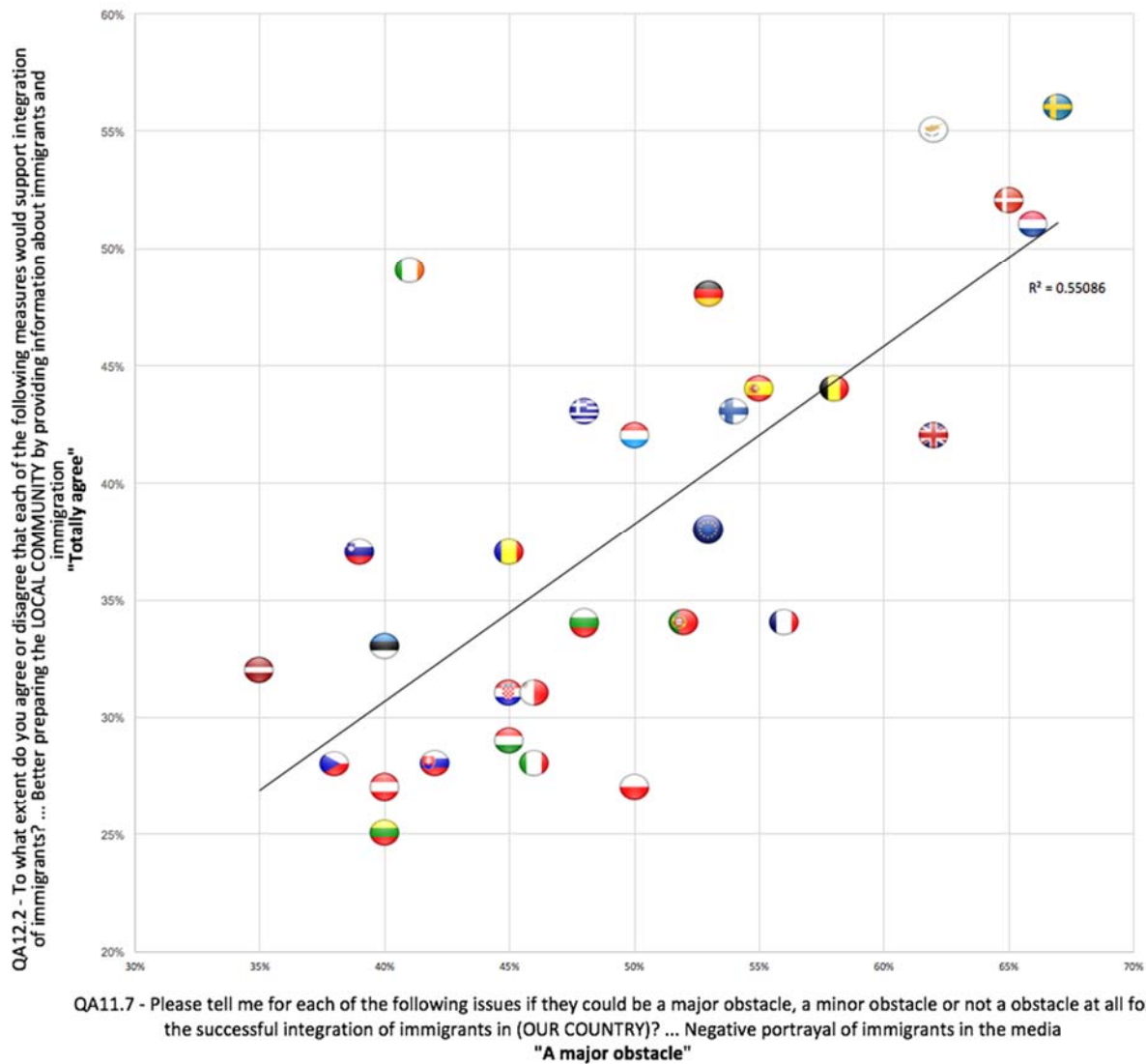
Again, in all but four cases only a minority of respondents *totally agree* with this statement, but this runs from a quarter (25%) of those polled in Lithuania to nearly half of respondents in Germany (48%) and Ireland (49%). In the Netherlands (51%), Denmark (52%), Cyprus (55%) and Sweden (56%) over half totally agree.

Again, Hungary has the highest proportion of respondents who *disagree*, at nearly three in ten (28%) of those surveyed. In the Czech Republic, over a quarter (26%) give this answer. In most countries, at least one in ten respondents disagree that the preparation of local communities through provision of information about immigrants would support their integration: the exceptions are Ireland (7%), Portugal (8%), Germany (8%) and Cyprus (8%).

QA12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



The below chart shows the relationship between the proportions of respondents who think that a negative portrayal of immigrants in the media can be a potential major obstacle for integration and those who totally agree that better preparing the local community by providing information about immigrants and immigration is one measure that can help the successful integration of immigrants. For example, more than six in ten respondents in Denmark (65%) and Cyprus (62%) say that negative portrayal of immigrants in the media can be a potential major obstacle for integration and similarly majorities in each country (52% and 55% respectively) say that better preparing the local community by providing information about immigrants and immigration is one measure that can help the successful integration of immigrants.

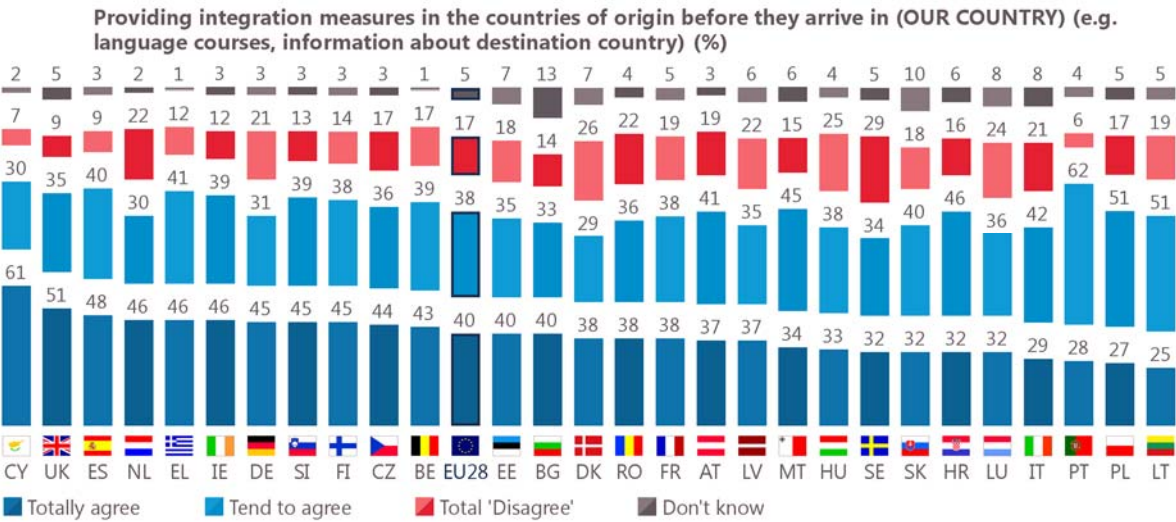


At least two thirds (66%) of respondents in all countries *agree* that it would be of benefit to the integration process if immigrants were **provided with integration measures such as language courses and information about their destination country before their arrival**. Notably, the countries where this figure is at its lowest – Sweden (66%), Denmark (67%) and Luxembourg (68%) – are countries where the proportion of respondents who approve of other integration measures tends to be higher than average, often significantly so. In Portugal (90%) and Cyprus (91%) around nine in ten respondents approve of this measure.

In all but two cases, only a minority *totally agree* that this measure would support integration of immigrants. This figure ranges from a quarter (25%) of those polled in Lithuania to nearly half of respondents in Spain (48%). In the United Kingdom (51%), just over half totally agree that pre-arrival integration measures would be beneficial, and in Cyprus over six in ten (61%) do so.

In nine countries, over two in ten (20%) respondents disagree with this idea: Sweden (29%), Denmark (26%), Hungary (25%), Luxembourg (24%), Latvia, the Netherlands, Romania (all 22%), Germany and Italy (both 21%).

QA12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

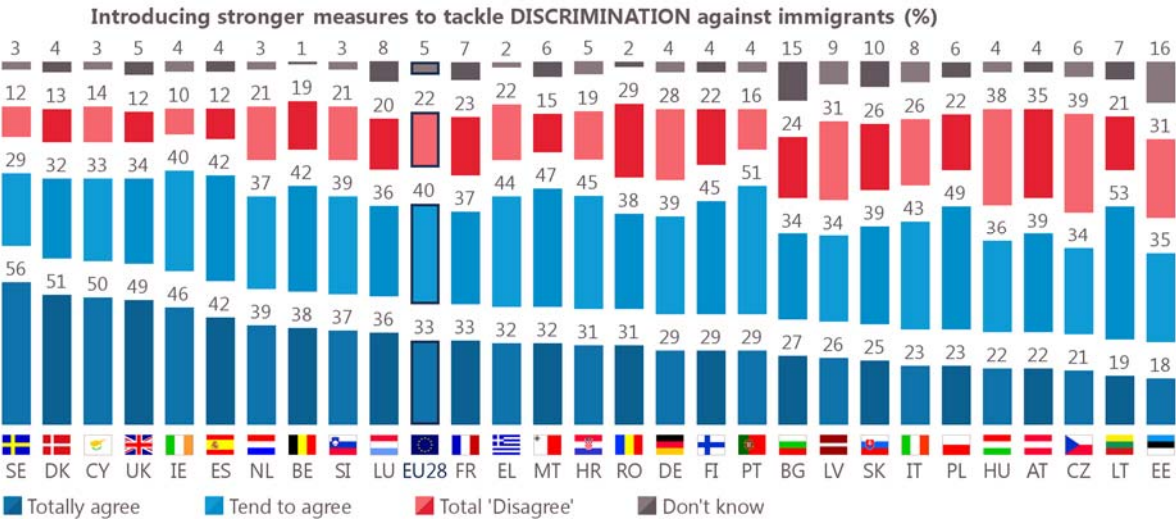


In all countries, at least a majority of respondents *agree* that **introducing stronger measures to tackle discrimination against immigrants** would support integration of immigrants. The lowest proportion is observed in Estonia (53%), where just over half give this response, with relatively low proportions in the Czech Republic (55%) and Hungary (58%). No countries stand out for particularly high levels of agreement, but the highest proportions are seen in Ireland (86%) and Sweden (85%).

Again, the proportions of those who *totally agree* with this statement are mostly in the minority, but these range from less than a fifth of those polled in Estonia (18%) and Lithuania (19%) to nearly half of respondents in Ireland (46%) and the United Kingdom (49%). In Cyprus, half (50%) of respondents totally agree that stronger measures to tackle discrimination would be beneficial for integration, as do just over half of those polled in Denmark (51%) and somewhat more in Sweden (56%).

There is significant variation in the country-level proportions of respondents who *disagree* with this statement. In Ireland, only one in ten (10%) gives this answer, but nearly four in ten do in Hungary (38%) and the Czech Republic (39%).

QA12.11 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

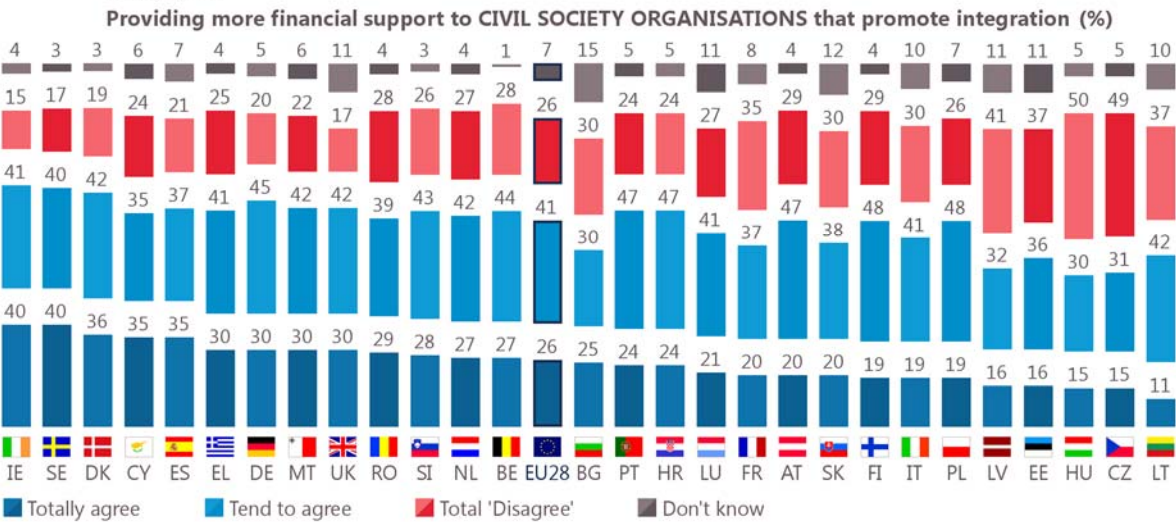


With three exceptions, a majority of respondents in each country *agree* that the **provision of financial support to civil society organisations that promote integration** is likely to have a positive effect on the integration of immigrants. In those countries where a majority agree, this ranges from just over half of those in Estonia (52%) and Lithuania (53%) to eight in ten or more in Sweden (80%) and Ireland (81%). In Hungary (45%), the Czech Republic (46%) and Latvia (48%) less than half agree.

In all cases, only a minority of respondents *totally agree* that providing more financial support to civil society organisations will be beneficial for the integration of immigrants. However, there are still significant differences between countries. In Lithuania, only just over one in ten (11%) hold this view, compared with over a third of respondents in Cyprus (35%), Spain (35%) and Denmark (36%), and four in ten (40%) of those polled in Sweden and Ireland.

In Hungary, half (50%) of respondents *disagree* that providing financial support to civil society organisations would be beneficial, with almost as many voicing this opinion in the Czech Republic (49%). Less than a fifth of respondents in Ireland (15%), the United Kingdom (17%), Sweden (17%) and Denmark (19%) hold this view.

QA12.12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?



Across the EU as a whole, over half (55%) of those polled agree that **granting immigrants the right to vote in local elections** (or permitting them to retain such a right where it is already granted) would promote their integration. However, there are significant differences between countries on this question.

In 11 of the 28 Member States, less than half (50%) of those polled *agree* that this measure would promote the integration of immigrants, with less than a third of respondents in Estonia (31%) and Latvia (32%) sharing this view. Nevertheless, there are several countries in which a relatively large majority support this idea. In Portugal (70%), Sweden (71%), the United Kingdom (72%) Spain (73%) and Ireland (74%) at least seven in ten of those polled agree that extending or maintaining the right to vote in local elections would aid the integration of immigrants.

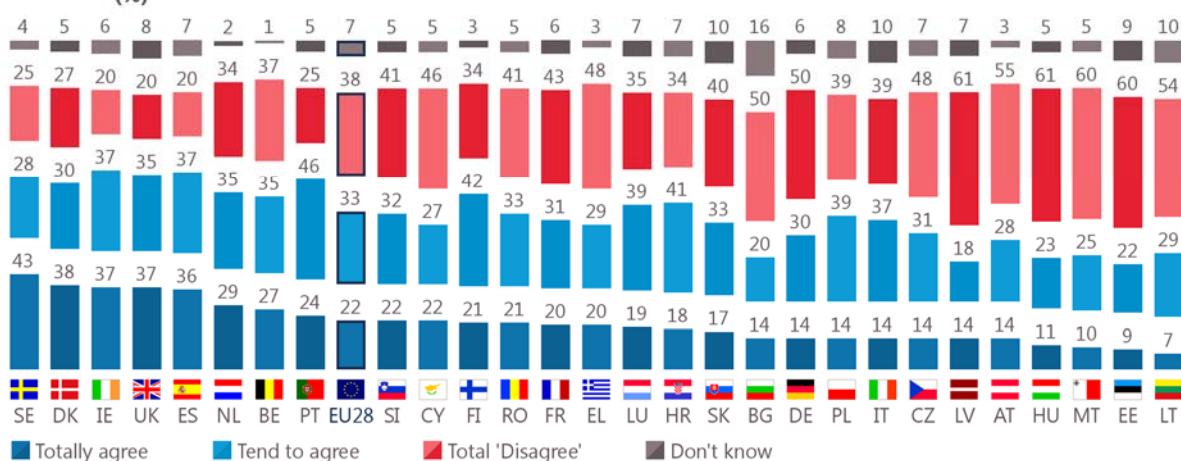
In all countries, less than half of those polled *totally agree*, but there is substantial variation. In Lithuania (7%) and Estonia (9%) less than one in ten share this view, but over a third of respondents in Spain (36%), the United Kingdom (37%), Ireland (37%) and Denmark (38%) totally agree with giving immigrants the right to vote, and in Sweden over four in ten (43%) do.

There are significant differences in the proportions of those who *disagree*. In Spain, the United Kingdom and Ireland only a fifth (20%) disagree, but in Estonia (60%), Malta (60%), Hungary (61%) and Latvia (61%) around six in ten do not think it would benefit the process of integration if immigrants were to be given the right to vote in local elections.

Again, it is possible that these results reflect at least in part the existence of different attitudes in Member States to the actual introduction of these policies by their governments, rather than simply evaluations of the effectiveness of these measures in theory. However, there is at best an ambiguous relationship between country-level attitudes and the current existence of a right for immigrants to vote in local elections. Among those countries with the highest level of disagreement, third-country nationals have access to voting rights in Estonia, Lithuania and Hungary, but do not have such rights in Austria. On the other hand, in all countries where less than three in ten (30%) disagree that giving immigrants the right to vote in local elections will promote their integration, third-country nationals already have these rights⁴¹.

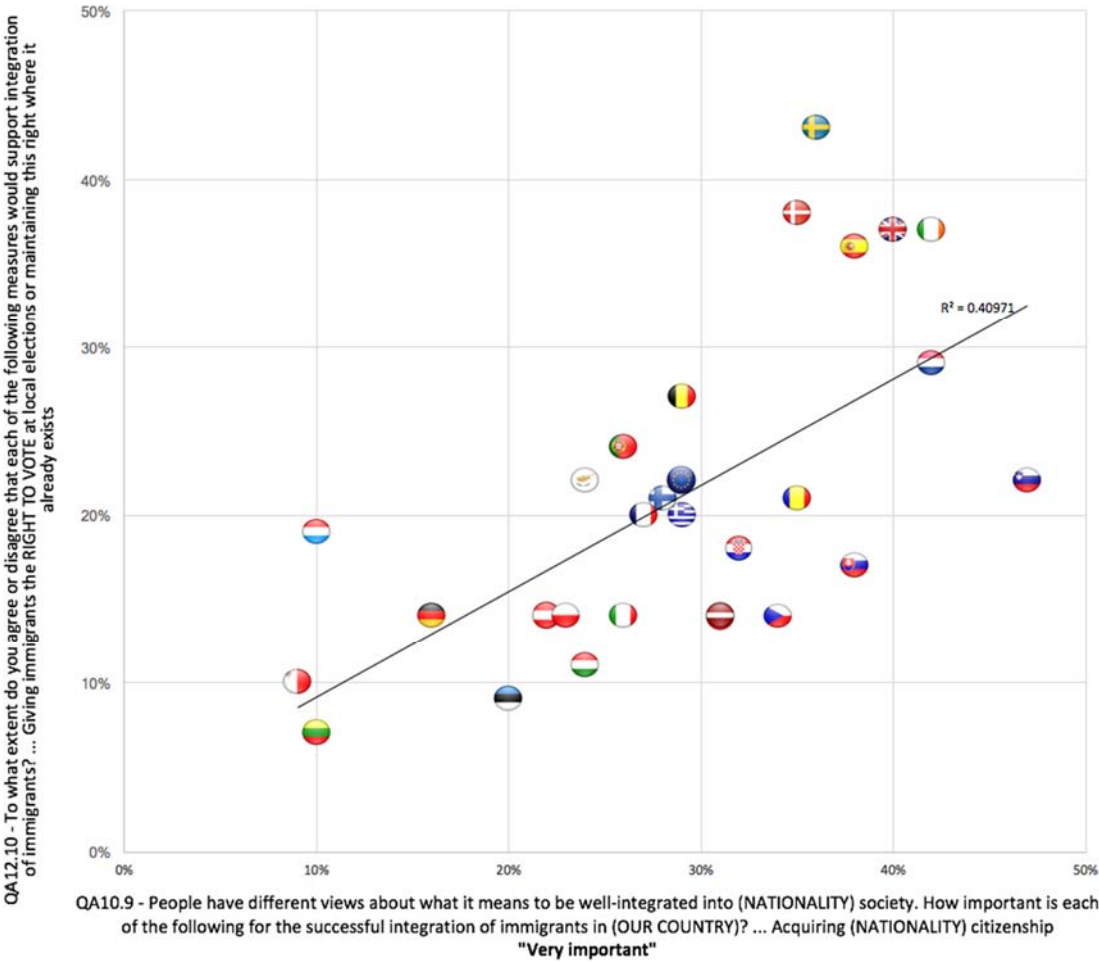
QA12.10 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Giving immigrants the RIGHT TO VOTE at local elections or maintaining this right where it already exists (%)



⁴¹ Source: Table 11, FRA report: Together in the EU – Promoting the participation of migrants and their descendants (<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/migrant-participation>).

The below chart shows that there is a consistency between thinking that acquiring the nationality of the host society is very important for the successful integration of immigrants and totally agreeing that giving or maintaining immigrants the right to vote in local elections is one measure that can support immigrant integration. For example, in the UK, 40% of respondents think that acquiring the country's nationality is very important for successful integration (compared to 29% at the EU level) and a similar proportion, 37% totally agree that a measure that would allow immigrants to vote in local elections can support the integration (compared to 22% at the EU level).



For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will focus on the proportions of respondents who totally agree with the measures suggested above.

- **The only socio-demographic factor where we can observe significant and relevant differences is education.** In most cases, those who completed their education at the age of 15 or younger are less likely than those who finished their education aged 20 or older to express total agreement with these statements. This is the case for the following measures: better preparing the local community by providing information about immigrants and immigration (32% vs. 44%); introducing or improving orientation programmes for immigrants (38% vs. 55%); offering or improving language courses (45% vs. 62%); mandatory integration courses (49% vs. 56%); supporting the enrolment of immigrants' children in pre-school (39% vs. 58%); providing measures for job finding (34% vs. 51%); ensuring that immigrants have rights to education, healthcare and social protection (29% vs. 48%); promoting the intermingling of immigrants and citizens (32% vs. 47%); giving immigrants the right to vote in local elections (19% vs. 27%); introducing measures to tackle discrimination (26% vs. 39%); providing financial support to civil society organisations (21% vs. 31%).

QA12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?
Totally agree (% - EU)

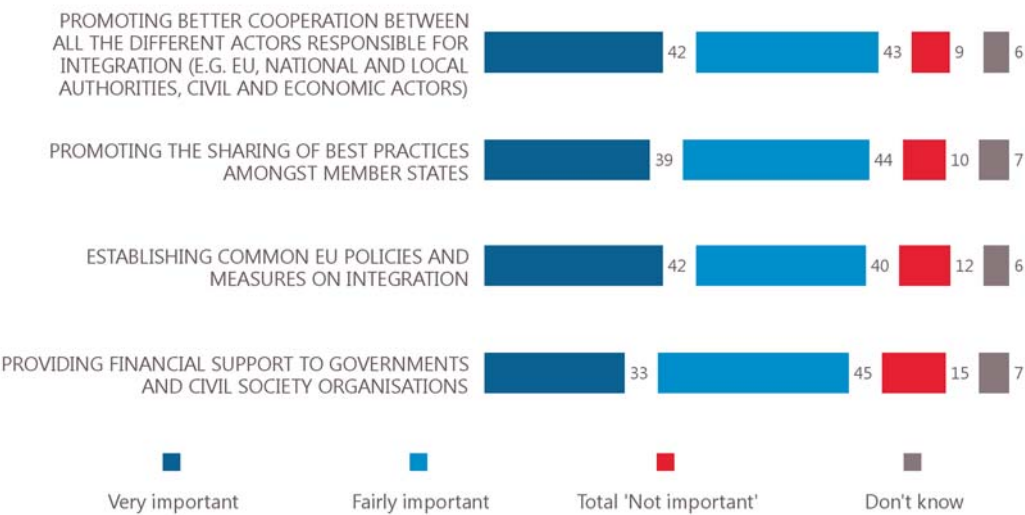
	Offering or improving LANGUAGE courses to immigrants upon arrival	Making integration programmes and language courses MANDATORY for immigrants upon arrival	Supporting the enrolment of immigrants' children in pre-school	Introducing or improving INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES for immigrants upon arrival (orientation courses, providing basic information on the way of life, values and norms of the society or various forms of training)	Providing measures for JOB FINDING (training, job matching, guidance, recognition of qualifications etc.)	Providing integration measures in the countries of origin before they arrive in (OUR COUNTRY) (e.g. language courses, information about destination country)	Ensuring that immigrants have the SAME RIGHTS in practice as (NATIONALITY) citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection	Promoting intermingling of (NATIONALITY) people and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods	Better preparing the LOCAL COMMUNITY by providing information about immigrants and immigration	Introducing stronger measures to tackle DISCRIMINATION against immigrants	Providing more financial support to CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS that promote integration	Giving immigrants the RIGHT TO VOTE at local elections or maintaining this right where it already exists
EU28	53	51	47	46	42	40	39	39	38	33	26	22
 Education (End of)												
15-	45	49	39	38	34	39	29	32	32	26	21	19
16-19	50	51	43	43	39	41	35	36	36	30	23	19
20+	62	56	58	55	51	41	48	47	44	39	31	27
Still studying	58	44	54	48	47	37	46	45	41	40	29	24

c. The role of the European Union in supporting the integration of immigrants

There is widespread agreement about the importance of potential measures to be taken by the EU to support the integration of immigrants

A majority of respondents think that each of the measures by the EU explored to support integration are important. Namely, over eight in ten respondents consider it important to **promote better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration** (85%), to **share best practices amongst Member States** (83%) and to **establish common EU policies and measures** on integration (82%). Just under eight in ten have this view about **providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations** (78%).

QA17 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...? (% - EU)

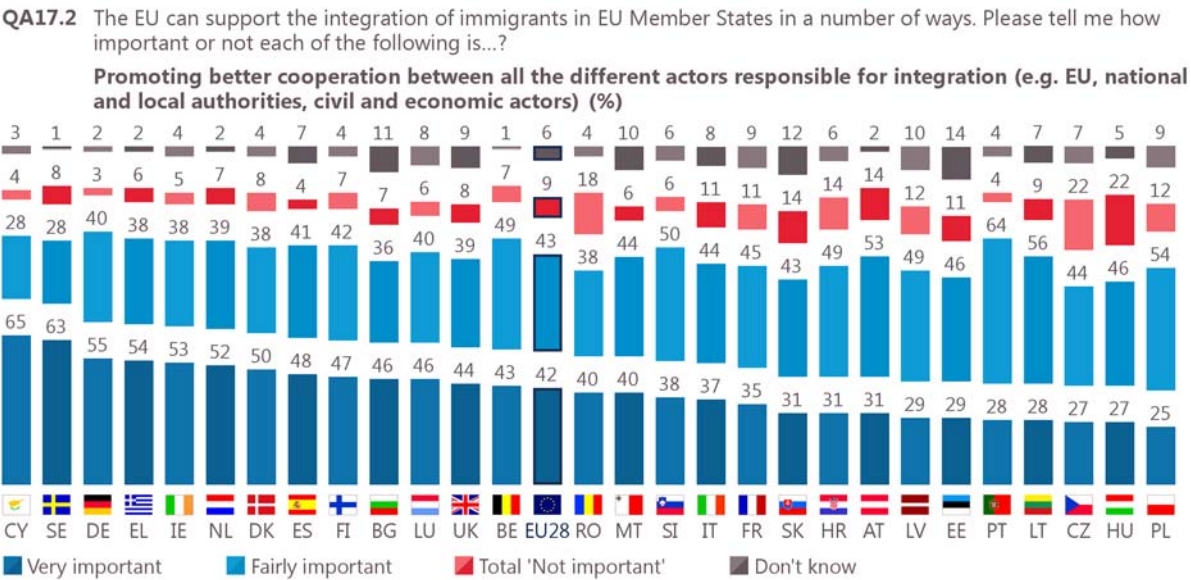


As with several other country-level comparisons in this report, a majority of respondents think that these measures are important, but the proportions of those who think they are "very important" vary significantly between countries.

The proportion of respondents who think that it is *important* to **promote better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration** varies from just over seven in ten respondents in the Czech Republic (71%), Hungary (73%) and Slovakia (74%) to over nine in ten of those polled in Germany (95%), Cyprus (93%), Portugal (92%), Belgium (92%) and Greece (92%).

The proportion who see this as *very important* ranges from just a quarter of respondents in Poland (25%) to just under two thirds of those polled in Cyprus (65%).

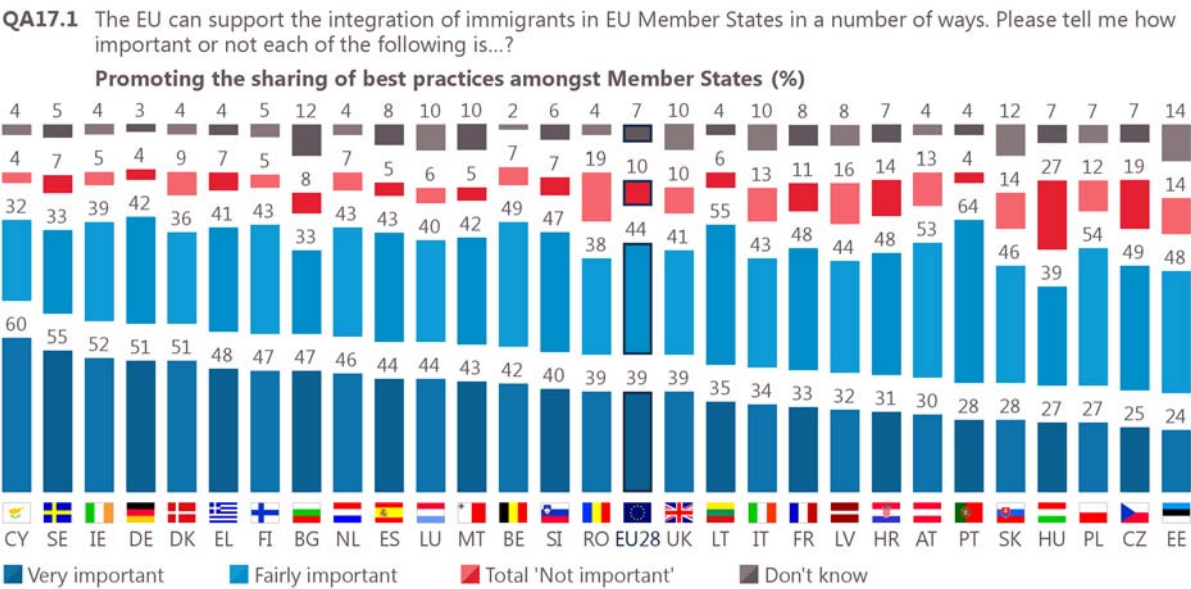
In Hungary (22%) and the Czech Republic (22%), just over a fifth see this measure as *unimportant*, compared with very few respondents in Germany (3%), Portugal (4%), Spain (4%) and Cyprus (4%).



In 20 of the 28 Member States, at least eight in ten (80%) respondents see it as *important* to support integration by **promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States**, with the highest proportion in Germany (93%). At the other end of the spectrum, in Hungary, only two thirds (66%) of those polled share this view.

In Estonia (24%) and the Czech Republic (25%), only around a quarter of respondents see this measure as *very important*. In most countries no more than half of those polled think the sharing of best practices across Member States is very important, but in five cases more than half hold this view, particularly in Cyprus (60%).

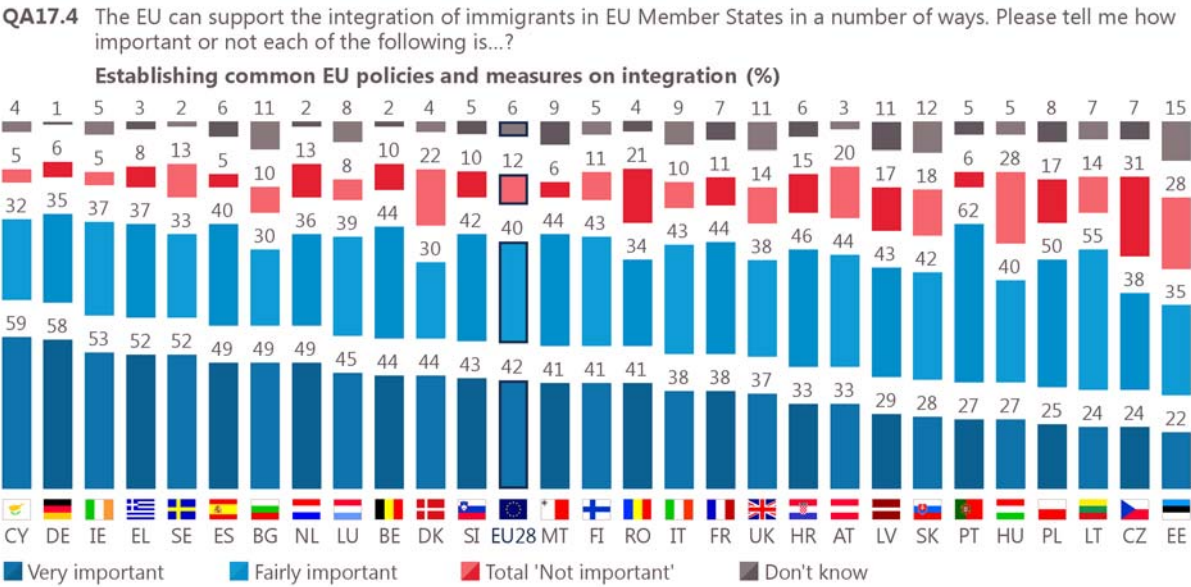
In 16 Member States, less than one in ten see this as *unimportant*, but in Hungary over a quarter (27%) think this.



The proportion of respondents who think that **establishing common EU policies and measures** on integration is *important* ranges from less than six in ten (57%) of those polled in Estonia and just over six in ten in the Czech Republic (62%) to over nine in ten respondents in Cyprus (91%) and Germany (93%).

In most countries, less than half of those polled see this as *very important*, but this varies from just over a fifth (22%) of respondents in Estonia and less than a quarter in the Czech Republic (24%) and Lithuania (24%) to nearly half (49%) of those polled in Bulgaria, the Netherlands, and Spain. In Germany (58%) and Cyprus (59%) nearly six in ten see establishing common policies as very important.

There is a wide range of responses among those who think that this *unimportant*. In Spain, Ireland and Cyprus only 5% of respondents hold this view, but in Hungary and Estonia (both 28%) nearly three in ten do, and in the Czech Republic over three in ten respondents (31%) think so.

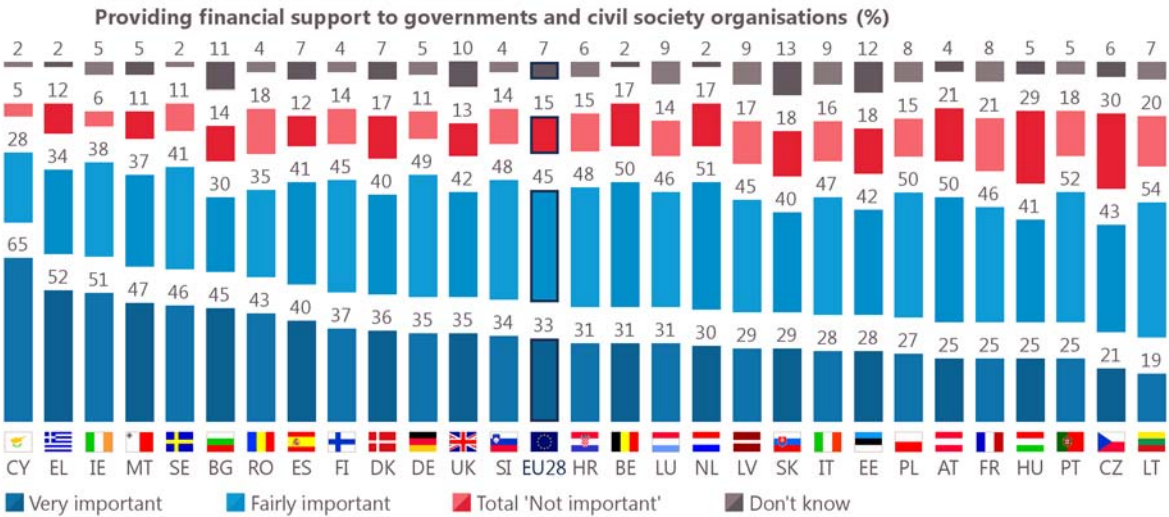


In most countries at least seven in ten (70%) respondents think that it is *important* that the EU **provides financial support to governments and civil society organisations** to support the integration of immigrants, with the highest proportion observed in Cyprus (93%). The exceptions are Hungary, where two thirds (66%) of those surveyed hold this view, and the Czech Republic, where under two thirds (64%) do so.

Again, there is a wide spread of responses among those who think this initiative is *very important*. In Lithuania, less than a fifth (19%) consider it very important that governments and civil society receive this support, and in almost all cases less than half of those polled share this view. However, Cyprus stands out among all other countries for the significant proportion of respondents who consider this initiative to be very important, at nearly two thirds (65%) of those surveyed.

Over a quarter of respondents think providing financial support to governments and civil society organisation is *unimportant* in the Czech Republic (30%) and Hungary (29%). This is also the case for over two in ten respondents in Lithuania (20%), Austria and France (both 21%).

QA17.3 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?



The only significant and consistent socio-demographic difference across all these cases is between levels of *education*. Those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 are less likely than those who continued in education up to or beyond the age of 20 to say that it is very important to promote the sharing of best practices (35% vs. 47%), to promote better cooperation between the different actors responsible for integration (36% vs. 50%), to provide governments and civil society organisations with financial support (29% vs. 37%), or to establish common EU policies and measures on integration (37% vs. 48%).

QA17 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

Very important (% - EU)

	Promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors)	Establishing common EU policies and measures on integration	Promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States	Providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations
EU28	42	42	39	33
 Education (End of)				
15-	36	37	35	29
16-19	39	39	37	31
20+	50	48	47	37
Still studying	45	40	37	34

The analysis based on **key variables** shows that:

- **Respondents who say they are well informed about immigration and integration are more likely to think each way is very important:** for example, 47% say this about promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration compared to 39% of those who say they are not well informed.
- **Those who see immigration as more of an opportunity** are also more likely to say each way to support integration is very important.

QA17 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

	Promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors)	Establishing common EU policies and measures on integration	Promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States	Providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations
EU28	42	42	39	33
Immigration is				
More of a problem	36	37	33	28
More of an opportunity	53	50	48	42
Both equally	45	44	43	34
Neither	37	37	35	31
Information about immigration and integration				
Well informed	47	46	44	36
Not well informed	39	39	36	31

IV. THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS ACTORS TO FOSTER A SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION

The last chapter of this report explores the attitudes of respondents towards the roles and responsibilities of various actors, including governments at various levels, the EU institutions, employers, society in general and the immigrants themselves, to bring about successful integration.

First, respondents were asked about general attitudes concerning the respective roles of immigrants versus the host society in fostering successful integration⁴². They were then asked about the importance of the role played by various actors in the integration of immigrants⁴³. Next, respondents were asked their opinion on whether their government was doing enough on integration⁴⁴. Finally, they were asked about their perceptions of the objectivity of the media when it comes to presenting matters concerning immigrants⁴⁵.

Key findings

- Almost seven in ten Europeans (69%) see the integration of immigrants as a two-way process in which both the host society and immigrants are responsible.
- A strong majority of Europeans agree that many different actors play a vital role in the integration of immigrants into their host country, in particular the immigrants themselves (93%), the education institutions, the authorities at the local and regional level and the national government (all 90%). Overall, all mentioned actors' roles are seen as important by a majority of Europeans.
- Opinions are split on the topic of government action to foster the integration of immigrants with around half of Europeans who think their government is doing enough (51%) and 39% disagreeing with this statement.
- Respondents are also split on the question of whether the media present immigrants objectively (39%), or too negatively (36%). Only 12% think the media present them too positively.

⁴² QA14. Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? ONE ANSWER ONLY Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible, The (NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible, Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and the (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible, Don't know.

⁴³ QA13. In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? The immigrants themselves, (NATIONALITY) citizens, The (NATIONALITY) government, The EU institutions, The authorities at local and regional level, The media, Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities), Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions), Employers. ONE ANSWER PER LINE Very important, Fairly important, Fairly unimportant, Not at all important, Don't know.

⁴⁴ QA15b. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements? Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)?, The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants into our society. ONE ANSWER PER LINE Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

⁴⁵ QA16. When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively? ONE ANSWER ONLY Too positively, Objectively, Too negatively, Don't know.

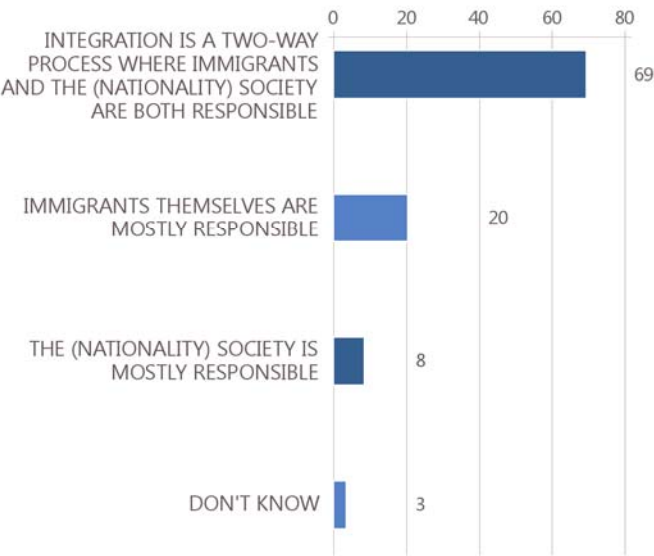
1 Integration: a two-way process

Most Europeans view integration as a two-way process in which both host society and immigrants are responsible

When asked about the responsibility of immigrants and the host society for bringing about successful integration, the majority of respondents (69%) say that this is the responsibility of both immigrants and their host society. A fifth (20%) say that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible for this, while just under one in ten (8%) think that the host society is mostly responsible for the integration of immigrants.

This is an interesting result given that integration as a *two-way process* is one of the most important of the Common Basic Principles on immigrant integration agreed by the EU Member States since 2004⁴⁶.

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?
(% - EU)



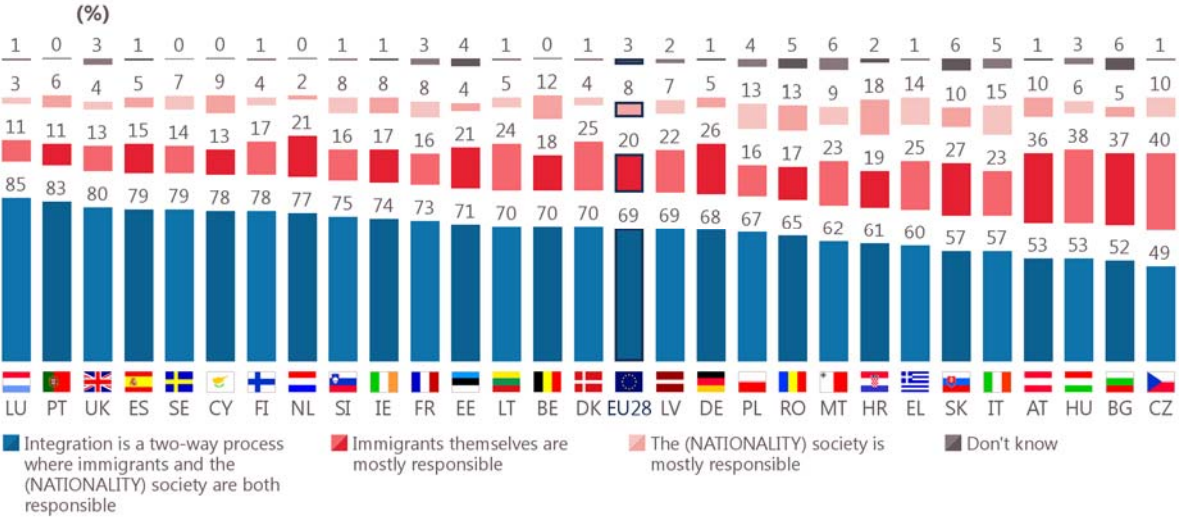
⁴⁶ <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/librarydoc/common-basic-principles-for-immigrant-integration-policy-in-the-eu>

In almost all countries, a majority of respondents think that the responsibility for successful integration of immigrants lies with **both the host society and immigrants themselves**. However, this varies from just over half of those polled in Bulgaria (52%), Hungary (53%) and Austria (53%) to over eight in ten respondents in Luxembourg (85%) and Portugal (83%). In the Czech Republic, less than half (49%) of those polled think that both the host society and immigrants are responsible for integration.

In most cases, the proportion of respondents who think that **immigrants themselves** are mostly responsible ranges from around one in ten (10%) to just over a quarter (25%) of respondents. However, in Austria (36%), Bulgaria (37%), Hungary (38%) and the Czech Republic (40%) over a third of those polled think that immigrants are mostly responsible.

Few respondents think that responsibility for the success of integration lies mostly with the **host society**. However, nearly a fifth of those polled in Croatia (18%) express this view, as do nearly as many in Italy (15%). On the other hand, almost none of those surveyed in the Netherlands (2%) or Luxembourg (3%) share this opinion.

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?



There are some **socio-demographic differences** on this question, though mostly moderate in magnitude.

- **There is general consensus among most of the *age* groups on this question**, but those aged 55 or more (24%) are more likely than those aged between 15 and 24 (16%) to think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible for integration.
- **Respondents who finished their *education* at or after the age of 20 are significantly more likely** than those who finished at or before the age of 15 to think that integration is a two-way process involving both immigrants and the host society (77% vs. 60%), and less likely to think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible (16% vs. 27%).
- **When comparing *socio-professional* groups, around three quarters of managers (75%) and the self-employed (73%) say that the integration of immigrants is a two-way process**, compared with less than six in ten (58%) of house persons.
- **Those who never have *difficulty paying bills* (72%) are more likely to see immigration as a two-way process** than those who have this problem most of the time or from time to time (64%).

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?
(% - EU)

	Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and the (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible	Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible	The (NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible	Don't know
EU28	69	20	8	3
 Age				
15-24	72	16	10	2
25-39	71	18	9	2
40-54	71	20	8	1
55 +	65	24	7	4
 Education (End of)				
15-	60	27	8	5
16-19	66	23	8	3
20+	77	16	6	1
Still studying	73	13	12	2
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	73	19	7	1
Managers	75	17	7	1
Other white collars	70	19	9	2
Manual workers	68	20	9	3
House persons	58	28	10	4
Unemployed	71	19	7	3
Retired	66	23	7	4
Students	73	13	12	2
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	24	10	2
From time to time	64	21	12	3
Almost never/ Never	72	19	7	2

The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

- **Respondents who do not have friends or family who are immigrants are more likely to see immigrants as mainly responsible for their own integration.** A quarter (25%) of these respondents give this answer, compared with 15% of those who have immigrant friends or family members. Conversely, over three quarters (76%) of those with immigrant friends and family members say that immigration is a two-way process in which responsibility is shared between the host society and immigrants, compared with less than two thirds (64%) of those who do not have any immigrant friends or family members.
- **There is a very clear correlation between perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society and the ascription of responsibility.** Only 5% of those with a very positive attitude towards immigrants think that immigrants are mainly responsible for integrating themselves, compared more than half (51%) of those with a negative opinion of the impact of immigration. On the other hand, only just under four in ten (38%) of those with a negative opinion of the impact of immigrants on society think that integration is a two-way process that also involves the host society, compared with nearly nine in ten (87%) who share this view among those who have a very positive opinion of the impact of immigrants.

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?
(% - EU)

	Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible	The (NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible	Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and the (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible	Don't know
EU28	20	8	69	3
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country				
At least family or friends	15	8	76	1
None	25	8	64	3
Perception of the impact of immigrants on society				
Very positive	5	7	87	1
Somewhat positive	10	6	83	1
A mix of positive and negative	18	11	68	3
Somewhat negative	34	8	55	3
Very negative	51	7	38	4
Total 'Positive'	9	6	84	1
Total 'Negative'	39	8	50	3

2 The role of various actors in the integration of immigrants

A majority of Europeans agree that many different actors play vital roles in the integration of immigrants into their host country

There is widespread agreement on this question, with at least 80% of respondents saying each actor's role is important in the integration process of immigrants, although opinions vary on how important they are.

Over nine in ten (93%) think that the **immigrants themselves** play an *important* role, with over seven in ten (71%) saying they play a *very important* role in this respect.

Nine in ten (90%) say that **education institutions** also play an *important* role in the successful integration of immigrants, with just over half (53%) saying they are *very important*. Similar proportions hold this view about the **government** of their country (90% and 56%, respectively) or the **local and regional authorities** (90% and 50%, respectively).

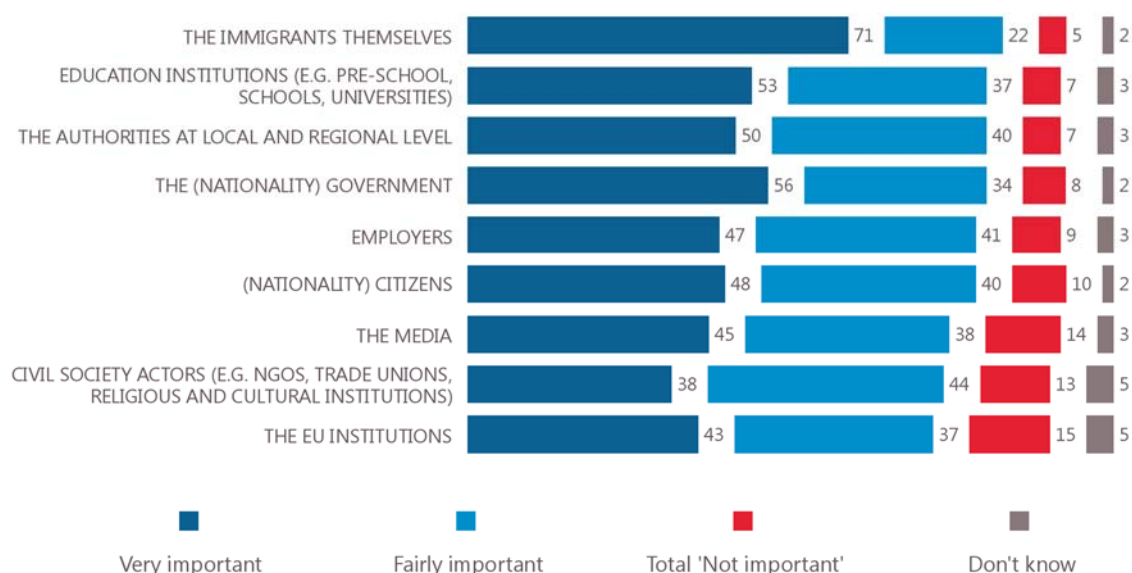
Just under nine in ten (88%) think that **employers** play an *important* role in the integration of immigrants, and just under half (47%) think their role is *very important*. Almost exactly the same proportions think that **citizens** are important (88%) or very important (48%).

Slightly fewer say that the **media** play an *important* role (83%), but nearly half (45%) say that its role is *very important*.

As concerns **civil society actors** such as non-governmental organisations and trade unions, just over eight in ten (82%) see these as *important*, but less than four in ten (38%) as *very important*.

Finally, eight in ten (80%) of those polled think that the **EU institutions** have an *important* role to play in the successful integration of immigrants, with over four in ten (43%) saying that it has a *very important* role to play.

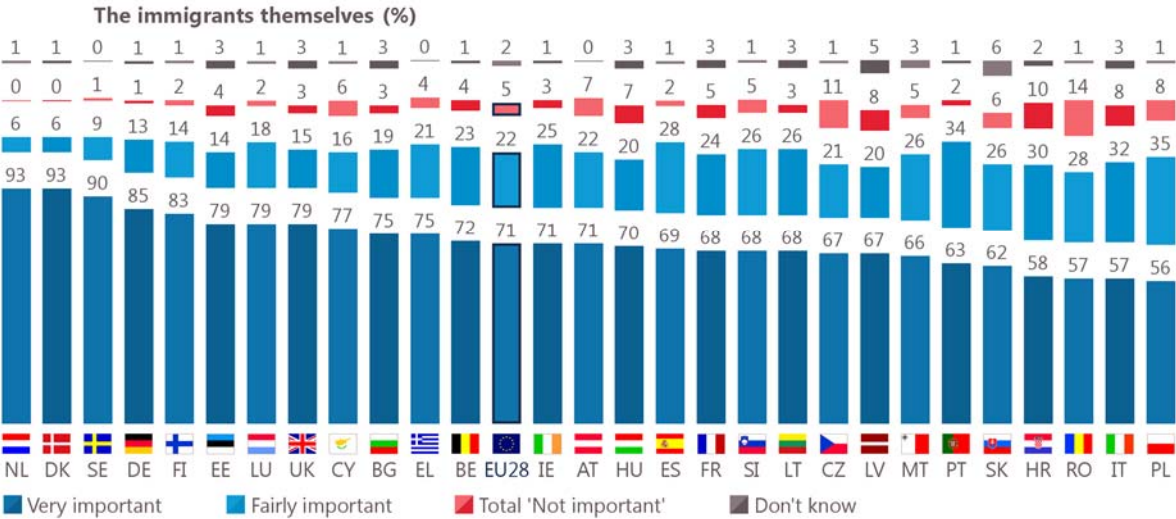
QA13 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?
(% - EU)



The most significant country-level variation can be seen in the proportions of respondents who think that **immigrants themselves** are *very important* actors. In the Netherlands and Denmark over nine in ten think this (both 93%), but in Croatia (58%), Romania (57%), Italy (57%) and Poland (56%) less than six in ten share this view.

In most cases, less than one in ten (10%) think that immigrants themselves are *not important* in the process of integration. The exceptions are Croatia (10%), the Czech Republic (11%) and Romania (14%).

QA13.1 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

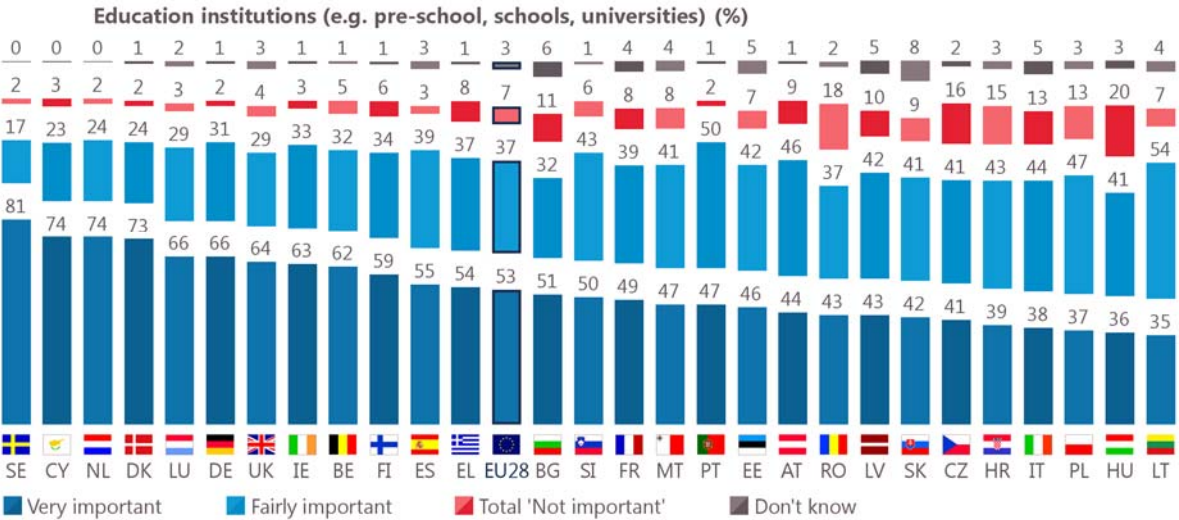


With the exception of Hungary (77%), in all countries at least eight in ten (80%) respondents say that **education institutions** such as pre-schools, schools and universities are *important* for the process of integration. Again, in the Netherlands (98%) and Sweden (98%) nearly all respondents give this answer.

The differences between countries are significantly greater in the case of those who think these institutions are *very important*. Over eight in ten (81%) respondents in Sweden express this opinion, as do over seven in ten of those polled in Denmark (73%), the Netherlands (74%) and Cyprus (74%). However, in 14 of the 28 Member States, less than half of those polled say that education institutions are very important, ranging from nearly half of those polled in France (49%) to only just over a third (35%) of respondents in Lithuania.

In most cases, no more than one in ten (10%) think that education institutions are *not important* in the process of integration, but a fifth (20%) of respondents in Hungary give this answer, and nearly as many do so in Romania (18%).

QA13.7 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

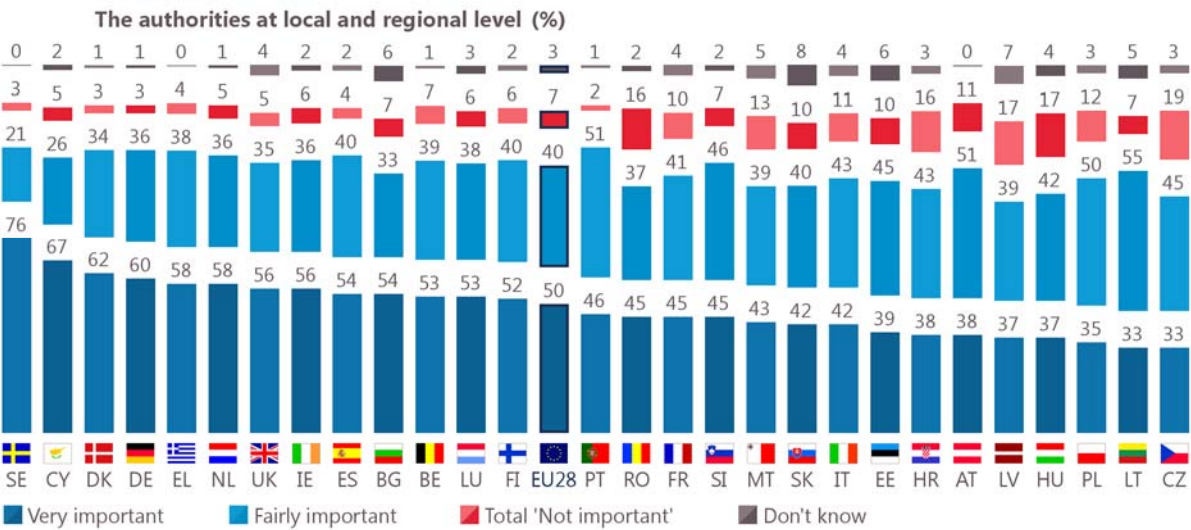


There is a similar pattern in the case of **local and regional authorities**. In all cases, at least three quarters (75%) of respondents think these institutions are *important*, and in Portugal (97%) and Sweden (97%) almost all of those polled express this view.

However, while Sweden (76%) stands out for the particularly high proportion of respondents who think that local and regional authorities are *very important*, this is an opinion shared by only a third (33%) of respondents in Lithuania and the Czech Republic.

In nine countries, more than one in ten (10%) of those polled think that these institutions are *not important* for the integration of immigrants, with particularly high proportions in Croatia (16%), Latvia (17%), Hungary (17%) and the Czech Republic (19%).

QA13.5 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

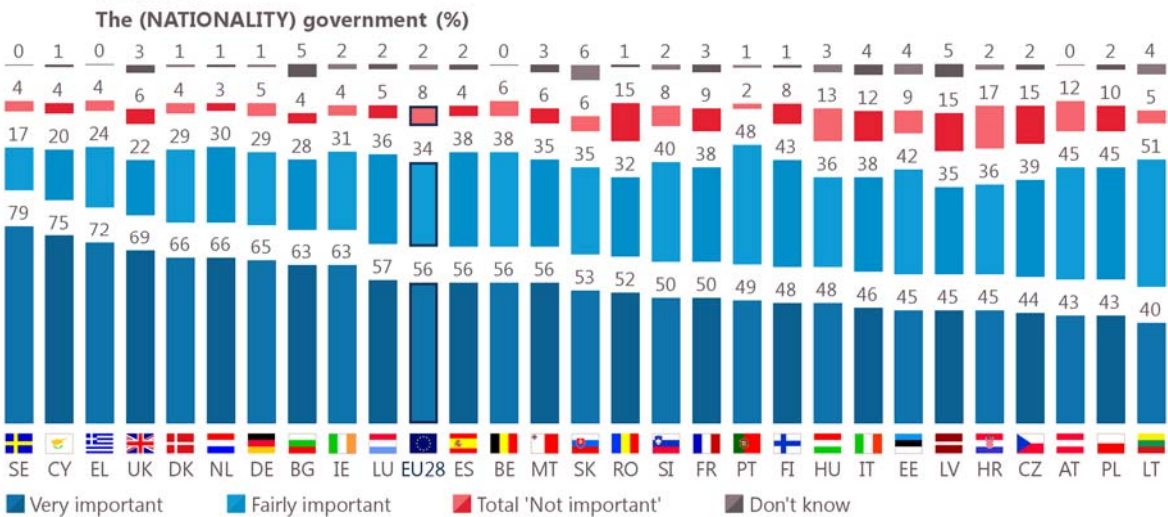


There is strong consensus at the country level on the *importance* of the role of **national governments** in the integration process, with at least eight in ten (80%) of all respondents agreeing with this.

However, there are substantial differences in the proportions of respondents who think that governments are *very important* players in the process. Again, Sweden has the highest proportion, at nearly eight in ten (79%) of those polled, followed by Cyprus (75%) and Greece (72%). No country stands out for a particularly low proportion of respondents who think that governments are very important, but in Lithuania only four in ten (40%) hold this view.

In seven countries, over one in ten (10%) respondents think that governments are **not important** actors in this process, and in Croatia 17% express this view.

QA13.3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

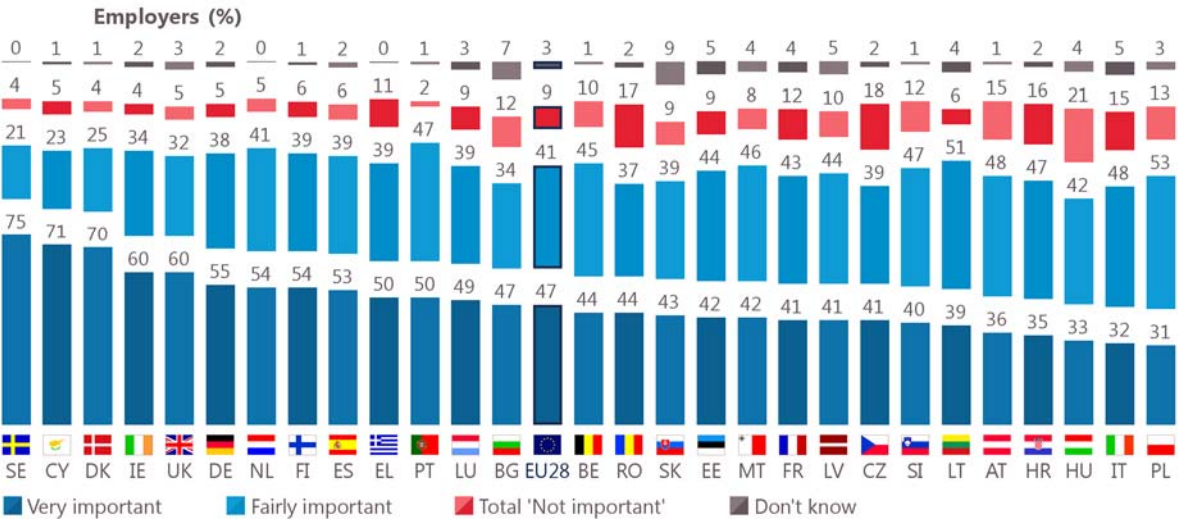


At least three quarters (75%) of respondents in all countries think that **employers** are *important* actors in the integration of immigrants. The lowest proportion of respondents who give this answer is found in Hungary (75%), while nearly all of those polled in Sweden (96%) and Portugal (97%) have this opinion.

Again, the overall agreement disguises considerable variation in the proportion of respondents who think employers are *very important*. Denmark (70%), Cyprus (71%) and Sweden (75%) stand out for the particularly high proportion of respondents who think that employers are very important, but in Hungary (33%), Italy (32%) and Poland (31%) a third or less of those polled hold this view.

In Hungary, over a fifth (21%) think that employers are *not important* for the process of integration, and just under a fifth in Romania (17%) and the Czech Republic (18%) share this view.

QA13.9 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

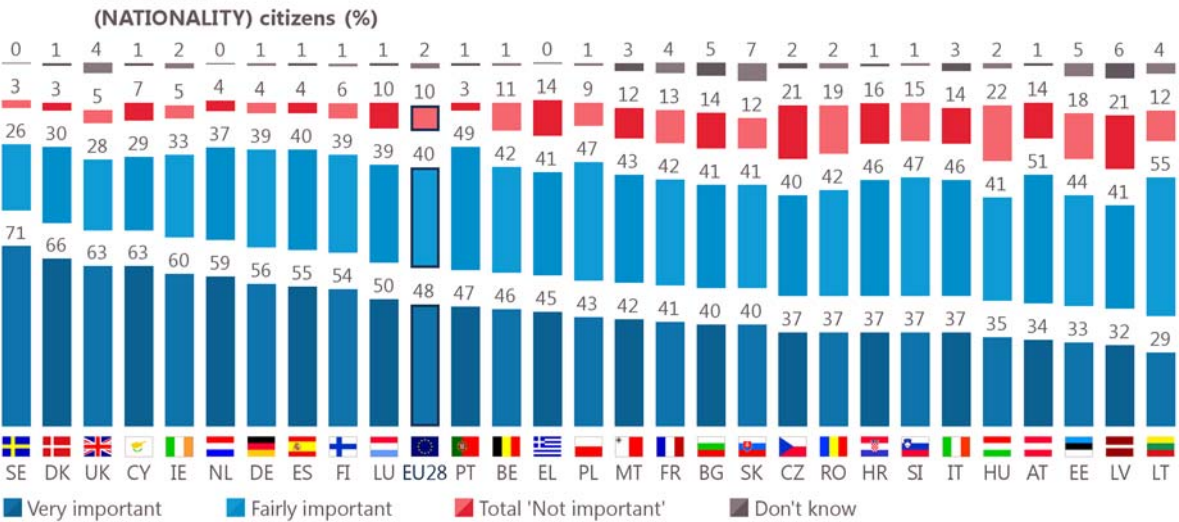


There is a very similar country-level distribution in the case of the role of **citizens** of the respondent's country for a successful integration of immigrants. In all but one case, at least three quarters (75%) of respondents think that citizens are *important* actors for the success of the integration process. The exception is Latvia, where just under three quarters (73%) give this response. Again, almost all of those polled in Sweden (97%) and Portugal (96%) hold this view.

Once again, Sweden (71%) stands out for the high proportion of respondents who say that the host country's citizens are *very important* actors in the integration of immigrants. Two thirds (66%) of those polled in Denmark share this view. At the other end of the scale, in 10 countries less than four in ten (40%) of those polled say that the host country's citizens are very important actors in this process, with less than a third giving this response in Latvia (32%) and Lithuania (29%).

In several countries a significant proportion of respondents think that the host country's citizens are *not important* to this process. In Latvia (21%), the Czech Republic (21%) and Hungary (22%) over a fifth of those surveyed hold this opinion.

QA13.2 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

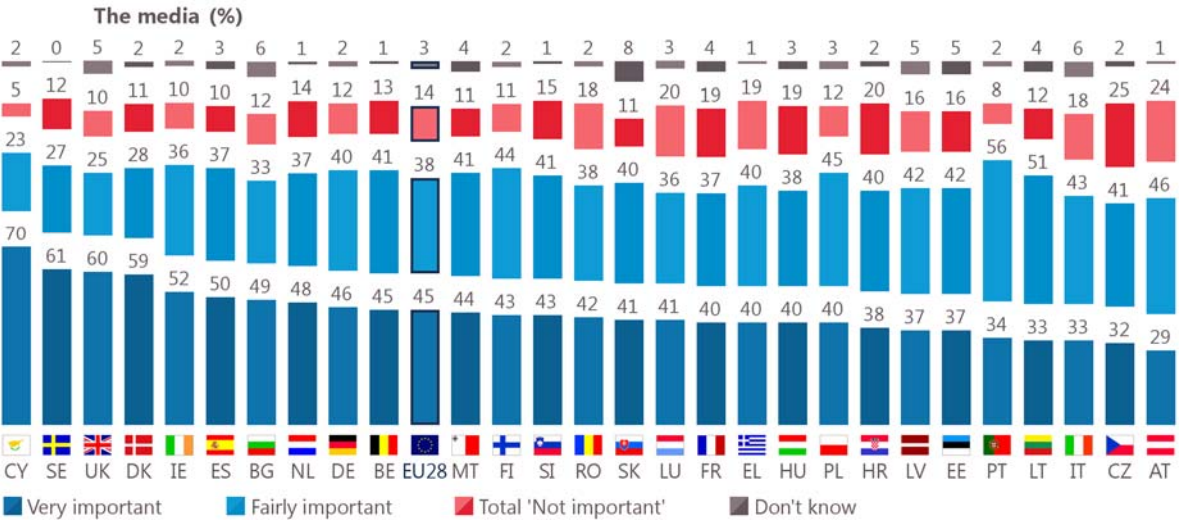


Over nine in ten (93%) of those polled in Cyprus think that the **media** is an *important* actor for the successful integration of immigrants, compared with less than three quarters (73%) of those polled in the Czech Republic. Among the remaining countries, the proportion of respondents giving this answer does not vary by more than 15 percentage points.

However, there are substantial differences when it comes to the proportions of respondents who think that the media are *very important* actors. This time, Cyprus (70%) stands out for the high proportion of respondents who express this opinion, followed by around six in ten of those polled in Sweden (61%), the United Kingdom (60%) and Denmark (59%). In 22 of the 28 Member States, only a minority of respondents agree that the media are very important, but this ranges from less than a third in Austria (29%) and the Czech Republic (32%) to nearly half in Bulgaria (49%) and the Netherlands (48%).

In the Czech Republic (25%) and Austria (24%) around a quarter of respondents think that the media’s role in integration is *not important*, as do a fifth (20%) of those polled in Croatia and Luxembourg. There are only two countries, Cyprus (5%) and Portugal (8%) where the proportion of those who think that the media is not important is lower than one in ten (10%).

QA13.6 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

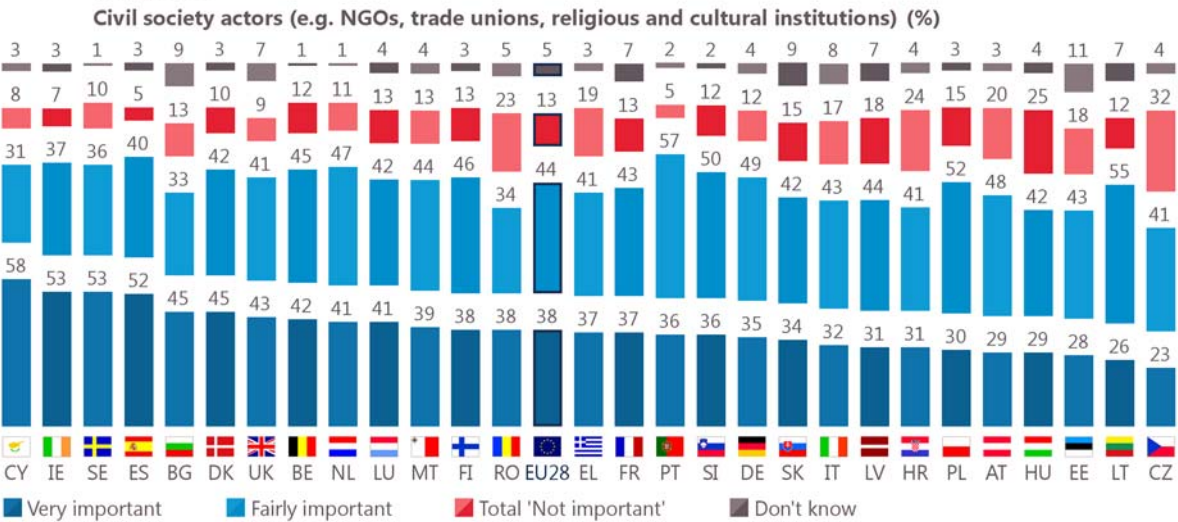


In the case of the role of **civil society actors**, there is a somewhat wider spread of country-level responses to the question of whether they are *important* actors for the integration of immigrants. In the Czech Republic, less than two thirds (64%) of those polled suggest this to be the case. Other responses range from just over seven in ten of those polled in Estonia and Hungary (both 71%) to over nine in ten respondents in Spain (92%) and Portugal (93%).

In all but four cases, only a minority of respondents think that civil society actors are *very important*. The exceptions are Spain (52%), Sweden (53%), Ireland (53%) and Cyprus (58%). In most cases at least a quarter (25%) of respondents hold this opinion, but in the Czech Republic less than a quarter (23%) do so.

The Czech Republic also stands out for a particularly high proportion of respondents who think that civil society actors are *not important* to the process of integration. Nearly a third (32%) give this response, as do a quarter (25%) of those in Hungary and just under a quarter in Croatia (24%) and Romania (23%).

QA13.8 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

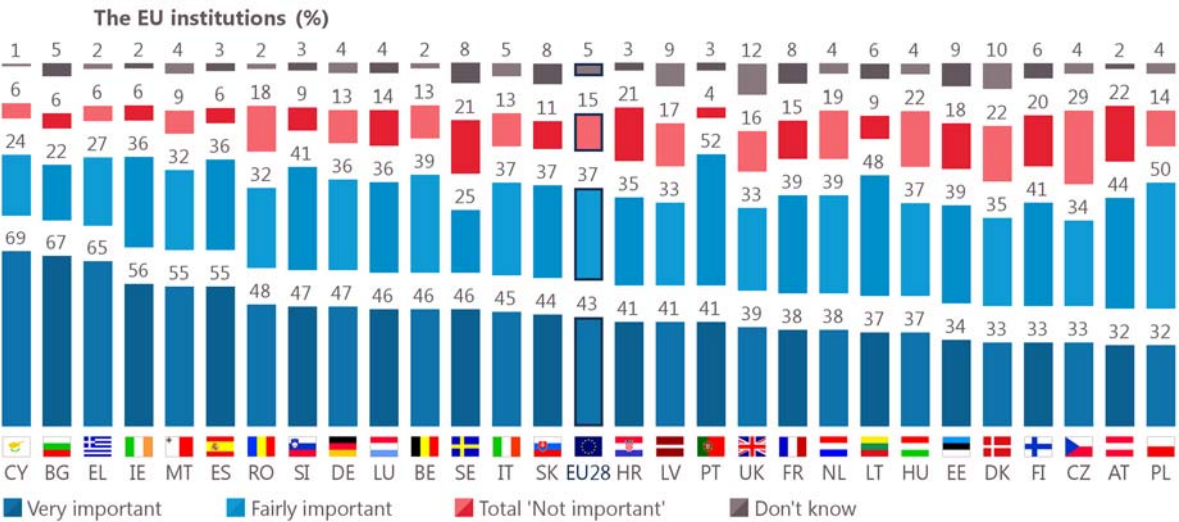


Finally, a majority of respondents agree that the role of the **EU institutions** is important for the successful integration of immigrants, but this varies from just over two thirds in the Czech Republic (67%) and Denmark (68%) to over nine in ten of those polled in Spain (91%), Ireland (92%), Greece (92%), Cyprus (93%) and Portugal (93%).

In all but six cases, a minority of respondents see the EU institutions as *very important*. This ranges from around a third in Denmark, Finland and the Czech Republic (all 33%), Austria and Poland (both 32%) to nearly half of those polled in Romania (48%), Slovenia and Germany (both 47%). Three countries have a particularly large proportion of respondents who think that the role of the EU institutions is very important in this process: Cyprus (69%), Bulgaria (67%) and Greece (65%).

The Czech Republic has a particularly large proportion of respondents who think that the role of the EU is *not important* in the integration of immigrants. Nearly three in ten (29%) give this response, as do over a fifth of respondents in Sweden (21%), Croatia (21%), Hungary (22%), Denmark (22%) and Austria (22%).

QA13.4 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?



The only significant and consistent socio-demographic differences can be seen between levels of education. In all but the case of EU institutions, those who left education at or before the age of 15 are less likely than those who left education at the age of 20 or older to think that the aforementioned groups or institutions are very important elements of the integration process. Each of these sets of differences is shown below:

- the immigrants themselves (67% of less-educated respondents vs. 79% of well-educated respondents);
- citizens of the country in question (43% vs. 56%);
- the government of the country in question (50% vs. 63%);
- local and regional authorities (45% vs. 57%);
- the media (37% vs. 53%);
- education institutions (45% vs. 62%);
- civil society actors (35% vs. 43%);
- employers (44% vs. 54%).

QA13 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?
Very important (% - EU)

	The immigrants themselves	The (NATIONALITY) government	Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities)	The authorities at local and regional level	(NATIONALITY) citizens	Employers	The media	The EU institutions	Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)
EU28	71	56	53	50	48	47	45	43	38
 Education (End of)									
15-	67	50	45	45	43	44	37	42	35
16-19	69	55	50	47	45	44	42	44	35
20+	79	63	62	57	56	54	53	45	43
Still studying	69	56	53	47	54	47	45	40	35

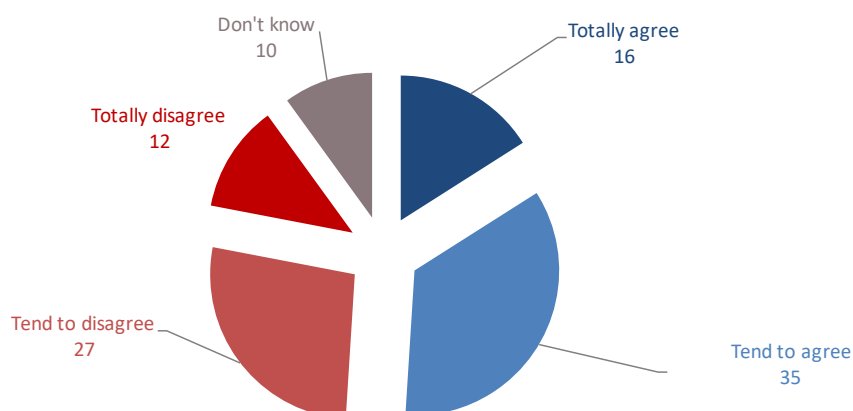
3 Evaluation of governments' actions to foster the integration of immigrants

Opinions are split about the action of national governments to foster the integration of immigrants with around half of Europeans who think their government is doing enough, while just under four in ten disagree

Just over half (51%) of respondents agree that the government of their country is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants, while just under four in ten (39%) disagree. One in ten (10%) do not express an opinion.

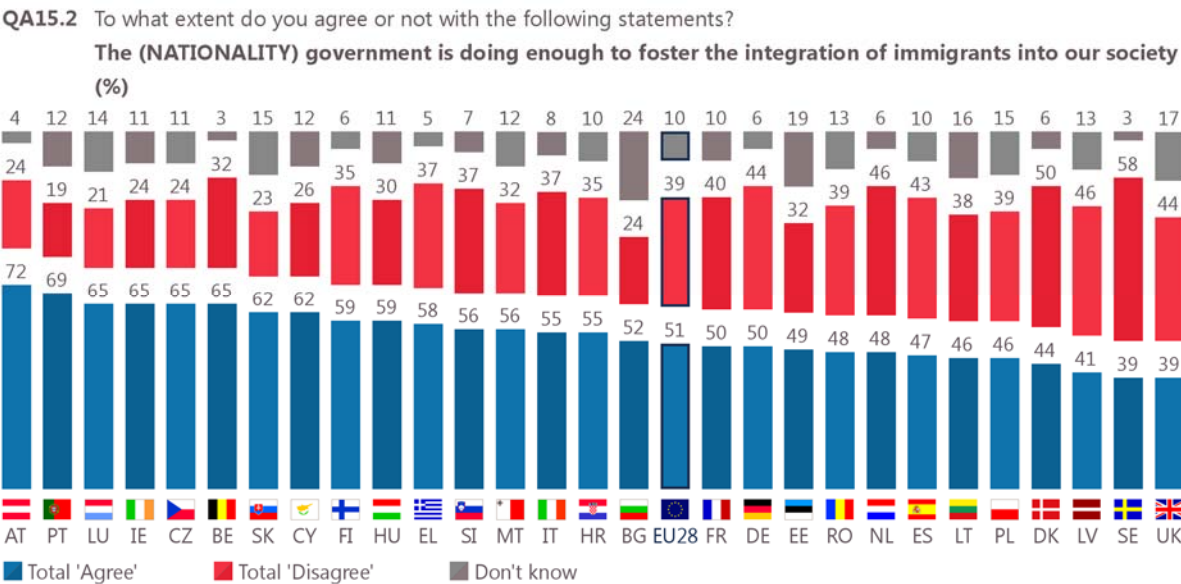
Looking at levels of agreement and disagreement, it is clear that most respondents have a moderate view of the action of their government. Just over a third (35%) of respondents tend to agree that their government is doing enough to foster integration, compared with less than a fifth (16%) who totally agree. Just over a quarter (27%) tend to disagree with this statement, while just over one in ten (12%) totally disagree.

QA15.2 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?
The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants into our society (% - EU)



When looking at total levels of agreement or disagreement, there are significant differences between countries. In 10 of the 28 Member States, less than half of the respondents say that their government is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants: Estonia (49%), Romania, the Netherlands (both 48%), Spain (47%), Lithuania, Poland (both 46%), Denmark (44%), Latvia (41%), Sweden and the United Kingdom (both 39%). Sweden is the only country in which over half (58%) of those polled disagree that the government is doing enough, which can also be related to the view of respondents in this country that integration has not been successful. This suggests that, in some cases, respondents see the actions of their government as insufficient because not enough is being done to take advantage of a potentially beneficial process, given the fact that respondents in Sweden see immigration as more of an opportunity than more of a problem.

At the upper end of the scale, over seven in ten (72%) of those polled in Austria think that enough is being done to integrate immigrants, as do nearly seven in ten (69%) of those polled in Portugal and just under two thirds in Luxembourg, Ireland, the Czech Republic and Belgium (all 65%).



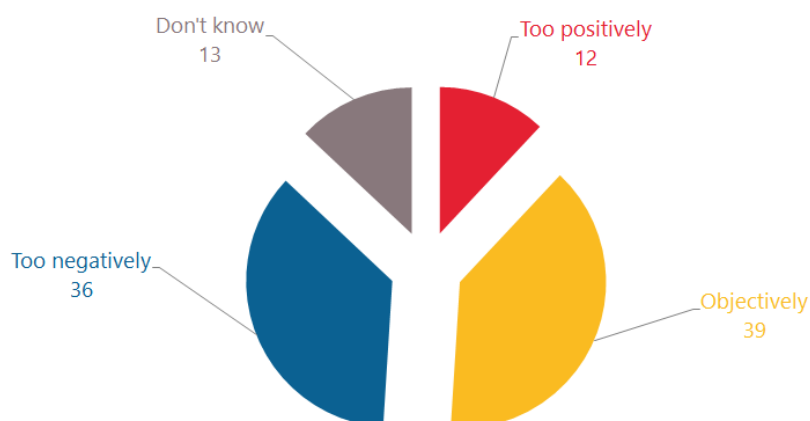
There are no important **socio-demographic differences** on this question.

4 The role of the media

Over a third of Europeans think that the media present immigrants too negatively

Respondents are split on the question of whether the media present immigrants objectively, or too negatively. Nearly four in ten (39%) say that the media presentation of immigrants is objective, while almost as many (36%) say that immigrants are shown in a too negative way and three times less (12%) think that immigrants are presented too positively by the media. A similar proportion do not know (13%) what they think about this question.

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?
(% - EU)



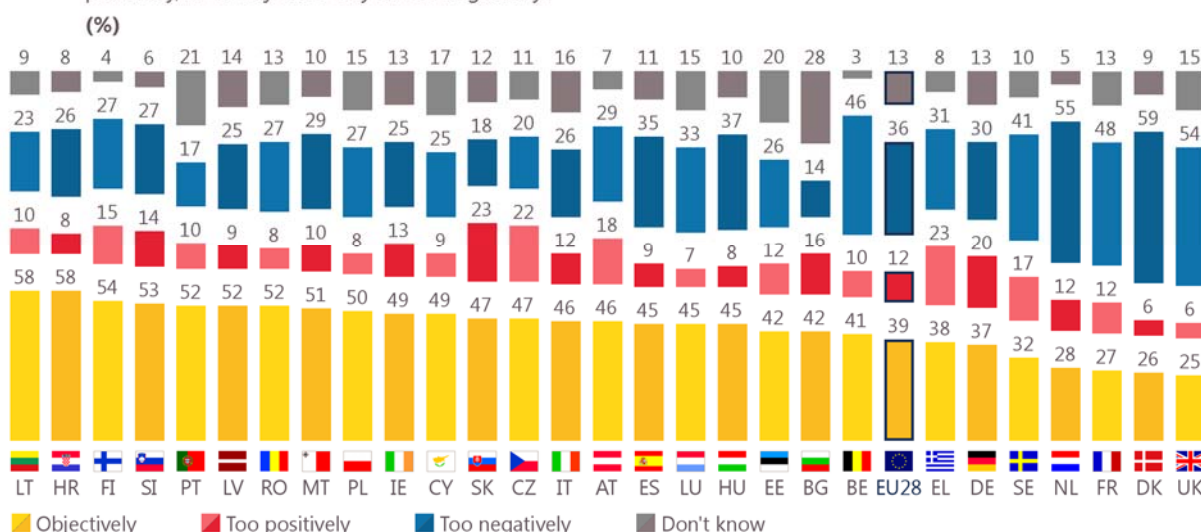
There are significant differences between countries on this question. In the United Kingdom (25%), Denmark (26%), France (27%) and the Netherlands (28%), less than three in ten respondents think that the media present matters concerning immigrants in an objective way, while in eight countries a majority think that the information is objective – most notably Croatia (58%) and Lithuania (58%).

The highest proportions of respondents who think that the media presents immigrants in a too negative way are found in the United Kingdom (54%), the Netherlands (55%) and Denmark (59%), while significant minorities hold this view in Hungary (37%), Sweden (41%), Belgium (46%) and France (48%). In contrast, in Bulgaria (14%), Portugal (17%) and Slovakia (18%) less than a fifth of those polled think that the media presents immigrants too negatively.

In most cases, the proportions of respondents who think that the media presents immigrants in a too positive way is no more than a fifth (20%) of those polled. The exceptions are the Czech Republic (22%), Slovakia (23%) and Greece (23%).

Strikingly, a fifth (20%) of respondents in Germany think that the media is too positive about immigrants. This can be attributed to the fact that over a third (35%) of those polled in regions of Germany which were in the former East Germany hold this view; in regions which comprised the former West Germany, less than one in ten (6%) think this.

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?



There are some **socio-demographic differences**, as shown below:

- **There are differences between age groups on this question.** Those aged 55 or older are more likely than those aged between 15 and 24 to say that matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media objectively (41% vs 36%) or too positively (14% vs. 9%), while the youngest respondents are more likely than those in the oldest age group to say that immigrants are presented too negatively (44% vs. 29%).
- **There is also a relationship when it comes to levels of education.** Respondents who finished their education at or before the age of 15 are more likely than those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older to say that the media represents immigrants objectively (41% vs. 35%) or too positively (15% vs. 10%), but significantly less likely to say that the media represent immigrants too negatively (25% vs. 44%).
- With the exception of students, whose answers correlate with those of younger people, **managers (44%) are the socio-professional group most likely to think that the media are too negative about immigrants**, particularly when compared with manual workers (34%) and house persons (30%).
- **Those who have difficulties in paying bills most of the time are more likely** than those who almost never or never have this problem to say that immigrants are represented too positively in the media (19% vs. 12%).

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?
(% - EU)

	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know
EU28	12	39	36	13
 Age				
15-24	9	36	44	11
25-39	11	39	39	11
40-54	13	39	37	11
55 +	14	41	29	16
 Education (End of)				
15-	15	41	25	19
16-19	14	41	32	13
20+	10	35	44	11
Still studying	9	36	46	9
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	13	37	39	11
Managers	10	34	44	12
Other white collars	10	42	38	10
Manual workers	13	40	34	13
House persons	16	38	30	16
Unemployed	14	34	39	13
Retired	14	41	29	16
Students	9	36	46	9
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	19	36	32	13
From time to time	11	43	32	14
Almost never/ Never	12	38	38	12

The **analysis based on key questions** shows that:

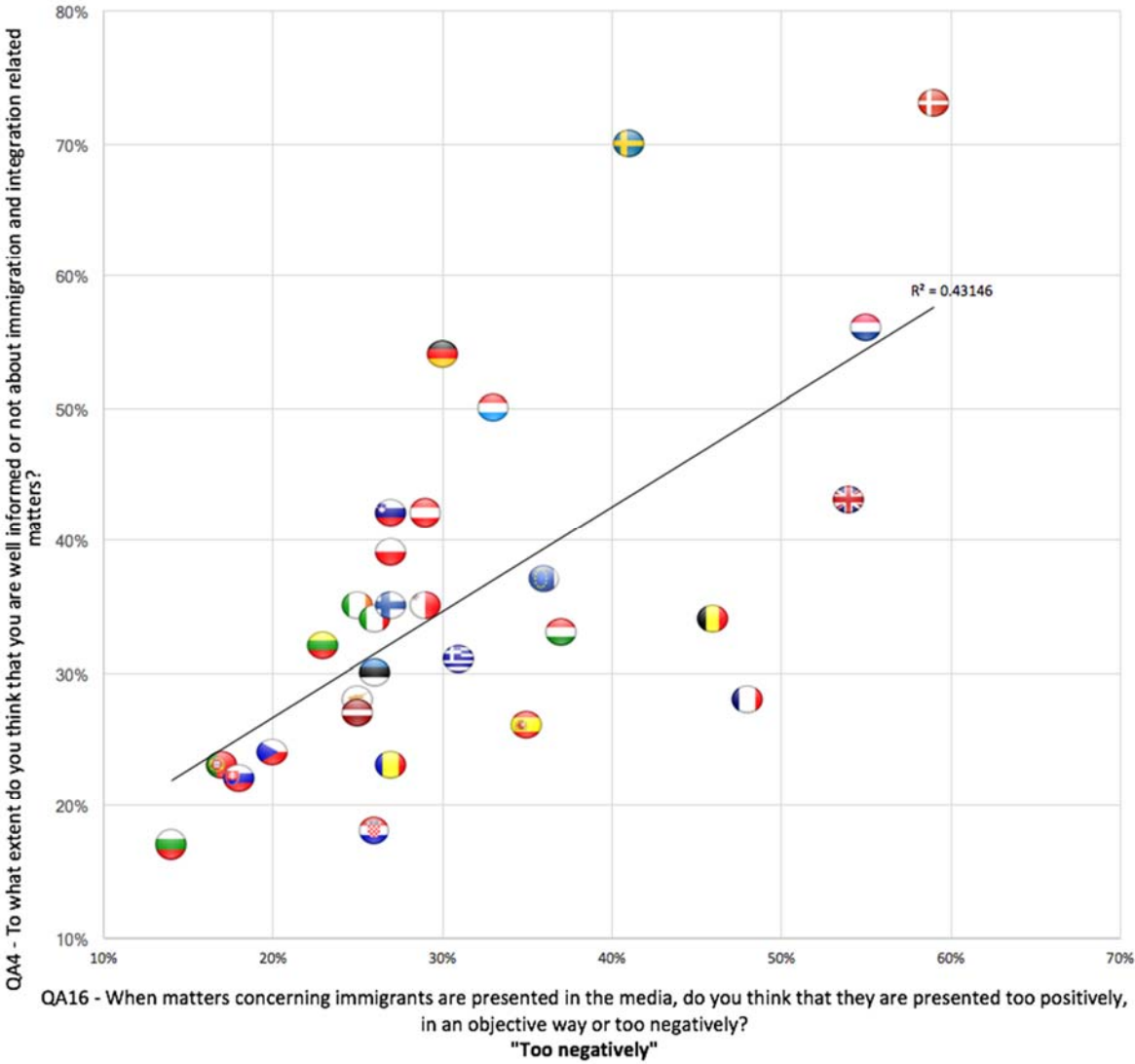
- **Respondents who have immigrant friends or family are more likely to say that the media portrays immigrants in a too negative way.** Over four in ten (44%) say this, compared with less than three in ten (29%) of those who do not have immigrant friends or family. Those without immigrant friends or family are more likely to see media coverage of immigrants as too positive (15%, compared with 9%), and slightly more likely to think that coverage is objective (42%, compared with 36%).
- **There is a clear relationship between perceptions of the impact of immigrants on society and opinions about how they are treated by the media.** Only 6% of those who are very positive about the impact of immigrants on society think that the media treat immigrants in a positive way, compared with over three in ten (32%) of those who have a negative opinion about the impact of immigrants on society. Conversely, over six in ten (62%) of those with a very positive view of the impact of immigrants on society think that they are treated too negatively by the media, a view shared by only just over a fifth (21%) of those with a negative opinion about the impact of immigration. Those with more moderate views about the impact of immigration are more likely to think that the media gives an objective presentation of immigrants.

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?
(% - EU)

	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know
EU28	12	39	36	13
Family or friends who are immigrants living in country				
At least family or friends	9	36	44	11
None	15	42	29	14
Perception of the impact of immigrants on society				
Very positive	2	27	62	9
Somewhat positive	6	38	44	12
A mix of positive and negative	12	44	30	14
Somewhat negative	21	43	23	13
Very negative	32	36	21	11
Total 'Positive'	5	34	50	11
Total 'Negative'	24	41	22	13

Interestingly, there is a relationship between feeling knowledgeable about immigration and integration issues and the perception that immigrants are presented too negatively in the media. In countries where the proportion of respondents who feel knowledgeable about these matters is higher, there are also higher proportions of respondents who feel that immigrants are portrayed too negatively. For example, in the Netherlands, more than half of respondents feel well informed about immigration and integration matters (56% compared to 37% of the EU average) and more than half of respondents consider that immigrants are portrayed too negatively in the media (53% compared to 36% of the EU average).

There are also interesting results when looking at outliers: in Sweden, for example, respondents feel well informed despite finding that the media portray migrants too negatively, while in Belgium and France respondents do not feel well informed while they think that media portray migrants too negatively.



V. CONCLUSION

The results of this survey point to several significant tendencies in the EU, with both positive and negative messages and implications.

One of the main findings show that around six in ten respondents interact with immigrants on a weekly basis and a large minority of Europeans have close ties with third-country immigrants, in the sense that they have them either as friends or family members. A majority of Europeans think that integration measures such as the provision of language courses, integration programmes, the promotion of intermingling of the host society's citizens and the immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods and the granting of equal rights (i.e. to healthcare, education and social security) are likely to have a positive effect on the integration of immigrants.

On the other hand, it is clear that many Europeans feel ill-informed about immigration and integration related matters; less than four in ten say that they are well-informed.

There is also a significant lack of awareness of the real extent of immigration from non-EU countries into the EU, with many Europeans overestimating how many immigrants are present in their country. On average in the EU, the proportion of immigrants is overstated by a ratio of 2.3 to 1. The largest overestimation occurs in Slovakia, where the proportion of immigrants is overstated by a ratio of around 14 to 1. On the other hand, respondents in Estonia, Croatia and Sweden the respondents' estimates of the proportion of immigrants is accurate. Overall in the EU, those with lower levels of education tend to give higher estimates of the proportion of immigrants in their country. There are also misconceptions regarding the number of illegally staying immigrants compared to those staying legally.

Overall, there are also significant variations across EU countries in the extent of respondents' personal experiences with immigrants and their level of familiarity and comfort with them. The fact that Member States differ significantly in terms of the size and nature of migration flows also helps to explain why perceptions of the issues of migration and integration also vary across countries.

With respect to general perceptions of and attitudes towards immigrants, these findings show that Europeans are significantly divided on the issue of whether immigration presents an opportunity or a problem. Europeans are around twice as likely to see immigration as a problem as they are to see it as an opportunity, while nearly a third see it as both of these things. There is a clear country divide on this issue, with over half of the respondents in Hungary, Malta, Greece, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Italy seeing immigration as more of a problem, while significant minorities of respondents in Sweden, Ireland and the United Kingdom view it as mainly an opportunity. There are also significant differences between age and education cohorts. Younger respondents, and those who are better educated, are more likely to see immigration as more of an opportunity, while older respondents and those with lower levels of education are more likely to see it as more of a problem.

The overall picture is therefore an ambiguous one: seeing immigration as a problem may not mean hostility against migrants, but rather reflect a perception that governments are not managing the issue of immigrant integration in an adequate way. Indeed, significant proportions of respondents in all countries see immigration as both a problem and an opportunity. In addition, although large majorities think the role of the national governments are important for the successful integration of immigrants, they are somewhat sceptical about the extent to which their own governments have been able to foster it: in Estonia, Romania, the Netherlands, Spain, Lithuania, Poland, Denmark, Latvia, Sweden and the United Kingdom less than half of the respondents think that their government is doing enough to foster immigrants' integration.

This is all the more important given that a majority of Europeans agree that the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for their country. There is also a clear majority who see the EU's role as important and have a positive view of the actions that could be undertaken by the EU to support the integration of immigrants.

The aforementioned divides are also in evidence when we consider personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants. Over half of Europeans say they feel comfortable with immigrants as friends, neighbours, work colleagues or in other social roles. However respondents in some countries (Poland, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Hungary) are much less likely to feel totally comfortable in these situations. Respondents in these countries are less likely to have direct experience of immigrants: indeed, many respondents in Central and Eastern Europe report low levels of contact with immigrants in any circumstances. This is understandable in light of the fact that there are significantly fewer third-country immigrants living in these countries. Moreover, older respondents, those who have lower levels of education and respondents living in rural areas and in small or mid-sized towns are less likely than younger, better educated respondents and those living in large towns to report higher levels of contact with immigrants, or to feel comfortable around them.

There are also significant differences when it comes to whether integration of immigrants into European countries is seen as a success, and the perceptions of whether immigrants have had a positive or a negative impact on their host countries. For example, while in Ireland more than three quarters of respondents see the integration of immigrants as a success, in Bulgaria only around a fifth of respondents do so. In Sweden and the Netherlands, there is an overall positive view of the impact of immigrants, while in Hungary and Bulgaria immigrants are generally felt to have had a negative impact. Importantly, in countries which have a low proportion of non-EU immigrants in their population, respondents are less likely to see integration as a success or feel that immigrants have had a positive impact. Younger respondents and those with higher levels of education are more likely to feel that integration has been a success and that immigrants have had a positive impact on their country, while respondents who are vulnerable economically are more likely to say their impact has been negative.

Europeans' perceptions of the potential obstacles to integration faced by immigrants were explored in this study as well as the measures that can be taken to facilitate this integration. On the one hand, a large majority of Europeans think that if limited efforts to integrate are made by immigrants, it represents a major obstacle. On the other hand, they also recognise that if immigrants face significant difficulties in finding jobs and also experience discrimination and red-tape, it makes integration more difficult. Younger and better educated respondents are more likely to recognise the barriers to integration that immigrants face. These results go in line with the finding that most Europeans see the integration of immigrants as a two-way process, where both the immigrants and the host society have a role to play.

Indeed, the majority of Europeans think that the responsibility of integration is on both immigrants themselves and the host society. However, this opinion is less common among respondents in Central and Eastern Europe. Those in the oldest age cohort or with lower levels of education are less likely to think integration is a *two-way process* between the host society and the immigrant, and are more likely to think that immigrants themselves should be mostly responsible for their integration.

Finally, there is a general consensus on the most important factors contributing to successful integration. Europeans think it is particularly important that immigrants are able to speak the language of the country they have immigrated to. Over nine in ten respondents hold this view. Respondents also think that both economic and cultural factors are important for successful integration: a majority agree that making contributions to the welfare systems of the host countries is important for integration, as is the acceptance of the values and norms of the societies. While there is widespread agreement on the importance of these issues, the extent to which they are regarded as important varies, with fewer respondents in Central and Eastern European countries tending to regard them as very important.

A large minority of respondents say that the media presents immigrants objectively, but a similar proportion say that the media portrayal of immigrants is too negative. Significantly fewer say that the media presents immigrants too positively. Again, these aggregate figures conceal significant country-level differences. In Greece, Slovakia and the Czech Republic nearly a quarter think that the media portrays immigrants too positively. On the other hand, in the United Kingdom, Denmark and the Netherlands over half of respondents say that the media presents immigrants too negatively, as do significant minorities of respondents in Hungary, Sweden, Belgium and France. The established socio-demographic divides are also in evidence, albeit to a lesser extent: older people and those with lower levels of education are somewhat more likely to say that immigrants are presented too positively by the media.

The responses on the underlying issue of attitudes to immigrants point to two broad divides which recur to some extent in a number of the findings of this survey. One is a regional divide which runs approximately between countries of Northern Europe and Portugal and countries of Central and Eastern Europe plus several Mediterranean countries, notably those most strongly affected by the recent migration flows (Greece and Italy). The second is a socio-demographic divide between, on the one hand, respondents who are young, who are well educated, and who are economically secure, and on the other those who are older, less well educated, and more economically vulnerable. These divides are not always in evidence, nor do they always exactly correspond to the distribution of responses, but it is clear from the analysis that many of the aggregate-level divides we observe on these questions at the European level can be explained by persistent regional and socio-demographic differences.

Overall, the results of this survey point to two conclusions, both of which give grounds for optimism as to the potential for integrating third-country migrants into EU countries. Firstly, the majority of Europeans have direct contact with or regular interaction with non-EU immigrants and a significant minority have close ties with them and interact with them at least weekly. Secondly, Europeans are broadly tolerant and accepting of immigrants and positively inclined towards the initiatives being undertaken to ensure that the integration of immigrants is successful. While this overall picture conceals a significant set of differences between countries, it is clear that the more exposed respondents are to migrants, the more favourably inclined they are towards them. It is therefore likely that in those countries where the proportion of non-EU immigrants is currently significantly lower, attitudes to immigrants and positive assessments of the prospects for their integration will improve as citizens of these countries become more accustomed to their presence. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the younger generation, and those with higher levels of education, are more likely to welcome immigrants, see their impact as positive, and more willing to consider integrating them into their lives as friends, colleagues and peers.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 21 October 2017 and the 30 October 2017, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 88.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media Monitoring, Media Analysis and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 88.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1,005	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,027	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,027	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,005	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,554	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,004	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,008	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,003	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,016	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,030	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,025	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	502	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	1,001	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,008	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	508	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	1,038	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,038	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	509	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,025	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,012	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,037	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,099	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,055	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,014	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,080	21/10/2017	31/10/2017	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,017	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1,051	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,382	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	52,651,777	12.20%
TOTAL EU28			28,080	21/10/2017	30/10/2017	431,452,219	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS opinion & social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

QA1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- There are more immigrants who are staying legally 1
- There are more immigrants who are staying illegally 2
- There is about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants 3
- You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS) 4
- DK/NA 5

NEW

In the next questions, we will ask your opinion about immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY) and the EU. In this interview, immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in (OUR COUNTRY). We are not talking about EU citizens, children of immigrants who have (NATIONALITY) nationality and immigrants staying illegally.

Official statistics show that most of the non-EU immigrants staying legally in (OUR COUNTRY) come from [LIST TOP 4-5 origin countries of non-EU born].

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Immigration is more of a problem 1
- Immigration is more of an opportunity 2
- Immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity 3
- DK/NA 4

NEW

QA3A To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?*(WRITE DOWN PERCENTAGE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT)*

NEW

ASK QA3B IF QA3A >= 0 AND <= 100**QA3B (INTERVIEWER: PLEASE CODE RESPONDENT'S ANSWER in QA3A USING THE FOLLOWING RANGES)***(DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

0% to less than 3%	1
3% to less than 6%	2
6% to less than 9%	3
9% to less than 12%	4
12% to less than 15%	5
15% to less than 20%	6
20% to less than 25%	7
25% to less than 35%	8
35% to less than 50%	9
50% or higher	10
	NEW

QA4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
DK/NA	5
	NEW

QA5 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SP)	DK/NA
1	In your workplace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	At a childcare center, school or university	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	During sport, volunteering or cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NEW

QA6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	DK/NA
1	Manager	1	2	3	4	5
2	Work colleague	1	2	3	4	5
3	Neighbour	1	2	3	4	5
4	Doctor	1	2	3	4	5
5	Family member (including partner)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Friend	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA7 Please tell me which of the following statements applies best to you?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- You have friends who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)1
- You have family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)2
- You have both friends and family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)3
- None4
- DK/NA5

NEW

QA8 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very successful	Fairly successful	Not very successful	Not at all successful	There are no or almost no immigran ts in... (SP)	DK/NA
1	In your workplace	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	At a childcare center, school or university	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QA9 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	Have an overall positive impact on the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	Are a burden on our welfare system	1	2	3	4	5
3	Take jobs away from workers in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Help to fill jobs for which it's hard to find workers in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Bring new ideas and/or boost innovation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Enrich (NATIONALITY) cultural life (art, music, food etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Worsen the crime problems in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA10 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1	Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions	1	2	3	4	5
2	Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society	1	2	3	4	5
3	Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society	1	2	3	4	5
5	Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes	1	2	3	4	5
7	Having (NATIONALITY) friends	1	2	3	4	5
8	Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job	1	2	3	4	5
9	Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA11 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	DK/NA
1	Discrimination against immigrants	1	2	3	4
2	Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate	1	2	3	4
3	Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits	1	2	3	4
4	Difficulties in finding a job	1	2	3	4
5	Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection	1	2	3	4
6	Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens	1	2	3	4
7	Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media	1	2	3	4
8	Difficulties in bringing in family members	1	2	3	4

NEW

QA12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	Providing integration measures in the countries of origin before they arrive in (OUR COUNTRY) (e.g. language courses, information about destination country)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Better preparing the LOCAL COMMUNITY by providing information about immigrants and immigration	1	2	3	4	5
3	Introducing or improving INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES for immigrants upon arrival (orientation courses, providing basic information on the way of life, values and norms of the society or various forms of training)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Offering or improving LANGUAGE courses to immigrants upon arrival	1	2	3	4	5
5	Making integration programmes and language courses MANDATORY for immigrants upon arrival	1	2	3	4	5
6	Supporting the enrolment of immigrants' children in pre-school	1	2	3	4	5
7	Providing measures for JOB FINDING (training, job matching, guidance, recognition of qualifications etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

8	Ensuring that immigrants have the SAME RIGHTS in practice as (NATIONALITY) citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection	1	2	3	4	5
9	Promoting intermingling of (NATIONALITY) people and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods	1	2	3	4	5
10	Giving immigrants the RIGHT TO VOTE at local elections or maintaining this right where it already exists	1	2	3	4	5
11	Introducing stronger measures to tackle DISCRIMINATION against immigrants	1	2	3	4	5
12	Providing more financial support to CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS that promote integration	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA13 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1	The immigrants themselves	1	2	3	4	5
2	(NATIONALITY) citizens	1	2	3	4	5
3	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5
4	The EU institutions	1	2	3	4	5
5	The authorities at local and regional level	1	2	3	4	5
6	The media	1	2	3	4	5
7	Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities)	1	2	3	4	5
8	Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)	1	2	3	4	5
9	Employers	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

- Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible 1
- The (NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible 2
- Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and the (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible 3
- DK/NA 4

NEW

QA15 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants into our society	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Too positively	1
Objectively	2
Too negatively	3
DK/NA	4

NEW

QA17 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1	Promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States	1	2	3	4	5
2	Promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations	1	2	3	4	5
4	Establishing common EU policies and measures on integration	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA18 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today	Another country that is today a member of the EU	Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU (M)	USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand	Another country outside Europe	Refusal (SP)	DK/NA
1	You were born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Your mother was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Your father was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Your grandmother on your mother's side was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Your grandfather on your mother's side was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Your grandmother on your father's side was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Your grandfather on your father's side was born in...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EB73.3 QB4 MODIFIED

QA1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or staying illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

		There are more immigrants who are staying legally	There are more immigrants who are staying illegally	There is about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants	You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At least as many immigrants staying illegally as there are immigrants staying legally'
EU28		39	29	18	6	8	47
BE		51	29	17	2	1	46
BG		12	38	20	18	12	58
CZ		36	29	24	7	4	53
DK		80	6	10	2	2	16
DE		52	24	14	7	3	38
EE		49	15	12	10	14	27
IE		54	16	16	5	9	32
EL		21	58	15	4	2	73
ES		34	38	16	2	10	54
FR		33	31	21	4	11	52
HR		39	24	26	6	5	50
IT		16	47	25	5	7	72
CY		35	38	20	1	6	58
LV		53	11	14	8	14	25
LT		46	15	23	9	7	38
LU		66	9	14	2	9	23
HU		34	26	19	11	10	45
MT		35	36	12	2	15	48
NL		75	13	10	0	2	23
AT		42	21	23	12	2	44
PL		28	36	19	5	12	55
PT		32	23	17	14	14	40
RO		22	24	31	13	10	55
SI		56	15	23	3	3	38
SK		38	16	24	14	8	40
FI		75	13	9	1	2	22
SE		84	7	4	1	4	11
UK		50	22	10	4	14	32

QA2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?

(%)

		Immigration is more of a problem	Immigration is more of an opportunity	Immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity	Immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity	Don't know
EU28		38	20	31	8	3
BE		36	21	34	8	1
BG		52	6	22	8	12
CZ		49	10	32	7	2
DK		24	26	41	7	2
DE		35	24	38	2	1
EE		37	17	34	8	4
IE		25	36	30	6	3
EL		63	3	23	10	1
ES		26	26	33	13	2
FR		38	17	32	10	3
HR		39	11	34	14	2
IT		51	6	32	8	3
CY		50	10	29	10	1
LV		41	16	24	15	4
LT		28	26	27	16	3
LU		17	33	35	13	2
HU		63	9	21	6	1
MT		63	11	17	4	5
NL		34	26	35	5	0
AT		37	13	40	8	2
PL		37	19	28	9	7
PT		26	32	32	5	5
RO		33	11	26	26	4
SI		38	23	26	12	1
SK		54	7	28	6	5
FI		22	28	45	4	1
SE		19	45	32	3	1
UK		31	35	22	5	7

QA3A To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

		0% to less than 3%	3% to less than 6%	6% to less than 9%	9% to less than 12%	12% to less than 15%	15% to less than 20%	20% to less than 25%	25% to less than 35%	35% to less than 50%	50% or higher	Don't know
EU28		8	13	5	11	2	7	8	8	5	4	29
BE		4	13	7	13	3	10	12	13	10	6	9
BG		8	7	2	4	1	2	2	2	0	1	71
CZ		13	22	6	10	2	4	5	4	3	1	30
DK		9	24	16	16	3	7	6	5	2	1	11
DE		13	22	7	15	2	7	9	6	5	3	11
EE		18	13	3	9	0	2	4	6	3	2	40
IE		4	13	4	13	1	7	9	9	5	3	32
EL		1	4	1	12	1	10	14	15	4	3	35
ES		1	3	2	8	1	7	9	8	4	4	53
FR		6	11	4	14	1	8	9	11	5	5	26
HR		22	16	3	5	0	4	3	3	2	3	39
IT		1	6	3	11	2	9	10	13	11	7	27
CY		2	7	1	9	2	8	11	11	3	2	44
LV		12	15	1	9	0	4	6	8	4	4	37
LT		17	19	4	14	1	6	8	4	1	1	25
LU		5	12	3	14	1	5	8	9	15	11	17
HU		23	16	3	11	1	4	5	4	1	1	31
MT		5	9	2	10	0	3	5	7	3	1	55
NL		10	21	12	13	2	10	8	10	5	2	7
AT		3	10	4	12	4	12	15	14	6	5	15
PL		10	21	3	10	1	5	7	4	1	0	38
PT		2	2	1	7	1	4	6	5	2	2	68
RO		21	15	4	5	0	2	3	4	1	2	43
SI		7	11	2	13	2	8	13	11	8	7	18
SK		15	19	5	10	1	4	2	3	1	1	39
FI		19	31	14	11	1	3	3	2	0	1	15
SE		6	17	8	24	4	11	11	6	3	1	9
UK		4	10	5	9	2	7	7	9	7	7	33

QA3T To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

		From 0% to less than 6%	From 6% to less than 12%	From 12% to less than 25%	25% or more	Don't know
EU28		21	16	17	17	29
BE		17	20	25	29	9
BG		15	6	5	3	71
CZ		35	17	10	8	30
DK		33	32	17	8	10
DE		35	22	18	14	11
EE		31	12	6	11	40
IE		17	18	16	17	32
EL		5	14	25	21	35
ES		4	10	18	16	52
FR		18	18	18	20	26
HR		38	8	7	8	39
IT		8	14	20	31	27
CY		9	11	20	16	44
LV		27	11	9	16	37
LT		36	18	15	6	25
LU		16	17	14	36	17
HU		39	14	10	6	31
MT		13	11	9	11	56
NL		31	25	20	16	8
AT		13	16	31	25	15
PL		31	13	12	5	39
PT		4	8	11	9	68
RO		36	9	5	7	43
SI		17	15	24	26	18
SK		34	15	7	4	40
FI		50	25	7	3	15
SE		23	32	27	9	9
UK		13	14	17	23	33

QA4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? (%)

		Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	Don't know	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'
EU28		4	33	46	15	2	37	61
BE		5	29	56	10	0	34	66
BG		3	14	49	31	3	17	80
CZ		1	23	50	25	1	24	75
DK		15	58	24	2	1	73	26
DE		7	47	38	7	1	54	45
EE		2	28	56	13	1	30	69
IE		7	28	39	25	1	35	64
EL		5	26	51	18	0	31	69
ES		4	22	57	17	0	26	74
FR		2	26	52	19	1	28	71
HR		3	15	48	33	1	18	81
IT		2	32	48	14	4	34	62
CY		4	24	53	19	0	28	72
LV		3	24	51	21	1	27	72
LT		2	30	53	14	1	32	67
LU		6	44	42	7	1	50	49
HU		4	29	48	18	1	33	66
MT		4	31	43	19	3	35	62
NL		5	51	42	2	0	56	44
AT		6	36	40	16	2	42	56
PL		4	35	44	13	4	39	57
PT		1	22	48	28	1	23	76
RO		2	21	46	31	0	23	77
SI		5	37	43	14	1	42	57
SK		2	20	49	27	2	22	76
FI		3	32	59	6	0	35	65
SE		10	60	28	2	0	70	30
UK		5	38	41	14	2	43	55

QA5.1 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

In your workplace (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		20	10	5	3	39	18	5	30
BE		24	15	7	4	29	18	3	39
BG		1	1	2	2	67	22	5	2
CZ		11	10	9	6	48	12	4	21
DK		31	11	8	4	24	21	1	42
DE		25	10	4	3	41	14	3	35
EE		12	5	5	4	50	20	4	17
IE		32	13	4	1	23	18	9	45
EL		20	12	4	2	22	37	3	32
ES		26	10	4	2	37	18	3	36
FR		19	9	4	2	34	21	11	28
HR		9	4	4	5	61	13	4	13
IT		16	14	8	4	39	13	6	30
CY		21	9	3	2	26	36	3	30
LV		9	5	5	3	56	17	5	14
LT		4	4	3	3	64	20	2	8
LU		27	8	4	1	28	25	7	35
HU		3	3	5	4	73	8	4	6
MT		19	6	3	2	21	40	9	25
NL		18	17	8	4	29	21	3	35
AT		28	14	7	3	31	15	2	42
PL		9	10	7	5	53	9	7	19
PT		22	12	4	2	25	31	4	34
RO		2	1	2	3	72	10	10	3
SI		19	7	7	3	50	13	1	26
SK		5	6	10	6	61	8	4	11
FI		16	11	7	4	40	20	2	27
SE		35	13	8	2	17	23	2	48
UK		29	10	5	2	27	26	1	39

QA5.2 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

At a childcare centre, school or university (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		12	9	5	3	48	18	5	21
BE		17	12	6	4	40	18	3	29
BG		1	1	1	1	64	26	6	2
CZ		4	6	7	7	60	12	4	10
DK		14	9	8	4	34	28	3	23
DE		12	11	5	3	56	10	3	23
EE		4	4	2	2	55	28	5	8
IE		24	14	6	2	30	17	7	38
EL		14	8	4	2	34	35	3	22
ES		21	10	6	3	37	19	4	31
FR		10	5	3	1	46	24	11	15
HR		4	4	6	6	63	13	4	8
IT		16	11	8	4	44	13	4	27
CY		15	10	5	3	35	28	4	25
LV		4	4	2	2	61	19	8	8
LT		2	3	2	2	64	23	4	5
LU		15	9	4	2	35	27	8	24
HU		1	4	3	4	77	7	4	5
MT		9	5	3	2	31	42	8	14
NL		9	11	4	4	47	21	4	20
AT		19	12	6	4	41	16	2	31
PL		4	9	7	7	58	8	7	13
PT		14	7	2	2	36	35	4	21
RO		1	1	1	3	71	12	11	2
SI		11	7	5	3	59	13	2	18
SK		3	4	6	5	69	7	6	7
FI		10	6	7	6	50	20	1	16
SE		15	13	7	4	32	27	2	28
UK		18	9	4	3	36	29	1	27

QA5.3 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport) (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		15	15	18	12	34	3	3	30
BE		21	17	21	12	27	1	1	38
BG		0	2	8	7	66	10	7	2
CZ		6	15	22	20	33	2	2	21
DK		8	13	21	18	31	7	2	21
DE		14	16	18	12	38	1	1	30
EE		5	8	9	9	59	6	4	13
IE		18	26	23	12	18	2	1	44
EL		18	25	23	16	17	1	0	43
ES		25	20	19	8	24	4	0	45
FR		14	11	15	15	37	4	4	25
HR		5	8	13	12	55	3	4	13
IT		27	20	16	8	23	4	2	47
CY		12	12	22	11	27	15	1	24
LV		6	8	10	10	55	3	8	14
LT		1	2	7	9	71	9	1	3
LU		16	18	16	10	30	2	8	34
HU		1	5	10	13	66	2	3	6
MT		14	17	18	12	22	12	5	31
NL		5	17	24	16	33	3	2	22
AT		25	19	15	16	22	2	1	44
PL		6	13	18	10	45	3	5	19
PT		14	10	16	18	30	9	3	24
RO		1	3	6	10	66	6	8	4
SI		10	12	16	12	47	2	1	22
SK		4	10	14	18	49	2	3	14
FI		8	12	25	18	36	1	0	20
SE		16	23	29	17	13	1	1	39
UK		19	18	24	15	19	3	2	37

QA5.4 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parcs and streets) (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		23	22	13	6	31	3	2	45
BE		26	26	16	7	23	2	0	52
BG		0	3	6	4	70	10	7	3
CZ		14	29	22	8	24	2	1	43
DK		20	27	20	7	23	2	1	47
DE		22	21	13	5	36	2	1	43
EE		9	10	9	7	54	7	4	19
IE		33	32	16	4	11	3	1	65
EL		45	31	10	4	9	1	0	76
ES		37	28	10	3	19	3	0	65
FR		19	18	10	4	39	5	5	37
HR		10	10	8	9	57	3	3	20
IT		39	25	13	4	16	2	1	64
CY		27	21	9	3	23	15	2	48
LV		8	13	12	7	50	2	8	21
LT		2	6	7	6	69	9	1	8
LU		22	24	10	6	32	3	3	46
HU		3	7	13	12	61	1	3	10
MT		18	21	13	4	26	15	3	39
NL		13	29	18	8	28	3	1	42
AT		32	30	15	4	17	2	0	62
PL		8	21	16	8	40	3	4	29
PT		24	27	13	4	21	9	2	51
RO		3	3	4	7	69	6	8	6
SI		18	16	11	7	45	2	1	34
SK		7	16	16	8	48	2	3	23
FI		14	24	22	9	30	1	0	38
SE		24	36	21	5	13	0	1	60
UK		24	25	16	7	24	2	2	49

QA5.5 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

During sport, volunteering or cultural activities (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		6	13	11	6	49	11	4	19
BE		9	18	17	9	38	8	1	27
BG		0	1	2	2	67	21	7	1
CZ		2	6	15	12	55	7	3	8
DK		5	19	14	8	41	11	2	24
DE		5	15	11	6	56	5	2	20
EE		3	4	7	6	62	13	5	7
IE		14	20	12	6	28	13	7	34
EL		3	9	11	15	40	20	2	12
ES		13	13	8	5	43	15	3	26
FR		6	13	9	5	48	13	6	19
HR		1	5	8	10	63	9	4	6
IT		8	15	12	6	44	12	3	23
CY		3	6	9	8	38	31	5	9
LV		2	4	7	5	62	12	8	6
LT		0	4	3	3	71	17	2	4
LU		8	19	11	4	37	16	5	27
HU		1	3	3	5	79	5	4	4
MT		3	7	7	8	30	38	7	10
NL		4	18	20	10	40	6	2	22
AT		13	17	16	9	35	8	2	30
PL		2	8	9	5	59	10	7	10
PT		7	10	9	6	35	28	5	17
RO		1	1	1	3	74	9	11	2
SI		7	9	13	7	59	4	1	16
SK		1	6	11	11	63	3	5	7
FI		3	10	18	12	50	6	1	13
SE		5	26	23	10	29	6	1	31
UK		10	17	12	6	39	14	2	27

QA5.6 On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters) (%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU28		4	7	7	6	56	16	4	11
BE		8	11	8	6	47	18	2	19
BG		0	0	0	1	70	22	7	0
CZ		1	4	7	10	67	7	4	5
DK		2	2	4	4	46	39	3	4
DE		3	5	4	4	72	10	2	8
EE		1	2	1	2	69	20	5	3
IE		8	14	13	8	37	14	6	22
EL		3	6	13	16	38	22	2	9
ES		10	9	5	4	46	22	4	19
FR		2	4	5	4	57	21	7	6
HR		1	2	4	7	75	8	3	3
IT		8	15	13	7	42	12	3	23
CY		11	10	12	5	34	26	2	21
LV		1	1	1	2	71	17	7	2
LT		0	1	2	2	78	15	2	1
LU		4	8	5	4	45	24	10	12
HU		0	2	2	3	82	7	4	2
MT		3	3	5	8	33	40	8	6
NL		1	6	8	8	52	21	4	7
AT		12	16	9	5	42	15	1	28
PL		3	9	10	5	59	8	6	12
PT		5	4	2	7	40	39	3	9
RO		1	1	2	2	76	8	10	2
SI		4	6	5	7	68	8	2	10
SK		0	2	5	6	77	6	4	2
FI		1	1	5	5	65	22	1	2
SE		1	3	8	10	47	29	2	4
UK		8	7	10	10	46	17	2	15

QA5T On average, how often do you interact with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together.

(%)

		Daily interactions with immigrants in one or two locations	Daily interactions with immigrants in 3 locations or more	Weekly interactions with immigrants	Less frequent interactions with immigrants	Daily interactions with immigrants in at least one location	Does not know or not applicable in all categories
EU28		26	12	23	38	37	2
BE		30	15	25	30	44	0
BG		1	0	5	81	1	12
CZ		19	4	30	46	23	2
DK		34	9	28	28	44	1
DE		31	11	23	35	42	0
EE		16	3	13	62	19	6
IE		37	19	26	17	55	1
EL		45	12	26	17	57	0
ES		29	22	27	21	51	2
FR		24	10	21	41	34	3
HR		11	4	11	70	15	4
IT		34	17	24	24	51	2
CY		38	10	21	24	48	7
LV		13	3	16	63	17	4
LT		6	0	12	76	7	6
LU		33	13	26	26	46	2
HU		7	1	11	80	7	3
MT		35	5	22	30	40	8
NL		27	4	35	34	31	1
AT		33	19	24	23	52	1
PL		16	3	22	53	19	6
PT		27	13	23	32	40	6
RO		3	1	5	79	4	12
SI		23	9	17	50	32	1
SK		9	2	20	65	11	3
FI		25	5	25	45	30	0
SE		42	10	29	19	52	0
UK		25	18	23	32	43	1

QA6.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Manager (%)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		38	30	15	8	9	68	23
BE		37	41	13	6	3	78	19
BG		10	15	22	33	20	25	55
CZ		11	35	35	14	5	46	49
DK		56	26	7	4	7	82	11
DE		32	36	15	5	12	68	20
EE		21	36	19	9	15	57	28
IE		65	24	5	1	5	89	6
EL		27	23	25	22	3	50	47
ES		55	33	5	2	5	88	7
FR		48	28	10	7	7	76	17
HR		30	30	20	15	5	60	35
IT		16	36	21	14	13	52	35
CY		40	19	18	19	4	59	37
LV		28	29	20	12	11	57	32
LT		26	42	18	6	8	68	24
LU		52	29	6	4	9	81	10
HU		7	18	32	30	13	25	62
MT		24	29	19	12	16	53	31
NL		70	18	6	1	5	88	7
AT		26	30	26	9	9	56	35
PL		15	39	29	9	8	54	38
PT		51	35	8	1	5	86	9
RO		23	31	23	16	7	54	39
SI		48	24	16	8	4	72	24
SK		20	32	22	16	10	52	38
FI		38	31	16	7	8	69	23
SE		76	16	4	2	2	92	6
UK		69	17	4	2	8	86	6

QA6.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Work colleague (%)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		44	34	9	5	8	78	14
BE		43	45	7	2	3	88	9
BG		13	30	16	22	19	43	38
CZ		18	51	20	6	5	69	26
DK		69	22	3	1	5	91	4
DE		37	41	10	3	9	78	13
EE		26	45	13	4	12	71	17
IE		69	23	3	1	4	92	4
EL		39	33	14	10	4	72	24
ES		59	33	3	1	4	92	4
FR		54	31	5	4	6	85	9
HR		33	34	15	13	5	67	28
IT		22	43	14	9	12	65	23
CY		52	20	13	11	4	72	24
LV		35	38	12	6	9	73	18
LT		31	52	8	3	6	83	11
LU		59	31	2	2	6	90	4
HU		10	22	34	21	13	32	55
MT		30	37	15	7	11	67	22
NL		79	14	2	1	4	93	3
AT		30	41	15	5	9	71	20
PL		20	51	17	5	7	71	22
PT		56	36	4	0	4	92	4
RO		26	37	17	13	7	63	30
SI		55	26	12	4	3	81	16
SK		25	40	15	11	9	65	26
FI		46	35	9	3	7	81	12
SE		84	11	2	1	2	95	3
UK		75	15	2	1	7	90	3

QA6.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Neighbour (%)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		43	35	13	5	4	78	18
BE		41	45	10	3	1	86	13
BG		14	27	19	23	17	41	42
CZ		16	44	28	8	4	60	36
DK		64	27	6	2	1	91	8
DE		36	41	14	3	6	77	17
EE		24	40	21	5	10	64	26
IE		70	25	3	1	1	95	4
EL		41	38	13	7	1	79	20
ES		59	33	4	2	2	92	6
FR		54	31	9	4	2	85	13
HR		33	33	17	14	3	66	31
IT		22	46	17	9	6	68	26
CY		53	25	14	7	1	78	21
LV		34	37	16	7	6	71	23
LT		29	52	11	4	4	81	15
LU		58	33	4	2	3	91	6
HU		9	21	33	27	10	30	60
MT		28	38	19	9	6	66	28
NL		76	18	4	1	1	94	5
AT		28	37	21	7	7	65	28
PL		20	47	22	5	6	67	27
PT		56	38	4	0	2	94	4
RO		25	37	20	14	4	62	34
SI		53	26	14	5	2	79	19
SK		22	36	20	14	8	58	34
FI		42	36	14	4	4	78	18
SE		82	14	2	1	1	96	3
UK		72	19	5	2	2	91	7

QA6.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Doctor (%)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		43	33	13	7	4	76	20
BE		38	40	15	6	1	78	21
BG		14	24	22	24	16	38	46
CZ		16	44	26	11	3	60	37
DK		54	27	12	5	2	81	17
DE		39	41	13	3	4	80	16
EE		23	39	21	8	9	62	29
IE		70	24	4	1	1	94	5
EL		38	26	18	16	2	64	34
ES		60	31	5	2	2	91	7
FR		54	29	9	7	1	83	16
HR		33	30	17	16	4	63	33
IT		18	40	22	12	8	58	34
CY		52	21	12	14	1	73	26
LV		35	33	16	9	7	68	25
LT		29	46	15	6	4	75	21
LU		57	30	7	4	2	87	11
HU		11	24	31	24	10	35	55
MT		25	32	21	16	6	57	37
NL		76	16	5	2	1	92	7
AT		31	36	17	10	6	67	27
PL		18	46	22	8	6	64	30
PT		53	34	10	1	2	87	11
RO		27	32	23	14	4	59	37
SI		54	25	14	6	1	79	20
SK		27	37	16	13	7	64	29
FI		35	34	23	6	2	69	29
SE		72	21	5	2	0	93	7
UK		76	17	3	2	2	93	5

QA6.5 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...**Family member (including partner) (%)**

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		40	30	14	9	7	70	23
BE		38	38	15	7	2	76	22
BG		9	14	19	36	22	23	55
CZ		15	33	30	14	8	48	44
DK		54	24	9	5	8	78	14
DE		37	35	16	5	7	72	21
EE		27	30	16	12	15	57	28
IE		64	23	6	3	4	87	9
EL		25	20	26	25	4	45	51
ES		58	31	6	2	3	89	8
FR		51	27	11	7	4	78	18
HR		33	26	15	21	5	59	36
IT		17	36	20	15	12	53	35
CY		34	18	17	25	6	52	42
LV		33	26	16	16	9	59	32
LT		28	39	20	8	5	67	28
LU		58	30	5	3	4	88	8
HU		9	18	29	30	14	27	59
MT		26	34	18	14	8	60	32
NL		78	15	4	1	2	93	5
AT		26	32	21	12	9	58	33
PL		16	42	25	8	9	58	33
PT		54	36	5	1	4	90	6
RO		25	28	21	19	7	53	40
SI		52	22	14	8	4	74	22
SK		18	31	21	17	13	49	38
FI		38	29	16	9	8	67	25
SE		74	13	7	3	3	87	10
UK		65	20	6	3	6	85	9

QA6.6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Friend (%)

		Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'	Total 'Uncomfortable'
EU28		48	33	9	5	5	81	14
BE		44	40	10	4	2	84	14
BG		13	31	16	22	18	44	38
CZ		22	48	18	6	6	70	24
DK		70	21	3	3	3	91	6
DE		47	37	7	3	6	84	10
EE		38	35	11	5	11	73	16
IE		69	23	5	1	2	92	6
EL		38	33	16	10	3	71	26
ES		62	32	3	1	2	94	4
FR		57	30	4	5	4	87	9
HR		37	30	14	15	4	67	29
IT		25	47	13	8	7	72	21
CY		53	20	12	13	2	73	25
LV		40	33	11	10	6	73	21
LT		35	46	9	5	5	81	14
LU		64	31	1	1	3	95	2
HU		10	23	27	28	12	33	55
MT		31	39	15	9	6	70	24
NL		85	10	2	1	2	95	3
AT		33	37	15	7	8	70	22
PL		21	48	19	6	6	69	25
PT		58	37	3	0	2	95	3
RO		27	37	18	13	5	64	31
SI		59	25	9	4	3	84	13
SK		25	37	14	14	10	62	28
FI		53	31	8	3	5	84	11
SE		87	9	1	2	1	96	3
UK		77	16	3	2	2	93	5

QA6T Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(%)

		Feels comfortable with all the social categories	Feels uncomfortable with at least one social category	Feels uncomfortable with only one or two social categories	Feels uncomfortable with three or more social categories	Feels comfortable with at least one social category	Does not know in at least one social category
EU28		57	34	15	19	88	9
BE		62	35	19	17	94	3
BG		15	67	18	49	54	18
CZ		31	64	26	39	81	5
DK		64	28	19	9	97	8
DE		55	33	17	16	92	12
EE		40	48	23	25	83	12
IE		80	14	9	5	98	6
EL		37	60	25	35	85	3
ES		83	11	5	6	96	6
FR		66	27	13	14	93	7
HR		48	46	12	35	78	5
IT		41	48	16	31	77	12
CY		43	52	23	29	87	5
LV		41	49	25	24	86	10
LT		50	43	26	17	91	7
LU		72	20	14	6	98	8
HU		17	73	10	63	47	10
MT		39	51	21	30	81	10
NL		79	15	11	4	99	6
AT		44	48	17	30	83	8
PL		41	51	21	29	80	8
PT		78	16	11	5	96	5
RO		39	54	13	41	79	7
SI		64	33	14	19	88	3
SK		41	47	15	33	72	12
FI		50	44	25	19	90	6
SE		81	16	12	4	98	3
UK		74	15	10	5	97	11

QA7 Please tell me which of the following statements applies best to you?
(%)

		You have friends who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)	You have family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)	You have both friends and family members who are immigrants currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)	None	Don't know	Total 'At least immigrant friends of family currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)'
EU28		27	4	9	59	1	31
BE		34	8	14	44	0	42
BG		5	0	1	92	2	5
CZ		18	4	2	76	0	22
DK		30	5	10	55	0	35
DE		26	5	8	60	1	31
EE		15	2	5	77	1	17
IE		40	4	12	44	0	44
EL		29	1	5	65	0	30
ES		40	4	14	42	0	44
FR		30	6	12	52	0	36
HR		12	2	8	77	1	14
IT		27	3	4	65	1	30
CY		28	6	6	60	0	34
LV		13	3	5	79	0	16
LT		11	2	6	81	0	13
LU		31	6	19	43	1	37
HU		9	3	2	86	0	12
MT		20	4	3	73	0	24
NL		24	8	12	56	0	32
AT		28	6	8	57	1	34
PL		12	6	4	78	0	18
PT		38	4	8	50	0	42
RO		5	1	2	91	1	6
SI		36	6	9	49	0	42
SK		15	2	3	79	1	17
FI		33	5	5	57	0	38
SE		48	4	18	30	0	52
UK		37	4	13	44	2	41

QA8.1 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
In the city or area where you live (%)

		Very successful	Fairly successful	Not very successful	Not at all successful	There are no or almost no immigrants in... (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Unsuccessful'
EU28		7	40	27	9	5	12	47	36
BE		6	49	32	8	2	3	55	40
BG		4	13	14	15	21	33	17	29
CZ		6	46	27	7	4	10	52	34
DK		11	50	23	4	5	7	61	27
DE		6	40	36	7	3	8	46	43
EE		3	26	26	9	13	23	29	35
IE		22	54	13	3	2	6	76	16
EL		7	39	35	16	1	2	46	51
ES		13	56	19	4	3	5	69	23
FR		4	37	27	9	7	16	41	36
HR		7	39	24	12	5	13	46	36
IT		3	32	39	18	2	6	35	57
CY		7	33	34	11	4	11	40	45
LV		6	25	27	10	5	27	31	37
LT		2	29	20	7	17	25	31	27
LU		17	44	19	4	3	13	61	23
HU		4	25	25	25	7	14	29	50
MT		4	33	30	15	7	11	37	45
NL		5	46	31	5	5	8	51	36
AT		14	38	29	9	3	7	52	38
PL		5	37	22	8	4	24	42	30
PT		14	57	10	1	3	15	71	11
RO		5	27	20	16	13	19	32	36
SI		12	49	20	6	7	6	61	26
SK		6	37	18	11	4	24	43	29
FI		7	49	28	3	3	10	56	31
SE		3	38	38	13	2	6	41	51
UK		14	47	17	4	8	10	61	21

QA8.2 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Very successful	Fairly successful	Not very successful	Not at all successful	There are no or almost no immigrants in... (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Unsuccessful'
EU28		5	34	39	11	2	9	39	50
BE		3	37	46	12	1	1	40	58
BG		3	17	24	24	4	28	20	48
CZ		4	41	36	7	3	9	45	43
DK		5	45	41	5	1	3	50	46
DE		2	29	54	9	2	4	31	63
EE		2	19	46	15	1	17	21	61
IE		22	54	15	3	1	5	76	18
EL		6	28	41	21	0	4	34	62
ES		9	46	29	5	1	10	55	34
FR		2	25	48	16	1	8	27	64
HR		7	38	29	11	1	14	45	40
IT		3	24	42	21	2	8	27	63
CY		7	32	38	12	0	11	39	50
LV		4	22	43	11	1	19	26	54
LT		1	32	39	7	3	18	33	46
LU		17	43	22	5	1	12	60	27
HU		3	29	29	26	2	11	32	55
MT		5	36	36	13	2	8	41	49
NL		2	40	47	6	1	4	42	53
AT		12	35	36	10	1	6	47	46
PL		3	36	31	8	4	18	39	39
PT		13	60	12	1	1	13	73	13
RO		6	31	28	13	4	18	37	41
SI		10	54	23	6	1	6	64	29
SK		4	38	23	12	2	21	42	35
FI		3	49	39	4	1	4	52	43
SE		1	23	55	18	0	3	24	73
UK		9	46	32	4	0	9	55	36

QA8T Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
(%)

		Integration is successful in the local area or country	Integration is not successful in the local area and country	Don't know
EU28		54	40	6
BE		60	39	1
BG		24	55	21
CZ		58	35	7
DK		70	28	2
DE		50	48	2
EE		34	53	13
IE		80	16	4
EL		49	49	2
ES		71	25	4
FR		49	46	5
HR		56	33	11
IT		40	55	5
CY		42	49	9
LV		39	45	16
LT		42	44	14
LU		67	25	8
HU		37	53	10
MT		49	45	6
NL		59	39	2
AT		60	36	4
PL		48	36	16
PT		77	12	11
RO		46	40	14
SI		69	27	4
SK		49	33	18
FI		64	33	3
SE		46	52	2
UK		71	25	4

QA9.1 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Have an overall positive impact on the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		13	38	27	13	9	51	40
BE		10	40	32	12	6	50	44
BG		4	13	23	40	20	17	63
CZ		6	32	39	17	6	38	56
DK		12	31	31	15	11	43	46
DE		12	40	33	8	7	52	41
EE		7	31	33	16	13	38	49
IE		23	49	16	5	7	72	21
EL		6	23	43	24	4	29	67
ES		18	42	20	10	10	60	30
FR		10	35	25	16	14	45	41
HR		5	35	32	18	10	40	50
IT		7	30	33	22	8	37	55
CY		16	30	27	23	4	46	50
LV		8	26	30	25	11	34	55
LT		7	47	29	7	10	54	36
LU		21	40	19	9	11	61	28
HU		5	22	30	36	7	27	66
MT		11	40	27	15	7	51	42
NL		10	45	32	8	5	55	40
AT		14	33	36	11	6	47	47
PL		12	45	24	8	11	57	32
PT		14	46	25	3	12	60	28
RO		8	33	30	21	8	41	51
SI		10	37	34	14	5	47	48
SK		5	26	36	23	10	31	59
FI		9	40	34	11	6	49	45
SE		22	47	18	9	4	69	27
UK		26	43	15	5	11	69	20

QA9.2 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Are a burden on our welfare system (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		22	34	25	13	6	56	38
BE		23	36	29	10	2	59	39
BG		41	29	10	6	14	70	16
CZ		26	39	25	5	5	65	30
DK		17	39	28	13	3	56	41
DE		30	41	20	6	3	71	26
EE		26	34	22	8	10	60	30
IE		17	34	25	18	6	51	43
EL		36	39	17	6	2	75	23
ES		15	26	31	21	7	41	52
FR		18	25	28	21	8	43	49
HR		22	38	25	11	4	60	36
IT		27	36	23	6	8	63	29
CY		29	29	23	15	4	58	38
LV		23	32	25	14	6	55	39
LT		16	37	31	9	7	53	40
LU		8	19	40	26	7	27	66
HU		44	30	14	8	4	74	22
MT		34	41	13	6	6	75	19
NL		14	40	30	12	4	54	42
AT		35	36	20	7	2	71	27
PL		17	42	26	7	8	59	33
PT		10	46	26	11	7	56	37
RO		25	30	27	11	7	55	38
SI		26	39	23	10	2	65	33
SK		36	33	19	5	7	69	24
FI		10	37	35	15	3	47	50
SE		10	31	27	31	1	41	58
UK		13	25	30	20	12	38	50

QA9.3 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Take jobs away from workers in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		14	25	34	23	4	39	57
BE		12	26	41	20	1	38	61
BG		27	24	23	16	10	51	39
CZ		21	32	33	12	2	53	45
DK		6	17	36	36	5	23	72
DE		5	16	44	32	3	21	76
EE		10	20	40	23	7	30	63
IE		15	25	32	24	4	40	56
EL		33	40	20	7	0	73	27
ES		18	29	27	21	5	47	48
FR		10	20	35	30	5	30	65
HR		15	33	32	15	5	48	47
IT		22	36	29	9	4	58	38
CY		37	28	21	13	1	65	34
LV		14	23	33	26	4	37	59
LT		12	25	42	18	3	37	60
LU		4	12	36	42	6	16	78
HU		19	31	27	19	4	50	46
MT		26	37	27	9	1	63	36
NL		3	12	43	40	2	15	83
AT		15	30	36	16	3	45	52
PL		19	33	32	11	5	52	43
PT		10	39	32	17	2	49	49
RO		17	28	34	16	5	45	50
SI		19	30	32	17	2	49	49
SK		22	36	26	9	7	58	35
FI		3	13	44	38	2	16	82
SE		3	9	20	67	1	12	87
UK		11	22	34	26	7	33	60

QA9.4 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Help to fill jobs for which it's hard to find workers in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		28	44	16	8	4	72	24
BE		24	52	16	7	1	76	23
BG		11	17	24	29	19	28	53
CZ		21	46	24	7	2	67	31
DK		42	41	10	4	3	83	14
DE		30	43	18	6	3	73	24
EE		19	40	22	10	9	59	32
IE		33	48	11	5	3	81	16
EL		20	42	24	13	1	62	37
ES		35	43	13	6	3	78	19
FR		27	46	14	8	5	73	22
HR		12	41	28	13	6	53	41
IT		24	45	20	7	4	69	27
CY		48	35	8	8	1	83	16
LV		17	38	21	16	8	55	37
LT		18	53	17	8	4	71	25
LU		32	46	9	8	5	78	17
HU		8	29	26	32	5	37	58
MT		31	53	9	4	3	84	13
NL		32	49	12	4	3	81	16
AT		22	45	21	7	5	67	28
PL		28	47	14	5	6	75	19
PT		20	62	10	5	3	82	15
RO		10	37	29	16	8	47	45
SI		43	38	12	5	2	81	17
SK		15	36	28	13	8	51	41
FI		31	50	12	4	3	81	16
SE		58	33	5	3	1	91	8
UK		40	43	8	3	6	83	11

QA9.5 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Bring new ideas and/or boost innovation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		13	36	27	14	10	49	41
BE		11	38	34	13	4	49	47
BG		4	13	26	36	21	17	62
CZ		4	21	47	20	8	25	67
DK		21	41	21	8	9	62	29
DE		10	41	32	10	7	51	42
EE		5	28	34	17	16	33	51
IE		25	47	15	7	6	72	22
EL		5	25	41	26	3	30	67
ES		16	40	19	13	12	56	32
FR		9	34	28	16	13	43	44
HR		7	38	31	14	10	45	45
IT		8	29	30	26	7	37	56
CY		6	21	35	33	5	27	68
LV		7	23	30	26	14	30	56
LT		6	43	30	10	11	49	40
LU		17	45	18	8	12	62	26
HU		5	23	29	35	8	28	64
MT		6	29	34	23	8	35	57
NL		15	47	25	8	5	62	33
AT		14	38	30	12	6	52	42
PL		8	34	31	11	16	42	42
PT		15	57	18	3	7	72	21
RO		9	35	28	19	9	44	47
SI		10	34	34	17	5	44	51
SK		4	28	35	20	13	32	55
FI		19	47	23	6	5	66	29
SE		45	42	7	4	2	87	11
UK		24	41	15	6	14	65	21

QA9.6 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Enrich (NATIONALITY) cultural life (art, music, food etc.) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		21	40	21	13	5	61	34
BE		20	47	23	9	1	67	32
BG		7	20	23	36	14	27	59
CZ		6	24	44	21	5	30	65
DK		35	42	12	7	4	77	19
DE		26	43	21	8	2	69	29
EE		14	37	27	14	8	51	41
IE		26	47	15	7	5	73	22
EL		6	32	36	24	2	38	60
ES		23	44	16	11	6	67	27
FR		22	42	19	12	5	64	31
HR		8	40	29	15	8	48	44
IT		9	36	27	22	6	45	49
CY		8	25	29	33	5	33	62
LV		10	34	24	24	8	44	48
LT		9	50	24	11	6	59	35
LU		31	46	11	7	5	77	18
HU		5	27	28	36	4	32	64
MT		3	25	35	29	8	28	64
NL		37	46	11	4	2	83	15
AT		23	42	23	9	3	65	32
PL		10	42	26	12	10	52	38
PT		19	58	15	3	5	77	18
RO		10	37	25	21	7	47	46
SI		14	37	29	17	3	51	46
SK		7	34	30	21	8	41	51
FI		32	46	14	6	2	78	20
SE		61	32	3	3	1	93	6
UK		34	41	12	5	8	75	17

QA9.7 There are different views regarding the impact of immigrants on society in (OUR COUNTRY). To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Overall, immigrants...

Worsen the crime problems in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		21	34	26	12	7	55	38
BE		18	37	32	11	2	55	43
BG		36	29	14	7	14	65	21
CZ		30	41	22	3	4	71	25
DK		33	40	19	5	3	73	24
DE		26	38	25	7	4	64	32
EE		16	36	25	7	16	52	32
IE		10	28	30	23	9	38	53
EL		31	39	22	6	2	70	28
ES		15	32	26	18	9	47	44
FR		14	25	34	19	8	39	53
HR		15	33	29	14	9	48	43
IT		37	38	16	4	5	75	20
CY		30	39	15	12	4	69	27
LV		17	32	24	15	12	49	39
LT		8	29	39	12	12	37	51
LU		9	25	32	23	11	34	55
HU		36	29	18	11	6	65	29
MT		30	49	12	5	4	79	17
NL		17	41	29	9	4	58	38
AT		33	37	20	6	4	70	26
PL		15	39	30	6	10	54	36
PT		8	42	30	13	7	50	43
RO		20	30	29	11	10	50	40
SI		18	39	29	11	3	57	40
SK		26	35	24	6	9	61	30
FI		14	40	34	10	2	54	44
SE		24	37	22	16	1	61	38
UK		11	27	28	21	13	38	49

QA9T perception regarding the impact of immigrants on society (%)

		Total 'Very positive perception'	Total 'Somewhat positive perception'	Total 'A mix of both positive and negative perceptions'	Total 'Somewhat negative perception'	Total 'Very negative perception'	Don't know in all items	Total 'Positive perception'	Total 'Negative perception'
EU28		13	29	23	21	9	5	42	30
BE		10	30	29	21	6	4	40	27
BG		2	10	17	34	30	7	12	64
CZ		3	17	24	36	15	5	20	51
DK		13	36	26	17	2	6	49	19
DE		12	32	23	21	6	6	44	27
EE		7	25	25	27	9	7	32	36
IE		19	38	24	10	3	6	57	13
EL		4	16	15	38	23	4	20	61
ES		18	34	22	14	8	4	52	22
FR		18	32	19	18	8	5	50	26
HR		7	20	30	27	9	7	27	36
IT		3	18	27	30	16	6	21	46
CY		6	17	27	32	14	4	23	46
LV		6	24	27	27	11	5	30	38
LT		6	37	27	20	3	7	43	23
LU		26	40	18	10	1	5	66	11
HU		4	13	19	31	29	4	17	60
MT		2	20	24	34	14	6	22	48
NL		16	42	22	14	2	4	58	16
AT		8	24	28	26	9	5	32	35
PL		6	30	29	21	7	7	36	28
PT		14	36	28	16	2	4	50	18
RO		3	25	30	24	11	7	28	35
SI		6	27	29	24	8	6	33	32
SK		5	14	25	29	21	6	19	50
FI		21	36	22	14	4	3	57	18
SE		40	36	13	7	1	3	76	8
UK		27	36	17	14	2	4	63	16

QA10.1 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		34	42	19	3	2	76	22
BE		36	39	22	2	1	75	24
BG		39	41	9	6	5	80	15
CZ		29	43	21	5	2	72	26
DK		29	41	26	3	1	70	29
DE		29	42	25	2	2	71	27
EE		35	44	14	3	4	79	17
IE		48	39	10	2	1	87	12
EL		47	34	16	3	0	81	19
ES		47	40	11	1	1	87	12
FR		33	43	19	3	2	76	22
HR		25	45	22	5	3	70	27
IT		36	45	11	4	4	81	15
CY		40	28	19	10	3	68	29
LV		29	42	17	7	5	71	24
LT		22	51	21	3	3	73	24
LU		31	43	22	2	2	74	24
HU		25	39	23	9	4	64	32
MT		22	46	21	9	2	68	30
NL		24	43	30	3	0	67	33
AT		31	46	18	4	1	77	22
PL		25	47	21	3	4	72	24
PT		30	51	17	1	1	81	18
RO		28	40	20	9	3	68	29
SI		31	44	20	3	2	75	23
SK		29	38	22	5	6	67	27
FI		16	45	34	4	1	61	38
SE		16	34	39	11	0	50	50
UK		44	38	14	2	2	82	16

QA10.2 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		45	43	7	2	3	88	9
BE		49	43	7	1	0	92	8
BG		45	39	6	3	7	84	9
CZ		32	49	14	3	2	81	17
DK		69	28	2	1	0	97	3
DE		45	47	6	1	1	92	7
EE		42	46	7	2	3	88	9
IE		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
EL		53	38	7	2	0	91	9
ES		50	43	4	1	2	93	5
FR		42	45	8	2	3	87	10
HR		30	47	16	5	2	77	21
IT		36	47	10	3	4	83	13
CY		54	29	10	6	1	83	16
LV		35	39	13	6	7	74	19
LT		26	62	7	2	3	88	9
LU		35	52	9	2	2	87	11
HU		33	43	14	7	3	76	21
MT		22	50	18	7	3	72	25
NL		71	28	1	0	0	99	1
AT		44	45	8	2	1	89	10
PL		30	55	10	1	4	85	11
PT		41	55	3	0	1	96	3
RO		29	42	16	9	4	71	25
SI		39	48	10	2	1	87	12
SK		39	44	10	2	5	83	12
FI		52	40	6	0	2	92	6
SE		80	19	1	0	0	99	1
UK		58	34	3	2	3	92	5

QA10.3 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		68	27	3	1	1	95	4
BE		73	24	2	1	0	97	3
BG		68	25	3	1	3	93	4
CZ		67	27	4	1	1	94	5
DK		74	23	3	0	0	97	3
DE		85	13	1	0	1	98	1
EE		57	35	6	1	1	92	7
IE		75	22	2	1	0	97	3
EL		76	20	4	0	0	96	4
ES		65	33	2	0	0	98	2
FR		71	25	2	1	1	96	3
HR		49	37	10	2	2	86	12
IT		50	39	6	2	3	89	8
CY		80	15	4	1	0	95	5
LV		64	24	5	5	2	88	10
LT		50	42	5	1	2	92	6
LU		67	29	2	1	1	96	3
HU		56	32	6	4	2	88	10
MT		45	46	6	2	1	91	8
NL		87	12	1	0	0	99	1
AT		74	18	6	2	0	92	8
PL		44	47	6	1	2	91	7
PT		57	41	2	0	0	98	2
RO		50	34	10	5	1	84	15
SI		66	29	4	1	0	95	5
SK		67	24	4	1	4	91	5
FI		60	34	6	0	0	94	6
SE		77	22	1	0	0	99	1
UK		76	21	2	0	1	97	2

QA10.4 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society
(%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		56	35	6	1	2	91	7
BE		62	33	4	1	0	95	5
BG		55	34	4	2	5	89	6
CZ		49	37	11	2	1	86	13
DK		51	38	8	2	1	89	10
DE		69	28	2	0	1	97	2
EE		44	44	7	1	4	88	8
IE		59	35	3	2	1	94	5
EL		54	35	10	1	0	89	11
ES		60	36	2	1	1	96	3
FR		54	37	6	1	2	91	7
HR		34	46	15	3	2	80	18
IT		50	38	6	3	3	88	9
CY		56	30	10	3	1	86	13
LV		41	38	11	5	5	79	16
LT		42	48	6	1	3	90	7
LU		47	45	5	1	2	92	6
HU		51	35	7	4	3	86	11
MT		43	48	5	2	2	91	7
NL		79	19	2	0	0	98	2
AT		60	30	8	2	0	90	10
PL		31	53	11	1	4	84	12
PT		53	44	2	0	1	97	2
RO		35	41	15	6	3	76	21
SI		56	37	6	1	0	93	7
SK		52	35	6	2	5	87	8
FI		72	24	3	0	1	96	3
SE		59	35	5	1	0	94	6
UK		63	31	3	1	2	94	4

QA10.5 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		24	42	22	8	4	66	30
BE		25	44	25	5	1	69	30
BG		22	25	18	23	12	47	41
CZ		16	33	34	13	4	49	47
DK		31	44	21	2	2	75	23
DE		16	43	29	9	3	59	38
EE		16	38	26	12	8	54	38
IE		44	43	8	3	2	87	11
EL		23	35	26	14	2	58	40
ES		34	43	12	6	5	77	18
FR		16	43	28	10	3	59	38
HR		19	38	29	11	3	57	40
IT		23	42	18	9	8	65	27
CY		25	28	21	22	4	53	43
LV		17	28	31	16	8	45	47
LT		12	42	30	11	5	54	41
LU		19	43	28	8	2	62	36
HU		28	33	20	14	5	61	34
MT		10	34	25	27	4	44	52
NL		32	45	20	3	0	77	23
AT		23	33	31	11	2	56	42
PL		16	44	25	8	7	60	33
PT		20	50	24	4	2	70	28
RO		27	35	20	14	4	62	34
SI		31	39	22	6	2	70	28
SK		24	35	25	8	8	59	33
FI		14	45	31	7	3	59	38
SE		30	48	18	3	1	78	21
UK		39	42	12	2	5	81	14

QA10.6 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		62	31	4	1	2	93	5
BE		64	32	3	1	0	96	4
BG		67	24	2	1	6	91	3
CZ		65	25	6	2	2	90	8
DK		81	17	2	0	0	98	2
DE		60	34	5	0	1	94	5
EE		65	27	4	1	3	92	5
IE		70	26	2	1	1	96	3
EL		88	11	1	0	0	99	1
ES		69	28	1	1	1	97	2
FR		57	37	3	1	2	94	4
HR		43	41	10	3	3	84	13
IT		54	34	7	2	3	88	9
CY		78	14	4	3	1	92	7
LV		62	26	5	3	4	88	8
LT		55	39	3	1	2	94	4
LU		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
HU		63	24	7	3	3	87	10
MT		58	35	5	1	1	93	6
NL		77	20	2	1	0	97	3
AT		61	30	7	1	1	91	8
PL		41	48	7	2	2	89	9
PT		61	37	1	0	1	98	1
RO		49	32	11	7	1	81	18
SI		63	32	4	1	0	95	5
SK		63	27	4	1	5	90	5
FI		69	27	3	0	1	96	3
SE		78	21	1	0	0	99	1
UK		79	17	2	1	1	96	3

QA10.7 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Having (NATIONALITY) friends (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		34	48	13	3	2	82	16
BE		33	48	17	2	0	81	19
BG		31	44	12	4	9	75	16
CZ		28	49	17	4	2	77	21
DK		47	41	11	1	0	88	12
DE		36	51	10	2	1	87	12
EE		37	46	12	2	3	83	14
IE		47	41	8	3	1	88	11
EL		32	49	16	3	0	81	19
ES		43	44	10	1	2	87	11
FR		28	50	16	4	2	78	20
HR		28	46	19	5	2	74	24
IT		29	46	16	4	5	75	20
CY		53	32	9	5	1	85	14
LV		40	39	13	4	4	79	17
LT		26	59	9	3	3	85	12
LU		24	49	21	5	1	73	26
HU		22	47	19	8	4	69	27
MT		25	57	13	3	2	82	16
NL		34	47	17	2	0	81	19
AT		33	49	13	3	2	82	16
PL		25	55	14	3	3	80	17
PT		39	53	6	1	1	92	7
RO		36	41	15	7	1	77	22
SI		38	44	16	1	1	82	17
SK		39	42	11	2	6	81	13
FI		44	47	6	2	1	91	8
SE		41	45	11	2	1	86	13
UK		42	42	11	2	3	84	13

QA10.8 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		48	41	7	2	2	89	9
BE		46	43	10	1	0	89	11
BG		59	31	3	2	5	90	5
CZ		58	32	7	2	1	90	9
DK		53	40	6	0	1	93	6
DE		65	31	3	0	1	96	3
EE		59	34	4	1	2	93	5
IE		61	35	3	1	0	96	4
EL		59	35	5	1	0	94	6
ES		47	44	6	1	2	91	7
FR		31	48	15	4	2	79	19
HR		41	42	12	3	2	83	15
IT		35	49	9	3	4	84	12
CY		66	27	6	1	0	93	7
LV		54	34	4	3	5	88	7
LT		47	47	3	1	2	94	4
LU		29	47	18	5	1	76	23
HU		43	39	10	5	3	82	15
MT		35	56	5	3	1	91	8
NL		56	37	6	1	0	93	7
AT		53	38	7	1	1	91	8
PL		32	54	10	2	2	86	12
PT		30	60	8	1	1	90	9
RO		44	38	11	5	2	82	16
SI		53	39	6	1	1	92	7
SK		57	32	4	2	5	89	6
FI		53	42	4	0	1	95	4
SE		53	38	7	1	1	91	8
UK		61	33	3	1	2	94	4

QA10.9 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		29	39	21	7	4	68	28
BE		29	40	25	5	1	69	30
BG		31	30	13	14	12	61	27
CZ		34	39	19	5	3	73	24
DK		35	32	24	6	3	67	30
DE		16	36	33	12	3	52	45
EE		20	35	26	12	7	55	38
IE		42	40	12	4	2	82	16
EL		29	31	27	12	1	60	39
ES		38	42	12	3	5	80	15
FR		27	39	23	7	4	66	30
HR		32	41	20	4	3	73	24
IT		26	43	16	9	6	69	25
CY		24	25	26	22	3	49	48
LV		31	34	17	10	8	65	27
LT		10	32	32	19	7	42	51
LU		10	27	44	17	2	37	61
HU		24	33	23	16	4	57	39
MT		9	26	28	30	7	35	58
NL		42	31	21	4	2	73	25
AT		22	34	30	12	2	56	42
PL		23	49	18	4	6	72	22
PT		26	44	24	4	2	70	28
RO		35	38	15	10	2	73	25
SI		47	36	12	3	2	83	15
SK		38	35	15	5	7	73	20
FI		28	45	21	4	2	73	25
SE		36	34	23	5	2	70	28
UK		40	37	14	4	5	77	18

QA11.1 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Discrimination against immigrants (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		62	25	8	5
BE		64	28	7	1
BG		52	20	15	13
CZ		44	37	16	3
DK		71	23	3	3
DE		65	24	7	4
EE		39	29	21	11
IE		48	37	12	3
EL		69	25	5	1
ES		65	22	9	4
FR		68	18	9	5
HR		52	36	9	3
IT		60	26	7	7
CY		67	24	8	1
LV		33	30	26	11
LT		47	30	15	8
LU		62	23	10	5
HU		45	36	13	6
MT		58	24	11	7
NL		77	19	3	1
AT		45	41	11	3
PL		58	32	6	4
PT		65	22	10	3
RO		50	30	16	4
SI		38	40	19	3
SK		48	30	14	8
FI		68	24	5	3
SE		85	11	3	1
UK		65	22	7	6

QA11.2 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		65	24	6	5
BE		66	28	5	1
BG		72	13	6	9
CZ		60	29	6	5
DK		77	18	2	3
DE		74	19	4	3
EE		62	20	6	12
IE		47	38	11	4
EL		73	23	3	1
ES		62	24	8	6
FR		64	22	7	7
HR		56	32	9	3
IT		69	20	6	5
CY		59	31	6	4
LV		58	25	8	9
LT		59	26	7	8
LU		66	23	6	5
HU		61	26	7	6
MT		52	29	10	9
NL		80	17	2	1
AT		65	27	6	2
PL		51	37	5	7
PT		72	18	7	3
RO		53	29	13	5
SI		42	40	14	4
SK		55	29	9	7
FI		69	25	3	3
SE		70	26	2	2
UK		60	28	5	7

QA11.3 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		55	28	9	8
BE		55	31	11	3
BG		55	22	10	13
CZ		46	39	11	4
DK		55	32	5	8
DE		63	25	6	6
EE		37	27	15	21
IE		45	37	10	8
EL		70	22	5	3
ES		63	22	7	8
FR		56	25	11	8
HR		56	30	9	5
IT		52	28	11	9
CY		61	29	8	2
LV		35	32	14	19
LT		54	21	9	16
LU		51	25	12	12
HU		41	36	12	11
MT		44	27	13	16
NL		60	32	5	3
AT		39	46	12	3
PL		50	36	7	7
PT		74	18	3	5
RO		48	29	14	9
SI		43	36	16	5
SK		45	33	12	10
FI		56	34	5	5
SE		68	23	4	5
UK		45	28	10	17

QA11.4 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Difficulties in finding a job (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		63	24	9	4
BE		63	28	8	1
BG		63	21	7	9
CZ		53	32	13	2
DK		72	23	3	2
DE		71	22	5	2
EE		56	26	11	7
IE		46	35	17	2
EL		77	19	4	0
ES		67	20	10	3
FR		71	17	9	3
HR		59	29	9	3
IT		61	24	9	6
CY		62	25	13	0
LV		48	29	16	7
LT		58	26	10	6
LU		67	18	11	4
HU		46	36	12	6
MT		39	31	23	7
NL		72	25	2	1
AT		53	37	7	3
PL		53	34	9	4
PT		82	12	5	1
RO		58	26	12	4
SI		44	37	18	1
SK		50	31	11	8
FI		72	23	4	1
SE		84	14	1	1
UK		51	29	13	7

QA11.5 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		53	27	15	5
BE		54	25	20	1
BG		57	21	13	9
CZ		48	36	13	3
DK		54	30	12	4
DE		57	26	13	4
EE		37	24	30	9
IE		39	29	28	4
EL		68	24	8	0
ES		50	25	21	4
FR		51	21	21	7
HR		50	35	11	4
IT		50	29	12	9
CY		62	25	11	2
LV		35	27	31	7
LT		43	29	19	9
LU		53	18	23	6
HU		34	38	20	8
MT		35	26	32	7
NL		70	17	11	2
AT		43	36	17	4
PL		50	36	8	6
PT		71	17	10	2
RO		51	29	15	5
SI		31	30	37	2
SK		43	32	16	9
FI		54	29	14	3
SE		62	24	11	3
UK		49	29	16	6

QA11.6 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		53	33	9	5
BE		52	38	8	2
BG		50	28	13	9
CZ		36	47	14	3
DK		65	30	2	3
DE		58	31	6	5
EE		44	34	15	7
IE		39	44	13	4
EL		47	42	10	1
ES		55	29	11	5
FR		54	30	9	7
HR		45	42	8	5
IT		52	32	8	8
CY		50	38	10	2
LV		26	42	22	10
LT		38	38	16	8
LU		45	35	12	8
HU		38	43	13	6
MT		43	36	13	8
NL		67	30	2	1
AT		44	44	10	2
PL		49	39	6	6
PT		60	29	9	2
RO		42	38	15	5
SI		28	47	19	6
SK		37	42	12	9
FI		61	32	4	3
SE		74	22	3	1
UK		54	31	8	7

QA11.7 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		53	29	12	6
BE		58	31	10	1
BG		48	25	15	12
CZ		38	42	16	4
DK		65	27	5	3
DE		53	27	15	5
EE		40	29	20	11
IE		41	35	19	5
EL		48	36	14	2
ES		55	27	13	5
FR		56	22	15	7
HR		45	40	11	4
IT		46	33	13	8
CY		62	26	8	4
LV		35	28	26	11
LT		40	32	20	8
LU		50	27	16	7
HU		45	37	13	5
MT		46	30	16	8
NL		66	29	4	1
AT		40	39	17	4
PL		50	36	9	5
PT		52	32	11	5
RO		45	35	15	5
SI		39	36	22	3
SK		42	35	14	9
FI		54	36	7	3
SE		67	24	7	2
UK		62	23	7	8

QA11.8 Please tell me for each of the following issues if they could be a major obstacle, a minor obstacle or not a obstacle at all for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Difficulties in bringing in family members (%)

		A major obstacle	A minor obstacle	Not an obstacle at all	Don't know
EU28		47	32	13	8
BE		40	36	22	2
BG		50	21	14	15
CZ		41	40	14	5
DK		47	36	11	6
DE		55	28	11	6
EE		32	27	19	22
IE		36	39	17	8
EL		58	32	7	3
ES		60	24	10	6
FR		41	30	20	9
HR		49	36	10	5
IT		44	35	11	10
CY		55	32	9	4
LV		32	31	21	16
LT		42	30	13	15
LU		47	27	16	10
HU		40	36	13	11
MT		46	23	15	16
NL		40	43	14	3
AT		32	42	20	6
PL		47	37	9	7
PT		75	15	6	4
RO		51	29	14	6
SI		37	36	24	3
SK		40	35	14	11
FI		55	34	8	3
SE		45	41	10	4
UK		40	33	14	13

QA12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Providing integration measures in the countries of origin before they arrive in (OUR COUNTRY) (e.g. language courses, information about destination country) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		40	38	11	6	5	78	17
BE		43	39	12	5	1	82	17
BG		40	33	6	8	13	73	14
CZ		44	36	12	5	3	80	17
DK		38	29	15	11	7	67	26
DE		45	31	13	8	3	76	21
EE		40	35	9	9	7	75	18
IE		46	39	7	5	3	85	12
EL		46	41	9	3	1	87	12
ES		48	40	6	3	3	88	9
FR		38	38	10	9	5	76	19
HR		32	46	13	3	6	78	16
IT		29	42	11	10	8	71	21
CY		61	30	4	3	2	91	7
LV		37	35	11	11	6	72	22
LT		25	51	13	6	5	76	19
LU		32	36	12	12	8	68	24
HU		33	38	14	11	4	71	25
MT		34	45	7	8	6	79	15
NL		46	30	14	8	2	76	22
AT		37	41	12	7	3	78	19
PL		27	51	12	5	5	78	17
PT		28	62	5	1	4	90	6
RO		38	36	14	8	4	74	22
SI		45	39	9	4	3	84	13
SK		32	40	13	5	10	72	18
FI		45	38	10	4	3	83	14
SE		32	34	14	15	5	66	29
UK		51	35	7	2	5	86	9

QA12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Better preparing the LOCAL COMMUNITY by providing information about immigrants and immigration (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		38	43	10	5	4	81	15
BE		44	43	9	3	1	87	12
BG		34	39	9	8	10	73	17
CZ		28	42	19	7	4	70	26
DK		52	35	8	3	2	87	11
DE		48	41	6	2	3	89	8
EE		33	43	10	6	8	76	16
IE		49	41	5	2	3	90	7
EL		43	46	7	3	1	89	10
ES		44	40	8	4	4	84	12
FR		34	45	8	8	5	79	16
HR		31	50	12	3	4	81	15
IT		28	46	12	8	6	74	20
CY		55	34	3	5	3	89	8
LV		32	42	13	6	7	74	19
LT		25	58	8	4	5	83	12
LU		42	42	7	4	5	84	11
HU		29	40	17	11	3	69	28
MT		31	50	9	6	4	81	15
NL		51	37	8	3	1	88	11
AT		27	51	14	5	3	78	19
PL		27	49	15	4	5	76	19
PT		34	56	7	1	2	90	8
RO		37	38	15	7	3	75	22
SI		37	46	11	4	2	83	15
SK		28	40	15	6	11	68	21
FI		43	45	8	2	2	88	10
SE		56	33	5	5	1	89	10
UK		42	41	7	4	6	83	11

QA12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Introducing or improving INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES for immigrants upon arrival (orientation courses, providing basic information on the way of life, values and norms of the society or various forms of training)
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		46	39	7	4	4	85	11
BE		59	35	4	2	0	94	6
BG		40	38	6	6	10	78	12
CZ		42	38	12	5	3	80	17
DK		68	24	4	2	2	92	6
DE		59	35	3	1	2	94	4
EE		42	43	6	4	5	85	10
IE		51	40	4	2	3	91	6
EL		46	43	7	3	1	89	10
ES		45	41	7	3	4	86	10
FR		47	39	5	6	3	86	11
HR		32	47	13	3	5	79	16
IT		29	45	11	7	8	74	18
CY		61	29	4	4	2	90	8
LV		43	42	5	5	5	85	10
LT		30	56	7	3	4	86	10
LU		52	40	3	1	4	92	4
HU		34	40	13	10	3	74	23
MT		39	46	6	5	4	85	11
NL		70	26	2	1	1	96	3
AT		40	45	9	4	2	85	13
PL		27	52	12	3	6	79	15
PT		32	60	4	1	3	92	5
RO		40	36	15	7	2	76	22
SI		46	42	7	3	2	88	10
SK		32	43	12	4	9	75	16
FI		60	33	4	1	2	93	5
SE		76	20	3	1	0	96	4
UK		54	35	4	2	5	89	6

QA12.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Offering or improving LANGUAGE courses to immigrants upon arrival (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		53	35	6	4	2	88	10
BE		67	28	4	1	0	95	5
BG		49	34	5	5	7	83	10
CZ		45	38	11	3	3	83	14
DK		80	17	1	1	1	97	2
DE		66	29	3	1	1	95	4
EE		60	33	2	2	3	93	4
IE		55	36	5	2	2	91	7
EL		52	39	6	2	1	91	8
ES		49	40	7	2	2	89	9
FR		59	32	2	6	1	91	8
HR		35	49	11	2	3	84	13
IT		33	44	9	7	7	77	16
CY		68	25	3	4	0	93	7
LV		64	27	4	3	2	91	7
LT		43	49	4	2	2	92	6
LU		60	34	1	1	4	94	2
HU		41	35	12	9	3	76	21
MT		42	46	5	4	3	88	9
NL		79	17	2	1	1	96	3
AT		49	38	9	3	1	87	12
PL		30	53	10	3	4	83	13
PT		30	61	6	1	2	91	7
RO		45	34	13	7	1	79	20
SI		62	31	4	2	1	93	6
SK		40	39	10	3	8	79	13
FI		70	25	3	1	1	95	4
SE		84	13	1	1	1	97	2
UK		63	30	3	2	2	93	5

QA12.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Making integration programmes and language courses MANDATORY for immigrants upon arrival (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		51	33	8	4	4	84	12
BE		65	28	6	1	0	93	7
BG		53	31	4	5	7	84	9
CZ		52	32	11	3	2	84	14
DK		67	22	6	3	2	89	9
DE		73	21	4	1	1	94	5
EE		58	29	7	3	3	87	10
IE		50	36	8	3	3	86	11
EL		52	36	8	3	1	88	11
ES		44	40	9	3	4	84	12
FR		52	32	7	6	3	84	13
HR		33	46	13	3	5	79	16
IT		37	39	9	8	7	76	17
CY		66	24	4	5	1	90	9
LV		64	25	5	3	3	89	8
LT		37	46	12	3	2	83	15
LU		49	37	8	3	3	86	11
HU		39	38	11	9	3	77	20
MT		43	45	6	3	3	88	9
NL		72	20	5	2	1	92	7
AT		60	28	10	2	0	88	12
PL		30	47	14	4	5	77	18
PT		29	53	12	2	4	82	14
RO		42	37	13	7	1	79	20
SI		65	28	4	2	1	93	6
SK		41	36	11	4	8	77	15
FI		50	36	10	3	1	86	13
SE		71	22	5	1	1	93	6
UK		49	32	11	4	4	81	15

QA12.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Supporting the enrolment of immigrants' children in pre-school (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		47	38	7	4	4	85	11
BE		68	26	5	1	0	94	6
BG		40	36	7	8	9	76	15
CZ		33	44	14	6	3	77	20
DK		69	23	5	2	1	92	7
DE		62	32	4	1	1	94	5
EE		47	40	5	4	4	87	9
IE		53	39	4	2	2	92	6
EL		52	37	7	3	1	89	10
ES		46	43	6	3	2	89	9
FR		50	39	4	5	2	89	9
HR		30	48	15	3	4	78	18
IT		27	45	12	8	8	72	20
CY		63	28	4	4	1	91	8
LV		48	38	4	5	5	86	9
LT		36	53	5	3	3	89	8
LU		62	29	3	2	4	91	5
HU		29	40	15	13	3	69	28
MT		37	48	7	4	4	85	11
NL		71	24	3	1	1	95	4
AT		42	41	12	3	2	83	15
PL		27	50	13	5	5	77	18
PT		44	53	2	0	1	97	2
RO		40	37	13	8	2	77	21
SI		47	42	7	3	1	89	10
SK		33	40	13	5	9	73	18
FI		63	31	3	1	2	94	4
SE		65	22	4	3	6	87	7
UK		56	32	3	3	6	88	6

QA12.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Providing measures for JOB FINDING (training, job matching, guidance, recognition of qualifications etc.) (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		42	41	8	5	4	83	13
BE		50	40	7	2	1	90	9
BG		35	38	9	8	10	73	17
CZ		35	42	13	6	4	77	19
DK		70	25	2	1	2	95	3
DE		60	35	3	1	1	95	4
EE		44	43	5	3	5	87	8
IE		50	39	5	3	3	89	8
EL		42	44	10	3	1	86	13
ES		45	41	8	3	3	86	11
FR		37	44	7	8	4	81	15
HR		29	48	15	3	5	77	18
IT		23	47	13	8	9	70	21
CY		54	33	7	5	1	87	12
LV		38	44	8	5	5	82	13
LT		31	56	7	3	3	87	10
LU		50	41	3	3	3	91	6
HU		27	43	17	10	3	70	27
MT		33	48	10	5	4	81	15
NL		62	32	3	2	1	94	5
AT		39	44	10	4	3	83	14
PL		24	52	14	5	5	76	19
PT		33	58	7	1	1	91	8
RO		37	38	14	8	3	75	22
SI		37	47	10	4	2	84	14
SK		31	43	13	4	9	74	17
FI		60	34	4	1	1	94	5
SE		75	20	3	1	1	95	4
UK		48	40	5	3	4	88	8

QA12.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Ensuring that immigrants have the SAME RIGHTS in practice as (NATIONALITY) citizens in access to education, healthcare and social protection (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		39	40	11	6	4	79	17
BE		44	37	14	4	1	81	18
BG		29	32	14	15	10	61	29
CZ		26	39	19	13	3	65	32
DK		57	32	7	2	2	89	9
DE		43	42	8	4	3	85	12
EE		30	40	13	11	6	70	24
IE		47	41	6	3	3	88	9
EL		38	38	15	8	1	76	23
ES		43	40	8	6	3	83	14
FR		40	39	9	8	4	79	17
HR		28	46	16	5	5	74	21
IT		24	45	14	9	8	69	23
CY		47	34	9	8	2	81	17
LV		35	36	15	10	4	71	25
LT		25	55	11	6	3	80	17
LU		48	40	4	4	4	88	8
HU		18	32	22	24	4	50	46
MT		23	46	16	11	4	69	27
NL		70	23	4	2	1	93	6
AT		26	41	20	9	4	67	29
PL		23	51	14	6	6	74	20
PT		37	54	6	1	2	91	7
RO		31	37	18	11	3	68	29
SI		37	41	12	8	2	78	20
SK		26	37	17	10	10	63	27
FI		46	38	9	4	3	84	13
SE		64	23	8	3	2	87	11
UK		51	33	8	3	5	84	11

QA12.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Promoting intermingling of (NATIONALITY) people and immigrants in schools and neighbourhoods (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		39	42	10	5	4	81	15
BE		45	41	10	3	1	86	13
BG		29	40	11	11	9	69	22
CZ		20	36	26	13	5	56	39
DK		64	28	4	2	2	92	6
DE		47	42	7	3	1	89	10
EE		28	47	9	6	10	75	15
IE		50	42	4	2	2	92	6
EL		32	42	18	7	1	74	25
ES		45	41	8	3	3	86	11
FR		39	41	8	8	4	80	16
HR		24	48	18	5	5	72	23
IT		24	44	15	9	8	68	24
CY		50	35	8	5	2	85	13
LV		23	41	16	12	8	64	28
LT		22	60	9	4	5	82	13
LU		45	41	6	4	4	86	10
HU		21	36	20	18	5	57	38
MT		29	49	12	6	4	78	18
NL		60	34	5	1	0	94	6
AT		26	39	23	8	4	65	31
PL		24	51	15	5	5	75	20
PT		38	56	3	1	2	94	4
RO		29	41	18	9	3	70	27
SI		39	44	11	4	2	83	15
SK		22	41	19	8	10	63	27
FI		44	43	8	3	2	87	11
SE		73	23	3	1	0	96	4
UK		52	38	4	2	4	90	6

QA12.10 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Giving immigrants the RIGHT TO VOTE at local elections or maintaining this right where it already exists (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		22	33	19	19	7	55	38
BE		27	35	22	15	1	62	37
BG		14	20	15	35	16	34	50
CZ		14	31	30	18	7	45	48
DK		38	30	15	12	5	68	27
DE		14	30	25	25	6	44	50
EE		9	22	30	30	9	31	60
IE		37	37	13	7	6	74	20
EL		20	29	26	22	3	49	48
ES		36	37	8	12	7	73	20
FR		20	31	18	25	6	51	43
HR		18	41	24	10	7	59	34
IT		14	37	19	20	10	51	39
CY		22	27	15	31	5	49	46
LV		14	18	26	35	7	32	61
LT		7	29	28	26	10	36	54
LU		19	39	19	16	7	58	35
HU		11	23	22	39	5	34	61
MT		10	25	20	40	5	35	60
NL		29	35	20	14	2	64	34
AT		14	28	31	24	3	42	55
PL		14	39	24	15	8	53	39
PT		24	46	20	5	5	70	25
RO		21	33	21	20	5	54	41
SI		22	32	20	21	5	54	41
SK		17	33	23	17	10	50	40
FI		21	42	22	12	3	63	34
SE		43	28	13	12	4	71	25
UK		37	35	11	9	8	72	20

QA12.11 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Introducing stronger measures to tackle DISCRIMINATION against immigrants (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		33	40	15	7	5	73	22
BE		38	42	14	5	1	80	19
BG		27	34	12	12	15	61	24
CZ		21	34	26	13	6	55	39
DK		51	32	10	3	4	83	13
DE		29	39	19	9	4	68	28
EE		18	35	17	14	16	53	31
IE		46	40	7	3	4	86	10
EL		32	44	17	5	2	76	22
ES		42	42	9	3	4	84	12
FR		33	37	14	9	7	70	23
HR		31	45	15	4	5	76	19
IT		23	43	17	9	8	66	26
CY		50	33	8	6	3	83	14
LV		26	34	16	15	9	60	31
LT		19	53	15	6	7	72	21
LU		36	36	14	6	8	72	20
HU		22	36	20	18	4	58	38
MT		32	47	10	5	6	79	15
NL		39	37	16	5	3	76	21
AT		22	39	25	10	4	61	35
PL		23	49	16	6	6	72	22
PT		29	51	15	1	4	80	16
RO		31	38	19	10	2	69	29
SI		37	39	13	8	3	76	21
SK		25	39	17	9	10	64	26
FI		29	45	17	5	4	74	22
SE		56	29	7	5	3	85	12
UK		49	34	8	4	5	83	12

QA12.12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that each of the following measures would support integration of immigrants?

Providing more financial support to CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS that promote integration (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		26	41	16	10	7	67	26
BE		27	44	19	9	1	71	28
BG		25	30	14	16	15	55	30
CZ		15	31	29	20	5	46	49
DK		36	42	12	7	3	78	19
DE		30	45	14	6	5	75	20
EE		16	36	21	16	11	52	37
IE		40	41	8	7	4	81	15
EL		30	41	16	9	4	71	25
ES		35	37	12	9	7	72	21
FR		20	37	18	17	8	57	35
HR		24	47	19	5	5	71	24
IT		19	41	17	13	10	60	30
CY		35	35	14	10	6	70	24
LV		16	32	22	19	11	48	41
LT		11	42	24	13	10	53	37
LU		21	41	18	9	11	62	27
HU		15	30	23	27	5	45	50
MT		30	42	13	9	6	72	22
NL		27	42	18	9	4	69	27
AT		20	47	19	10	4	67	29
PL		19	48	19	7	7	67	26
PT		24	47	20	4	5	71	24
RO		29	39	17	11	4	68	28
SI		28	43	16	10	3	71	26
SK		20	38	20	10	12	58	30
FI		19	48	20	9	4	67	29
SE		40	40	10	7	3	80	17
UK		30	42	10	7	11	72	17

QA13.1 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

The immigrants themselves (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		71	22	3	2	2	93	5
BE		72	23	3	1	1	95	4
BG		75	19	1	2	3	94	3
CZ		67	21	8	3	1	88	11
DK		93	6	0	0	1	99	0
DE		85	13	1	0	1	98	1
EE		79	14	3	1	3	93	4
IE		71	25	2	1	1	96	3
EL		75	21	3	1	0	96	4
ES		69	28	1	1	1	97	2
FR		68	24	2	3	3	92	5
HR		58	30	9	1	2	88	10
IT		57	32	5	3	3	89	8
CY		77	16	4	2	1	93	6
LV		67	20	4	4	5	87	8
LT		68	26	2	1	3	94	3
LU		79	18	1	1	1	97	2
HU		70	20	4	3	3	90	7
MT		66	26	3	2	3	92	5
NL		93	6	0	0	1	99	0
AT		71	22	5	2	0	93	7
PL		56	35	6	2	1	91	8
PT		63	34	2	0	1	97	2
RO		57	28	10	4	1	85	14
SI		68	26	4	1	1	94	5
SK		62	26	4	2	6	88	6
FI		83	14	2	0	1	97	2
SE		90	9	1	0	0	99	1
UK		79	15	2	1	3	94	3

QA13.2 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

(NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		48	40	7	3	2	88	10
BE		46	42	8	3	1	88	11
BG		40	41	8	6	5	81	14
CZ		37	40	16	5	2	77	21
DK		66	30	3	0	1	96	3
DE		56	39	3	1	1	95	4
EE		33	44	14	4	5	77	18
IE		60	33	4	1	2	93	5
EL		45	41	11	3	0	86	14
ES		55	40	3	1	1	95	4
FR		41	42	8	5	4	83	13
HR		37	46	12	4	1	83	16
IT		37	46	9	5	3	83	14
CY		63	29	6	1	1	92	7
LV		32	41	14	7	6	73	21
LT		29	55	9	3	4	84	12
LU		50	39	8	2	1	89	10
HU		35	41	15	7	2	76	22
MT		42	43	9	3	3	85	12
NL		59	37	3	1	0	96	4
AT		34	51	12	2	1	85	14
PL		43	47	8	1	1	90	9
PT		47	49	3	0	1	96	3
RO		37	42	14	5	2	79	19
SI		37	47	12	3	1	84	15
SK		40	41	9	3	7	81	12
FI		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
SE		71	26	2	1	0	97	3
UK		63	28	3	2	4	91	5

QA13.3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		56	34	5	3	2	90	8
BE		56	38	5	1	0	94	6
BG		63	28	2	2	5	91	4
CZ		44	39	12	3	2	83	15
DK		66	29	3	1	1	95	4
DE		65	29	4	1	1	94	5
EE		45	42	7	2	4	87	9
IE		63	31	3	1	2	94	4
EL		72	24	3	1	0	96	4
ES		56	38	3	1	2	94	4
FR		50	38	4	5	3	88	9
HR		45	36	13	4	2	81	17
IT		46	38	7	5	4	84	12
CY		75	20	3	1	1	95	4
LV		45	35	8	7	5	80	15
LT		40	51	4	1	4	91	5
LU		57	36	3	2	2	93	5
HU		48	36	9	4	3	84	13
MT		56	35	4	2	3	91	6
NL		66	30	2	1	1	96	3
AT		43	45	9	3	0	88	12
PL		43	45	8	2	2	88	10
PT		49	48	2	0	1	97	2
RO		52	32	11	4	1	84	15
SI		50	40	6	2	2	90	8
SK		53	35	4	2	6	88	6
FI		48	43	6	2	1	91	8
SE		79	17	3	1	0	96	4
UK		69	22	4	2	3	91	6

QA13.4 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

The EU institutions (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		43	37	10	5	5	80	15
BE		46	39	11	2	2	85	13
BG		67	22	3	3	5	89	6
CZ		33	34	21	8	4	67	29
DK		33	35	17	5	10	68	22
DE		47	36	10	3	4	83	13
EE		34	39	13	5	9	73	18
IE		56	36	4	2	2	92	6
EL		65	27	5	1	2	92	6
ES		55	36	4	2	3	91	6
FR		38	39	9	6	8	77	15
HR		41	35	16	5	3	76	21
IT		45	37	8	5	5	82	13
CY		69	24	4	2	1	93	6
LV		41	33	11	6	9	74	17
LT		37	48	7	2	6	85	9
LU		46	36	11	3	4	82	14
HU		37	37	13	9	4	74	22
MT		55	32	7	2	4	87	9
NL		38	39	15	4	4	77	19
AT		32	44	17	5	2	76	22
PL		32	50	12	2	4	82	14
PT		41	52	4	0	3	93	4
RO		48	32	13	5	2	80	18
SI		47	41	6	3	3	88	9
SK		44	37	8	3	8	81	11
FI		33	41	17	3	6	74	20
SE		46	25	17	4	8	71	21
UK		39	33	8	8	12	72	16

QA13.5 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

The authorities at local and regional level (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		50	40	5	2	3	90	7
BE		53	39	6	1	1	92	7
BG		54	33	4	3	6	87	7
CZ		33	45	14	5	3	78	19
DK		62	34	3	0	1	96	3
DE		60	36	2	1	1	96	3
EE		39	45	8	2	6	84	10
IE		56	36	4	2	2	92	6
EL		58	38	4	0	0	96	4
ES		54	40	3	1	2	94	4
FR		45	41	6	4	4	86	10
HR		38	43	14	2	3	81	16
IT		42	43	7	4	4	85	11
CY		67	26	4	1	2	93	5
LV		37	39	11	6	7	76	17
LT		33	55	6	1	5	88	7
LU		53	38	4	2	3	91	6
HU		37	42	12	5	4	79	17
MT		43	39	10	3	5	82	13
NL		58	36	4	1	1	94	5
AT		38	51	9	2	0	89	11
PL		35	50	10	2	3	85	12
PT		46	51	2	0	1	97	2
RO		45	37	12	4	2	82	16
SI		45	46	5	2	2	91	7
SK		42	40	8	2	8	82	10
FI		52	40	5	1	2	92	6
SE		76	21	2	1	0	97	3
UK		56	35	3	2	4	91	5

QA13.6 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

The media (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		45	38	10	4	3	83	14
BE		45	41	11	2	1	86	13
BG		49	33	8	4	6	82	12
CZ		32	41	19	6	2	73	25
DK		59	28	8	3	2	87	11
DE		46	40	9	3	2	86	12
EE		37	42	13	3	5	79	16
IE		52	36	8	2	2	88	10
EL		40	40	15	4	1	80	19
ES		50	37	8	2	3	87	10
FR		40	37	11	8	4	77	19
HR		38	40	15	5	2	78	20
IT		33	43	14	4	6	76	18
CY		70	23	4	1	2	93	5
LV		37	42	12	4	5	79	16
LT		33	51	9	3	4	84	12
LU		41	36	15	5	3	77	20
HU		40	38	14	5	3	78	19
MT		44	41	8	3	4	85	11
NL		48	37	11	3	1	85	14
AT		29	46	18	6	1	75	24
PL		40	45	11	1	3	85	12
PT		34	56	7	1	2	90	8
RO		42	38	13	5	2	80	18
SI		43	41	11	4	1	84	15
SK		41	40	9	2	8	81	11
FI		43	44	9	2	2	87	11
SE		61	27	8	4	0	88	12
UK		60	25	6	4	5	85	10

QA13.7 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities) (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		53	37	5	2	3	90	7
BE		62	32	4	1	1	94	5
BG		51	32	7	4	6	83	11
CZ		41	41	13	3	2	82	16
DK		73	24	2	0	1	97	2
DE		66	31	2	0	1	97	2
EE		46	42	5	2	5	88	7
IE		63	33	2	1	1	96	3
EL		54	37	7	1	1	91	8
ES		55	39	3	0	3	94	3
FR		49	39	4	4	4	88	8
HR		39	43	13	2	3	82	15
IT		38	44	9	4	5	82	13
CY		74	23	2	1	0	97	3
LV		43	42	6	4	5	85	10
LT		35	54	6	1	4	89	7
LU		66	29	2	1	2	95	3
HU		36	41	14	6	3	77	20
MT		47	41	6	2	4	88	8
NL		74	24	1	1	0	98	2
AT		44	46	7	2	1	90	9
PL		37	47	12	1	3	84	13
PT		47	50	2	0	1	97	2
RO		43	37	13	5	2	80	18
SI		50	43	5	1	1	93	6
SK		42	41	7	2	8	83	9
FI		59	34	5	1	1	93	6
SE		81	17	2	0	0	98	2
UK		64	29	3	1	3	93	4

QA13.8 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions) (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		38	44	10	3	5	82	13
BE		42	45	10	2	1	87	12
BG		45	33	7	6	9	78	13
CZ		23	41	24	8	4	64	32
DK		45	42	9	1	3	87	10
DE		35	49	10	2	4	84	12
EE		28	43	14	4	11	71	18
IE		53	37	6	1	3	90	7
EL		37	41	15	4	3	78	19
ES		52	40	4	1	3	92	5
FR		37	43	8	5	7	80	13
HR		31	41	18	6	4	72	24
IT		32	43	12	5	8	75	17
CY		58	31	7	1	3	89	8
LV		31	44	13	5	7	75	18
LT		26	55	10	2	7	81	12
LU		41	42	9	4	4	83	13
HU		29	42	16	9	4	71	25
MT		39	44	8	5	4	83	13
NL		41	47	9	2	1	88	11
AT		29	48	16	4	3	77	20
PL		30	52	12	3	3	82	15
PT		36	57	4	1	2	93	5
RO		38	34	17	6	5	72	23
SI		36	50	9	3	2	86	12
SK		34	42	11	4	9	76	15
FI		38	46	11	2	3	84	13
SE		53	36	8	2	1	89	10
UK		43	41	6	3	7	84	9

QA13.9 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?

Employers (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		47	41	7	2	3	88	9
BE		44	45	8	2	1	89	10
BG		47	34	7	5	7	81	12
CZ		41	39	13	5	2	80	18
DK		70	25	4	0	1	95	4
DE		55	38	4	1	2	93	5
EE		42	44	7	2	5	86	9
IE		60	34	3	1	2	94	4
EL		50	39	9	2	0	89	11
ES		53	39	4	2	2	92	6
FR		41	43	7	5	4	84	12
HR		35	47	13	3	2	82	16
IT		32	48	10	5	5	80	15
CY		71	23	4	1	1	94	5
LV		41	44	6	4	5	85	10
LT		39	51	4	2	4	90	6
LU		49	39	6	3	3	88	9
HU		33	42	14	7	4	75	21
MT		42	46	6	2	4	88	8
NL		54	41	4	1	0	95	5
AT		36	48	11	4	1	84	15
PL		31	53	11	2	3	84	13
PT		50	47	2	0	1	97	2
RO		44	37	12	5	2	81	17
SI		40	47	10	2	1	87	12
SK		43	39	7	2	9	82	9
FI		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
SE		75	21	3	1	0	96	4
UK		60	32	3	2	3	92	5

QA14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view?

(%)

		Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible	The (NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible	Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and the (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible	Don't know
EU28		20	8	69	3
BE		18	12	70	0
BG		37	5	52	6
CZ		40	10	49	1
DK		25	4	70	1
DE		26	5	68	1
EE		21	4	71	4
IE		17	8	74	1
EL		25	14	60	1
ES		15	5	79	1
FR		16	8	73	3
HR		19	18	61	2
IT		23	15	57	5
CY		13	9	78	0
LV		22	7	69	2
LT		24	5	70	1
LU		11	3	85	1
HU		38	6	53	3
MT		23	9	62	6
NL		21	2	77	0
AT		36	10	53	1
PL		16	13	67	4
PT		11	6	83	0
RO		17	13	65	5
SI		16	8	75	1
SK		27	10	57	6
FI		17	4	78	1
SE		14	7	79	0
UK		13	4	80	3

QA15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?**Fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		29	40	14	10	7	69	24
BE		34	49	11	5	1	83	16
BG		12	29	15	22	22	41	37
CZ		16	33	27	17	7	49	44
DK		55	29	7	5	4	84	12
DE		41	39	11	5	4	80	16
EE		16	39	20	13	12	55	33
IE		35	46	7	4	8	81	11
EL		14	33	27	17	9	47	44
ES		29	44	9	8	10	73	17
FR		26	41	13	13	7	67	26
HR		13	49	20	10	8	62	30
IT		16	40	18	17	9	56	35
CY		20	35	17	20	8	55	37
LV		14	40	23	12	11	54	35
LT		8	44	23	11	14	52	34
LU		38	43	9	3	7	81	12
HU		10	31	24	27	8	41	51
MT		18	46	19	8	9	64	27
NL		59	30	5	4	2	89	9
AT		24	45	19	7	5	69	26
PL		20	43	18	8	11	63	26
PT		23	62	6	1	8	85	7
RO		19	34	24	16	7	53	40
SI		20	35	26	14	5	55	40
SK		12	32	26	18	12	44	44
FI		45	40	7	5	3	85	12
SE		73	18	5	3	1	91	8
UK		35	42	9	5	9	77	14

QA15.2 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?**The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to foster the integration of immigrants into our society (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		16	35	27	12	10	51	39
BE		19	46	25	7	3	65	32
BG		21	31	15	9	24	52	24
CZ		22	43	20	4	11	65	24
DK		13	31	30	20	6	44	50
DE		18	32	33	11	6	50	44
EE		13	36	26	6	19	49	32
IE		25	40	18	6	11	65	24
EL		19	39	27	10	5	58	37
ES		17	30	27	16	10	47	43
FR		18	32	30	10	10	50	40
HR		15	40	27	8	10	55	35
IT		18	37	19	18	8	55	37
CY		26	36	17	9	12	62	26
LV		7	34	31	15	13	41	46
LT		9	37	31	7	16	46	38
LU		26	39	16	5	14	65	21
HU		20	39	17	13	11	59	30
MT		13	43	22	10	12	56	32
NL		14	34	38	8	6	48	46
AT		26	46	19	5	4	72	24
PL		8	38	28	11	15	46	39
PT		11	58	16	3	12	69	19
RO		19	29	24	15	13	48	39
SI		20	36	27	10	7	56	37
SK		22	40	19	4	15	62	23
FI		14	45	29	6	6	59	35
SE		7	32	38	20	3	39	58
UK		10	29	32	12	17	39	44

QA16 When matters concerning immigrants are presented in the media, do you think that they are presented too positively, in an objective way or too negatively?

(%)

		Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know
EU28		12	39	36	13
BE		10	41	46	3
BG		16	42	14	28
CZ		22	47	20	11
DK		6	26	59	9
DE		20	37	30	13
EE		12	42	26	20
IE		13	49	25	13
EL		23	38	31	8
ES		9	45	35	11
FR		12	27	48	13
HR		8	58	26	8
IT		12	46	26	16
CY		9	49	25	17
LV		9	52	25	14
LT		10	58	23	9
LU		7	45	33	15
HU		8	45	37	10
MT		10	51	29	10
NL		12	28	55	5
AT		18	46	29	7
PL		8	50	27	15
PT		10	52	17	21
RO		8	52	27	13
SI		14	53	27	6
SK		23	47	18	12
FI		15	54	27	4
SE		17	32	41	10
UK		6	25	54	15

QA17.1 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

Promoting the sharing of best practices amongst Member States (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		39	44	6	4	7	83	10
BE		42	49	6	1	2	91	7
BG		47	33	4	4	12	80	8
CZ		25	49	14	5	7	74	19
DK		51	36	7	2	4	87	9
DE		51	42	3	1	3	93	4
EE		24	48	9	5	14	72	14
IE		52	39	3	2	4	91	5
EL		48	41	6	1	4	89	7
ES		44	43	4	1	8	87	5
FR		33	48	5	6	8	81	11
HR		31	48	10	4	7	79	14
IT		34	43	9	4	10	77	13
CY		60	32	3	1	4	92	4
LV		32	44	10	6	8	76	16
LT		35	55	4	2	4	90	6
LU		44	40	4	2	10	84	6
HU		27	39	12	15	7	66	27
MT		43	42	3	2	10	85	5
NL		46	43	5	2	4	89	7
AT		30	53	10	3	4	83	13
PL		27	54	10	2	7	81	12
PT		28	64	3	1	4	92	4
RO		39	38	14	5	4	77	19
SI		40	47	5	2	6	87	7
SK		28	46	10	4	12	74	14
FI		47	43	4	1	5	90	5
SE		55	33	6	1	5	88	7
UK		39	41	5	5	10	80	10

QA17.2 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

Promoting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors) (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		42	43	6	3	6	85	9
BE		43	49	5	2	1	92	7
BG		46	36	3	4	11	82	7
CZ		27	44	16	6	7	71	22
DK		50	38	6	2	4	88	8
DE		55	40	2	1	2	95	3
EE		29	46	7	4	14	75	11
IE		53	38	3	2	4	91	5
EL		54	38	5	1	2	92	6
ES		48	41	3	1	7	89	4
FR		35	45	4	7	9	80	11
HR		31	49	11	3	6	80	14
IT		37	44	6	5	8	81	11
CY		65	28	3	1	3	93	4
LV		29	49	8	4	10	78	12
LT		28	56	6	3	7	84	9
LU		46	40	4	2	8	86	6
HU		27	46	13	9	5	73	22
MT		40	44	3	3	10	84	6
NL		52	39	5	2	2	91	7
AT		31	53	11	3	2	84	14
PL		25	54	10	2	9	79	12
PT		28	64	4	0	4	92	4
RO		40	38	13	5	4	78	18
SI		38	50	4	2	6	88	6
SK		31	43	10	4	12	74	14
FI		47	42	6	1	4	89	7
SE		63	28	6	2	1	91	8
UK		44	39	4	4	9	83	8

QA17.3 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

Providing financial support to governments and civil society organisations (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		33	45	10	5	7	78	15
BE		31	50	14	3	2	81	17
BG		45	30	7	7	11	75	14
CZ		21	43	20	10	6	64	30
DK		36	40	13	4	7	76	17
DE		35	49	8	3	5	84	11
EE		28	42	10	8	12	70	18
IE		51	38	4	2	5	89	6
EL		52	34	8	4	2	86	12
ES		40	41	8	4	7	81	12
FR		25	46	12	9	8	71	21
HR		31	48	11	4	6	79	15
IT		28	47	9	7	9	75	16
CY		65	28	4	1	2	93	5
LV		29	45	11	6	9	74	17
LT		19	54	14	6	7	73	20
LU		31	46	10	4	9	77	14
HU		25	41	15	14	5	66	29
MT		47	37	7	4	5	84	11
NL		30	51	12	5	2	81	17
AT		25	50	16	5	4	75	21
PL		27	50	12	3	8	77	15
PT		25	52	16	2	5	77	18
RO		43	35	13	5	4	78	18
SI		34	48	9	5	4	82	14
SK		29	40	13	5	13	69	18
FI		37	45	11	3	4	82	14
SE		46	41	8	3	2	87	11
UK		35	42	6	7	10	77	13

QA17.4 The EU can support the integration of immigrants in EU Member States in a number of ways. Please tell me how important or not each of the following is...?

Establishing common EU policies and measures on integration (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		42	40	7	5	6	82	12
BE		44	44	8	2	2	88	10
BG		49	30	5	5	11	79	10
CZ		24	38	21	10	7	62	31
DK		44	30	13	9	4	74	22
DE		58	35	4	2	1	93	6
EE		22	35	16	12	15	57	28
IE		53	37	3	2	5	90	5
EL		52	37	7	1	3	89	8
ES		49	40	4	1	6	89	5
FR		38	44	5	6	7	82	11
HR		33	46	11	4	6	79	15
IT		38	43	6	4	9	81	10
CY		59	32	4	1	4	91	5
LV		29	43	11	6	11	72	17
LT		24	55	8	6	7	79	14
LU		45	39	6	2	8	84	8
HU		27	40	13	15	5	67	28
MT		41	44	4	2	9	85	6
NL		49	36	10	3	2	85	13
AT		33	44	15	5	3	77	20
PL		25	50	12	5	8	75	17
PT		27	62	5	1	5	89	6
RO		41	34	14	7	4	75	21
SI		43	42	7	3	5	85	10
SK		28	42	13	5	12	70	18
FI		41	43	9	2	5	84	11
SE		52	33	9	4	2	85	13
UK		37	38	6	8	11	75	14

QA18.1 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

You were born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		93	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
BE		88	-1	6	1	1	-1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	0
BG		99	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CZ		96	-2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
DK		95	1	2	-1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
DE		88	1	6	-1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0
EE		92	-2	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	2
IE		85	-4	12	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2
EL		96	2	2	-1	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	2	-1
ES		91	3	4	-1	1	0	0	0	4	-2	0	0	0	5	-2
FR		94	-1	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	3	0
HR		92	N.A.	1	N.A.	7	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	7	N.A.
IT		96	-1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
CY		90	-3	8	4	1	1	0	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	2	-1
LV		94	0	2	1	3	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	-1
LT		98	2	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	2	-1
LU		53	-12	42	11	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1
HU		99	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT		93	-4	4	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
NL		96	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	-3	0	0	0	2	-3
AT		92	1	5	-1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
PL		97	-2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
PT		96	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0
RO		99	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI		91	0	3	2	5	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	-2
SK		97	-1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FI		98	2	1	0	0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	-2
SE		90	-1	5	0	1	0	0	-1	4	2	0	0	0	5	1
UK		86	-2	7	2	1	1	0	-1	6	0	0	0	0	7	0

QA18.2 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your mother was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		89	-1	6	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
BE		83	-2	9	1	1	-1	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	8	1
BG		98	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
CZ		93	-2	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
DK		92	0	4	-1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
DE		81	-1	10	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	1
EE		83	-2	1	-2	9	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	15	3
IE		84	-6	13	4	0	0	0	-1	3	3	0	0	0	3	2
EL		93	4	2	-1	3	-3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	-3
ES		90	2	5	0	1	1	0	-1	4	-2	0	0	0	5	-2
FR		88	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	4	-1	0	0	0	5	-1
HR		88	N.A.	2	N.A.	10	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	10	N.A.
IT		95	-3	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CY		89	-5	10	7	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-2
LV		88	4	3	-1	8	0	0	0	1	-3	0	0	0	9	-3
LT		94	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	4	-2
LU		40	-12	52	9	2	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	8	3
HU		97	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
MT		94	-1	5	2	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	-1
NL		93	1	2	-1	1	1	0	0	4	-1	0	0	0	5	0
AT		88	3	9	-1	2	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	-2
PL		96	-2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PT		95	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1
RO		99	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
SI		88	1	4	2	7	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	-3
SK		96	0	3	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FI		97	3	1	0	1	-2	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	2	-3
SE		87	0	8	-1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	1
UK		83	-1	7	1	1	0	0	-1	9	1	0	0	0	10	0

QA18.3 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your father was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		89	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	3	-1	0	0	0	5	-1
BE		80	-3	11	2	1	-2	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	9	1
BG		98	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CZ		93	-2	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	2	2
DK		92	-1	3	-1	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	2
DE		80	-1	11	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	1
EE		81	-2	3	-1	8	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	14	2
IE		85	-5	11	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	3
EL		93	3	2	-1	3	-3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	-2
ES		91	3	4	-1	1	1	0	-1	4	-2	0	0	0	5	-2
FR		86	1	8	0	1	1	0	0	4	-2	0	0	1	5	-1
HR		86	N.A.	1	N.A.	12	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	13	N.A.
IT		95	-3	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
CY		90	-4	9	6	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-2
LV		84	2	3	0	10	1	0	0	2	-3	0	0	1	12	-2
LT		95	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	3	-4
LU		39	-17	53	15	2	-1	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	8	2
HU		96	-1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MT		95	-2	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
NL		93	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
AT		85	0	10	0	4	1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	5	0
PL		95	-2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
PT		96	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
RO		99	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
SI		87	2	4	2	8	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	-3
SK		96	1	3	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
FI		96	2	1	1	2	-2	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	3	-3
SE		87	-1	8	1	1	-1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	0
UK		82	-2	8	2	1	0	0	-1	9	1	0	0	0	10	0

QA18.4 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your grandmother on your mother's side was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		86	-1	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	6	1
BE		78	-4	12	2	1	-1	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	9	1
BG		97	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CZ		90	0	7	-1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
DK		91	3	4	-4	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2
DE		77	-2	13	1	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	9	2
EE		74	-7	3	-1	12	5	0	0	8	2	0	-1	3	20	7
IE		85	-5	11	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	3
EL		89	6	2	-1	4	-7	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	9	-4
ES		90	1	4	-1	2	1	0	0	4	-1	0	0	0	6	0
FR		81	1	11	0	2	1	0	0	4	-2	0	0	2	6	-1
HR		84	N.A.	3	N.A.	12	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	12	N.A.
IT		94	-4	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	3	2
CY		91	-3	8	5	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-2
LV		78	4	6	0	12	2	0	0	2	-3	0	-1	2	14	-1
LT		92	3	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	-3	0	0	1	5	-2
LU		36	-10	55	8	2	-1	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	8	3
HU		95	1	3	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MT		94	-1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
NL		90	1	4	-1	0	-1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	0
AT		80	3	14	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
PL		91	-2	4	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
PT		95	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1
RO		98	0	2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
SI		87	2	5	2	7	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	-3
SK		94	1	4	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
FI		95	4	1	0	3	-2	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	4	-4
SE		85	1	9	-2	2	-1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	1
UK		80	1	9	1	1	0	0	-1	9	0	0	0	1	10	-1

QA18.5 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your grandfather on your mother's side was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		86	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
BE		79	-3	11	1	1	-1	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	9	1
BG		97	0	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CZ		89	-2	8	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
DK		92	3	4	-3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
DE		76	-2	13	1	5	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	9	1
EE		75	-4	3	-1	10	2	0	0	9	4	0	-1	3	19	6
IE		85	-5	11	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	3
EL		89	6	2	-1	5	-7	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	9	-4
ES		91	2	4	-1	1	0	0	0	4	-1	0	0	0	5	-1
FR		79	0	13	1	2	1	0	0	4	-1	0	0	2	6	0
HR		83	N.A.	3	N.A.	13	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	13	N.A.
IT		95	-2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	2	0
CY		90	-5	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
LV		79	4	5	0	11	2	0	0	2	-3	0	-2	3	13	-1
LT		92	3	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	-3	0	0	1	5	-2
LU		37	-8	53	5	3	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	9	4
HU		94	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MT		94	-1	4	0	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
NL		91	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1
AT		78	3	16	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
PL		92	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
PT		95	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1
RO		98	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
SI		86	3	5	1	8	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	-3
SK		94	1	4	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
FI		94	4	2	1	2	-3	1	1	1	-2	0	0	0	4	-4
SE		84	1	10	-2	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	2
UK		79	0	9	1	1	0	1	1	9	0	0	-1	1	11	1

QA18.6 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your grandmother on your father's side was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		86	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	3	-1	0	0	1	5	-1
BE		79	-2	12	2	1	-1	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	9	1
BG		96	-1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CZ		91	2	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	2	2
DK		89	1	5	-2	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6	3
DE		75	-2	14	2	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	8	0
EE		75	0	4	-2	10	2	0	0	7	1	0	-1	4	17	3
IE		85	-5	11	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	2
EL		88	5	2	-1	6	-6	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	10	-3
ES		91	3	4	-1	1	1	0	-1	4	-2	0	0	0	5	-2
FR		80	2	12	0	2	1	0	0	4	-1	0	0	2	6	0
HR		82	N.A.	2	N.A.	14	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	15	N.A.
IT		95	-3	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	3	2
CY		90	-4	8	5	1	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	2	-1
LV		76	5	5	1	12	1	0	0	2	-3	1	-1	4	14	-2
LT		92	5	2	-1	4	1	0	0	1	-3	0	-1	1	5	-2
LU		37	-11	54	10	2	-1	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	8	2
HU		93	-1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
MT		93	-3	5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL		92	2	3	-2	1	1	0	0	3	-1	0	0	1	4	0
AT		76	0	17	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	1
PL		93	1	3	1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	-1
PT		96	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1
RO		98	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
SI		85	1	5	2	8	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	-3
SK		94	1	4	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
FI		95	3	1	0	3	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	1	3	-3
SE		85	1	9	-1	1	-1	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	5	0
UK		79	0	10	3	1	1	0	-1	9	0	0	-1	1	10	0

QA18.7 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.

Your grandfather on your father's side was born in... (%)

		(OUR COUNTRY) or a place that is part of (OUR COUNTRY) today		Another country that is today a member of the EU		Another country in Europe, not a member of the EU		USA, Canada, Japan, Australia or New Zealand		Another country outside Europe		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Another country, not a member of the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		86	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	6	1
BE		78	-3	12	3	1	-2	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	9	0
BG		96	-1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CZ		91	2	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
DK		89	0	4	-2	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	6	3
DE		75	-1	14	2	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	8	0
EE		75	0	4	-1	9	1	0	0	7	1	0	-1	5	16	2
IE		85	-5	11	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	4	3
EL		88	5	2	0	6	-6	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	10	-4
ES		91	2	4	-1	1	0	0	0	4	-1	0	0	0	5	-1
FR		79	1	12	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	7	1
HR		81	N.A.	3	N.A.	14	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	N.A.	0	N.A.	1	15	N.A.
IT		95	-3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	2	1
CY		91	-3	8	5	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-2
LV		75	7	5	0	12	2	0	0	2	-4	1	-1	5	14	-2
LT		93	6	2	-1	3	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-1	2	3	-4
LU		36	-13	55	12	2	-1	0	0	6	3	0	0	1	8	2
HU		93	0	4	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
MT		93	-3	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
NL		92	1	3	-1	1	1	0	0	3	-1	0	0	1	4	0
AT		75	1	18	4	4	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	2	5	-1
PL		92	0	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	2
PT		96	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1
RO		98	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
SI		84	0	5	2	9	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	-2
SK		93	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
FI		94	3	2	1	3	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	1	3	-4
SE		83	-1	9	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	1
UK		78	-2	10	3	1	1	0	-1	9	0	0	0	2	10	0

QA18T1 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Born in (OUR COUNTRY)		Born in a country outside our country		Parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		One parent born in a country outside our country		Grandparents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		At least one grand-parent born in a country outside our country	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		92	-1	7	0	86	-1	13	1	80	0	19	2
BE		88	-1	12	1	78	-2	22	2	71	-4	29	5
BG		99	0	0	-1	98	0	1	-1	95	0	4	0
CZ		96	-2	4	2	90	-3	10	3	82	1	17	2
DK		95	1	5	-1	89	-1	11	1	83	4	16	-3
DE		88	1	12	-1	77	-1	23	1	68	-1	31	4
EE		92	-2	8	3	77	0	22	0	64	-1	32	4
IE		85	-4	15	4	82	-6	18	6	82	-5	18	6
EL		96	2	4	-2	92	4	8	-4	84	6	16	-5
ES		91	3	9	-3	90	3	10	-3	89	2	11	-2
FR		94	-1	6	1	83	2	17	-1	68	2	29	0
HR		92	N.A.	8	N.A.	84	N.A.	16	N.A.	77	N.A.	22	N.A.
IT		95	-2	5	2	94	-3	6	3	93	-4	7	4
CY		90	-4	10	4	89	-3	11	3	89	-2	11	2
LV		94	0	6	0	78	3	21	-2	60	4	35	0
LT		98	2	2	-2	92	5	8	-4	86	5	12	-3
LU		53	-12	47	12	34	-13	66	13	27	-8	72	9
HU		98	0	1	-1	96	0	4	0	90	1	9	-1
MT		93	-4	7	4	93	-1	7	1	90	0	10	0
NL		96	3	4	-3	90	0	10	0	83	0	16	0
AT		92	1	8	-1	83	2	17	-2	64	1	34	4
PL		97	-2	3	2	94	-2	6	2	88	0	11	3
PT		96	0	4	0	94	-1	6	1	93	-2	7	2
RO		99	0	1	1	99	1	1	0	96	0	3	0
SI		91	0	9	0	85	3	15	-2	79	2	19	-3
SK		97	-1	2	0	94	0	6	0	89	3	10	-1
FI		98	2	2	-2	95	3	5	-3	88	5	11	-4
SE		90	-1	10	1	83	-1	17	1	74	0	25	0
UK		86	-2	14	3	79	-2	20	2	72	0	26	3

QA18T2 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Born in (OUR COUNTRY)		Born in another EU country		Born in a country outside the EU		Parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		One parent born in another EU country	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		92	-1	4	0	4	0	86	-1	7	0
BE		88	-1	6	1	6	0	78	-2	12	0
BG		99	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	1	0
CZ		96	-2	2	0	2	2	90	-3	8	2
DK		95	1	2	-1	3	0	89	-1	5	-1
DE		88	1	6	-1	6	1	77	-1	14	1
EE		92	-2	1	0	7	2	77	0	3	-2
IE		85	-4	12	2	3	2	82	-6	14	4
EL		96	2	2	-1	2	-1	92	4	3	0
ES		91	3	4	-1	5	-2	90	3	5	0
FR		94	-1	3	1	3	0	83	2	10	-1
HR		92	N.A.	1	N.A.	7	N.A.	84	N.A.	3	N.A.
IT		95	-2	2	0	2	1	94	-3	4	2
CY		90	-4	9	5	2	-1	89	-3	10	6
LV		94	0	2	1	4	0	78	3	5	0
LT		98	2	0	-1	2	-1	92	5	3	0
LU		53	-12	42	11	6	2	34	-13	58	10
HU		98	0	1	0	0	0	96	0	3	-1
MT		93	-4	4	2	3	2	93	-1	5	1
NL		96	3	1	-1	2	-3	90	0	3	-1
AT		92	1	5	-1	3	0	83	2	13	0
PL		97	-2	1	1	2	2	94	-2	4	2
PT		96	0	1	0	3	1	94	-1	1	0
RO		99	0	0	0	0	0	99	1	1	1
SI		91	0	3	2	6	-2	85	3	7	4
SK		97	-1	2	0	1	1	94	0	5	0
FI		98	2	1	0	1	-2	95	3	1	0
SE		90	-1	5	0	5	1	83	-1	11	1
UK		86	-2	7	2	7	0	79	-2	9	1

QA18T2 I am now going to ask you some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		One parent born in a country outside the EU		Grand-parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		At least one grand-parent born in another EU country		At least one grand-parent born in a country outside the EU	
		EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3	EB88.2	Diff. EB88.2 - EB73.3
EU28		6	0	80	0	12	1	8	1
BE		10	1	71	-4	20	4	10	1
BG		1	0	95	0	2	0	1	-1
CZ		3	3	82	1	15	1	4	3
DK		6	2	83	4	9	-6	7	2
DE		10	1	68	-1	21	3	10	1
EE		19	2	64	-1	7	-1	27	6
IE		5	3	82	-5	14	3	4	2
EL		6	-3	84	6	2	-1	14	-5
ES		6	-2	89	2	5	-1	6	-2
FR		6	-2	68	2	21	1	10	0
HR		13	N.A.	77	N.A.	6	N.A.	17	N.A.
IT		3	2	93	-4	5	3	4	2
CY		2	-2	89	-2	9	4	2	-3
LV		16	-3	60	4	12	1	25	-1
LT		5	-5	86	5	4	-1	8	-3
LU		8	1	27	-8	64	6	10	3
HU		1	1	90	1	7	-2	2	0
MT		2	0	90	0	8	0	3	1
NL		7	1	83	0	9	-1	7	0
AT		5	-1	64	1	29	5	9	2
PL		3	1	88	0	6	2	7	3
PT		5	1	93	-2	2	1	5	1
RO		0	-1	96	0	3	1	1	0
SI		9	-5	79	2	9	3	11	-6
SK		1	0	89	3	9	-1	2	1
FI		4	-3	88	5	4	1	8	-5
SE		6	0	74	0	17	-1	10	2
UK		11	0	72	0	14	2	12	0