



Special Eurobarometer 519
Report

Integration of immigrants in the European Union

Fieldwork: November-December 2021



Special Eurobarometer 519
November – December 2021

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME)

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Integration of immigrants in the European Union
Report

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

In the European Union (EU), immigration has become a fact of life. Today, approximately 37 million persons born outside the EU reside in the Union making around 8% of its total population¹. Both inside the EU, and between the EU and the rest of the world, populations have become more mobile, moving for work, family, leisure, and, unfortunately, fleeing persecution and war. In all likelihood, migration will remain a key feature of European societies for years to come. Effective integration policies, particularly for the inclusion of third-country nationals, is crucial.

Immigration and the integration of immigrants have become, and is likely to remain, a politically sensitive issue. The return to pre-COVID situation concerning the number of refugee applications, particularly in the aftermath of upheavals in neighbouring countries but also in further away regions, is also an important element of discussion across Member States, even if refugees and beneficiaries of international protection are a specific segment of legal immigrants. According to a Standard Eurobarometer survey conducted in spring 2021², immigration is among the top three issues facing the EU by 25% of EU citizens, up five percent from the previous wave.

To address the challenges of integration and contribute to alleviate EU citizens' concerns about the ability of their countries to manage these challenges, the EU has taken steps to 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 tackle 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 Member States, as well as among European citizens across socio-demographic groups and depending on existing interactions and ties with immigrants. This survey follows a survey conducted in 2017⁴⁵ to measure the attitudes of Europeans towards immigration and the integration of non-EU immigrants⁶.

To this purpose, this report focuses on:

- General perceptions of immigrants and knowledge about the extent and nature of immigration in the respondent's home country;

- Self-reported personal experiences, 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.

¹ Eurostat, 1/1/2021, table: migr_pop3ctb (Last update: 18/11/2021), http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

² https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/europe-immigration-most-important-issue-facing-eu-eurobarometer-says_en

³ EC(2020) Action Plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2028 (758) final

⁴ Special Eurobarometer survey 469 "Integration of immigrants in the European Union", <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2169>

⁵ In 2017, the survey was conducted in the EU28, including the UK; while in 2022 it was conducted in the EU27 (excluding the UK).

⁶ 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].

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METHODOLOGY

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 EU Member States between the 2nd of November and the 3rd of December 2021. Some 26,510 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) in the framework of the Communication on the 'Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade'.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit). However, in order to run fieldwork during the COVID pandemic, it was necessary to change the methodology in some countries (total or partial online interviews in some countries). A technical note on the way the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals.

Note: In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation, as listed below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 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 EU27 average.

We would like to thank all respondents in Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Close to four in ten of Europeans (38%) say they are well informed about immigration and integration, which is the case in most countries

- Between 2017 and 2021, the results for this question hardly changed. Respondents are slightly more likely to say they are well informed (38%, +1 percentage point), and slightly less likely to indicate that they don't know (0%, -2).
- A majority of Europeans (56%) obtain their information on immigration and integration-related matters through traditional mass media such as newspapers, television, and radio. Just over one in ten (15%) say they get this from social media and networks, followed by observations on what is going on in my local area and discussions with family and trusted friends (both 10%).

Over a third of Europeans (36%) think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than illegally

- More than three in ten (36%) of respondents think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally, a decrease from 2017 by 3 percentage points.
- A majority (57%) of respondents think there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants, a substantial increase (+10) from 2017. One in three respondents (33%) think there are more non-EU nationals who are staying illegally than legally in the EU, a slight increase (+4) from 2017.

Europeans tend to largely overestimate the number of non-EU immigrants as a proportion of the population of their country (68%)

- On average, around seven in ten (68%, +18) of Europeans tend to overestimate the proportion of immigrants in their countries. Close to a fifth (19%, -2) correctly estimate the range of immigrants to be between 0% and 6% (compared to the EU average of 5,1%)⁷. 13% say they don't know (-16).
- Respondents with higher levels of education (23%) and those who answered that they never have problems paying their bills (21%) 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.

A majority of Europeans (64%) feel comfortable with all social categories of immigrants, and four in ten respondents interact with them on a weekly basis

- A majority (64%) of Europeans feel comfortable with immigrants, which represents an increase of 7 percentage points from 2017. Three in ten (30%, -4) say they would feel uncomfortable with at least one category.
- In six countries, more than eight in ten respondents feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants of any of the types explored in this study, most notably in

Portugal and Ireland (both 89%), Spain (88%), and the Netherlands (85%). Conversely, Hungary (24%), Bulgaria (29%) and Romania (35%) stand out with the lowest proportions of respondents who would feel comfortable with immigrants.

- At the EU level, four in ten respondents interact with immigrants at least weekly, although this varies by country.
- Younger respondents (53%) and those with higher levels of education (45%) are consistently more likely to report higher levels of contact with immigrants on at least a weekly basis.

A majority of Europeans (51%) have personal ties with immigrants

- More than half of Europeans (51%) have either friends or family members who are immigrants, a sharp increase of 20 percentage points from 2017.
- The vast majority (over nine in ten) of those surveyed were born in the country in which the survey was conducted, with nearly as many saying their parents were also born there (92%).
- In more than half of the EU Member States the proportion of respondents who say that all of their grandparents were born in the country decreased in a range from 1 to 13 percentage points between 2017 and 2021.

Close to one in three Europeans (31%) think that immigration is more a problem than an opportunity

- Close to one in three (31%) Europeans think that immigration is more a problem than an opportunity, but this varies significantly by country, and represents a drop of 7 percentage points compared to 2017.
- Compared to 2017, in 2021 Europeans are slightly more inclined to see immigration from outside the EU as more of an opportunity (22%, +2), and more likely to say that immigration represents both a problem and an opportunity (38%, +7).
- Respondents are most likely to see immigration as more of an opportunity in Ireland (41%), Luxembourg (39%), and Sweden (31%). Respondents are least likely to think this in Greece (3%), Latvia (7%), as well as Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Lithuania (9% all).
- In five EU Member States, more than half of the respondents think that immigration is more of a problem, notably in Cyprus (61%), Lithuania and Greece (both 60%), Latvia (56%), and Malta (51%).
- The tendency to view immigration as a problem increases with age. While less than one in five (18%) of those aged 15 to 24 have this view of immigration, close to four in ten (38%) of those aged 55 or more hold this view. Conversely, close to a third (32%) of the youngest respondents see

⁷https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

immigration as an opportunity, compared with less than a fifth (18%) of the oldest cohort.

Close to six in ten (58%) Europeans agree that integration of immigrants has been a success in their local area, city or country, but this figure varies widely between countries

- Respondents are most likely to agree on the successful integration of immigrants in Ireland (86%), Luxembourg and Spain (both 76%), and Denmark (75%), and least likely to do so in Hungary and Bulgaria (both 40%), and Latvia (42%).
- Overall, only a minority of Europeans think that there has been an improvement in the situation of immigrants. For instance, only a minority of Europeans (39%) think that the education outcomes of children of immigrants have improved. The same can be said of the education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence have improved. Europeans are least likely (26%) to think that the poverty rate among immigrants has improved.

Europeans consider it important for successful integration that immigrants speak the country's language (85%). Both difficulties finding a job and discrimination are seen as hampering integration (69% and 67%). A comparable proportion (69%) think actively promoting integration is a necessary investment in the future

- A large majority of Europeans think it is important for their integration that immigrants speak the language of the country they move to (85%), that they contribute to its welfare system by paying taxes, and are committed to the values and norms of society (both 78%).
- More than three third of respondents think that the integration of immigrants could be hampered by difficulties finding a job (69%), immigrants' own limited efforts to integrate, and discrimination (both 67%).

Europeans have different views on whether their governments are doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants (53%)

- A majority of Europeans (69%) say that actively promoting the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long-run for their country. Compared to 2017, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement remained stable with a slightly decrease in the "totally agree" (27%, -2).
- Just over half of Europeans (53%) agree that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society, a slight increase (+2) from 2017.
- A majority of Europeans (53%) think that integration is currently a high priority but not the top priority for their government.

- More than a third of the respondents (35%) think that integration should be placed higher on the political agenda.
- Three quarters of Europeans (75%) say that it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic take into account the integration needs of immigrants.

A majority of Europeans (70%) view integration as a two-way process, with equal responsibility for both immigrants and the host society

- Seven in ten Europeans view integration as a two-way process in which both host society and immigrants are responsible. This number has hardly changed (+1) since 2017. A minority (10%) say that the host society is largely responsible for the integration of immigrants (+2).
- A substantial majority of Europeans agree that many different factors play a vital role in the integration of immigrants into their host country, first and foremost the immigrants themselves (83%), education institutions (79%), and the national (76%) and local (75%) government.

I. GENERAL PERCEPTION 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 regarding their –positive, negative or neutral– perception of phenomena related to immigration and integration, their personal experience of contact with immigrants, the extent to which they feel well informed about related matters, the number of immigrants they think are residing in their country, and whether most are residing legally or illegally in their country.

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

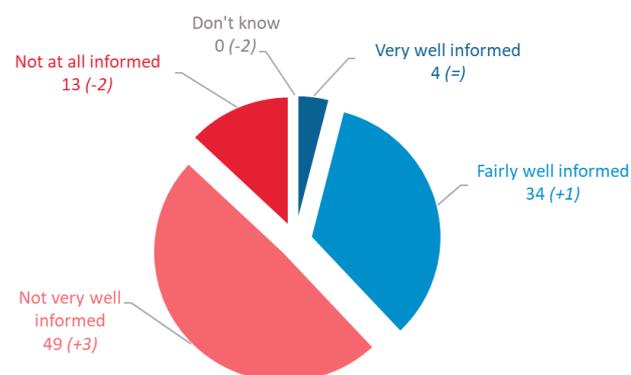
Close to four in ten of Europeans say they are well informed about immigration and integration

Respondents were asked to what extent they think that they are well informed or not about immigration and integration-related matters⁸. They provided the following answers:

- Close to four in ten (38%) of those polled say that they are well informed about immigration and integration-related matters, with close to a third (34%) saying they are fairly well informed, and only 4% saying they are very well informed.
- Close to two thirds (62%) of respondents say they are not well informed, with nearly half of them (49%) indicating they are not very well informed, while 13% say they are not at all informed about these matters.

Comparing these results to those obtained in 2017⁹, there are slightly more (+1) respondents indicating that they are well informed about the topic, and a slightly higher proportion (+1) saying they are not well informed. Also, a slightly lower proportion of respondents (-2) indicate that they don't know, with a similar shift (-2) among respondents who are not at all informed.

QB4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021 - Oct 2017)

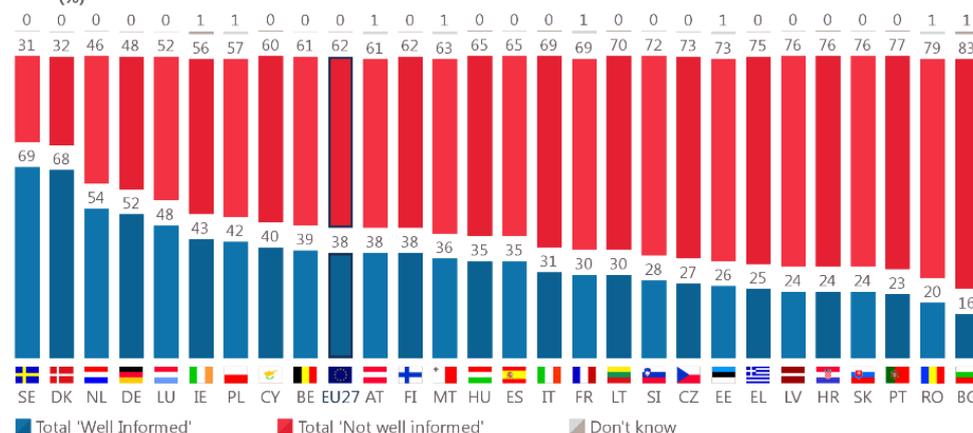
A **national analysis** reveals that in 23 of the 27 Member States, less than half of those surveyed say that they are well informed about immigration and integration related matters.

Notably Sweden (69%) and Denmark (68%) stand out with a high proportion of the population indicating that they are well informed about these issues, followed by the Netherlands (54%) and Germany (52%).

Respondents are least likely to indicate that they are well informed about immigration and integration related matters in Bulgaria (16%), Romania (20%) and Portugal (23%).

Compared to 2017, overall, no great changes can be noted. Sweden and Denmark still stand out, with relatively high proportions of respondents who say that they are well informed about immigration and integration-related matters. Respondents are increasingly likely to indicate being well informed in Cyprus (40%, +12 percentage points), Spain (35% +9), and Ireland (43%, +8). Compared to 2017, the greatest decreases are seen in Slovenia (28%, -14), Greece (25%, -6), and Denmark (68%, -5).

QB4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? (%)



⁸ QB4. 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 at all informed. Don't know.

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/library-document/what-do-people-europe-think-about-migrants-special-eurobarometer-survey_en

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

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

- Across the EU, men are significantly more likely (42%) to say that they are well-informed than women (34%).
- Respondents belonging to the 40-54 and 25-39 age bracket are just slightly more inclined to think that they are well-informed about immigration and integration-related matters (41% and 39% respectively) versus respondents aged 15-24 and 55 and up (both 35%).
- The proportion of those considering themselves well informed about these matters rises with level of education. Close to a quarter (24%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 give this response, compared with nearly half (49%) of those who finished their education at the age of 20 or older.
- Among socio-professional groups, managers are most likely to report being aware of these issues, with just over half (51%) of respondents in this group considering themselves well informed, compared with just over a quarter (27%) of house persons.
- Those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (32%) are less likely to consider themselves well informed than those who almost never encounter this problem (41%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are much more likely (55%) to think they are well informed than those of the working class (27%).
- Respondents who frequently talk about European political matters are almost three times as likely as those who never do to say they are well informed about this topic (64% vs 23%).

QB4 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'	Don't know
EU27	38	62	0
 Gender			
Man	42	57	1
Woman	34	66	0
 Age			
15-24	35	65	0
25-39	39	60	1
40-54	41	58	1
55 +	35	64	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	24	75	1
16-19	34	66	0
20+	49	51	0
Still studying	36	64	0
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	42	58	0
Managers	51	49	0
Other white collars	41	59	0
Manual workers	36	63	1
House persons	27	73	0
Unemployed	33	66	1
Retired	34	66	0
Students	36	64	0
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	67	1
From time to time	30	70	0
Almost never/ Never	41	59	0
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	27	72	1
The lower middle class	33	66	1
The middle class	42	58	0
The upper middle class	50	50	0
The upper class	55	45	0
 Talk about European political matters			
Frequently	64	36	0
Occasionally	40	59	1
Never	23	77	0

A majority of Europeans obtain their information on immigration and integration-related matters through traditional mass media such as newspapers, television, and radio.

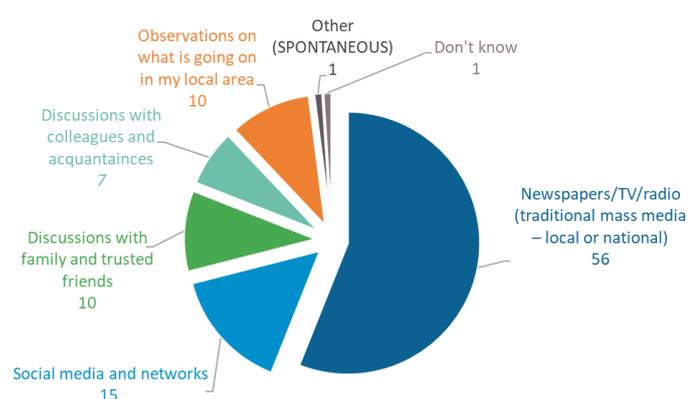
When asked how they obtain relevant information on immigration and integration related matters¹⁰, respondents provided the following answers:

- More than half (56%) of those polled say that they obtain their information on immigration and integration related matters through traditional mass media such as newspapers, television, and radio, while 15% saying they get this from social media and networks.
- One in ten respondents say they obtain such information from discussions with family and trusted friends, with the same proportion referring to observations on what is going on in their local area, and 7% discussions with colleagues and acquaintances.

Respondents are most likely to indicate that they obtain their information on this topic from social media and networks in Malta (31%), Cyprus (29%), and Slovakia, Croatia and Greece (24% all). They are least likely to do so in Portugal (4%), Italy (8%), and the Netherlands (9%).

Notable differences also crop up with regards to discussions with family and trusted friends, with a higher likelihood of those polled indicating this as a source of information on immigration and integration related matters in Greece (19%), Hungary (18%), and Austria, Poland, and Romania (14% all), versus only 3% of those polled in Latvia and the Netherlands, 4% in Finland and Sweden, and 6% in Estonia and Denmark.

QB5 How do you predominantly/mainly obtain the relevant information on immigration and integration related matters? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021)

At the **national level**, respondents are most likely to indicate obtaining their information on immigration and integration related matters through traditional media in the Netherlands (79%), Finland and Denmark (both 76%), and Sweden (75%). In 11 EU Member States less than half of respondents obtain this information from traditional media, most notably in Greece (34%), Malta (41%), and Cyprus (43%).

¹⁰ Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about immigration and integration related matters? Newspapers/TV/radio (traditional mass media – local or national), Social media and networks, Discussions with

family and trusted friends, Discussions with colleagues and acquaintances, Observations on what is going on in my local area, Other (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know

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QB5 How do you predominantly/mainly obtain the relevant information on immigration and integration related matters?
(%-EU27)

		Newspapers/TV/radio (traditional mass media – local or national)	Social media and networks	Discussions with family and trusted friends	Observations on what is going on in my local area	Discussions with colleagues and acquaintances	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU27		56	15	10	10	7	1	1	
NL		79	9	3	5	3	1	0	
DK		76	11	6	3	4	0	0	
FI		76	11	4	5	4	0	0	
SE		75	11	4	3	5	1	1	
LT		70	20	4	3	3	0	0	
LV		63	23	3	7	4	0	0	
BG		62	11	7	8	6	1	5	
EE		60	16	6	7	7	1	3	
FR		60	15	7	10	6	1	1	
BE		58	16	8	11	6	0	1	
DE		58	18	9	7	6	1	1	
IT		58	8	12	14	7	0	1	
PT		56	4	10	20	4	3	3	
ES		54	15	12	12	5	1	1	
CZ		53	20	9	11	6	0	1	
LU		50	22	10	11	7	0	0	
HR		49	24	10	9	7	0	1	
SI		49	17	8	15	8	2	1	
RO		48	12	14	9	10	2	5	
HU		47	18	18	7	9	0	1	
PL		47	15	14	13	10	0	1	
IE		46	23	12	9	9	0	1	
SK		44	24	11	10	8	1	2	
CY		43	29	7	12	8	0	1	
AT		43	18	14	10	12	2	1	
MT		41	31	9	11	8	0	0	
EL		34	24	19	15	6	1	1	
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no difference between men and women as regards the likely source of their information on immigration and integration-related matters. However:

- Older respondents, particularly those aged 55 and over, are much more likely to source their information on this topic from traditional media like newspapers, TV, and radio (69%) than younger ones, particularly those aged 15-24 (32%). The inverse is true with regards to social media and networks, which are substantially more likely to be used for this purpose by the youngest group than those aged 55 and up (35% vs 6%).
- While there is no big difference between those who went to school past the age of 20 and those who finished their education aged 15 in terms of their use of traditional media (61% vs 65%), respondents with a higher education use social media for this purpose much more than those who only enjoyed a primary education (15% vs 4%).
- Among socio-professional categories, pensioners are the most likely to obtain information on this subject from traditional media (71%), followed by managers and house persons (both 59%), the self-employed (58%), other white-collar workers (53%), manual workers (49%), the unemployed (44%) and students (33%).
- Respondents who identify as belonging to the upper class are the most likely to indicate getting their information from traditional media (73%), whereas those belonging to the middle class are the most likely to do so from social media (16%).
- Among those who were interviewed those who never have trouble paying their bills are only slightly more likely to get their info from social media than those often struggle financially (14% vs 12%), but much more likely to consult traditional media (61% vs 43%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely (61%) to consult traditional media than those who hold a negative view of the EU (47%), while the latter are slightly more likely (17%) to get their news on this topic from social media and networks than those who have a positive view of the EU (14%).
- Respondents who say they are not well-informed about immigration and integration-related matters are slightly more likely (57%) to get their info from traditional media than those who are well-informed (55%), while the latter are slightly more likely (16%) to obtain this information through social media and networks than those who feel not well informed (14%).

QB5 How do you predominantly/mainly obtain the relevant information on immigration and integration related matters?
(% - EU)

	Newspapers/TV/radio (traditional mass media – local or national)	Social media and networks
EU27	56	15
 Age		
15-24	32	35
25-39	45	22
40-54	57	13
55 +	69	6
 Education (End of)		
15-	65	4
16-19	55	15
20+	61	15
Still studying	33	34
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	58	14
Managers	59	14
Other white collars	53	16
Manual workers	49	17
House persons	59	13
Unemployed	44	21
Retired	71	5
Students	33	34
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	43	12
From time to time	47	16
Almost never/ Never	61	14
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	55	12
The lower middle class	52	15
The middle class	56	16
The upper middle class	66	12
The upper class	73	7
Image of the EU		
Total 'Positive'	61	14
Neutral	54	14
Total 'Negative'	47	17
Inform. about immigration and integration		
Well informed	55	16
Not well informed	57	14

2. Perception and knowledge about the order of magnitude of immigration across the EU countries

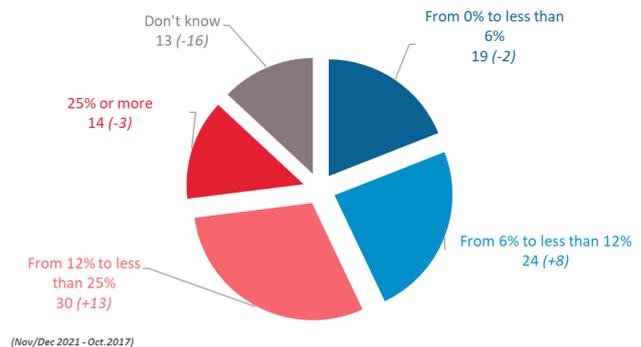
2.1 Knowledge about the proportion of immigrants across the EU countries

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

Respondents were asked to what extent they know the proportion of immigrants in the total population of their country¹¹. We compared these estimates with the actual proportions of immigrants in their countries.

- Over one in ten (13%) respondents do not feel confident enough to estimate the proportion of their country's population consisting of immigrants¹².
- Close to a fifth (19%) suggest that immigrants represent between 0% and 6% of their country's total population, while close to one in four (24%) estimate it as being between 6% and 12%, three in ten (30%) between 12% and 25%, while 14% think it is higher than 25%.
- This compares to the real share of immigrants in the population which averages around 5% in the EU but with significant variation across EU Member States¹³. By this measure, on average across the EU, close to seven in ten (68%) overestimate the real share of immigrants in the population, while close to one in five (19%) correctly guess the range (between 0% and 6%) of the proportion of immigrants in their countries.

QB3.1 To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)

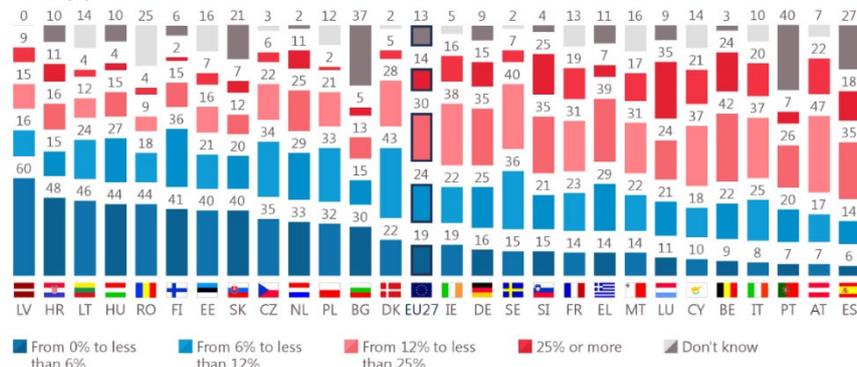


A **country-level analysis** shows significant differences among EU Member States. Among those who were interviewed, more than four in ten estimated the proportion of immigrants in their country correctly; in Lithuania (46%), Romania and Hungary (both 44%), and Denmark (43%). They were least likely to give a correct estimation in Spain (14%), Latvia and Estonia (both 16%) and Austria (17%).

Respondents are likely to significantly underestimate the proportion of immigrants in their country in Estonia (61%), Latvia (60%), Croatia (48%), and Sweden (51%). In 12 Member States, at least half of the respondents overestimate the proportion of immigrants in their country¹⁴, chiefly Austria (69%), Belgium (66%), and Czechia (62%). Respondents are least likely to overestimate this in Estonia and Sweden (both 7%) and Malta (17%).

A quarter or more of respondents indicate that they don't know how to answer this question in Portugal (40%), Bulgaria (37%), Spain (27%) and Romania (25%), followed by Slovakia (21%), and Malta and Estonia (both 16%). Respondents are least likely to say this in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden (2% all), Czechia and Belgium (both 3%), and Slovenia (4%).

QB3.1 To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



¹¹ Q3 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

¹⁴ Combining the proportion of respondents estimating the proportion of immigrants as making up between 12% and 25% or more of their country's population.

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For the **socio-demographic analysis**, we will look at the respondents who correctly estimate (between 0% and 6%) the EU average percentage (5,1%) of non-EU immigrants who are present across the EU.

- Male respondents are on average more likely to correctly estimate the percentage of non-EU immigrants than female respondents (22% vs 16%).
- Respondents who enjoyed a higher education are more likely (23%) to provide a correct estimation than those who only enjoyed a primary education (10%).
- Managers and the self-employed are more likely (both 23%) to give an accurate assessment, while this is much less the case among pensioners (19%), manual workers (18%), the unemployed (15%) and house persons (11%).
- Respondents' financial situation plays a significant role, with those who never have difficulties paying bills significantly more likely (21%) to correctly estimate the percentage of non-EU immigrants in their country than those who always face financial hardship (11%).
- Social class plays a considerable role as well. More than one in three (35%) respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class offer an accurate estimate, while less than one in five (16%) of those who identify themselves as working class think this way.
- Respondents who hold a positive versus a negative view of the EU are more likely (21% vs 14%) to accurately appraise the percentage of non-EU immigrants.
- Interestingly, those who feel well-informed about immigration and integration-related matters are only slightly more likely to offer an accurate estimation on this topic than those who are not well-informed about these matters (20% vs 18%).
- Respondents who less frequently have interactions with immigrants are more likely to give a correct assessment on this topic than those who have daily interactions with immigrants (22% vs 11%).

QB3 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
EU27	19	24	30	14	13
Gender					
Man	22	26	30	11	11
Woman	16	22	31	16	15
Education (End of)					
15-	10	19	29	17	25
16-19	19	24	30	14	13
20+	23	28	31	10	8
Still studying	17	22	32	19	10
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	23	28	30	10	9
Managers	23	29	32	10	6
Other white collars	20	28	32	11	9
Manual workers	18	23	32	15	12
House persons	11	17	29	22	21
Unemployed	15	17	34	21	13
Retired	19	24	28	11	18
Students	17	22	32	19	10
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	11	18	33	20	18
From time to time	14	22	34	17	13
Almost never/ Never	21	26	29	12	12
Consider belonging to					
The working class	16	20	28	15	21
The lower middle class	18	23	31	16	12
The middle class	19	26	32	13	10
The upper middle class	27	30	28	9	6
The upper class	35	30	28	6	1
Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	21	27	30	10	12
Neutral	17	21	31	16	15
Total 'Negative'	14	23	32	19	12
Inform. about immigration and integration					
Well informed	20	27	33	14	6
Not well informed	18	22	29	14	17
Interactions with immigrants					
Daily	11	20	39	20	10
Weekly	15	27	35	15	8
Less frequent	22	25	27	11	15

Respondents were asked about how they perceived the order of magnitude of immigration across the EU. They were asked whether they thought that there were more immigrants who were staying legally, or staying illegally in their country¹⁵. Subsequently, based on a definition of immigrants (i.e. persons born outside of the EU)¹⁶ provided to respondents, they were asked to estimate the proportion of immigrants in the total population of their country¹⁷.

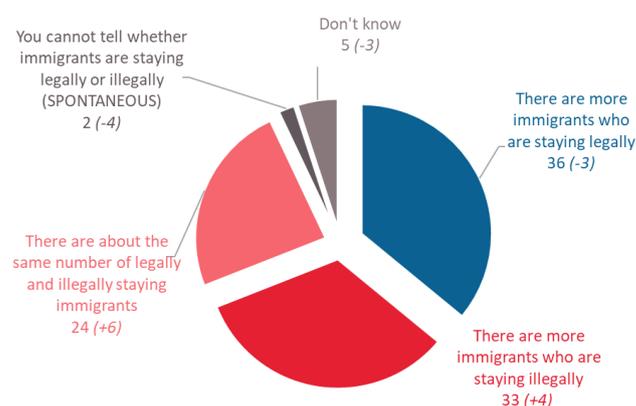
2.2 Overall perception of the relative proportion of immigrants staying legally or illegally across the EU countries

A majority of respondents think there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants

When asked about how they perceived the magnitude of immigration across the EU, respondents provided the following answers:

- Just over one in three (36%) respondents say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than staying illegally in their country, while one in three think the opposite is true. About a quarter (24%) say that the number of immigrants staying legally is about the same as the number staying illegally.
- A small minority (2%) of respondents say that it is not possible to tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally, while 5% do not know.
- In contrast, available data from Eurostat show that significantly smaller proportions of immigrants are staying illegally than legally in the EU. According to available data, during 2020, 557.455 third-country nationals were found to be illegally present in the EU¹⁸, while 23 million third-country nationals were legally residing in the EU on 1st January 2020¹⁹

QB1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021-Oct. 2017)

- Compared to 2017²⁰, a slight decrease (36%, -3) can be noted in the proportion of respondents who think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than illegally in their country. A more substantial increase (57%, +10) can be observed among those who think that there are at least as many immigrants staying illegally as legally staying immigrants, along with an uptick (24%, +6) among respondents who say that the number of immigrants staying legally is about the same as the number staying illegally.
- Overall, more than half of respondents (57%) indicate that there are at least as many immigrants staying illegally as there are legally staying immigrants

¹⁵ QB1. 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.

¹⁶ In this survey, 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.

¹⁷ QB3. To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?

¹⁸ http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_eipre&lang=en

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/statistics-migration-europe_en

²⁰ This question has been modified into a split question compared to 2017. That is why the evolutions registered for this question compared to previous surveys need to be analysed with caution.

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A look at **country-specific patterns** reveals significant variations. In ten Member States, at least half of respondents think there are more immigrants staying legally, most notably in Sweden and Denmark (both 83%), Finland (77%), and the Netherlands (66%). Respondents are least likely to think that the proportion of immigrants staying legally in their country is larger than the proportion of illegally staying immigrants in Greece (13%), Cyprus (15%), and Italy (17%).

In Greece, more than two thirds (68%) of respondents think that there are more immigrants staying illegally than there are immigrants staying legally, as do over half (57%) of those polled in Cyprus and 54% in Italy.

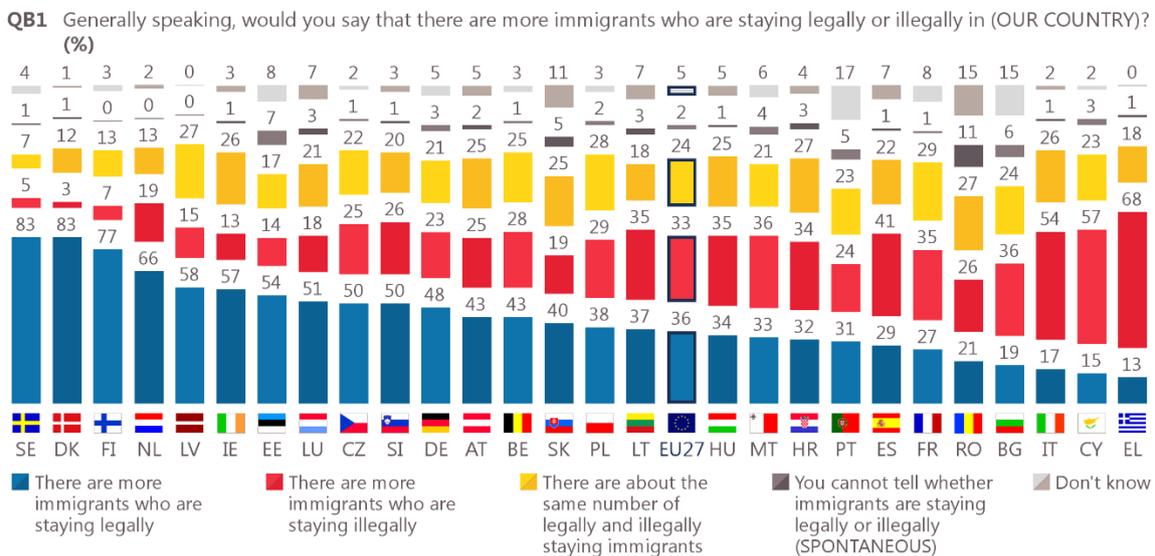
Other countries with high proportions of respondents thinking there are more immigrants staying illegally than legally are situated either along the Mediterranean coast, such as Spain (41%), Malta (36%), and France (35%), or near the Eastern border of the EU like Bulgaria (36%), Hungary (35%), and Lithuania (35%). The lowest proportions of people who think this way are found in the Nordic countries such as Denmark (3%), Sweden (5%) and Finland (7%).

Respondents are most likely to think that legally and illegally staying immigrants can be found in roughly equal proportions in France (29%), Poland (28%), and Romania and Croatia (both 27%). Least likely to think this way are those who were polled in Sweden (7%), Finland and the Netherlands (both 13%), and Lithuania (18%).

In most countries, the proportion of respondents who cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally is negligible, except in Romania (11%), Estonia (7%) and Bulgaria (6%).

In most Member States the proportion of respondents who think there are more immigrants staying legally has remained fairly constant, for instance in Sweden (83%, -1), Romania (21%, -1) and Portugal (31%, -1). However, a sharp drop can be noted in Cyprus (15%, -20), Luxembourg (51%, -15), and Lithuania (37%, -9), and a substantial increase in Czechia (50%, +14), Poland (38%, +10), as well as Latvia (58%, +5) and Estonia (54%, +5).

Among those polled, the proportion of those who say that there are more immigrants staying illegally than there are immigrants staying legally has also remained fairly constant in most Member States, except in Poland (29%, -7), Finland (7%, -6) and Czechia (25%, -4), with sharp increases observed in Lithuania (35%, +20), Cyprus (57%, +19), Slovenia (26%, +11), Croatia (34%, +10), Greece (68%, +10) and Hungary (35%, +9).



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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.

- Men are more likely (40%) to think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than illegally in their country than women (33%).
- There is consensus on this question among all age groups with the exception of the oldest respondents: close to a third (31%) of respondents aged 55 or over say there are more legally than illegally staying immigrants, compared with four in ten in all other age groups.
- There is a strong association between the level of education and the perception of proportions of legally and illegally staying immigrants. Those who enjoyed a higher education are more than twice as likely as those who left school aged 15 or under to give this answer (46% vs 20%).
- Managers stand out among socio-professional groups, with more than half (51%) 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 (22%) and the unemployed (26%).
- Respondents who never have difficulties paying bills are significantly more likely (43%) to think there are more legally residing immigrants in their country compared to those who are staying illegally than those who always face financial hardship (19%).
- Feeling of belonging to a social class plays a considerable role. Six in ten of those respondents pertaining to the upper class think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally while just over a quarter (28%) of those who identify themselves as working class think this way.
- Respondents who use the Internet every day are twice as likely than those who never do to think that there are more immigrants who are staying legally than illegally (40% vs 20%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left side of the political scale are more likely to say that there are more immigrants staying legally than illegally than those on the right (47% vs 32%).
- The same is true for those who hold a positive versus a negative view of the EU (46% vs 25%).
- Those who consider themselves well-informed about immigration and integration-related matters are also more likely to think that there are more immigrants staying legally than illegally in the EU than those who are not well-informed about these matters (45% vs 31%).

QB1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)

	There are more immigrants who are staying legally	There are more immigrants who are staying illegally	There are about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants	You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	36	33	24	2	5
Gender					
Man	40	31	22	2	5
Woman	33	34	25	2	6
Age					
15-24	40	31	22	1	6
25-39	40	30	25	1	4
40-54	40	30	24	1	5
55 +	31	35	24	3	7
Education (End of)					
15-	20	41	27	4	8
16-19	31	37	25	2	5
20+	46	26	22	1	5
Still studying	48	27	18	1	6
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	39	30	26	1	4
Managers	51	25	20	1	3
Other white collars	40	32	23	2	3
Manual workers	34	33	26	2	5
House persons	22	45	27	2	4
Unemployed	26	40	25	1	8
Retired	30	35	23	4	8
Students	48	27	18	1	6
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	19	48	22	3	8
From time to time	23	42	28	2	5
Almost never/ Never	43	28	22	2	5
Consider belonging to					
The working class	28	37	24	3	8
The lower middle class	31	36	27	2	4
The middle class	38	32	23	2	5
The upper middle class	56	21	18	1	4
The upper class	60	21	19	0	0
Use of the Internet					
Everyday	40	31	23	1	5
Often/ Sometimes	23	39	29	3	6
Never	20	39	26	5	10
Left-right political scale					
Left	47	23	23	2	5
Centre	35	32	26	2	5
Right	32	41	22	1	4
Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	46	27	20	2	5
Neutral	29	36	27	2	6
Total 'Negative'	25	43	26	2	4
Inform. about immigration and integration					
Well informed	45	30	21	1	3
Not well informed	31	34	25	3	7

3. Personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants

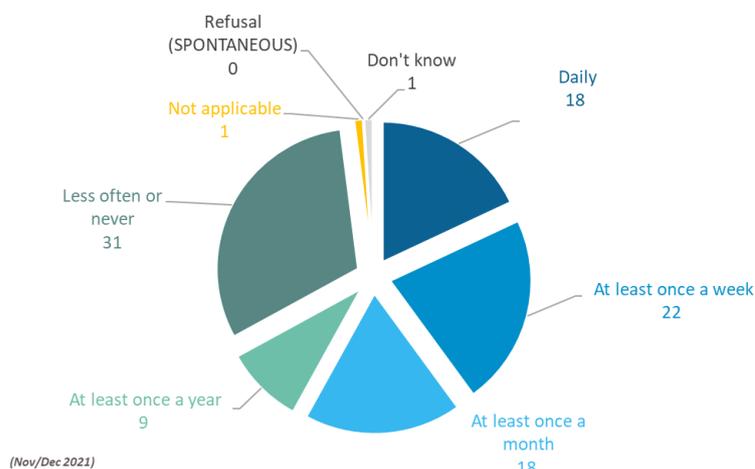
3.1 Opportunities to interact with immigrants

At the EU level, four in ten (40%) respondents interact with immigrants at least weekly, although this varies by country

Respondents were asked about their personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants. More concretely, they were asked how often they interact with immigrants on a personal level in different contexts²¹.

- Close to one fifth of respondents say they interact socially with immigrants on a daily basis (18%), while just above a fifth of respondents indicate they interact at least once a week (22%).
- Close to one in five (18%) indicate doing this at least once a month, while almost a third (31%) say this happens less often or never. Close to one in ten (9%) respondents indicate interacting with immigrants on a social level at least once a year.
- On average, four out of ten of those polled indicate interacting at least on a weekly basis with immigrants, be it having a conversation or engaging in an activity together.

QB6 On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing an activity together. (% - EU)



The **country-level analysis** indicates notable differences across different Member States.

In five countries, at least half of those polled indicate interacting socially with immigrants at least once a week, notably in Spain (64%), Sweden (62%) and Ireland (60%). Least likely to do so are respondents in Bulgaria and Romania (both 4%), Lithuania (8%), and Latvia (12%).

In most countries, only a minority of respondents interacts with immigrants on a daily basis. However, this varies significantly by country. In 12 countries, at least one in five respondents indicate interacting socially on a daily basis with immigrants, most notably in Spain (35%), Ireland (32%) and Sweden (29%). Respondents are least likely to do so on a daily basis in Romania and Bulgaria (both 1%), Lithuania (2%), Latvia and Hungary (both 3%), and Slovakia and Croatia (both 5%).

There seems to be an association between the proportion of immigrants in a given country and the likelihood of respondents interacting with them on a daily basis, however with some exceptions. In Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania less than 5% interact daily with immigrants, while in each of these countries immigrants amount to no more than 3% of the population²². In Croatia, which has a non-EU immigrant population of 11%, only 5% of respondents indicate interacting with them on a daily basis. In Luxembourg, with a similar proportion of non-EU-born residents, 21% of respondents say that they have social interactions with immigrants on a daily basis. In Sweden, with a non-EU immigrant population of 14%, 29% of respondents indicate the same.

Respondents in Spain, where non-EU immigrant population is 11%, are very likely (35%) to interact socially on a daily basis with immigrants. Those polled in Ireland are almost as likely (32%) to do so, despite the country having a non-EU immigrant population of only 5%.

Compared to 2017, the questionnaire has been strongly modified, making it impossible to compare the figures with those of the current report.

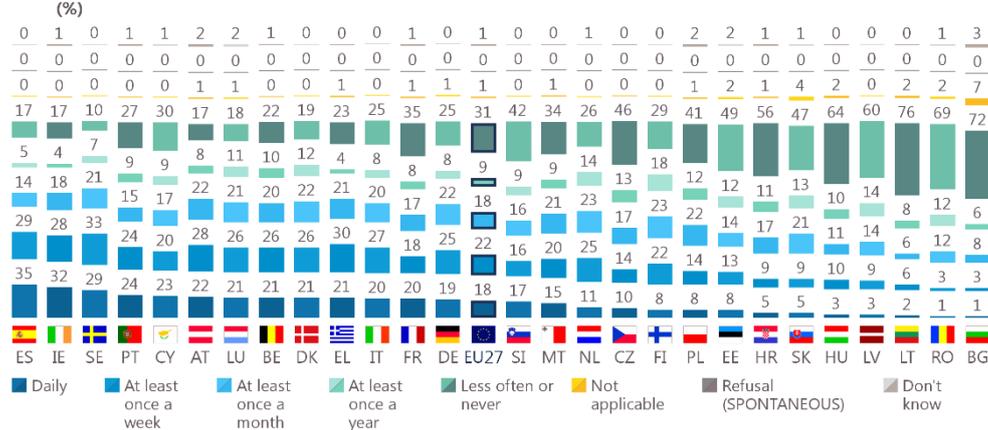
²¹ QB6. On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing

an activity together. 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 Source: Eurostat, migr_pop3ctb (Last update: 18/11/2021)

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QB6 On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing an activity together.



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Men are slightly more likely to say they have at least weekly social interactions with immigrants (43% vs 37%).
- More than half (53%) of those aged 15-24 interact weekly with immigrants. Those aged 55 and up are least likely (31%) to do so.
- Respondents who attained a higher education level are more likely to have weekly social interactions with immigrants than those who received a primary education (45% vs 32%).
- Half of the managers (50%) say they interact with immigrants on a social level; more likely than those who are self-employed (43%), manual workers (42%), and much more than pensioners (26%).
- Those who live in large towns are more likely (49%) to say they interact with immigrants at least on a weekly basis than respondents living in small or mid-sized towns (40%), and those in rural areas (31%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as belonging to the upper class are significantly more likely to say they interact weekly with immigrants on a social level than those who belong to the lower middle class (52% vs 36%).
- Those who see themselves as politically left-wing are more likely than those who place themselves on the right-wing to say they have weekly contact with immigrants (47% vs 34%).
- Close to half (49%) of those who feel well-informed about immigration and issues related to integration say they interact with immigrants on a weekly basis versus only 34% of those who are not well-informed.

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QB6 On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing an activity together.
(% - EU)

	Total 'Weekly'	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	40	18	9	31	1	0	1
 Gender							
Man	43	19	9	28	0	0	1
Woman	37	18	8	35	1	0	1
 Age							
15-24	53	16	7	22	1	0	1
25-39	46	20	8	24	1	0	1
40-54	43	19	9	27	1	0	1
55 +	31	18	9	40	1	0	1
 Education (End of)							
15-	32	15	8	43	1	0	1
16-19	35	18	8	37	1	0	1
20+	45	20	10	24	0	0	1
Still studying	56	17	7	19	0	0	1
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	43	21	8	27	0	0	1
Managers	50	21	9	19	0	0	1
Other white collars	41	21	8	28	1	0	1
Manual workers	42	17	9	30	1	0	1
House persons	36	16	8	40	0	0	0
Unemployed	41	17	9	32	0	0	1
Retired	26	18	10	44	1	0	1
Students	56	17	7	19	0	0	1
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	43	16	6	33	1	0	1
From time to time	39	20	8	31	1	0	1
Almost never/ Never	40	18	9	31	1	0	1
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	37	13	7	41	1	0	1
The lower middle class	36	20	9	33	1	0	1
The middle class	42	19	9	28	1	0	1
The upper middle class	40	27	12	20	0	0	1
The upper class	52	23	7	18	0	0	0
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	31	18	10	39	1	0	1
Small/ mid size town	40	19	9	31	1	0	0
Large town	49	18	7	25	0	0	1
Left-right political scale							
Left	47	20	8	24	0	0	1
Centre	37	19	9	33	1	0	1
Right	34	19	10	35	1	0	1
Inform. about immigration and integration							
Well informed	49	22	9	20	0	0	0
Not well informed	34	17	8	39	1	0	1

3.2 Levels of comfort to interact with immigrants across various social categories

The majority of Europeans feel comfortable with all listed ways of interactions with immigrants, but this varies widely across countries

For the following analysis, respondents were asked to say whether 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 examine responses for each of the specific types of social relations explored²³ and then we will look at the extent to which respondents feel comfortable in having social relations with immigrants in general²⁴. Finally, we compare these figures to the previous Special Eurobarometer survey that was conducted in 2017.

A majority of respondents say they would feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants of any of the types explored.

- Over eight in ten (82%) would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a **friend**, an increase of 1% since 2017, with half (50%, +2) feeling totally comfortable with this and close to a third (32%, -1) feeling somewhat comfortable.
- Respondents are equally comfortable having an immigrant as a **work colleague**, with 81% feeling comfortable, up from 78% in 2017, close to half (48%, +4) totally comfortable, and one in three (33%, -1) somewhat comfortable. Slightly more than one in ten (12%, -2) indicate feeling uncomfortable with this, with 8% feeling somewhat uncomfortable and 4% totally uncomfortable.
- The same goes for having an immigrant as a **neighbour**. Eight in ten (80%, +2) feel comfortable with this, close to half (47%, +4) totally comfortable, and one in three somewhat comfortable (33%, -2).
- As a **doctor**: 78% (+2) feel comfortable, 46% (+3) totally comfortable and 32% (-1) somewhat comfortable.
- Slightly fewer, but still a high number of respondents would be comfortable having an immigrant as a **family member**, with close to three quarters (74%, +4) feeling comfortable, almost half (44%, +4) totally comfortable and close to a third (30%) somewhat comfortable – unchanged compared to 2017.
- As a **manager**: close to three quarters (73%, +5) feel comfortable, 43% (+5) totally comfortable and 30% somewhat comfortable – unchanged compared to 2017.

Overall, it appears that between 2017 and 2021, on average across the EU, respondents have become noticeably more comfortable interacting with immigrants across various social categories.

- Across the EU, close to two thirds (64%) of respondents say that they would feel comfortable having any type of social relations with immigrants - among all types of social relations explored, while nine in ten feel comfortable with at least one category. Compared to 2017, a significant increase (64%, +7) can be noted in the proportion of respondents who say that they would feel comfortable having any type of social relations with immigrants, with a slight increase seen in the proportion of respondents indicating that they feel comfortable with at least one category (90%, +2).
- Three in ten say they would feel uncomfortable with at least one category. Over one in ten (13%) would feel uncomfortable with one or two of the types of social relations explored in this survey, while just below a fifth (18%) would feel uncomfortable with at least three types of social relations.
- Close to one in ten (8%) indicate that they don't know in at least one social category.
- Between 2017 and 2021, respondents have become less likely to indicate that they feel uncomfortable with at least one category (34%, -4) and slightly less likely to say they feel uncomfortable with one or two types of social relations (13%, -2).

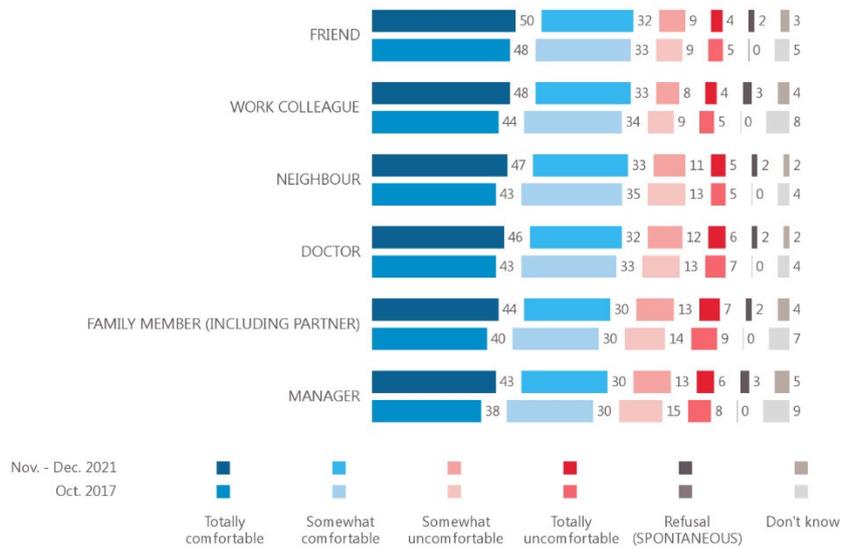
²³ QB7.1-6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your... Manager, Work colleague, Neighbour, Doctor, Family Member, Friend.

²⁴ QB7. Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your... Feels uncomfortable 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, Does not know in at least one social category.

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QB7 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(% - EU27)

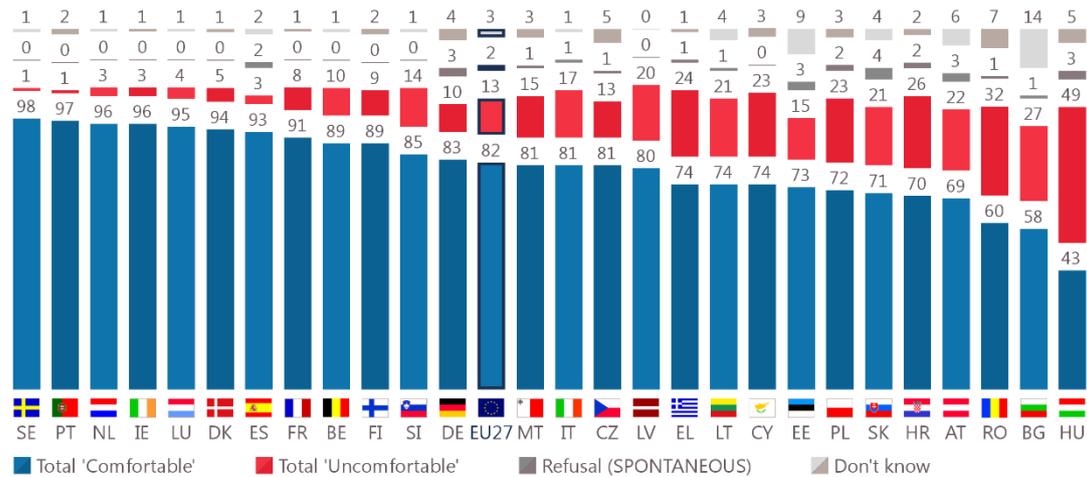


In 16 countries, at least eight in ten of the respondents would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a **friend**, most notably in Sweden (98%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 96%), and Denmark (94%).

Hungary stands out as the only Member State where less than half (43%) of the respondents are comfortable about having an immigrant as a **friend**, followed by Bulgaria (58%), and Romania (60%).

The proportions of respondents who feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants as a **friend** increased noticeably in Bulgaria (58%, +14 percentage points), and Czechia and Malta (both 81%, +11), and Hungary (43%, +10), and decreased in Lithuania (74%, -7), Romania (60%, -4) and slightly in Austria (69%, -1), Spain (93%, -1) and Germany (83%, -1).

QB7.6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Friend (%)



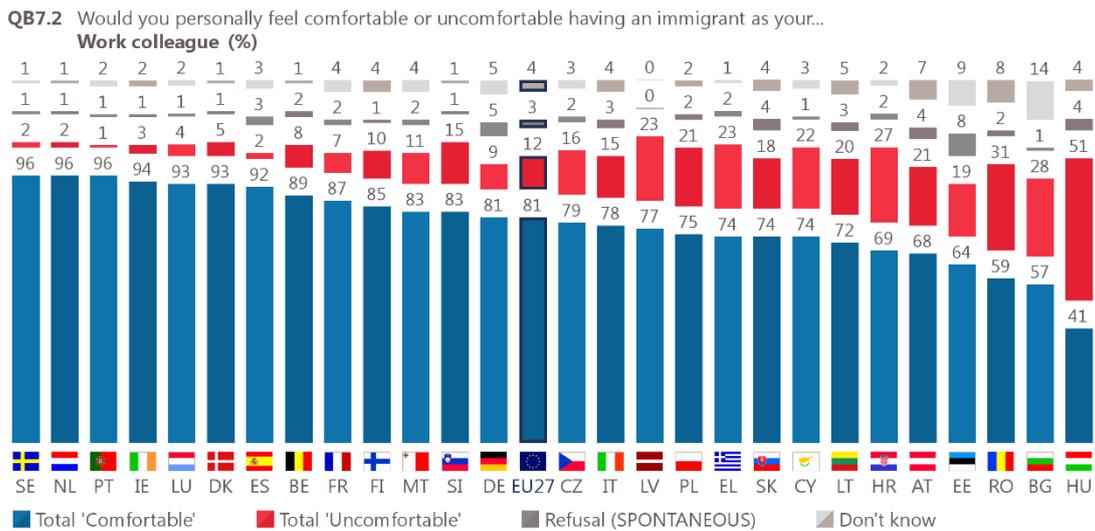
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The proportions are very similar regarding the question of whether respondents would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a **work colleague**.

In Sweden, Portugal, and the Netherlands (96% all), Ireland (94%), Luxembourg and Denmark (both 93%), the vast majority of respondents would feel comfortable. Respondents are less likely to do so in Bulgaria (57%) and Hungary (41%), with only around one in four and one in ten (23% and 11%, respectively) indicating they would feel totally comfortable.

Hungary (51%) and Romania (31%) stand out with 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 would feel this way, while in 10 of the 27 Member States, this figure is lower than one in ten of those polled.

The proportions among those polled who feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants as a **work colleague** increased since 2017, most noticeably in Bulgaria (57%, +14 percentage points), Italy (78%, +13), and Czechia (79%, +10), and decreased in Lithuania (72%, -11), Estonia (64%, -7), and Romania (59%, -4).



The same pattern is repeated with regards to having an immigrant as a **neighbour**, with a very similar distribution of countries.

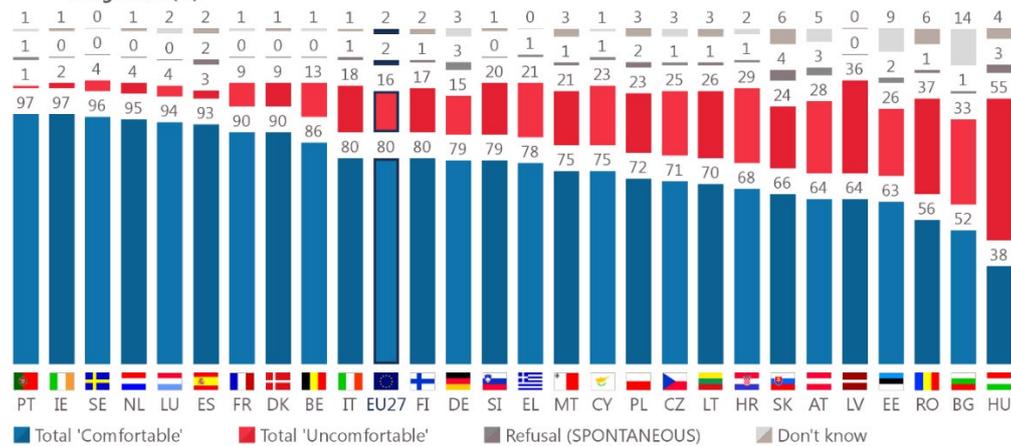
In eight countries, at least nine in ten of those polled would feel comfortable having an immigrant as a **neighbour**, most notably in Ireland and Portugal (both 97%), Sweden (96%), and the Netherlands (95%). Hungary stands out as the only country in which only a minority (38%) of respondents would feel comfortable in this situation.

In most countries, less than a third of respondents would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a **neighbour**. In Hungary, over half (55%) of respondents would feel uncomfortable in this situation.

The proportions among those polled who feel comfortable with immigrants as a **neighbour** increased noticeably in Italy (80%, +12), Bulgaria (52%, +11), and Malta (75%, +9), and decreased significantly in Lithuania (70%, -11), Latvia (-64%, -7), and Romania (56%, -6).

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QB7.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Neighbour (%)

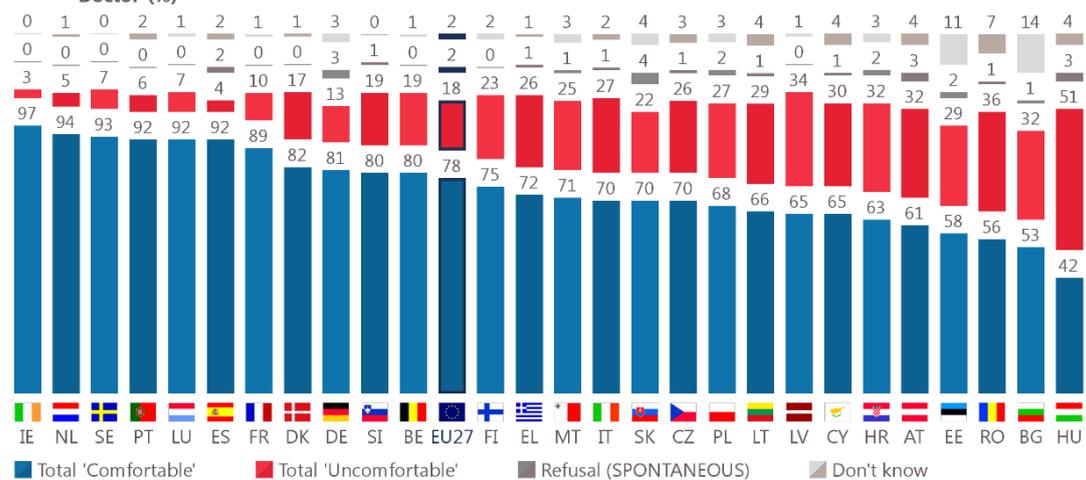


In six countries, more than nine in ten respondents would feel comfortable having an immigrant as their **doctor**, most notably in Ireland (97%), the Netherlands (94%), and Sweden (93%). Hungary stands out as the only Member State where less than half (42%) think this way.

Just over half (51%) of those polled in Hungary would be uncomfortable having an immigrant as a **doctor**, followed by over a third of respondents in Romania (36%) and Bulgaria (32%). The lowest proportions being found in Ireland (3%), Spain (4%), and the Netherlands (5%).

With regards to the proportions of respondents feeling comfortable with immigrants as a **doctor compared to 2017**, similar shifts have occurred as with the other categories; increases in Bulgaria (53%, +15), Malta (71%, +14), and Italy (70%, +12) and a decrease in Lithuania (66%, -9), Cyprus (65%, -8), and Austria (61%, -6).

QB7.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Doctor (%)



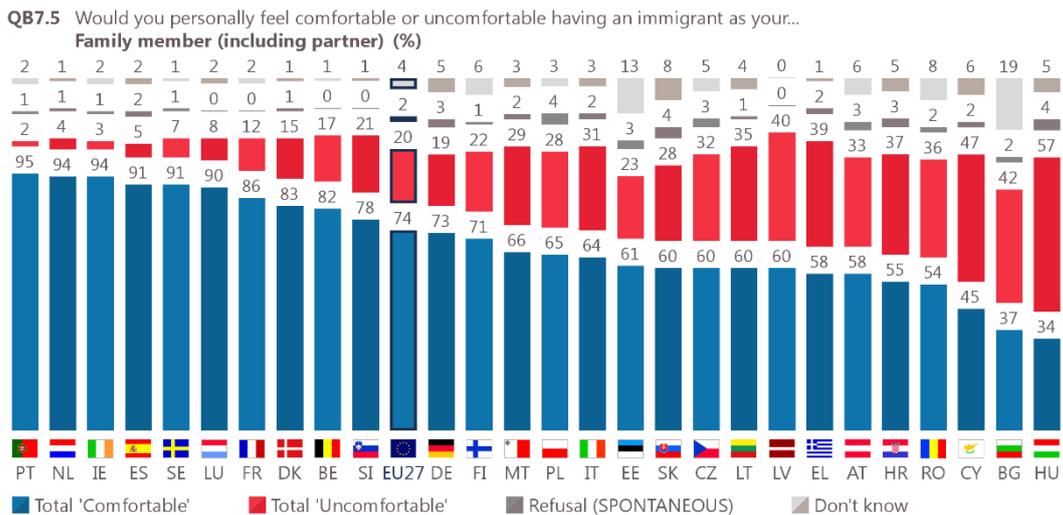
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The same pattern is observed with regards to having an immigrant as a **family member** (including partner).

In ten countries, more than three quarters of respondents indicate feeling comfortable with this situation, most notably in Portugal (95%), the Netherlands and Ireland (both 94%), and Sweden (91%). In three countries, less than half of the respondents feel comfortable with this situation: Hungary (34%), Bulgaria (37%), and Cyprus (45%).

Hungary is the only country where more than half (57%) of those polled say they would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a **family member/partner**, followed by Cyprus (47%), Bulgaria (42%) and Latvia (40%).

Between 2017 and 2021, the proportions among respondents who feel comfortable with immigrants as a **family member/partner** has increased in Bulgaria (37%, +14), Greece (58%, +13), and Czechia (60%, +12) and decreased significantly in Lithuania (60%, -7) and Cyprus (45%, -7), but nowhere else.



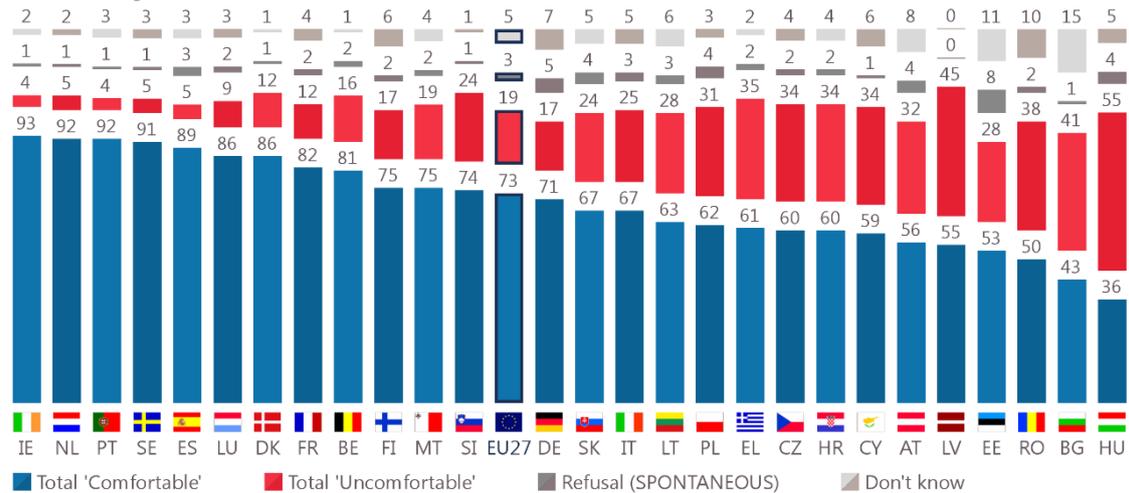
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In almost all countries, at least half of the respondents would feel comfortable to some extent with having an immigrant as their **manager**. The exceptions are Hungary, where only 36% give this response, and Bulgaria, where over four in ten (43%) do so.

Hungary (55%), Latvia (45%), and Bulgaria (41%) stand out for their high proportions of respondents who would feel overall uncomfortable having an immigrant as their **manager**. Respondents are least likely to feel this way in Ireland and Portugal (both 4%), Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden (5% all), and Luxembourg (9%).

Among different EU countries, the proportions of respondents who would feel comfortable with immigrants as a **manager**, the most notable increases were registered in Malta (75%, +22), Bulgaria (43%, +18), and Italy (67%, +15) and Slovakia (67%, +15), with only a slight drop seen in Romania (50%, -4) and Estonia (53%, -4).

QB7.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Manager (%)

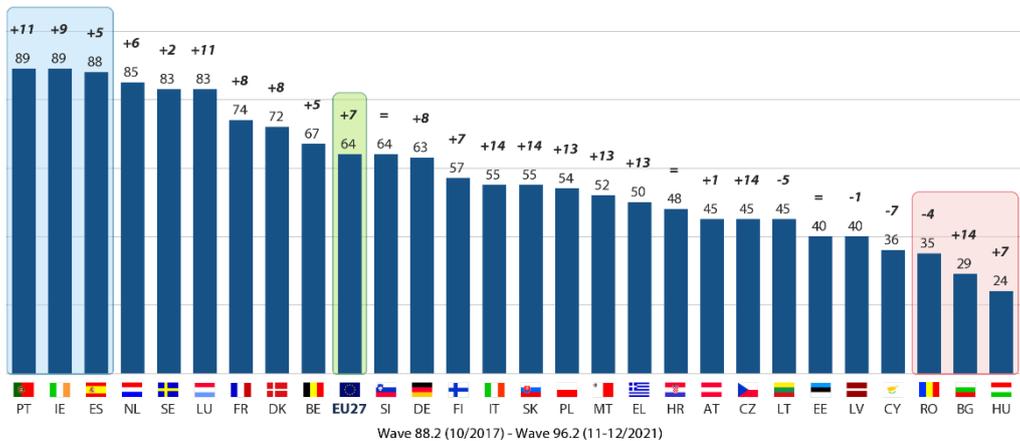


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Overall, among the different EU Member States, significant variations exist in terms of having social relationships with immigrants. In six countries, more than eight in ten respondents feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants of any of the types explored in this study, most notably in Portugal and Ireland (both 89%), Spain (88%), and the Netherlands (85%). Conversely, Hungary (24%), Bulgaria (29%), and Romania (35%) stand out with the lowest proportions of respondents who would feel comfortable with immigrants.

Sharp increases can be noted in the proportions of respondents who feel comfortable having social relations with immigrants of any of the types explored in this study, in Italy (55%, +14), Slovakia (55%, +14), Bulgaria (29%, +14), and Czechia (45%, +14), Malta (52%, +13), Poland (54%, +13), Greece (50%, +13), and Portugal (89%, +11) and Luxembourg (83%, +11). The only three countries where an appreciable drop occurred in the proportions of respondents who would feel comfortable with immigrants, are Cyprus (36%, -7), Lithuania (45%, -5), and Romania (35%, -4).

QB7 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(% - FEELS COMFORTABLE WITH ALL THE SOCIAL CATEGORIES)



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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, albeit mostly evident in the case of respondents aged 55 or more. For example, close to two thirds (64%) of those aged 55 or more feel comfortable with having an immigrant as their **manager**, compared with 85% of those aged between 15 and 24 and 78% of those aged 25 to 39, while 76% of those aged 40 to 54 give the same response.
- Education levels also play a consistent role, 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 (89%) of those with higher levels of education feel comfortable with having an immigrant as their **friend**, close to three quarters (74%) of respondents who received a primary education give this response. In each case, the extent of the difference between these groups is similar. Overall, over two thirds (72%) of those with higher levels of education feel comfortable with immigrants in each of these circumstances, with only half (50%) of those who went to school until the age of 15 sharing this view.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers and students are most likely (both 90%) to be comfortable having an immigrant as a **work colleague**. Those who are retired are least likely (72%) to say this.
- 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 (83%) of those who never have difficulties paying bills say that they would be comfortable having an immigrant as a **neighbour**, compared with just over two thirds (71%) of those who have difficulties paying bills.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class are slightly more likely (88%) to be accepting of an immigrant as their **doctor**, than those belonging to the middle class (81%), upper class (78%), working class (74%), or lower middle class (73%).
- Overall, more than three quarters (76%) of respondents who place themselves on the left side of the political scale say they feel comfortable with all the social categories of immigrants versus less than half (48%) of those who place themselves on the right scale. More than eight in ten (84%) of those placing themselves on the left side are comfortable having an immigrant as a **family member** as opposed to just over six in ten (61%) of those placing themselves on the right scale.
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to feel comfortable with immigrants of all social categories than those who hold a negative opinion of the EU (74% vs 45%).
- Seven in ten of those who say that are well informed about immigration and integration-related matters are comfortable with immigrants of all social categories versus only six in ten of those who feel not well informed about these issues.

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QB7 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
(Total 'Comfortable' % - EU)

	Friend	Work colleague	Neighbour	Doctor	Family member (including partner)	Manager	Feels comfortable with all the social categories
EU27	82	81	80	78	74	73	64
 Age							
15-24	90	89	90	87	84	85	78
25-39	86	85	82	79	78	78	69
40-54	85	85	82	80	76	76	67
55 +	78	74	76	74	67	64	55
 Education (End of)							
15-	74	69	73	70	61	60	50
16-19	79	78	76	74	69	68	58
20+	89	88	86	84	81	80	72
Still studying	92	90	92	90	87	87	82
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	85	85	83	80	75	74	67
Managers	91	90	88	86	83	84	75
Other white collars	84	85	81	78	76	75	66
Manual workers	81	82	77	76	71	72	61
House persons	78	73	77	74	70	68	58
Unemployed	84	82	79	76	76	74	66
Retired	78	72	75	74	66	62	53
Students	92	90	92	90	87	87	82
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	75	72	71	69	65	62	53
From time to time	76	75	73	70	66	66	55
Almost never/ Never	86	84	83	82	77	76	67
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	78	75	76	74	68	67	60
The lower middle class	78	76	76	73	68	66	56
The middle class	85	83	83	81	76	75	66
The upper middle class	90	89	89	88	84	82	74
The upper class	82	85	81	78	76	80	66
Left-right political scale							
Left	90	89	88	86	84	83	76
Centre	83	82	80	79	74	73	63
Right	73	71	69	68	61	60	48
Image of the EU							
Total 'Positive'	91	89	89	87	83	82	74
Neutral	79	77	77	75	69	67	57
Total 'Negative'	66	66	62	61	55	54	45
Inform. about immigration and integration							
Well informed	87	85	84	84	80	79	70
Not well informed	81	79	78	75	71	69	60

4. Personal ties with immigrants

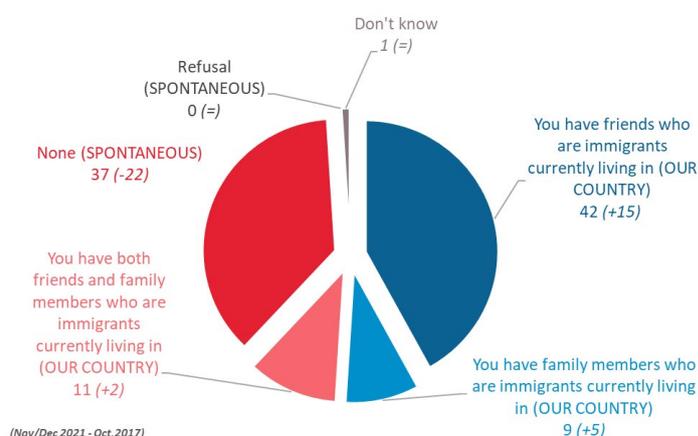
Respondents were asked about their own ties with immigrants. Firstly, they were asked whether they have friends or family members (or both) who are immigrants currently living in their country²⁵.

4.1 Personal ties with immigrants

A majority of Europeans have either friends or family members who are immigrants

- More than four in ten (42%) have friends who are immigrants. Close to one in ten (9%) of those polled have an immigrant as a family member, while just over one in ten (11%) have both friends and family members who are immigrants currently living in their country.
- Compared to 2017, a larger proportion (+15) indicate having friends who are immigrants, while slightly more (+5) say they have an immigrant as a family member. A slightly larger proportion of respondents (+2) indicate that they have both friends and family members who are immigrants.
- Overall, more than half (51%) of EU citizens say that they have either friends or family members who are immigrants currently residing in their country, while just over a third (37%) do not.
- Between 2017 and 2021 a significant increase can be noted with regards to respondents' personal ties with immigrants, notably in terms of those who say that they have friends or family members who are immigrants currently residing in their country (+20), alongside a big drop (-22) among those who do not.

QB8 Which of the following statements applies best to you? (% - EU)



²⁵ QB8. 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.

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At the **country level**, some notable differences appear.

The highest proportion of respondents who **have immigrants as friends** are found in Ireland (59%), Sweden (58%), and Italy and Finland (both 57%). In eleven countries, at least half of the respondents gave this answer. In six countries, less than a third gave this answer. Respondents are least likely to say this in Romania (13%), Lithuania (14%), and Bulgaria (21%).

In 21 out of 27 EU Member States, less than one in ten respondents indicate **having family members who are immigrants** currently living in their country, with the exception of Romania (17%), Poland and Belgium (both 15%), Luxembourg (13%), Austria (12%), and Italy (10%).

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** (21%). Only Luxembourg (24%) has more. However, in 14 of the 27 Member States, less than one in ten of those polled gives this response, with the lowest proportions found in Bulgaria and Malta (both 3%), Finland, Hungary, Cyprus, Estonia, and Greece (5% all), and Czechia (6%).

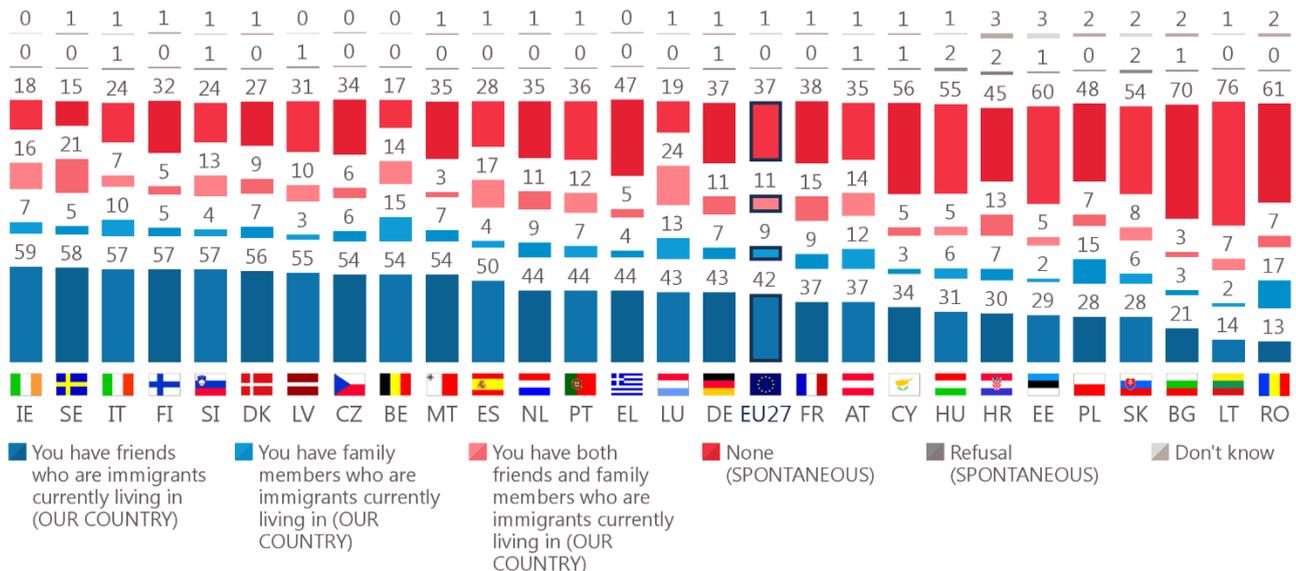
In seven Member States, at least half of the respondents say that they **have neither friends nor family who are immigrants** currently living in their country, most notably in Lithuania (76%), Bulgaria (70%), and Romania (61%). Respondents are least likely to indicate that they do not have friends or family who are immigrants in Sweden (15%), Belgium (17%), and Ireland (18%).

Between 2017 and 2021, all EU Member States register a noticeable uptick in the proportion of respondents who have friends who are immigrants living in the country. The highest increase is seen in Latvia (55%, +42), Czechia (54%, +36), Malta (54%, +34) and Italy (57%, +30).

With regards to respondents who have family members who are immigrants living in the country, all countries see an increase except Slovenia (4%, -2). The highest risers are Romania (17%, +16), Luxembourg (13%, +7), Italy (10%, +7), Belgium (15%, +7) and Austria (12%, +6).

The proportion among those polled who say they have neither friends nor family who are immigrants living in the country drops sharply in most countries, chiefly: Latvia (31%, -48 percentage points), Italy (24%, -41), and Malta (35%, -38), and to a lesser extent in others, like Cyprus (56%, -4) and Lithuania (76%, -5).

QB8 Which of the following statements applies best to you?
(%)



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For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we look at the proportions of those with immigrants as friends given that, as the saying goes, one chooses one's friends but not one's family. Except in the case of partners or spouses, 'friends' is arguably a better surrogate for a respondent's overall attitude towards immigrants.

- There is a slight gender difference, with men slightly more likely (45%) than women (40%) to have friends who are immigrants that are currently living in the country.
- The likelihood of having immigrant friends decreases with age. More than half (51%) of those aged 15 to 24 say that they have immigrant friends, compared with just over one in three (35%) 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 third (32%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 give this response, compared with nearly half (49%) of those who finished their education at or after the age of 20.
- Managers are more likely (54%) than respondents of other socio-professional categories to have immigrant friends; significantly more than for instance other white-collar workers (47%), manual workers (40%), or pensioners (33%).
- Economic status has a noticeable influence, with almost half (44%) of those who never face financial difficulties saying they have friends who are immigrants versus just over a third (37%) of those who persistently struggle financially.
- Those who live in large towns are more likely to have immigrant friends than those who live in rural villages (47% vs 37%).
- Respondents who use the Internet every day are almost twice as likely to say the same as those who never go online (46% vs 24%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Those who have daily interactions with immigrants are, perhaps logically, also more likely (59%) to have immigrant friends than those who interact less frequently with immigrants (32%).
- Half of those who believe that the integration of immigrants in their local area or country has been successful have immigrant friends, versus only 41% of those who don't think integration has been successful.

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QB8 Which of the following statements applies best to you?
(% - EU)

	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 (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At least immigrant friends or family currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)'
EU27	42	9	11	37	0	1	51
 Gender							
Man	45	8	11	34	1	1	53
Woman	40	9	11	39	0	1	49
 Age							
15-24	51	9	15	25	0	0	60
25-39	48	9	13	29	0	1	57
40-54	46	8	12	32	1	1	54
55 +	35	8	8	47	1	1	43
 Education (End of)							
15-	32	8	8	50	0	2	40
16-19	38	10	10	41	0	1	48
20+	49	8	12	31	0	0	57
Still studying	54	8	17	21	0	0	62
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	49	8	11	30	1	1	57
Managers	54	10	12	23	0	1	64
Other white collars	47	9	11	31	1	1	56
Manual workers	40	10	12	37	0	1	50
House persons	34	9	10	45	1	1	43
Unemployed	42	8	15	34	0	1	50
Retired	33	8	7	50	1	1	41
Students	54	8	17	21	0	0	62
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	37	7	14	40	1	1	44
From time to time	40	12	11	35	1	1	52
Almost never/ Never	44	8	10	37	0	1	52
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	35	7	11	46	0	1	42
The lower middle class	40	10	11	37	1	1	50
The middle class	46	9	11	33	0	1	55
The upper middle class	52	9	12	26	0	1	61
The upper class	51	13	7	29	0	0	64
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	37	8	9	44	1	1	45
Small/ mid size town	43	9	11	35	1	1	52
Large town	47	9	13	30	0	1	56
Use of the Internet							
Everyday	46	9	12	32	0	1	55
Often/ Sometimes	33	11	8	47	0	1	44
Never	24	8	6	59	1	2	32
Interactions with immigrants							
Daily	59	8	23	10	0	0	67
Weekly	59	10	11	20	0	0	69
Less frequent	32	9	7	50	1	1	41
Successful integr. in local area/country							
Yes	50	10	13	27	0	0	60
No	41	9	10	39	0	1	50

4.2 Personal family history

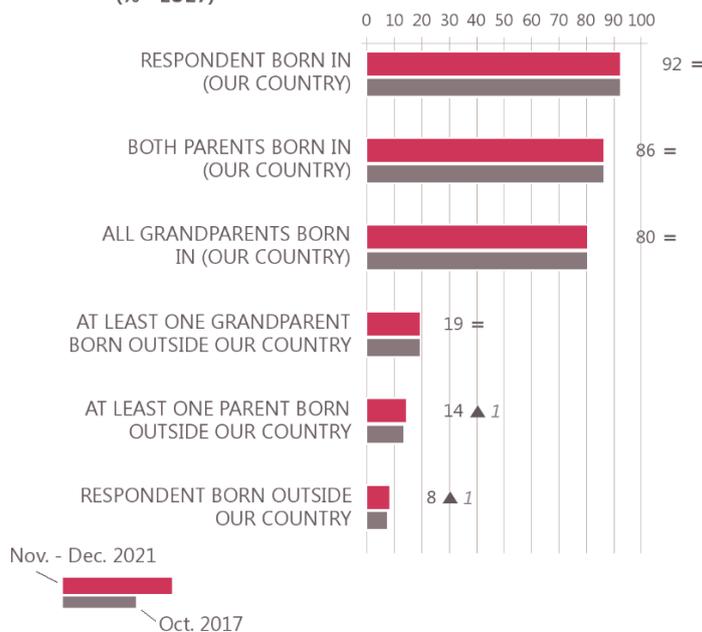
Respondents were asked questions about their own family history with regards to whether they, their parents, or their grandparents were born in their current country of residence or immigrated from another country²⁶.

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

■ A substantial majority of respondents say they were born in the country where the survey was carried out, with over nine in ten (92%) giving this response. Only 8% say were born in another (EU or non-EU) country. However, it should be noted that the respondents' answers don't perfectly represent the diversity of society on this question. According to the official figures, around 12.2% of the EU population were born in another country (EU or non-EU)²⁷. This discrepancy relates specifically to the non-EU born group of immigrants: according to the most recent figures (2021)²⁸, around 7.9% of the EU population were not born in the EU, compared to only 5% of the respondents of this survey. The respondent's answers are somewhat more accurate when it comes to the proportion of those respondents who were born in another EU country, which is 3% according to this survey, similar (but not identical) to the proportion in reality (3,9%)²⁹.

- 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 over one in ten (14%) saying at least one parent was born outside that country, more or less equally divided between those born in another EU country (7%), and outside the EU (7%). Eight in ten say that all of their grandparents were born in that country, while around a fifth (21%) say that at least one grandparent was born in another country.
- Between 2017 and 2021, the proportion of respondents who indicate being born in the country where the survey was carried out, has remained the same. Just slightly more (8%, +1) were born in another (EU or non-EU) country.
- The proportion of respondents who say that both of their parents were born in the country where the survey was carried out, and those who say that all of their grandparents were born in that country, has remained static, with slightly more (14%, +1) saying that one parent was born outside that country. The proportion of respondents indicating that at least one grandparent was born in another country has also stayed the same.

QB18.1.1 You're now going to be asked some questions about where you and your family were born.
(% - EU27)



²⁶ QB18. 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.

²⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/statistics-migration-europe_en

²⁸ Source: Eurostat. Last updates: 18/11/2021

²⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/statistics-migration-europe_en

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A **national analysis** shows that in all but four countries, at least nine in ten of those polled were born in the country where the survey was carried out. Almost all respondents giving this answer in Finland and Slovakia (both 98%), Hungary, Greece, Lithuania, and Bulgaria (97% all), and Denmark, Portugal, and Romania (96% all). In Luxembourg, only just over half (52%) of respondents indicate being born in the country where they were surveyed.

Logically, respondents in Luxembourg are also the likeliest (48%) to indicate that they are born outside of the country (from another country in the EU and outside the EU), followed –with some distance– by Ireland (13%), Germany, and Croatia (12%), compared to only 1% of those surveyed in Slovakia, 2% in Finland, and 3% in Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, and Lithuania.

In all but one Member State, over three quarters of respondents say having two parents who were born in the country where the survey was conducted. The outlier is Luxembourg, where just over a third (36%) give this response. The highest proportions of those who say that their parents were born in their country are found in Bulgaria (96%), Romania, Finland, (both 95%), and Greece Hungary, and Slovakia (all 94%).

With regards to grandparents, some interesting patterns can be discerned. In seven EU Member States, nine in ten or more say that all of their grandparents were born in the country. This is most notably the case in Romania and Bulgaria (both 93%), Portugal (92%), and Spain, Cyprus, Hungary and Finland (90% all), contrasting starkly with other countries like Luxembourg (24%), Latvia (47%), and Austria (67%) and France (66%).

Going into further detail, the country with the highest proportion of respondents who have at least one parent born in a country outside the EU is Luxembourg (63%), followed by Latvia (38%) and Estonia (25%). Countries with the highest proportions of respondents who have at least one grandparent born in a country outside the EU are Luxembourg (76%) and Latvia (53%). Other countries with at least a third of respondents who say at least one grandparent was born outside the EU are Estonia (35%), Belgium and France (both 30%).

Between 2017 and the 2021, the proportion of respondents who say that they were born in the country where the survey was carried out has stayed the same in eight out of 27 EU Member States. Their proportion rose slightly in others, for instance in Cyprus (94%, +4), and Spain (93%, +2), and Ireland (87%, +2), and decreased slightly elsewhere, notably in Croatia (87%, -5), and Italy (92%, -3) and Latvia (90%, -4).

In 19 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who say they were born in another EU country, has either stayed the same or decreased slightly between 2017 and 2021, with a notable drop registered in Cyprus (6%, -4). In 21 EU Member States, among those polled, the proportion of those born outside the EU stayed the same or rose slightly, notably in Latvia (10%, +4), Italy (8%, +3), and Poland (6%, +3).

In 19 countries, the proportion of respondents who have at least one parent born in another EU country has stayed the

same or rose slightly; with a strong increase registered in Latvia (38%, +17), Slovenia (20, +5) decreasing in Luxembourg (63%, -3), Denmark (8,-3) and Cyprus (9%, -2).

The proportion of respondents with at least one grandparent born outside the EU has stayed the same or risen in 19 countries, with a strong increase registered in Latvia (53%, +18), Luxembourg (76%, +4), and Malta (14%, +4), and minor drops seen in Germany (28%, -3), and Finland (9%, -2).

In 15 EU Member States, between the previous survey in 2017 and 2021, the proportion of respondents who say that all of their grandparents were born in the country decreased, most notably in Latvia (47%, -13), Slovenia (72%, -7), and Italy (88%, -5). In 12 countries, these proportions remained the same, or increased, as can be seen in Greece (89%, +5) and Austria (67%, +3), and to a much lower degree in the rest.

QB18.1.1 You're now going to be asked some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Respondent born in (OUR COUNTRY)	Both parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	All grandparents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	At least one grandparent born outside our country	At least one parent born outside our country	Respondent born outside our country
EU27		92	86	80	19	14	8
SK		98	94	89	11	5	1
FI		98	95	90	9	5	2
BG		97	96	93	6	4	3
EL		97	94	89	11	6	3
LT		97	92	87	12	8	3
HU		97	94	90	10	6	3
DK		96	92	84	16	8	4
PT		96	93	92	7	7	4
RO		96	95	93	7	5	4
CZ		95	88	79	20	12	4
NL		95	91	85	14	9	5
CY		94	91	90	10	9	6
PL		94	91	87	11	8	6
ES		93	91	90	10	9	7
FR		93	80	66	30	18	7
MT		93	88	85	14	11	6
EE		92	73	61	35	25	8
IT		92	90	88	12	10	8
AT		91	81	67	29	19	9
SI		91	80	72	27	20	9
LV		90	62	47	53	38	10
SE		90	80	70	28	20	10
BE		88	78	68	30	22	11
DE		88	77	70	28	23	12
IE		87	84	83	17	16	13
HR		87	79	71	27	20	12
LU		52	36	24	76	63	48
		Highest percentage per country					
		Highest percentage per item					
		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
		Lowest percentage per item					

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that

- Among different age groups, those who are older than 55 are more likely to have all of their grandparents born in their country (84%), as opposed to younger age groups: 40-54 (78%), 25-39 (77%), and 15-24 (73%). Conversely, the youngest respondents are more likely to have at least one parent born outside the country than those aged 55 and up (19% vs 10%).
- Education has a decisive influence in terms of respondents' geographic mobility in the EU, with higher education levels increasing the likelihood of being born, or being born to parents or grandparents from outside the country. For instance, respondents who attained higher education are more likely to be born outside their country than those who went to school until the age of 15 (9% vs 5%). The first group is also more likely to have at least one parent born outside the country than the second group (16% vs 9%), and to have at least one grandparent born outside the country (21% vs 11%).
- Managers and manual workers are equally likely (both 10%) to be born outside the country, but managers are slightly more likely to have at least one parent born outside the country (17% vs 15%), and at least one grandparent born outside the country (24% vs 20%). Conversely, respondents who are retired on the other hand are more likely (95%) to be born inside the country than other socio-professional categories like managers, manual workers, and house persons (90% all).
- Among different social classes, respondents are more or less equally likely to be born in or outside the country, although respondents who say they belong to the upper middle class are more likely than others to have at least one parent or grandparent born outside the country. A quarter (25%) of those interviewed who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class say they have at least one grandparent born outside the country, versus 19% of those pertaining to the middle and lower middle class, and 17% of the upper class and working class.
- Respondents living in cities are more likely to either be born outside the country or have parents or grandparents who were born outside the country than those living in rural areas. For example, 9% of respondents in cities indicate being born outside the country versus 5% in rural villages, while 21% of city-dwellers have at least one grandparent who was born outside the country and only 14% of those living in the countryside.
- Respondents who use the Internet every day are more likely to be born inside the country than those who never go online (8% vs 3%), and they are twice as likely to have at least one grandparent who was born outside the country (20% vs 10%).
- Being informed about immigration and integration plays a role, with those who see themselves as well informed about these matters more likely to be born outside the country than those who feel not well informed (10% vs 6%), more likely have at least one parent born outside the

country (18% vs 11%), and one grandparent born outside the country (24% vs 16%).

- Respondents who have daily interactions with immigrants are twice as likely to be born outside the country than those who have less frequent interactions with immigrants (12% vs 6%).

QB18.1.1 You're now going to be asked about some questions about where you and your family were born.
(% - EU)

	Respondent born in (OUR COUNTRY)	Both parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	All grandparents born in (OUR COUNTRY)	At least one grandparent born outside our country	At least one parent born outside our country	Respondent born outside our country
EU27	92	86	80	19	14	8
Gender						
Man	92	86	80	19	13	7
Woman	92	85	80	19	14	8
Age						
15-24	93	80	73	26	19	7
25-39	90	84	77	22	16	9
40-54	90	84	78	21	15	10
55 +	94	89	84	14	10	5
Education (End of)						
15-	94	91	87	11	9	5
16-19	93	88	81	17	12	7
20+	91	84	77	21	16	9
Still studying	92	80	73	26	20	8
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	92	87	83	17	12	8
Managers	90	83	75	24	17	10
Other white collars	94	88	81	18	12	6
Manual workers	90	84	79	20	15	10
House persons	90	85	80	18	14	9
Unemployed	92	84	76	21	15	8
Retired	95	90	84	14	10	5
Students	92	80	73	26	20	8
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	92	85	78	19	15	8
From time to time	89	83	78	21	16	11
Almost never/ Never	93	87	80	18	13	7
Consider belonging to						
The working class	93	86	81	17	13	7
The lower middle class	93	87	80	19	13	7
The middle class	92	86	80	19	14	8
The upper middle class	91	82	74	25	18	9
The upper class	93	88	83	17	12	7
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	95	90	85	14	10	5
Small/ mid size town	91	84	78	20	15	9
Large town	91	84	78	21	15	9
Use of the Internet						
Everyday	92	85	79	20	15	8
Often/ Sometimes	89	85	80	19	15	11
Never	96	93	88	10	6	3
Inform. about immigration and integration						
Well informed	90	82	75	24	18	10
Not well informed	94	88	83	16	11	6
Interactions with immigrants						
Daily	88	77	70	29	22	12
Weekly	91	85	79	20	14	8
Less frequent	94	88	83	16	11	6

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 process³⁰ and the impact of immigrants on the economic, cultural and social life of their country³¹.

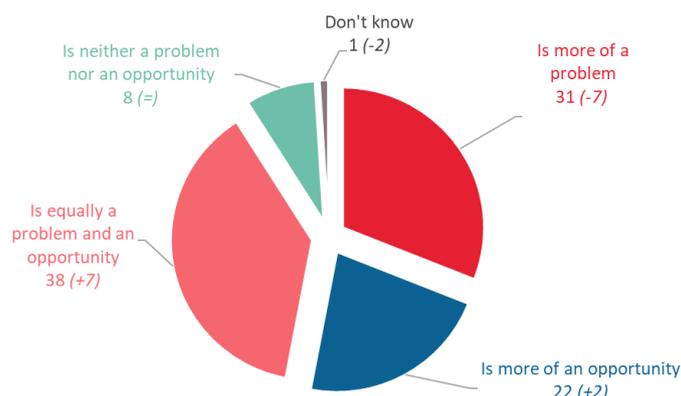
5.1 Assessment of the perception of immigration as a problem or opportunity

First, respondents were asked whether they regarded immigration from outside the EU as more of a problem or more of an opportunity for their country³².

Close to one in four Europeans think that immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity

- Just under four in ten (38%) see it as equally a problem and an opportunity, while almost a quarter (22%) see it as more of an opportunity.
- Close to one in three (31%) Europeans think that immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem than an opportunity
- Less than one in ten (8%) of those polled regard immigration as neither a problem nor an opportunity.
- Compared to 2017, a significant drop (-7) has occurred in the proportion of EU citizens who think that immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem than an opportunity, although this decrease coincides with a similar increase (+7) among those who see it as equally a problem and an opportunity.
- Compared to 2017, in 2021 a slightly higher proportion of respondents (+2) see immigration from outside the EU as more of an opportunity. No change was registered in the proportions of those who regard immigration as neither a problem nor an opportunity.

QB2 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)



(Nov/Dec 2021 - Oct. 2017)

³⁰ QB2. Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today? Is more of a problem, Is more of an opportunity, Is equally a problem and an opportunity, Is neither a problem nor an opportunity, Don't know

³¹ QB9. 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.

³² QB2. 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.

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Significant differences can be noted across **countries**, particularly with regards to the proportions of respondents who see respectively immigration as more of a problem or as more of an opportunity.

In five EU Member States, more than half of the respondents think that *immigration is more of a problem*, notably in Cyprus (61%), Lithuania and Greece (both 60%), Latvia (56%), and Malta (51%). Respondents are least likely to see immigration as more of a problem in Luxembourg and Ireland (both 19%), Spain (20%), and Portugal and Romania (both 22%).

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. This is the case in only six countries, most notably in Ireland (41%), Luxembourg (39%), and Sweden (31%). Respondents are least likely to think this in Greece (3%), Latvia (7%), and Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Lithuania (9% all).

In seven countries, at least four in ten respondents see *immigration as equally a problem and an opportunity*. This is particularly the case in Portugal (47%), Finland (45%), and Slovakia (44%). Close to one in five (18%) of those polled in Romania regard *immigration as neither a problem nor an opportunity*, as do 12% of respondents in France, 11% in Croatia, and one in ten in Greece, Spain, and Slovenia. Only in Bulgaria and Romania, a non-trivial proportion of respondents (7% and 5% respectively) indicate that they don't know.

In short, immigration consistently remains an important issue for public opinion with a quarter (25%) of EU citizens considering immigration to be the third most important issue facing the EU³³, measured in the Standard Eurobarometer of Spring 2021, up 5 percentage points from the previous wave.

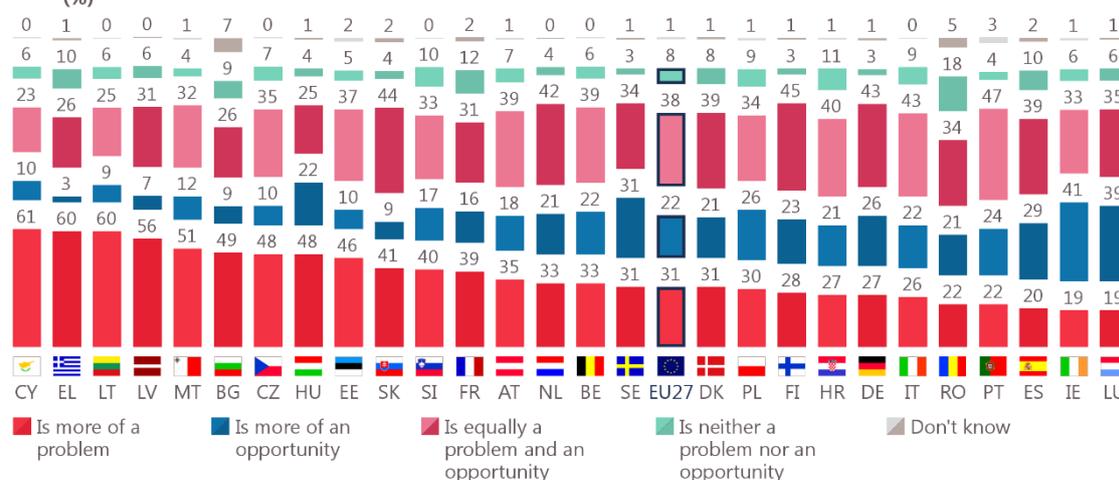
Compared to 2017, 17 EU Member States see a drop in the proportion of those who see immigration as more of a problem than an opportunity, with the sharpest decrease seen in Italy (26%, -25), Hungary (48%, -15), and Slovakia (41%, -13), and notable increases in Lithuania (60%, +32), Latvia (56%, +15), and Sweden (31%, +12).

In 17 countries, the proportion of those who think immigration represents more of an opportunity stayed the same or rose, most notably in Italy (22%, +16), Hungary (22%, +13) and Croatia (21%, +10), with the sharpest decreases registered in Lithuania (9%, -17), Sweden (31%, -14) and Romania (21%, -10).

In 22 out of 27 EU Member States, the proportion of those who think immigration is equally a problem and an opportunity rose between 2017 and 2021, with the sharpest increase seen in Slovakia (44%, +16), Portugal (47%, +15), Malta (32%, +15), and Italy (43%, +11).

In 22 out of 27 EU Member States, the proportion of those who think immigration is neither a problem nor an opportunity stayed the same or decreased between 2017 and 2021, with a notable drop seen in Lithuania (6%, -10), Latvia (6%, -9), and Luxembourg (6%, -7).

QB2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today? (%)



³³ Eurobarometer Standard 95, Spring 2021: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2532>

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For the **socio-demographic breakdown**, we will look mainly at the proportion of respondents who think immigration represents more of a problem than an opportunity, or secondly at those who think it's more of an opportunity.

- The tendency to view immigration as a problem increases with age. While less than one in five (18%) of those aged 15 to 24 have this view of immigration, close to four in ten (38%) of those aged 55 or more hold this view. Conversely, close to a third (32%) of the youngest respondents see immigration as an opportunity, compared with less than a fifth (18%) of the oldest cohort.
- Education plays a significant role in this question. Four in ten 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 aged 20 or older. Close to one in four (24%) of those who enjoyed a higher education think immigration is an opportunity, compared with just over one in ten (16%) of those who received a primary education.
- Students (35%) and managers (30%) are most likely to think of immigration as an opportunity versus close to one in five of house persons and pensioners (both 17%).
- The level of difficulty in paying bills is clearly linked with respondents' perception of immigration. Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (41%) are significantly more likely to see immigration as more of a problem than those who almost never (31%) have such problems.
- Respondents who place themselves on the right side of the political scale are more than twice as likely to see immigration as more of a problem than those who place themselves on the left side (45% vs 20%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Respondents who feel informed of immigrants or integration-related matters are twice as likely to see immigration as more of an opportunity than those who are uninformed (32% vs 16%).
- Conversely, those who have daily interactions with immigrants are much less likely to think of immigration as a problem than those who interact less frequently with immigrants (22% vs 35%).
- More than four in ten (43%) of those polled who have no immigrants as family members or friends see immigration as more of a problem versus only a quarter of those who do have immigrant family members or friends living in the country.
- Respondents who obtain their information on immigration and integration related matters by social media and networks tend to consider more immigration as of an opportunity than those who use traditional mass media (26% vs 20%).

QB2 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)

	Is more of a problem	Is more of an opportunity	Is equally a problem and an opportunity	Is neither a problem nor an opportunity	Don't know
EU27	31	22	38	8	1
Age					
15-24	18	32	37	12	1
25-39	23	27	39	10	1
40-54	32	21	38	8	1
55 +	38	18	36	6	2
Education (End of)					
15-	40	16	34	7	3
16-19	35	19	37	8	1
20+	28	24	40	7	1
Still studying	17	35	38	9	1
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	29	22	40	8	1
Managers	23	30	39	7	1
Other white collars	29	22	41	7	1
Manual workers	31	20	37	10	2
House persons	35	17	36	10	2
Unemployed	31	21	37	10	1
Retired	40	17	35	6	2
Students	17	35	38	9	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	41	17	34	7	1
From time to time	29	22	39	9	1
Almost never/ Never	31	23	37	8	1
Left-right political scale					
Left	20	31	40	8	1
Centre	30	20	40	9	1
Right	45	16	32	6	1
Inform. about immigration and integration					
Well informed	27	32	35	6	0
Not well informed	34	16	39	9	2
Interactions with immigrants					
Daily	22	29	39	9	1
Weekly	28	27	39	6	0
Less frequent	35	19	37	8	1
Immigrants family members or friends living in country					
At least family or friends	25	26	40	8	1
None	43	14	33	8	2

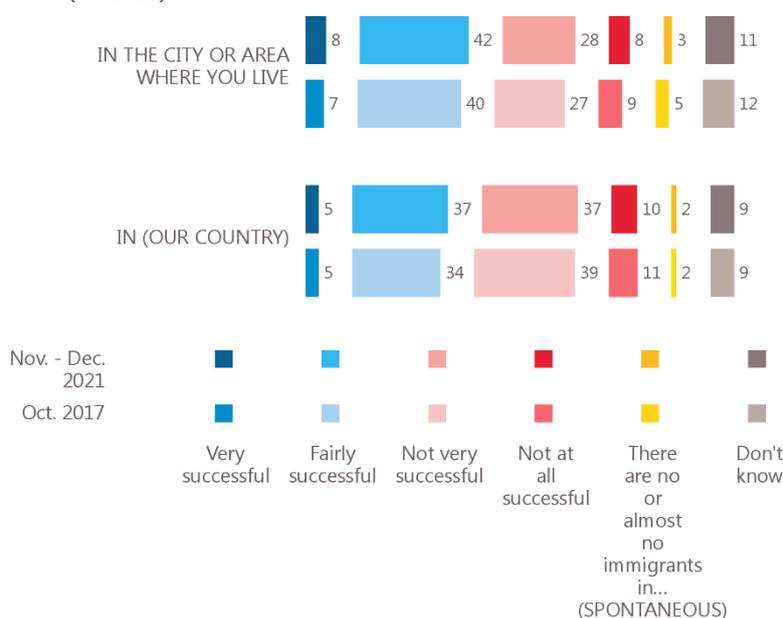
5.2 Europeans' perception of the successful integration of immigrants

Half of Europeans agree that integration of immigrants is successful in their local area or city while a minority of Europeans think that integration of immigrants is successful in their country

Respondents were asked whether or not the integration of most immigrants living in the city or area, and in their country where they live has been successful³⁴.

- Respondents are more likely to agree that integration is successful in their **city or local area**, with half (50%) of those polled giving this response. Only a small minority (8%) of respondents agree that integration has been very successful. A similarly small proportion of respondents (8%) are of the opinion that immigration is not at all successful, with nearly three in ten respondents (28%) indicating that it's not very successful. More than one in ten (11%) say that they don't know.
- Between 2017 and 2021, an increasing proportion (+3) of those polled think the integration of immigrants living the city or local area has been successful, with slightly more (+1) thinking it has been very successful and fairly successful (+2).
- Overall, the proportion of respondents saying integration of immigrants living the city or local area has been unsuccessful has stayed the same. Slightly more (+1) think it has not been very successful, and slightly less (-1) that it's not at all been successful. Compared to 2017, respondents are less likely (-2) to say that there are almost no immigrants in their local area or city, or that they don't know (-1).
- Less than half (42%) of those polled think that integration is successful in their **country**. Only small minority (5%) of respondents agree that integration is very successful in their country.
- Nearly half of the respondents (47%) say that integration is not successful, with one in ten considering it not at all successful, while 9% say that they don't know.
- Between 2017 and 2021, the proportion of respondents who say that integration of immigrants in their country has been successful increased slightly (+3). This increase is largely due to a rise (+3) in the proportion of people who think that integration has been 'fairly successful'. The proportion of those who say that integration is very successful has stayed the same. Respondents are now slightly less likely (-3 pp) to say that integration in their country is not successful.

QB9 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living... (% - EU27)



³⁴ QB9.1. Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living... In the city or area where you live / In (OUR COUNTRY).

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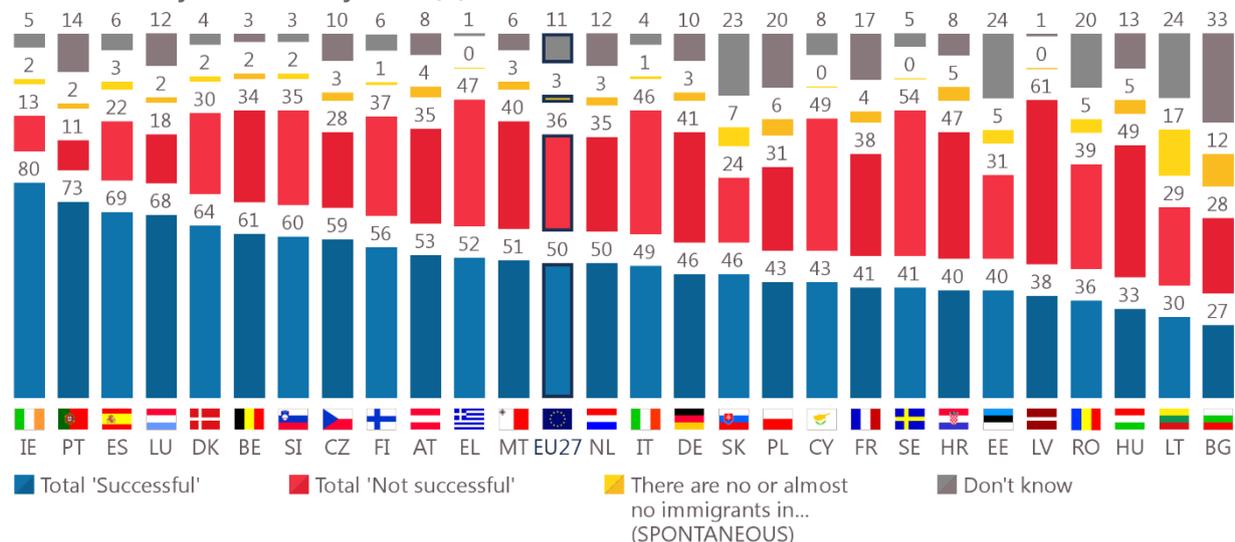
Among different EU Member States, significant variations are observed with regards to the proportion of respondents who agree that integration of immigrants in their **city or local area** has been successful. In Ireland this view is held by eight in ten of those polled, followed by Portugal (73%) and Spain (69%). Conversely, less than a third (27%) of respondents in Bulgaria agree that integration in their local area has been a success, with similarly low proportions registered in Lithuania (30%) and Hungary (33%). Interestingly, a sizeable minority of respondents in Bulgaria (12%) and in Lithuania (17%) also indicate that there are almost no immigrants in the city or area where they live.

In four countries around half or more of the respondents say that the integration of immigrants in the city or area where they live has been unsuccessful: Latvia (61%), Sweden (54%), Cyprus and Hungary (both 49%), and Croatia and Greece (both 47%).

It should be noted 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 (27%) say that integration has been successful, with 28% saying it has been unsuccessful. This is due to the fact that over one in ten (12%) 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 to think about this question. The proportion of respondents saying they don't know is also high in Estonia (24%), Slovakia (23%), Poland and Romania (both 20%), and France (17%).

Between 2017 and 2021, the proportion of respondents who say that the integration of immigrants in their city or local area has been successful stayed constant or increased in 23 of 27 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (51%, +14 percentage points), Italy (49%, +14), Greece (52%, +6), and Bulgaria (27%, +10). It has decreased in Croatia (40%, -6), and to a lesser extent in Slovenia (60%, -1), the Netherlands (50%, -1), and Lithuania (30%, -1).

QB9.1 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...
In the city or area where you live (%)



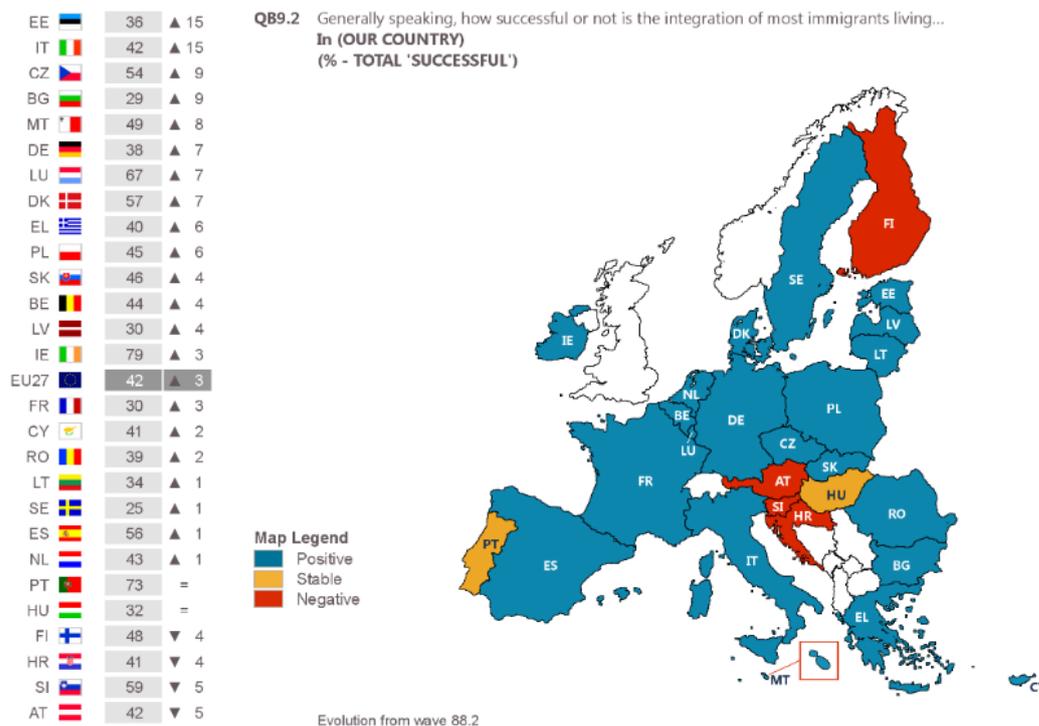
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With regards to the question of whether immigrants have been adequately integrated in the respondent's **country**, the patterns are very similar. As in the case of city and local area, over three quarters of respondents in Ireland (79%) agree that integration at the country level has been *successful*; one of seven countries where more than half of the respondents agree with this, chiefly Portugal (73%), Luxembourg (67%), and Slovenia (59%). However, in 20 of the 27 Member States less than half agree that integration of immigrants in their country has been successful, ranging from a quarter of those polled in Sweden to nearly half (49%) of respondents in Malta.

Again, Sweden stands out, with the lowest proportion (25%) of respondents who agree that integration of immigrants in their country has been successful, with nearly three quarters (72%) thinking that integration has been unsuccessful.

The proportion of respondents who say that the integration of immigrants in their country has been successful has stayed constant or increased in 23 of 27 EU Member States, most notably in Italy (42%, +15), Estonia (36%, +15), Bulgaria (29%, +9), Czechia (54%, +9), and Malta (49%, +8). The proportion of people thinking this has decreased in Austria (42%, -5), Slovenia (59%, -5), Finland (48%, -4), and Croatia (41%, -4).

Overall, respondents perceive the process of integration of immigrants as more successful in their city or local area rather than in their country (50% vs 42%).



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

- A look at the gender-results shows that men are slightly more likely to say that integration is successful in the local area or country than women (60% vs 57%).
- Respondents aged 55 or more are less likely to agree that integration of immigrants has been successful, with just over half (53%) of respondents giving this answer, compared with nearly seven in ten (69%) of those aged 15 to 24.
- Education plays a significant role. More than half (52%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 agree that integration of immigrants has been successful, compared to just over six in ten (61%) respondents who finished their education at aged 20 or older.
- Across all socio-professional categories around six in ten agree that integration of immigrants has been successful, except for house persons (56%), pensioners (52%), and on the upward end of the scale, students (71%).
- Those who are more economically vulnerable are less likely to think that integration has been successful. Half of those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time think that integration of immigrants has been a success, compared with six in ten of those who never struggle.
- Internet use is a good indicator for this question, with more than six in ten (61%) of those who go online every day thinking that immigration has been successful versus less than half (47%) among those who never use the Internet.
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely (67%) to think that integration has been successful than those who have a negative view of the EU (40%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Affirming themselves to be well informed or not is a strong indicator for this question, with a large majority (65%) of those who see themselves as well informed agreeing that integration has been successful in their local area or country versus just over half (54%) among those who are not well informed.
- Respondents who have daily interactions with immigrants are much more likely (67%) to say that integration has been successful than those who have 'less frequent' contact (53%).
- The same can be said with regards to respondents who are comfortable with all social categories of immigrants versus those who are uncomfortable with at least one category (68% vs 41%).
- Overall, familiarity can be said to be a good indicator for a positive attitude towards immigrants. This familiarity, or lack thereof, extends to the respondent's family. For instance, those who have at least one parent from another

country outside the EU are more likely (67%) to think integration is successful than someone whose grandparents were all born inside the EU (57%).

QB9 Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living.. (% - EU)

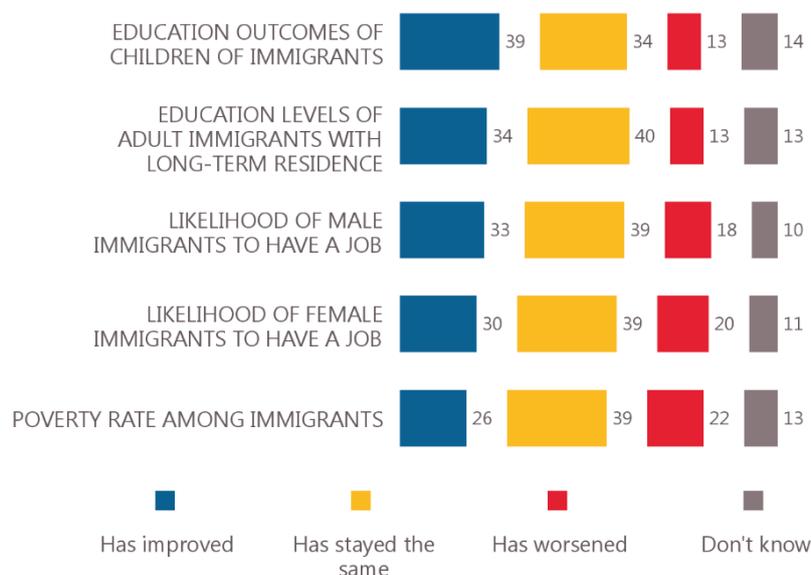
	Integration is successful in the local area or country	Integration is not successful in the local area and country	Don't know
EU27	58	34	8
Gender			
Man	60	34	6
Woman	57	34	9
Age			
15-24	69	26	5
25-39	60	34	6
40-54	60	34	6
55 +	53	37	10
Education (End of)			
15-	52	37	11
16-19	56	35	9
20+	61	34	5
Still studying	71	24	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	36	6
Managers	62	34	4
Other white collars	60	34	6
Manual workers	58	36	6
House persons	56	36	8
Unemployed	60	33	7
Retired	52	36	12
Students	71	24	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	42	8
From time to time	54	39	7
Almost never/ Never	60	32	8
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	61	34	5
Often/ Sometimes	50	41	9
Never	47	32	21
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	67	27	6
Neutral	54	37	9
Total 'Negative'	40	53	7
Inform. about immigration and integration			
Well informed	65	32	3
Not well informed	54	36	10
Interactions with immigrants			
Daily	67	30	3
Weekly	66	32	2
Less frequent	53	37	10
Feelings towards different social categories of immigrants			
Comfortable with all	68	26	6
Uncomfortable with at least 1	41	52	7
Respondent origins			
At least one parent another country	67	29	4
All grand-parents EU	57	35	8

Respondents were asked whether they think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in their country over the last 10 years³⁵. Different aspects of this question were investigated.

Overall, around 1 in 3 Europeans consider that the immigrants' situation improved over the last 10 years in their country

- With regards to the **education outcomes of children of immigrants**, close to one in four (39%) think that they have improved over time. Just over one in three (34%) say that they have stayed the same. More than one in ten (13%) of those polled say that the education outcomes of children of immigrants have deteriorated, with a very similar proportion of respondents saying that they don't know (14%).
- Just over a third (34%) of respondents think that **education levels of adult immigrants** with long-term residence have improved over time. A slightly higher proportion among those polled (40%) are of the opinion that they have stayed the same. More than one in ten (13%) say that they have deteriorated, with the same proportion of respondents saying that they don't know.
- A third (33%) of respondents think that **the likelihood of male immigrants to have a job** has improved, while close to four in ten (39%) think it has stayed the same. Close to a fifth (18%) of those polled say that it has worsened, with one in ten indicating that they don't know how to answer this question.
- With regards to the **likelihood of female immigrants to have a job**, the proportions follow a similar pattern. Close to a third (30%) of those polled are of the opinion that the likelihood of female immigrants to have a job has improved, with close to four in ten (39%) saying it has stayed the same. One in five respondents think this has worsened, while just over one in ten (11%) say that they don't know.
- Just over one in four (26%) of those polled are of the opinion that **the poverty rate among immigrants** has improved, with close to four in ten (39%) saying it has stayed the same. More than one in five (22%) respondents think it has worsened, while a substantial minority (13%) say that they don't know.

QB10 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years? (% - EU27)



³⁵ QB10. For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years? Likelihood of male immigrants to have

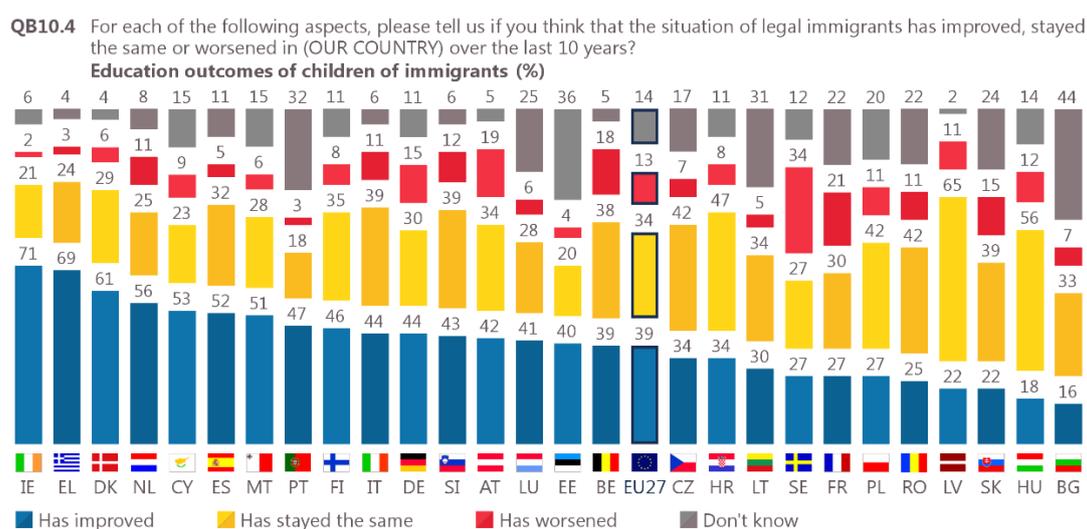
a job. Likelihood of female immigrants to have a job. Education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence. Education outcomes of children of immigrants. Poverty rate among immigrants.

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At the **national level**, in seven EU Member States a majority among those polled are of the opinion that **education outcomes of children of immigrants** *have improved* over time, most notably in Ireland (71%), Greece (69%), and Denmark (61%). Less than one in four of those polled think that the education outcomes of children of immigrants have improved in Bulgaria (16%), Hungary (18%), Slovakia and Latvia (both 22%).

Among the different EU Member States, respondents are most likely to think that the education outcomes of children of immigrants *have stayed the same* over time in Latvia (65%), Hungary (56%), and Croatia (47%), with respondents most likely to think that this *has worsened* in Sweden (34%), France (21%), and Austria (19%).

Here too, notable differences can be observed among EU Member States where respondents are likely to say that they don't know: Bulgaria (44%), Estonia (36%), and Portugal (32%), and countries where this is least the case: Latvia (2%), Denmark and Greece (both 4%), and Belgium and Austria (both 5%).



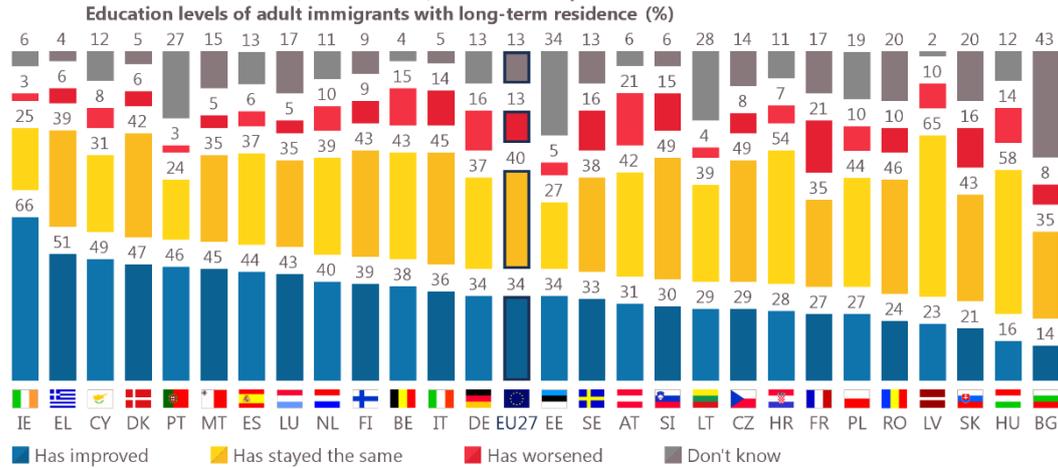
In only two EU Member States more than half of the respondents think that **education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence** *have improved*: a considerable majority in Ireland (66%), and just over half (51%) in Greece. Respondents are least likely to say that the education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence have improved in Bulgaria (14%), Hungary (16%), and Slovakia (21%).

Respondents answering that education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence *have stayed the same* ranges from 24% in Portugal to 65% in Latvia. They are most likely to say that this *has worsened* in France and Austria (both 21%), but also in Germany, Slovakia, and Sweden, a considerable proportion (16% all) of those polled think this way.

Respondents in Bulgaria (43%), Estonia (34%), and Lithuania (28%) recorded the highest proportions of 'don't know', comparing starkly to the answers registered for instance in Latvia (2%), Belgium and Greece (both 4%), and Italy and Denmark (both 5%).

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QB10.3 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

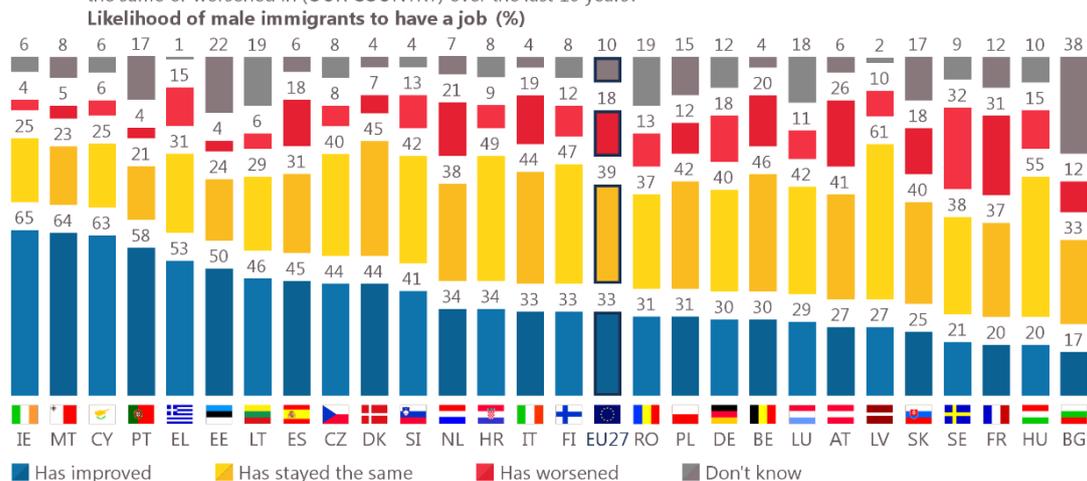


Proportions of those who think the **likelihood of male immigrants to have a job** has improved, stayed the same, worsened, or those who say they don't know, differs considerably among the Member States. In only six countries more than half of the respondents think that the likelihood of male immigrants to have a job *has improved*, first and foremost in Ireland (65%), Malta (64%), and Cyprus (63%). Conversely, respondents are least likely to agree with this in Bulgaria (17%), France and Hungary (both 20%), and Austria and Latvia (both 27%).

Respondents answering that male immigrant job prospects have *stayed the same* ranges from 21% in Portugal to 61% in Latvia. They are most likely to say that this *has worsened* in Sweden (32%), France (31%), and Austria (26%).

In some countries, a considerable proportion of those polled say that they don't know how to answer this question. This is the case in Bulgaria (38%), Estonia (22%), and Romania (19%), whereas in 16 Member States less than one in ten say this.

QB10.1 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

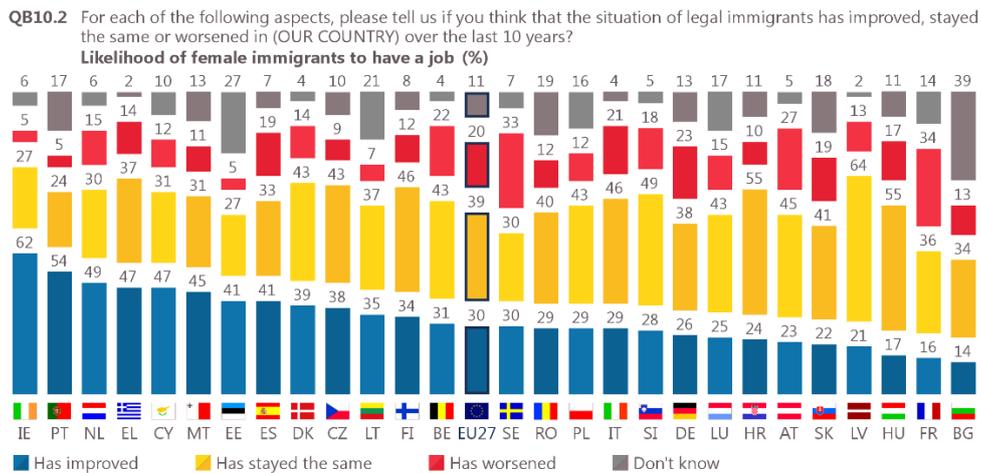


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Here too, notable differences appear among different countries. In only two Member States, more than half of the respondents think that the **likelihood of female immigrants to have a job has improved**, namely in Ireland (62%), and Portugal (54%). Respondents are least likely to think this way in Bulgaria (14%), France (16%), and Hungary (17%).

In three countries, more than half of those polled think that the likelihood of female immigrants to have a job *has stayed the same*: Latvia (64%), and Hungary and Croatia (both 55%). They are most likely to say that the job prospects of female immigrants *have worsened* in France (34%), Sweden (33%), and Austria (27%).

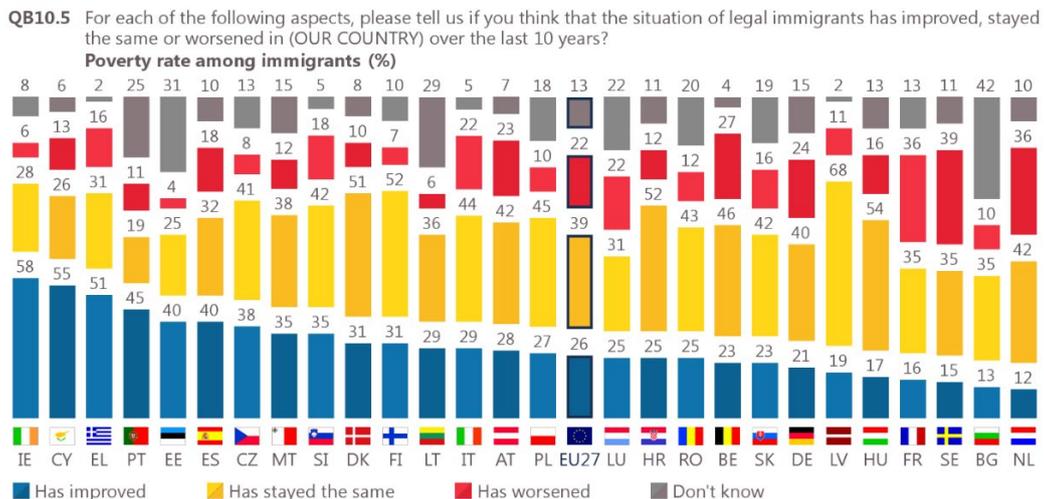
Respondents are most likely to say that they don't know how to answer this question in Bulgaria (39%), Estonia (27%), and Romania (19%), while in 12 Member States less than one in ten say they don't know.



Significant differences can be noted between different EU Member States when assessing the poverty rate among immigrants. In only three Member States, more than half of the respondents think that **the poverty rate among immigrants has improved**, namely in Ireland (58%), Cyprus (55%) and Greece (51%). Respondents are least likely to think this way in the Netherlands (12%), Bulgaria (13%), and Sweden (15%).

In five countries, more than half of those polled think that the poverty rate among immigrants *has stayed the same*: Latvia (68%), and Hungary (54%), Croatia and Finland (both 52%), and Denmark (51%). They are most likely to say that the poverty rate among immigrants *has worsened* in Sweden (39%), the Netherlands and France (both 36%), and Belgium (27%).

In 18 Member States, at least one in ten say they don't know. Respondents are most likely to say that they don't know how to answer this question in Bulgaria (42%), Estonia (31%), and Lithuania (29%).



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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Among the youngest cohort, there is more agreement regarding the improvement of **education outcomes of children of immigrants** relative to older respondents. Close to half (48%) of the respondents aged 15-24 think that education outcomes of immigrant children has improved versus 38-40% among the other age groups.
- Education level has only a minimal influence on questions related to education outcomes. For instance, respondents who enjoyed a higher education are only slightly more likely (36%) to say that in the last 10 years the **education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence** have improved than those who received a primary education (31%).
- Among different socio-professional categories, students (41%) and the self-employed (35%) are more likely to think that the **likelihood of male immigrants to have a job** has improved over the past ten years than others, particularly manual workers, house persons, the unemployed (32% all), and pensioners (29%).
- Social class has a strong bearing on the question regarding the **poverty rate among immigrants**. More than a third (36%) of the respondents saying they belong to the upper class think that the poverty rate among immigrants has improved. Other social classes are less convinced: the working class (28%), the middle class and the upper middle class (both 26%), and the lower middle class (22%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Across the EU, those who consider themselves well informed about immigration and integration-related matters are also more likely (43%) to think that the **education outcomes of children of immigrants** has improved over the past ten years.
- More than four in ten (43%) of those polled who have daily interactions with immigrants think that **education levels of adult immigrants** with long-term residence has improved as opposed to less than three in ten (29%) of those who interact less frequently with immigrants.
- Respondents who are comfortable with all the different social categories of immigrants are more likely (36%) to say that the **likelihood of male immigrants to have a job** has improved than those who are uncomfortable with at least one social category of immigrants (27%).
- Those who say that the integration of immigrants in their local area or country has been successful are more likely (38%) to think that the **job prospects of female immigrants** has improved than those who don't believe the integration of immigrants has been a success (23%).
- The same is true with regards to the evolution of the **poverty rate among immigrants** (34% vs 20%).

QB10 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

(*Has improved*% - EU)

	Education outcomes of children of immigrants	Education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence	Likelihood of male immigrants to have a job	Likelihood of female immigrants to have a job	Poverty rate among immigrants
EU27	39	34	33	30	26
Age					
15-24	48	42	38	34	30
25-39	38	34	32	30	26
40-54	40	35	34	32	27
55 +	38	31	30	27	25
Education (End of)					
15-	38	31	33	29	28
16-19	36	30	31	28	26
20+	42	36	33	32	25
Still studying	50	46	41	35	31
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	41	35	35	33	29
Managers	41	38	34	34	26
Other white collars	42	36	33	32	26
Manual workers	36	32	32	29	26
House persons	38	30	32	27	27
Unemployed	37	30	32	28	24
Retired	37	30	29	26	24
Students	50	46	41	35	31
Consider belonging to					
The working class	36	32	32	28	28
The lower middle class	34	30	32	27	22
The middle class	41	35	33	30	26
The upper middle class	47	39	35	35	26
The upper class	56	47	46	54	36
Use of the Internet					
Everyday	42	35	34	31	27
Often/ Sometimes	32	26	25	22	22
Never	29	24	25	23	22
Inform. about immigration and integration					
Well informed	43	37	35	33	28
Not well informed	37	32	31	28	25
Interactions with immigrants					
Daily	49	43	39	37	32
Weekly	46	38	37	34	30
Less frequent	35	29	30	27	23
Feelings towards different social categories of immigrants					
Comfortable with all	46	40	36	34	29
Uncomfortable with at least 1	29	24	27	23	23
Successful integr. in local area/country					
Yes	51	43	42	38	34
No	34	27	25	23	20

II. EUROPEAN VIEWS ON THE CONDITIONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS



This chapter focuses on respondents' attitudes to integration. Firstly, we inquired which factors respondents thought the idea of integration entailed; like speaking the language of the immigrant's adoptive country, paying one's fair share in taxes, or adapting to the local culture and customs. Next, we looked into potential obstacles to integration. 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. They were also asked to what extent they agreed or not with statements about the importance of fostering the integration of immigrants in their country and whether Member States are doing enough to support the integration of immigrants. An additional question was asked, specific to the health situation of the past two years: respondents were asked to what extent they think it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants.

1. European views of the successful integration of immigrants

Respondents were asked to what extent they think a variety of factors are important for the successful integration of immigrants³⁶.

There is general agreement that each of the proposed factors is important, but the extent to which they are considered important varies, and the extent to which they are considered somewhat important or important varies substantially. The question was asked previously in 2017, but heavily modified, which prohibited us from making a comparison between the figures.

Among the main mentioned factors contributing to the successful integration being able to speak country language (85%) and contributing to welfare system (78%) ranked as top two statements at EU level

- A large majority (85%) see it as important for integration to be successful that immigrants **speak the (or one of the) official language(s) of the host country**. Close to one in ten (9%) respondents consider this somewhat important, while only 5% don't think that this is important.
- Close to eight in ten (78%) respondents think that for integration to be successful it is important that immigrants **contribute to the welfare system** through paying taxes, with more than one in ten (12%) thinking this is somewhat important. Close to one in ten (8%) say it's not important.
- Similarly, close to eight in ten (78%) 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, with 14% saying this is somewhat important. and(6%) say it's not important.

- Close to eight in ten (77%) think that immigrants should **have educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job** in order for their integration to be successful, while more than one in ten (14%) think this is somewhat important, and 7% that it's not important.
- Just over three quarters (75%) think it's important to **feel like a member of the society of the host country** for integration to be successful. Over ten percent (16%) think it is somewhat important while a small portion (7%) regard this factor as unimportant.
- Two thirds (66%) 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. More than one in five (21%) think this is somewhat important while over one in ten (12%) regard it as unimportant.
- A majority (57%) of EU citizens think it is important for integration to be successful that immigrants **acquire the citizenship** of their host country. More than one in five (22%) think this is somewhat important while almost one in five (19%) regard it as unimportant.
- Close to six in ten of those (59%) polled think immigrants should **share their host country's national cultural traditions** for their integration to be successful. More than one in five (23%) think this is somewhat important while close to one in five (17%) don't think this is important.
- More than half (52%) of those polled think immigrants should **be active in any association, organization or take part in local elections in their host country** for their integration to be successful. One in four (26%) think this is somewhat important while one in five (20%) don't think this is important.

³⁶ QB11. 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. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

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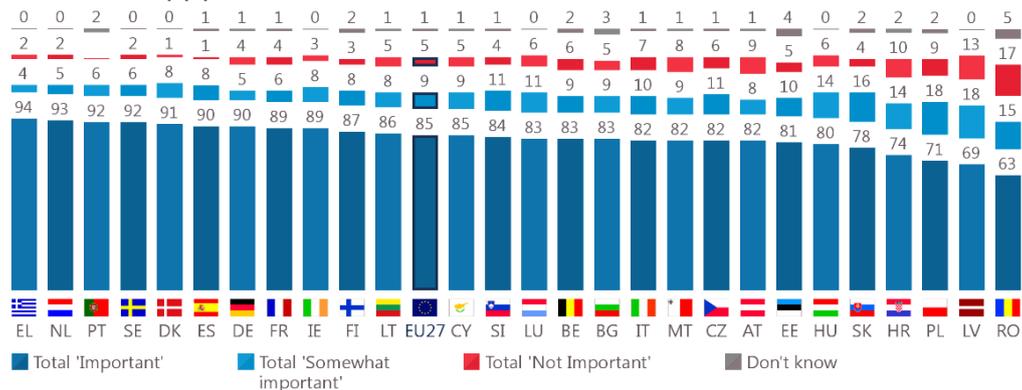
QB11 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.
(% - EU27)



The **national analysis** with regard to the proportion of respondents who think it's important for immigrants to **being able to speak at least one of the official languages of their host country**, varies: Romania (63%), Latvia (69%), and Poland (71%) on the low end, and Greece (94%), the Netherlands (93%), and Sweden (92%) on the higher end.

QB11.3 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

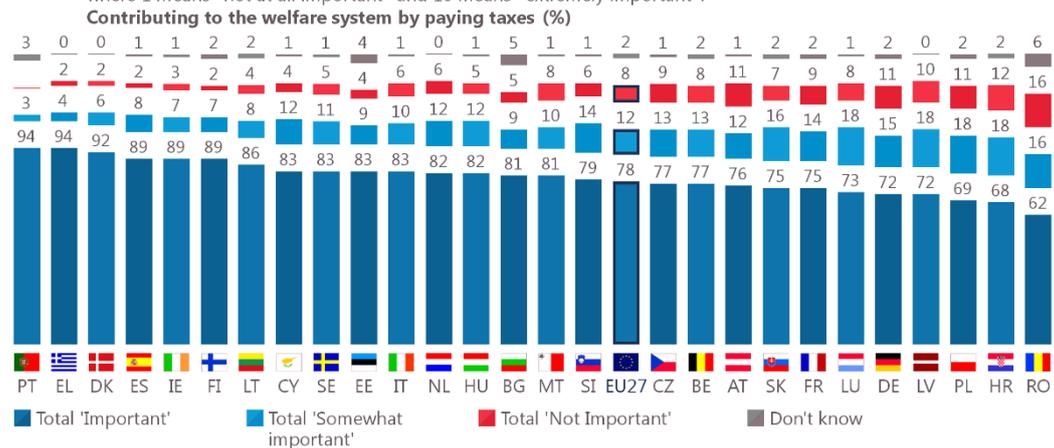
Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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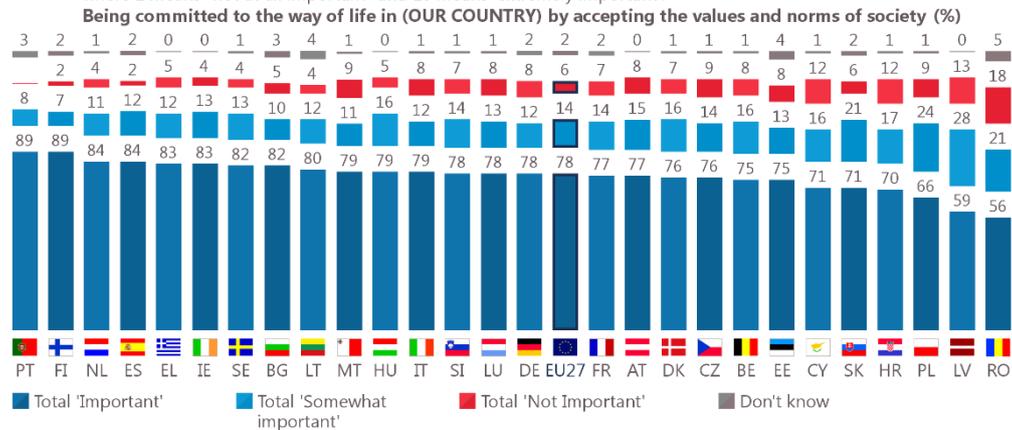
Answers with respect to those who think it's important for immigrants to **contribute to the welfare system**, vary, with respondents least likely to say this in Romania (62%), Croatia (68%), Poland (69%). The highest proportions were registered in Portugal (94%), Denmark (92%), and Finland, Spain, and Ireland (89% all).

QB11.6 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



Respondents are most likely to think it's important for immigrants to **being committed to the way of life by accepting the values and norms of the host society** in Finland and Portugal (both 89%), the Netherlands and Spain (both 84%), and least likely to do so in Romania (56%), Latvia (59%), and Poland (66%).

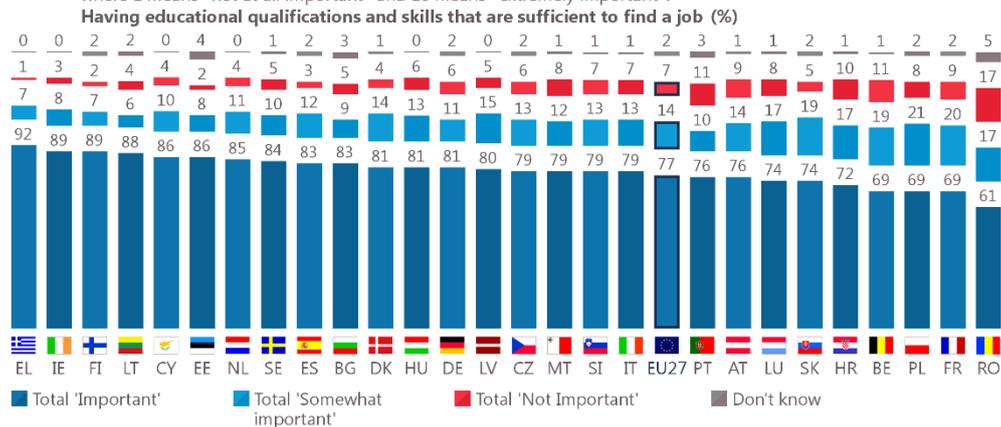
QB11.4 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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Respondents adhere the most importance to immigrants having **educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job** in Greece (92%), Ireland, and Finland (both 89%) and Lithuania (88%). EU citizens are least likely to think this way in Poland, France, and Belgium (69% all) and Romania (61%).

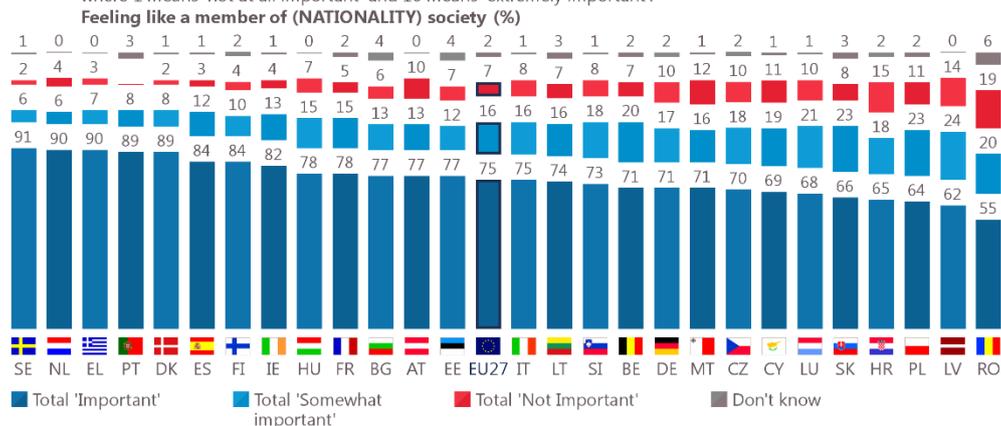
QB11.8 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



With respect to immigrants **feeling like a member of the society of the host country**, most agreement is found among those polled in Sweden (91%), Greece and the Netherlands (both 90%), and Denmark (89%).

Respondents are least likely to think this way in Romania (55%), Latvia (62%), and Poland (64%) and Croatia (65%).

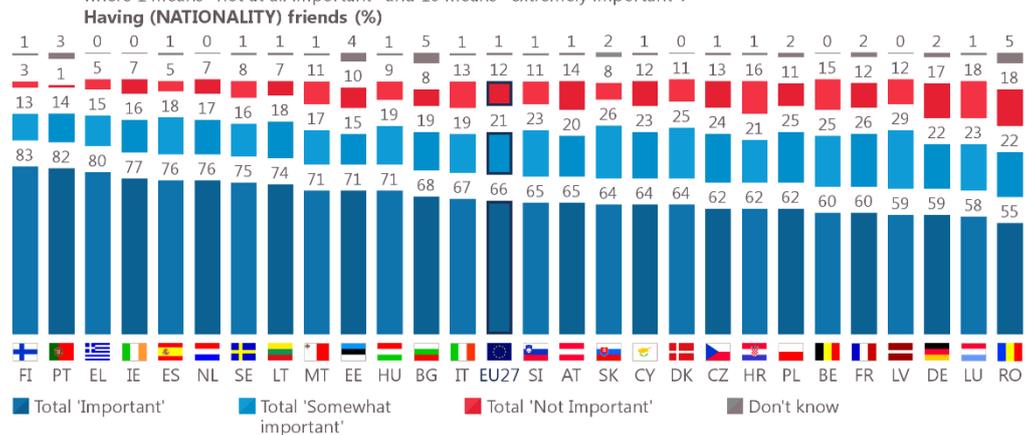
QB11.2 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.



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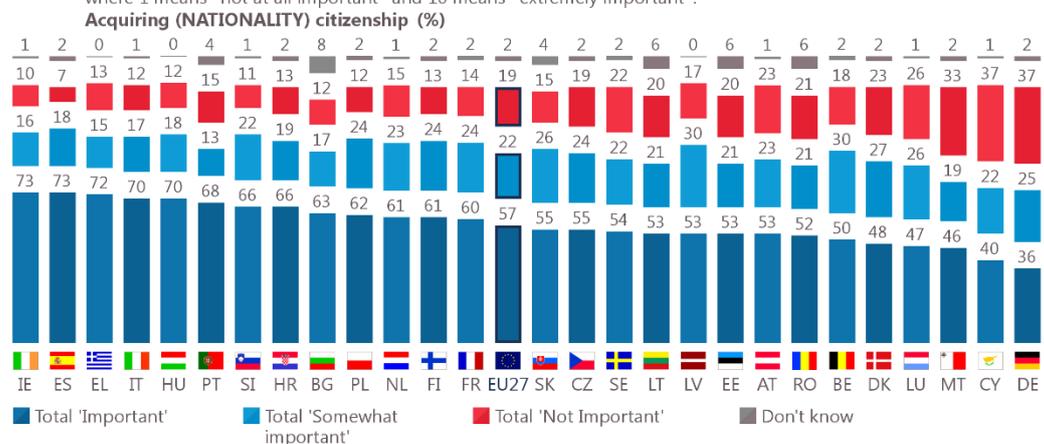
Respondents are most likely to think it's important for immigrants to **have 'locals' as friends** in Finland (83%), Portugal (82%), and Greece (80%), and least likely to do so in Romania (55%), Luxembourg (58%), and Latvia and Germany (both 59%).

QB11.7 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



In 22 countries, at least half of those polled say it's important for immigrants to **acquire the citizenship**, most notably in Ireland and Spain (both 73%), Greece (72%) and Hungary and Italy (both 70%). Respondents are least likely to think this way in Germany (36%), Cyprus (40%), Malta (46%) and Luxembourg (47%).

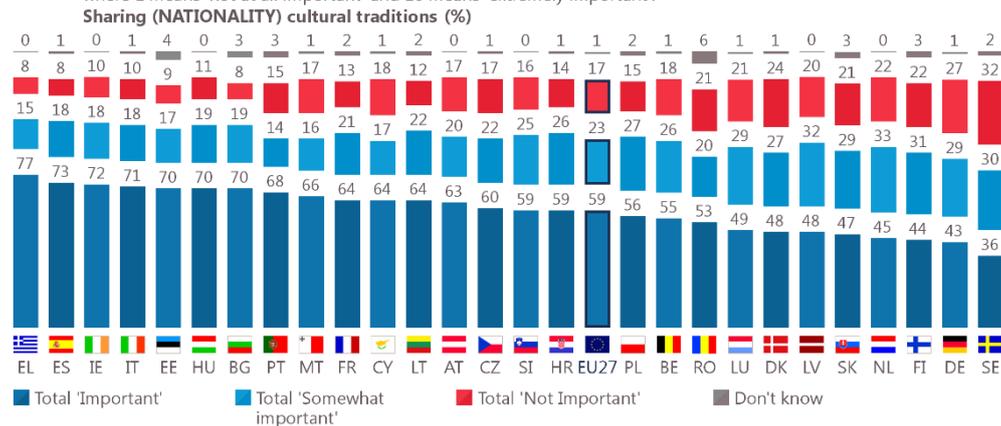
QB11.9 People have different views about what it means to be well-integrated into (NATIONALITY) society. How important is each of the following for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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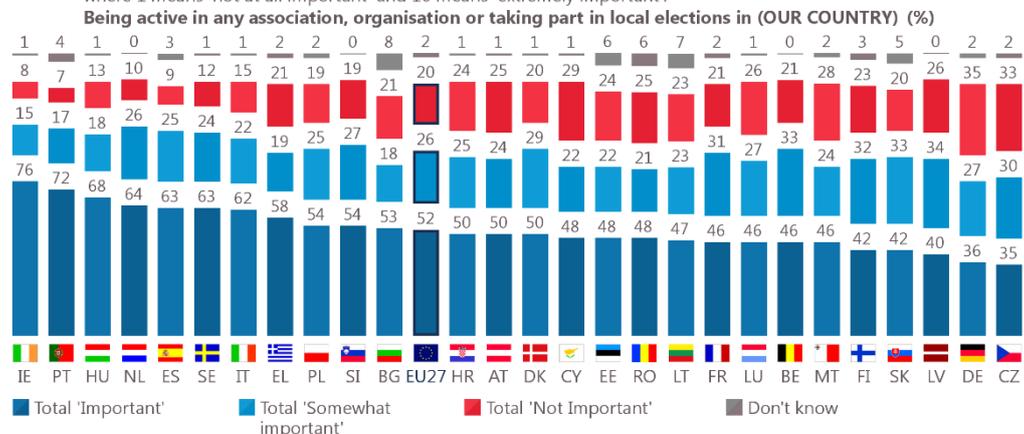
In 19 countries, more than half of the respondents think it's important for immigrants to **sharing their host country's national cultural traditions**, most notably in Greece (77%), Spain (73%) and Ireland (72%). Respondents are least likely to think this way in Sweden (36%), Germany (43%), Finland (44%) and the Netherlands (45%).

QB11.1 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.



In 14 countries, at least half of the respondents adhere importance to immigrants **being active in any association, organization or taking part in local elections in their host country**, notably in Ireland (76%), Portugal (72%), and Hungary (68%). Respondents are least likely to subscribe to this view in Czechia (35%), Germany (36%) and Slovakia and Finland (both 42%).

QB11.5 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.



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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that gender and age have little to no influence with regards to whether respondents think it's important for immigrants to **speak the language of their host country**.

- However, respondents who have enjoyed a higher education are slightly more likely (87%) to think this than those who received a primary education (85%).
- Managers are more likely (87%) to subscribe to the importance of immigrants speaking the language of their host country than house persons (83%), the unemployed (82%), and manual workers (81%).
- Older respondents are however more inclined to think it's important for immigrants to **contribute to the welfare system by paying taxes**. More than eight in ten (81%) think this way, versus only 72% of those aged 15-24.
- Respondents who received a primary education are slightly more likely to think it's important for immigrants to **be committed to the way of life in their host country by accepting the values and norms of society** than those who enjoyed a higher education (81% vs 78%).
- Managers, together with the retired, are slightly more likely (both 79%) than manual workers (76%), and the unemployed (70%) to think that **having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job**. Those who received a higher education are also more likely to think this than those who enjoyed only a primary education (80% vs 77%).
- Close to eight in ten (78%) of those who claim to never have trouble paying their bills think it's important for immigrants to **feel like a member of their host society**, compared to just over seven in ten of those who declare having difficulties most of the time (71%) feel this way.
- Those who belong to the upper class are substantially more likely (81%) to think it's important for immigrants to **have 'locals' as friends**. Across all other social classes, less than seven in ten think this way, with the least agreement (60%) found among the lower middle class.

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Respondents who think immigrants themselves are largely responsible for their successful integration in society are more likely (68%) to think it is important for immigrants to **share their host country's national cultural traditions** than those who think society is largely responsible (47%), or both society and the immigrants (59%). Similarly, respondents who think that immigrants are mostly responsible for the integration process (83%) are more likely to believe that it is important being committed to the way of life by accepting the norms and values of society than those who consider both society and immigrants responsible (57%).
- Just over half (55%) of those who think that the integration of immigrants in their local area or country has not been successful think it's important for immigrants to **acquire the citizenship** of their host country, versus 62% of those who think that integration has been successful.
- Respondents who are comfortable with all social categories are more likely (89%) to think it is important for their integration that immigrants **speak the language of the country** they move to than those who are uncomfortable with at least one category of immigrants (76%).

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QB11 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

(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	Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society	Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job	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)
EU27	85	78	78	75	77	66	59	57	52
 Education (End of)									
15-	85	81	81	75	77	66	69	62	57
16-19	83	79	77	74	76	64	62	58	51
20+	87	79	78	79	80	70	55	56	52
Still studying	85	74	73	77	76	61	51	61	50
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	86	78	77	78	78	71	55	59	51
Managers	87	77	77	78	79	67	53	52	50
Other white collars	84	78	77	75	77	64	59	59	53
Manual workers	81	75	75	72	76	64	59	56	51
House persons	83	77	75	74	77	67	62	58	55
Unemployed	82	77	76	73	70	59	60	57	44
Retired	87	83	81	77	79	69	65	59	54
Students	85	74	73	77	76	61	51	61	50
 Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	80	77	75	71	69	63	57	54	50
From time to time	77	75	73	70	72	62	60	58	50
Almost never/ Never	88	79	79	78	79	67	58	58	53
 Consider belonging to									
The working class	85	82	79	75	79	66	66	62	53
The lower middle class	79	74	72	70	72	60	56	56	49
The middle class	85	79	78	76	77	68	58	59	53
The upper middle class	87	76	77	79	80	69	48	51	50
The upper class	87	83	82	84	81	81	64	71	64
Feelings towards different social categories (
Comfortable with all	89	80	80	80	80	71	59	61	55
Uncomfortable with at least 1	76	72	72	65	70	56	59	52	45
Immigrants family members or friends li									
At least family or friends	85	78	77	77	77	68	59	59	53
None	86	79	80	75	79	63	62	58	50
Successful integr. in local area/country									
Yes	85	79	78	78	79	69	59	62	54
No	84	78	77	74	76	63	58	55	49
Responsible for successful integration									
Immigrants	85	82	83	76	78	62	68	56	52
Society	63	60	57	58	58	52	47	52	48
Both	88	81	80	79	81	70	59	60	52

2. Potential obstacles to integration

Respondents were asked, based on a list provided by the interviewer³⁷, to consider whether some specific factors could be considered as obstacles to integration.

The aforementioned questions were framed in such a way as to elicit responses about 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 are currently occurring. The question was asked previously in 2017; however, the heavily modified scale makes it impossible to offer a valid comparison.

Across the EU the majority of respondents see each of the proposed factors as an obstacle to integration.

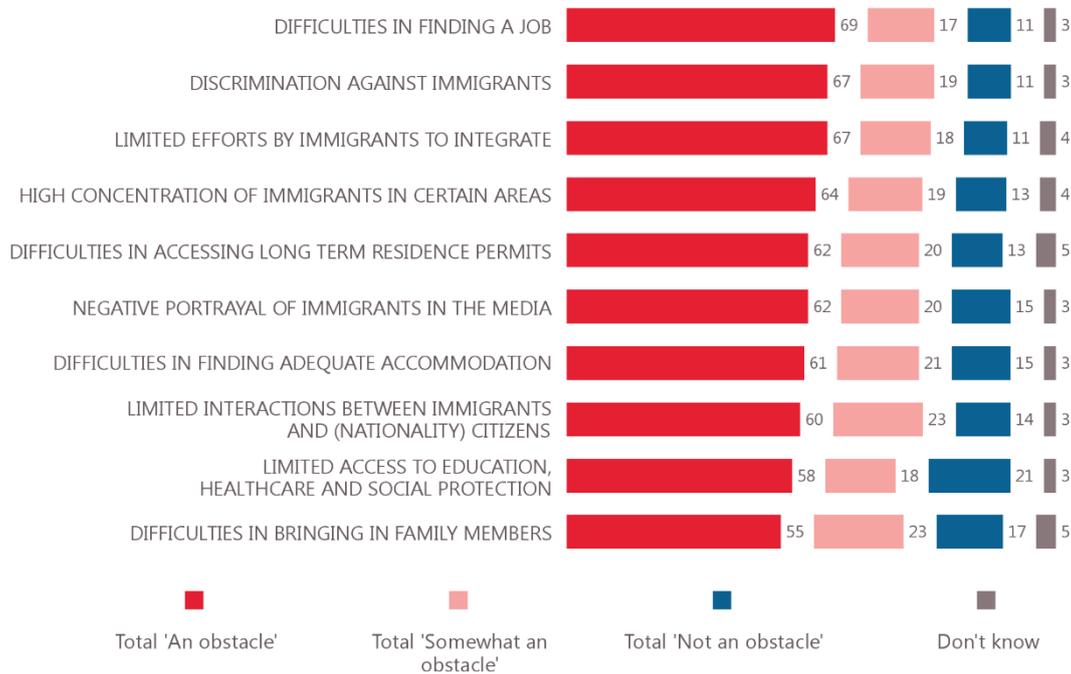
- The obstacle identified by the largest share of respondents (69%) is **difficulties in finding a job**. Close to one in five (17%) see this as somewhat of an obstacle, while more than one in ten (11%) don't think it is an obstacle.
- At least two thirds identify **limited efforts by immigrants to integrate** (67%) as an obstacle. Close to one in five (18%) think it's somewhat of an obstacle, while more than one in ten (11%) think this is not an obstacle.
- At least two thirds identify **discrimination against immigrants** (67%) as a situation which could prove obstacles to integration. Nearly one in five (19%) identify this as somewhat of an obstacle, while 11% say it's not an obstacle.
- Almost two thirds (64%) of those polled think that the **high concentration of immigrants in certain areas** could also be a obstacle to their integration. Close to one in five (19%) think this is somewhat of an obstacle, while 13% don't think that this is an obstacle.
- Over six in ten (62%) regard **difficulties in accessing long term residence permits** as a obstacle. One in five (20%) see this as somewhat of an obstacle. More than one in ten (13%) don't think it is an obstacle.
- Over six in ten (62%) consider the **negative portrayal of immigrants in the media** as a obstacle. One in five see this as somewhat of an obstacle, while 15% don't see this as an obstacle.
- Over six in ten consider **difficulties in finding adequate accommodation** (61%) as a obstacle. Over one in five (21%) see this as somewhat of an obstacle, while 15% don't see this as an obstacle.
- Six in ten think the same of **limited interactions between immigrants and the host country's citizens**. Close to one in four (23%) think this is somewhat of an obstacle, while 14% don't think it is an obstacle at all.
- Across the EU, more than half (58%) of the respondents cite **limited access to education, healthcare and social protection**. Close to one in five (18%) think this is somewhat the case, while more than one in five (21%) don't think it's an obstacle.
- More than half of the respondents (55%) think that **difficulties in bringing in family members** represents an obstacle to the integration of immigrants. Close to one in four (23%) think this represents somewhat of an obstacle. Close to one in four (17%) say that this is not an obstacle at all.

³⁷ 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
For this question it was adopted a regrouped scale based on the following subtotals: An obstacle (1-4), Somewhat of an obstacle (5-6), Not an obstacle (7-10).

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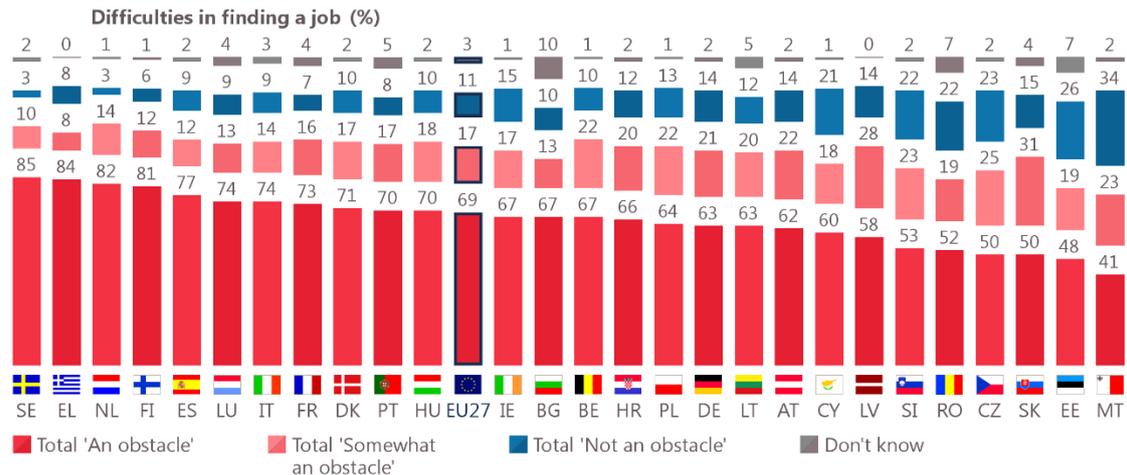
QB12 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.
(% - EU27)



At the **country level**, substantial differences exist regarding the proportions of those who see these issues as potential obstacles.

In 15 Member States, at least two thirds among those polled think that **difficulties in finding a job** could constitute an obstacle to integration. Respondents are most likely to think this way in Sweden (85%), the Netherlands (82%) and Finland (81%). Malta and Estonia are the only countries where less than half (41% and 48% respectively) share this view. One in ten of the respondents in Bulgaria say that they don't know.

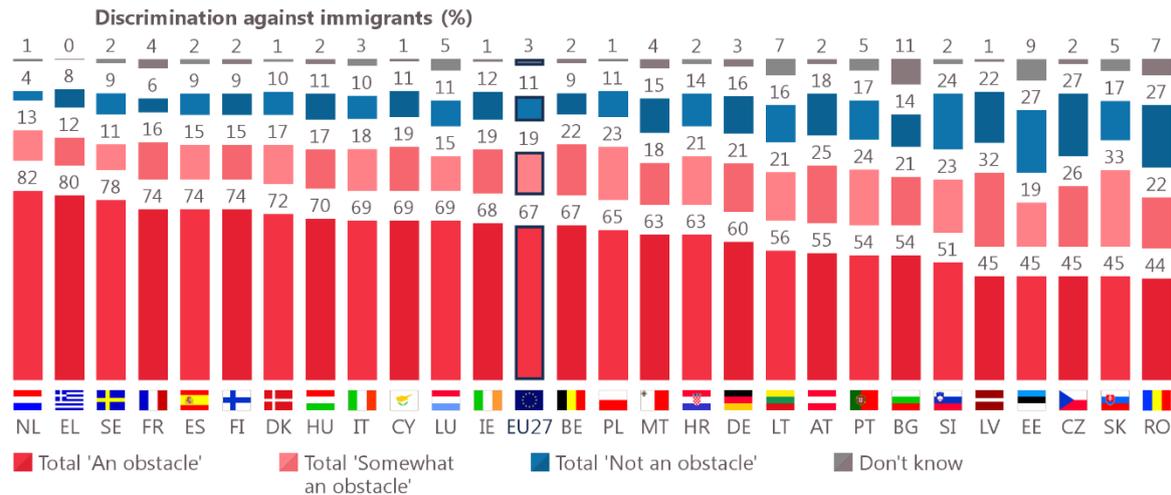
QB12.4 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



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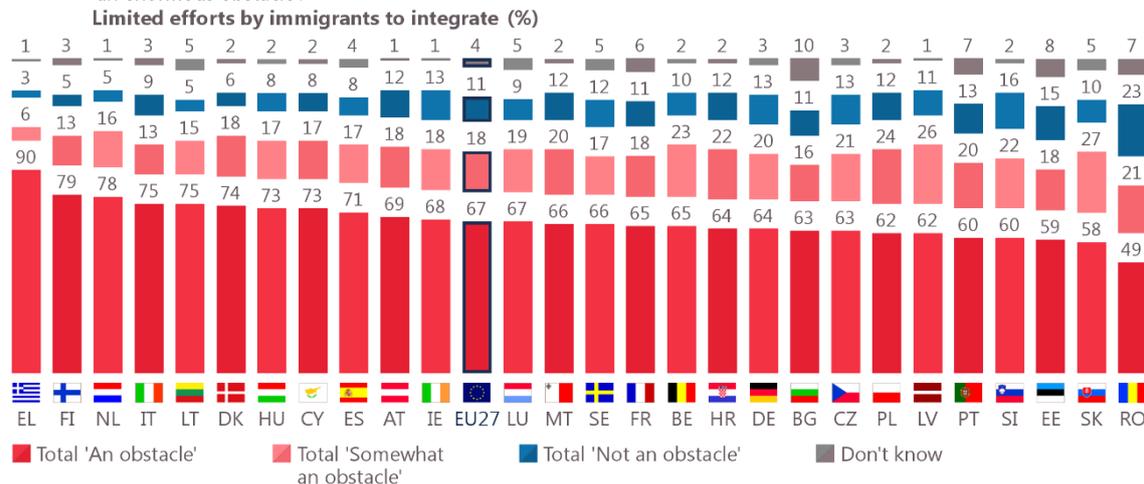
In 22 Member States, more than half of those polled think that **discrimination against immigrants** could be an obstacle to integration. Around eight in ten think this way in the Netherlands (82%), Greece (80%), and Sweden (78%). Conversely, less than half of those polled hold this opinion in Romania 44%), and Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Czechia (45% all). Over one in ten (11%) of those polled in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know.

QB12.1 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



In 14 Member States, at least two thirds of the respondents say that **limited efforts by immigrants to integrate** could be an obstacle to integration. Nine in ten respondents think this way in Greece, followed by Finland (79%), and the Netherlands (78%). Romania is the only country where less than half (49%) of the respondents think this way. Close to six in ten think this way in Slovakia (58%) and Estonia (59%). One in ten of those polled in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know.

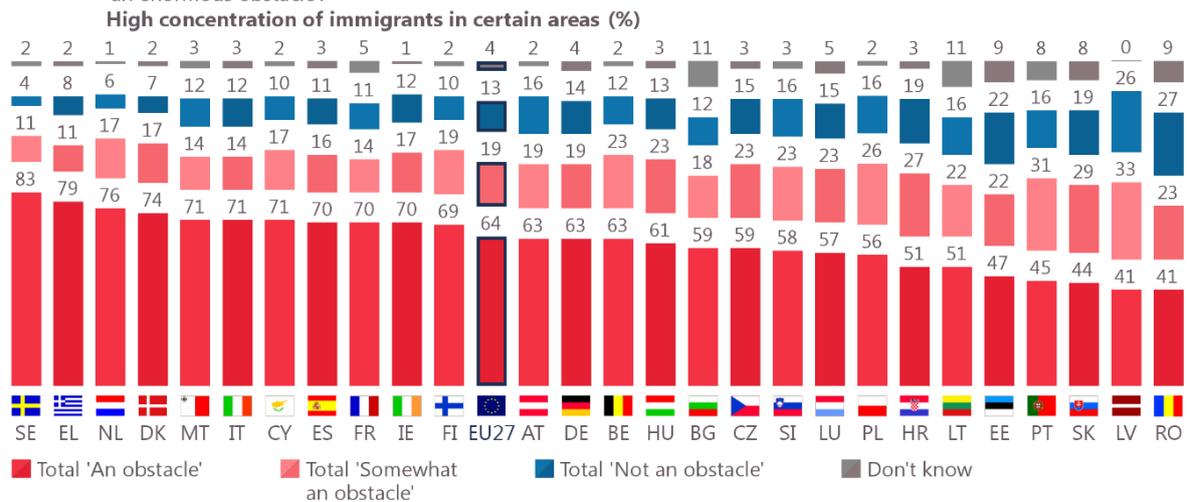
QB12.2 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



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In all but five Member States, more than half of the respondents are of the opinion that **high concentration of immigrants in certain areas** is an obstacle to integration, with over eight in ten thinking this way in Sweden (83%), followed by Greece (79%), and the Netherlands (76%). Less than half of those polled hold this opinion in Latvia and Romania (both 41%), Slovakia (44%), Portugal (45%), and Estonia (47%). In Bulgaria and Lithuania, more than one in ten (both 11%) indicate that they don't know.

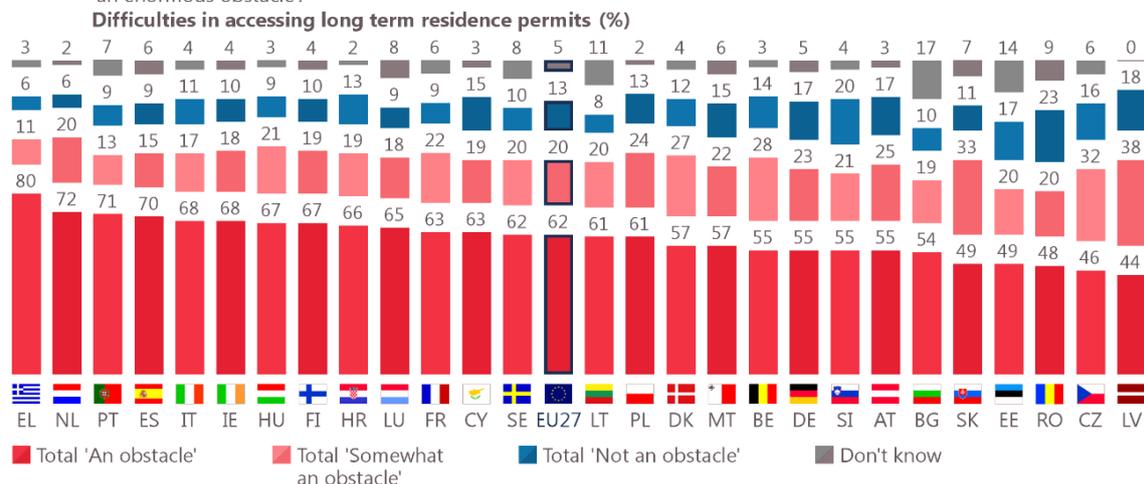
QB12.10 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits is seen as an obstacle to integration by a majority of those polled in all but five Member States. At least seven in ten think this way in the Netherlands (72%), Portugal (71%), and Spain (70%) up to eight in ten in Greece.

Less than half of those polled hold this opinion in Latvia (44%), Czechia (46%), Romania (48%) and Estonia Slovakia (both 49%). Close to one in five (17%) of respondents in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know.

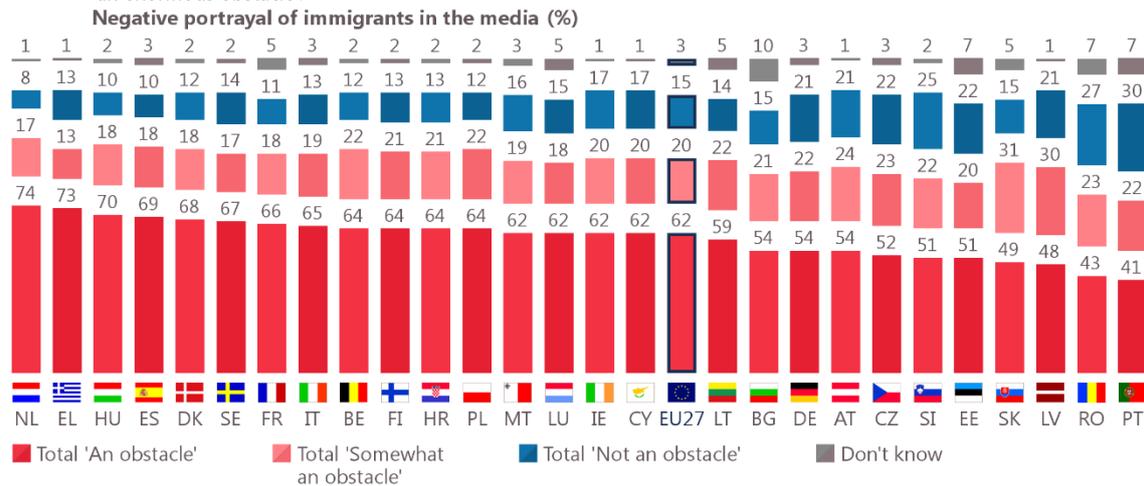
QB12.3 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



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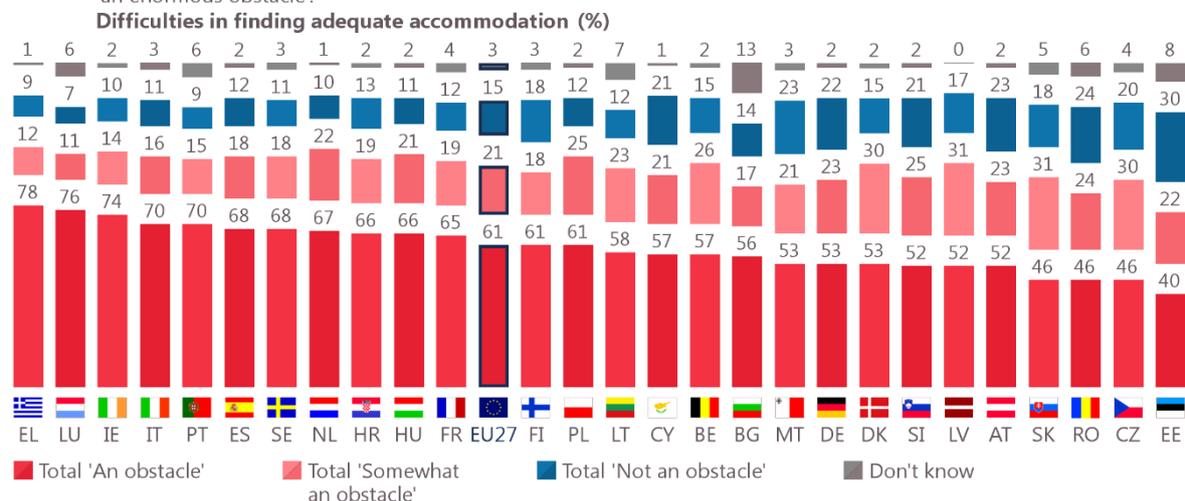
Respondents are most likely to see **negative portrayal of immigrants in the media** as an obstacle to integration in the Netherlands (74%), Greece (73%), and Hungary (70%), and least likely to do so in Portugal (41%), Romania (43%) and Latvia (48%). One in ten of those polled in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know.

QB12.7 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



In all but four Member States, a majority of respondents think that **difficulties in finding adequate accommodation** could be an obstacle to integration. Respondents are most likely to think this way in Greece (78%), Luxembourg (76%) and Ireland (74%), and Portugal (70%). Less than half of those polled hold this opinion in Estonia (40%), Slovakia, Czechia and Romania (all 46%), (47%). In Bulgaria, more than one in ten (13%) indicate that they don't know.

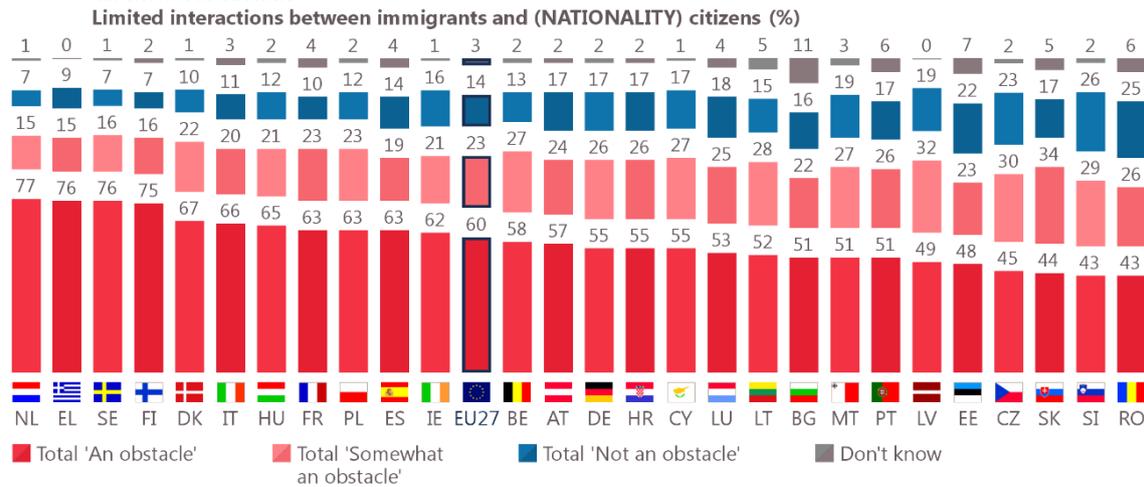
QB12.9 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



Limited interactions between immigrants and the host country's citizens is seen as an obstacle to integration by a majority of those polled in 21 countries. Close to eight in ten think this way in the Netherlands (77%), in Greece and Sweden (76% both).

In six countries, less than half of those polled hold this opinion, notably in Romania and Slovenia (both 43%), Slovakia (44%) and Czechia (45%). More than one in ten (11%) of respondents in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know.

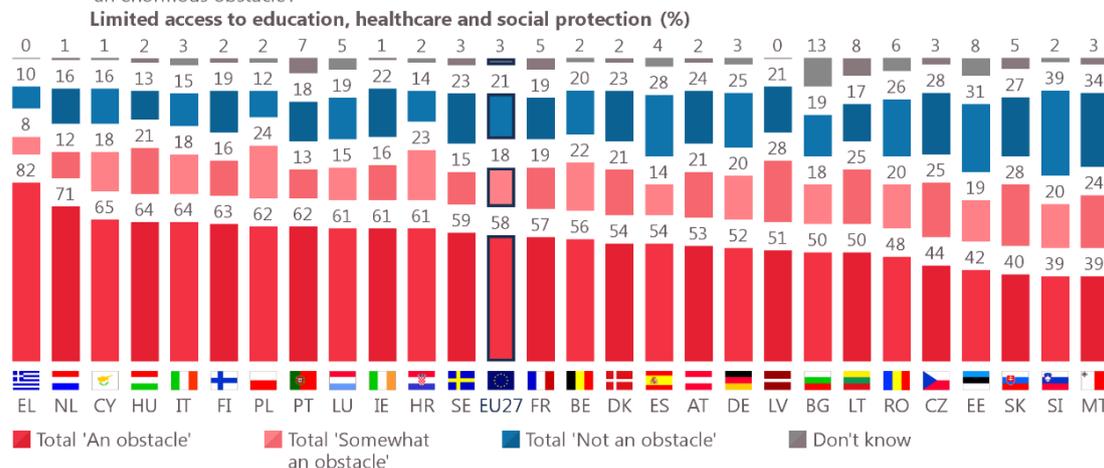
QB12.6 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



Regarding **limited access to education, healthcare and social protection**, substantial disparity of views are present across the EU. Respondents are most likely to see this as an obstacle to integration in Greece (82%), the Netherlands (71%), and Cyprus (65%), and least likely to do so in Malta and Slovenia (both 39%), Slovakia (40%) and Estonia (42%).

A non-negligible proportion (13%) among those polled in Bulgaria indicate that they don't know, as do close to one in ten in Estonia (8%), and Portugal (7%).

QB12.5 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

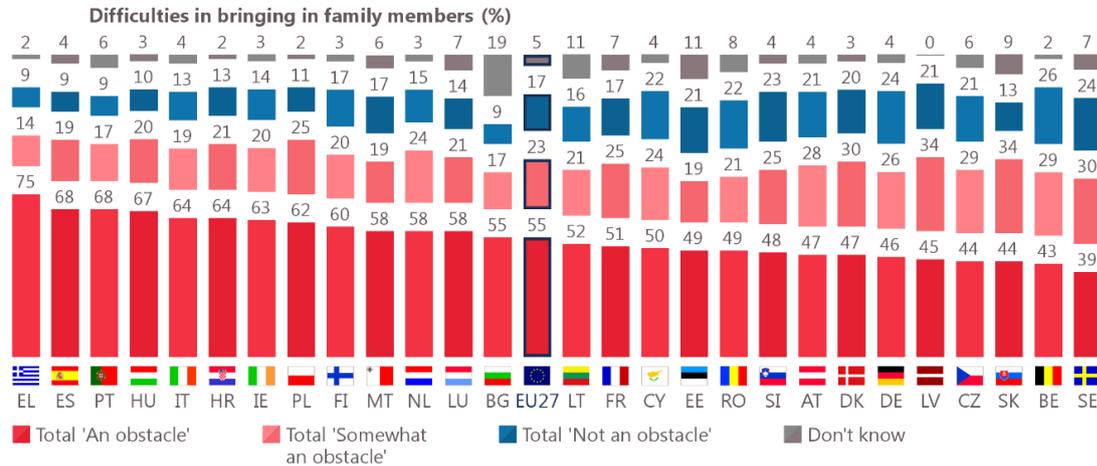


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Respondents are most likely to see **difficulties in bringing in family members** as an obstacle to integration in Greece (75%), and Spain and Portugal (both 68%), and least likely to do so in Sweden (39%), Belgium (43%), and Czechia and

Slovakia (both 44%). Almost one in five (19%) of respondents in Bulgaria say that they don't know, followed by over one in ten (11%) in Lithuania and Estonia, and almost one in ten (9%) in Slovakia.

QB12.8 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.



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

- Across the EU, the youngest cohort of respondents (15-24 years old) are slightly more likely than those aged 55 and up to think that **difficulties in finding a job** represents an obstacle to the integration of immigrants (73% vs 69%).
- While two thirds (66%) of those with the lowest levels of education think that **limited efforts by immigrants to integrate** is an obstacle, seven in ten (71%) of those with a higher degree hold this view.
- When comparing socio-professional groups, there are some moderate differences, mostly between managers and other groups. For instance, seven in ten (71%) managers think that **discrimination against immigrants** is an obstacle to their integration, compared with only two thirds of house persons, and 63% of pensioners.
- Respondents who live in big cities (67%) and small towns (66%) are slightly more likely to think that **high concentration of immigrants in certain areas** represents an obstacle to integration versus those who live in rural areas (62%).
- Almost three quarters of those polled who say they belong to the upper class (74%) agree that **difficulties in accessing long term residence permits** is an obstacle to the integration of immigrants, while only close to six in ten (58%) respondents belonging to the lower middle class think this.

- Respondents who go online everyday are more likely (63%) to think that a negative portrayal of immigrants in the media constitutes an obstacle to integration, while only just over half (52%) of those who never use the Internet agree with this.
- Slightly more respondents who live in big cities (65%) think that **difficulties in finding adequate accommodation** is an obstacle for the integration of immigrants than people who live in the countryside (59%). However, political affiliation is a stronger determinant with seven in ten of those who place themselves on the left side of the political scale seeing this as an obstacle versus only 56% of those who place themselves on the right side of the scale.

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Respondents who interact daily with immigrants are logically more inclined (65%) to say that limited interactions between immigrants and citizens is an obstacle to integration than those who rarely interact with immigrants (57%).
- Respondents who interact daily with immigrants are also more likely (74%) to see difficulties in finding a job as an obstacle than those who interact less frequent with immigrants (67%).
- The same is true with regards to those respondents who see limited access to education, healthcare and social protection as an obstacle to integration (63% vs 55%).
- Respondents who think the integration in their local area or country has been successful are more likely (59%) to think that difficulties in bringing in family members is an obstacle to integration than those who don't think that integration has actually been a success (53%).

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QB12 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

(Total 'An obstacle' % - EU)

	Difficulties in finding a job	Discrimination against immigrants	Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate	High concentration of immigrants in certain areas	Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits	Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media	Difficulties in finding adequate accommodation	Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens	Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection	Difficulties in bringing in family members
EU27	69	67	67	64	62	62	61	60	58	55
 Age										
15-24	73	74	66	61	69	68	67	60	63	61
25-39	67	67	64	62	61	63	60	60	57	54
40-54	70	66	67	67	61	62	63	64	57	54
55 +	69	63	69	66	61	59	62	58	55	55
 Education (End of)										
15-	68	61	66	63	61	55	60	55	55	56
16-19	66	60	67	64	60	58	58	57	55	54
20+	73	72	71	69	65	67	65	67	61	57
Still studying	73	75	63	62	68	69	67	63	62	58
 Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	72	67	69	68	65	64	70	64	59	58
Managers	72	71	66	69	63	65	64	65	59	55
Other white collars	71	67	70	66	63	64	64	65	61	56
Manual workers	65	61	66	62	60	58	57	56	54	51
House persons	68	65	68	63	57	62	58	60	59	56
Unemployed	68	65	65	62	64	58	59	58	56	54
Retired	69	63	69	66	61	59	62	58	54	56
Students	73	75	63	62	68	69	67	63	62	58
 Consider belonging to										
The working class	68	62	67	64	62	59	60	58	57	57
The lower middle class	65	63	65	61	58	56	58	54	53	53
The middle class	69	67	67	66	63	64	62	61	57	54
The upper middle class	76	76	69	70	66	69	68	72	62	56
The upper class	77	79	79	74	74	72	71	73	75	63
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	67	62	65	62	60	60	59	57	56	54
Small/ mid size town	69	66	68	66	62	62	61	60	56	55
Large town	72	70	69	67	65	65	65	63	61	56
 Use of the Internet										
Everyday	70	68	68	66	64	63	63	62	58	55
Often/ Sometimes	65	60	64	62	58	56	58	55	52	56
Never	63	55	62	56	53	52	55	50	52	52
 Left-right political scale										
Left	74	75	66	66	70	72	70	67	63	62
Centre	67	64	67	64	61	58	59	59	55	53
Right	67	60	70	67	57	56	56	59	54	50
 Interactions with immigrants										
Daily	74	73	73	69	70	68	67	65	63	60
Weekly	74	70	71	70	67	65	64	66	60	58
Less frequent	67	62	65	62	59	60	59	57	55	52
 Successful integr. in local area/country										
Yes	71	70	67	64	66	66	65	61	59	59
No	68	65	69	68	59	60	60	60	56	53

3. Measures to support the integration of immigrants

A majority of Europeans agree that it is necessary for their country to invest in integrating immigrants (69%). More than half of Europeans agree that the national Governments are doing enough for their integration (53%)

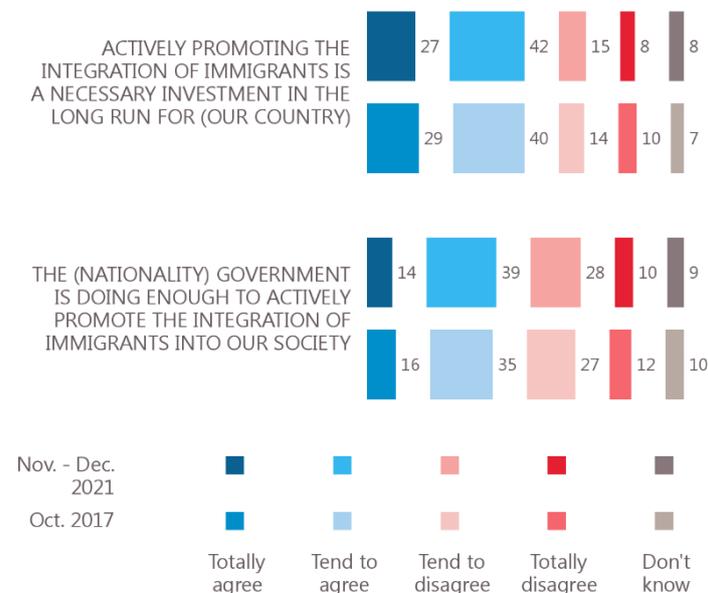
■ When asked to what extent respondents agree or not with the statements that **'actively promoting the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for their country'**,³⁸ across the EU a clear majority (69%) of respondents agreed. Just over four in ten (42%) tend to agree with this statement, while close to three in ten (27%) totally agree. Over one in ten (15%) tend to disagree, while close to one in ten (8%) totally disagree, with the same proportion indicating that they don't know.

■ Compared to 2017, the proportion of respondents who believe that actively promoting the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for their country³⁹ has remained constant. The proportion of those polled who tend to agree with this statement has slightly increased (42%, +2), while the rate of those who totally agree decreased (27%, -2), while barely any change was noted amongst those who tend to disagree (15%, +1), and those who don't know (8%, +1).

■ Among all those polled, a small majority (53%) of respondents agree that their **national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration** of immigrants into society. Over one in ten (14%) totally agree with this statement, while close to four in ten (39%) tend to agree. Close to a third (28%) tend to disagree, while one in ten totally disagree, with just one in ten saying that they don't know how to answer this question.

■ Compared to 2017, the proportion of respondents who agree that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society⁴⁰ has slightly increased (53%, +2). The proportion of those polled who tend to agree with this statement has increased (39%, +4), while the rate of those who totally agree slightly decreased (14%, -2), with barely any change noted amongst those who tend to disagree (28%, +1), and those who don't know (9%, -1).

QB15 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?
(% - EU27)



³⁸ QB15.1. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements? Actively promoting the 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 Formulated in the previous report as "fostering integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for their country"

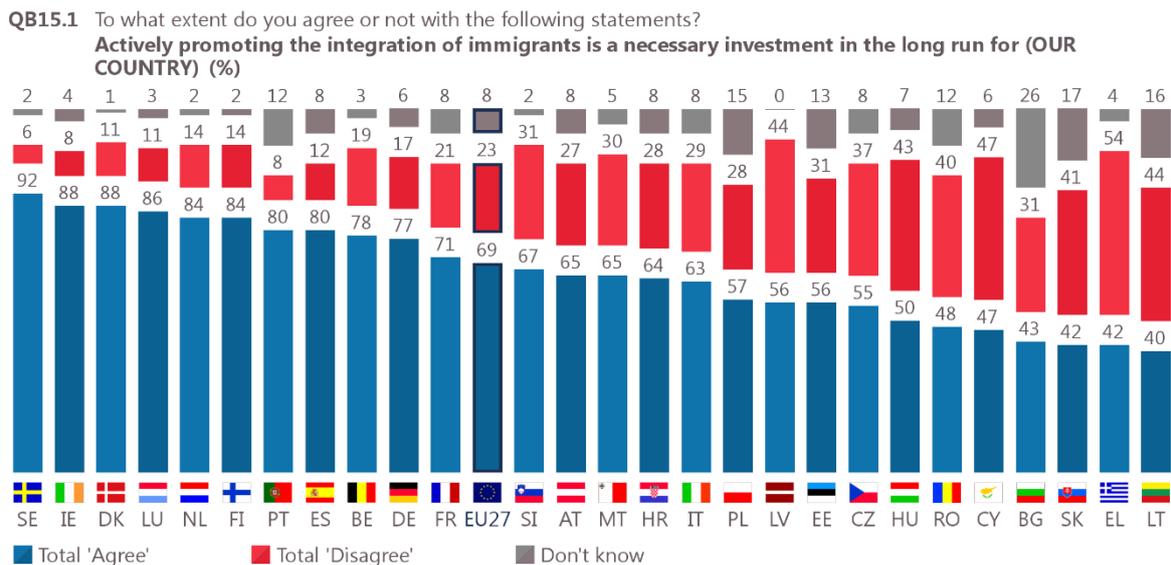
⁴⁰ QB15.2. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements? The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into our society. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, don't know.

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When looking at the **country results**, in 22 out of the 27 Member States, more than half of respondents agree with the benefits of **actively promoting the integration of immigrants** as a necessary investment in the long run for their country. In Sweden, over nine in ten (92%) agree that this is necessary, followed by nearly nine in ten (88%) of those polled in Ireland and Denmark, and 86% of respondents in Luxembourg. In six countries, less than half of those polled agree with it, with the lowest agreement registered in Lithuania (40%), Greece and Slovakia (both 42%), and Bulgaria (43%).

Greece stands out as the only country where more than half (54%) disagree with the proposed statement, followed by Cyprus (47%), and Lithuania (44%). Bulgaria is the only Member State where more than a quarter (26%) of those polled indicate that they don't know how to answer this question. The proportion of respondents who don't know is also relatively high compared to the 8% average, in Slovakia (17%), Lithuania (16%), and Poland (15%).

Fifteen out of twenty-seven EU Member States have registered an increase in the proportion of respondents who agree with the benefits of actively promoting the integration of immigrants as a necessary investment in the long run for their country. The sharpest increases are seen in Slovenia (67%, +12), Hungary (50%, +9), Italy (63%, +7), Spain (80%, +7), and Ireland (88%, +7), with a substantial drop seen in Cyprus (47%, -8), Poland (57%, -6), Belgium (78%, -5), Greece (42%, -5), the Netherlands (84%, -5), and Portugal (80%, -5).

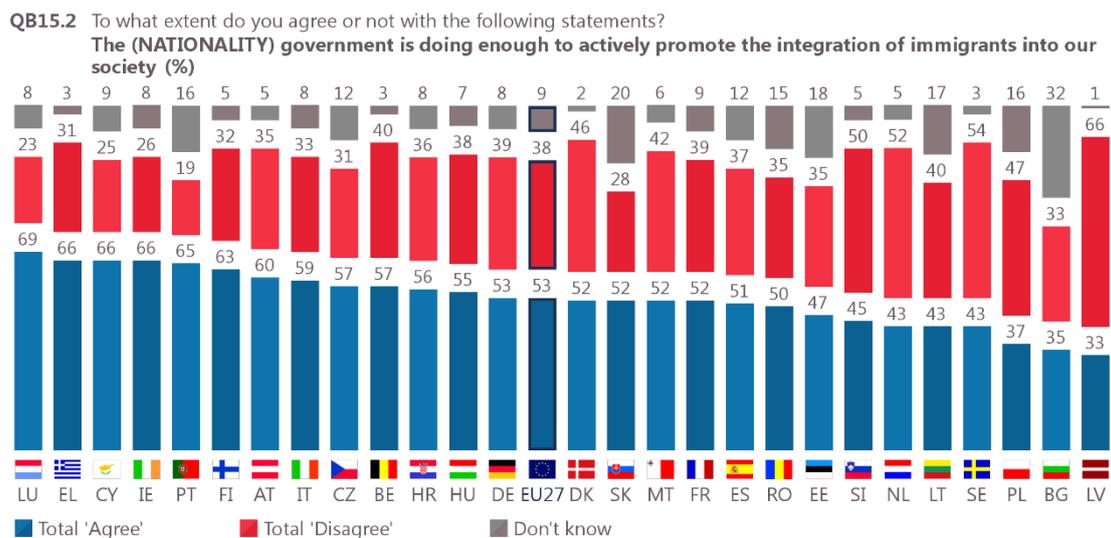


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In 19 out of the 27 Member States, at least half of those polled agree that their **national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society**. In Luxembourg, close to seven in ten (69%) think this way, followed by Greece, Cyprus and Ireland, where two thirds (66%) agree, and 65% in Portugal. In eight countries, less than half of those polled think that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society, with the lowest agreement registered in Latvia (33%), Bulgaria (35%), and Poland (37%).

Between 2017 and 2021, an increase is seen in terms of the proportion of respondents who agree with the benefits of actively promoting the integration of immigrants as a necessary investment in the long run for their country, in Greece (66%, +8), and Denmark (52%, +8), and substantial decreases in Bulgaria (35%, -17), Austria (60%, -12), and Slovenia (45%, -11).

The only countries where more than half disagree with the proposed statement are Latvia (66%), Sweden (54%), and the Netherlands (52%). Bulgaria stands out with a particularly high proportion (32%) of respondents who say that they don't know how to answer this question, followed by Slovakia (20%), and Estonia (18%).



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There are significant **socio-demographic differences** on this question:

- Those aged 15 to 24 are much more likely than the oldest cohort to agree that fostering the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment for their country in the long run (75% vs. 66%).
- The propensity to agree with this question rises with the respondent's level of education. Just under six in ten (59%) of those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 give this answer, compared with nearly eight in ten (77%) of those who finished their education aged 20 or older.
- Managers (79%) are the socio-professional group most likely to express agreement, particularly compared to house persons (63%) and the unemployed (65%).
- Less than six in ten (55%) of those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time agree that fostering integration is necessary, compared with nearly three quarters (74%) of those who almost never or never have this problem.
- Six in ten of those who identify as working class give this response, compared to over eight in ten (81%) of respondents who see themselves as members of the upper middle class.
- Respondents who finished their education at or before the age of 15 are more likely to think that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society than those who enjoyed a higher education (55% vs 49%).
- Among the different socio-professional categories, manual workers are the most likely (55%) to agree with this statement versus less than half (49%) of the self-employed, students (48%), and the unemployed (46%).
- Respondents who are politically leaning to the right are more likely to think that their national government is doing enough to actively promote integration than those on the left (59% vs 45%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Over three quarters (77%) of those who consider themselves well informed about immigration and integration issues agree that their country should encourage integration in the long term, compared with less than two thirds (64%) of those who feel that they are poorly informed.
- There is a strong correlation between attitudes to fostering integration and conceptions of who is responsible for the success of this process. While less than half (49%) 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. Eight in ten of those who see integration as successful agree, compared to 64% of those who see it as unsuccessful in both their local area and their country.

- More than half (56%) of those polled who say to be well informed about immigration and integration-related matters also think that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society versus half (50%) of those who are not well informed.
- Respondents who think that integration in their area or country has been successful are more likely (59%) to think that their government is doing enough to promote integration versus 46% of those who think integration has not been successful.
- Respondents who think that immigrants themselves are largely responsible for their successful integration in society are more likely (64%) to think that their government has done enough to promote integration than those who say society is mostly responsible (53%), and those who think both society and immigrants are jointly responsible (49%).

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QB15 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?

(Total 'Agree' % - EU)

	Actively promoting the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR)	The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of
EU27	69	53
Age		
15-24	75	48
25-39	70	51
40-54	71	54
55 +	66	53
Education (End of)		
15-	59	55
16-19	64	55
20+	77	49
Still studying	79	48
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	69	49
Managers	79	51
Other white collars	71	52
Manual workers	66	55
House persons	63	54
Unemployed	65	46
Retired	65	52
Students	79	48
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	55	49
From time to time	60	53
Almost never/ Never	74	52
Consider belonging to		
The working class	60	51
The lower middle class	65	50
The middle class	72	54
The upper middle class	81	49
The upper class	77	52
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	66	51
Small/ mid size town	70	53
Large town	71	52
Left-right political scale		
Left	80	45
Centre	71	55
Right	59	59
Inform. about immigration and integration		
Well informed	77	56
Not well informed	64	50
Successful integr. in local area/country		
Yes	80	59
No	64	46
Responsible for successful integration		
Immigrants	49	64
Society	66	53
Both	76	49

4. Impact of COVID-19 on the process of integration of immigrants

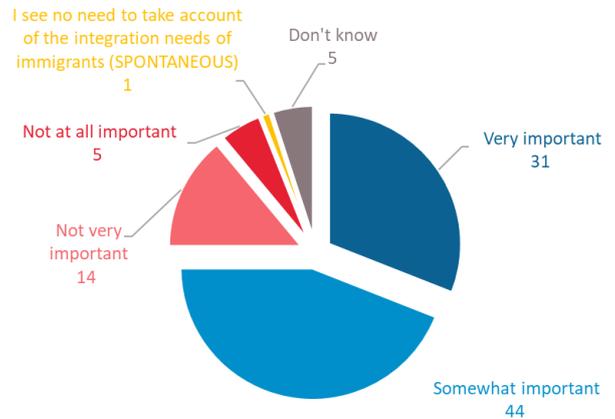
Respondents were asked to what extent they think it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants⁴¹.

A majority of Europeans say that it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic take into account the integration needs of immigrants

- Across the EU, three quarters of those polled think it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants. Close to a third (31%) think this is very important, while more than four in ten (44%) say it's somewhat important.
- Close to a fifth (19%) think it's not important, with over one in ten (14%) saying that this is not very important and a further 5% saying it's not important at all.
- Across the EU, a small proportion (5%) of those polled indicate that they don't know.

In 15 out of the 27 Member States, at least three quarters of those polled agree think it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants, most notably in Portugal (96%), Ireland (92%) and Cyprus (91%). Respondents are least likely to think this way – albeit still more than half – in Latvia (55%), Denmark (58%) and France (59%).

QB17 How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants? (% - EU)

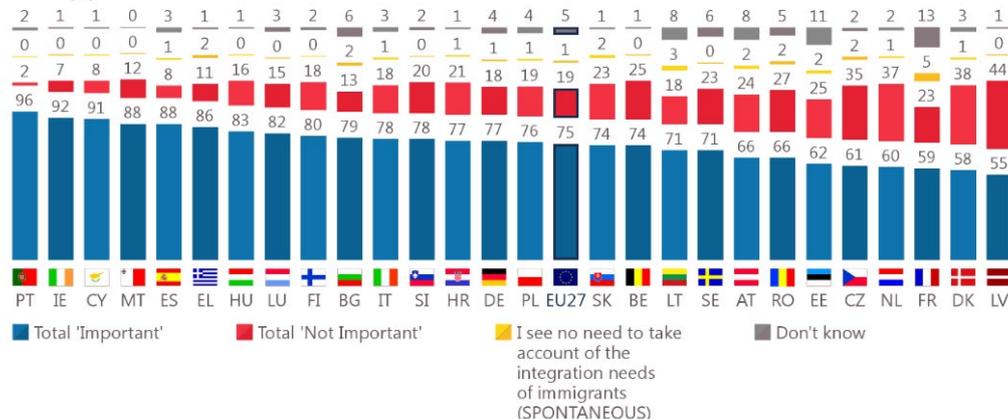


(Nov/Dec 2021)

In only three countries, more than half of respondents think it's very important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants: Ireland (57%), Greece (54%) and Malta (51%). Respondents are most likely to think that this is somewhat important in Poland (56%), Luxembourg (54%) and Italy (53%).

In four EU Member States, more than a third think it's not important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants: Latvia (44%), Denmark (38%), the Netherlands (37%) and Czechia (35%).

QB17 How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants? (%)



⁴¹ QB17. How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants? Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important,

Not at all important, I see no need to take account of the integration needs of immigrants, Don't know.

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At the **socio-demographic level**, variation among the different groups is fairly limited. However, a few observations stand out:

- The youngest cohort is more likely (79%) to think that it is important that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in their country take into account the integration needs of immigrants than those aged 55 and up (73%).
- More than three quarters (77%) of those received only a primary education agree with this statement while of those who enjoyed a higher education just over seven in ten do (73%).
- Among the socio-professional categories, except for students (80%), other white-collar workers are most likely (77%) to think that COVID-19 measures should be taken into account the integration needs of immigrants than managers (71%), and house persons and the unemployed (both 70%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left side of the political scale are more likely (80%) to agree with this statement than those who place themselves on the rights side of the scale (70%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Respondents who interact daily with immigrants are more likely (81%) to think that COVID-19 measures should take integration needs of immigrants into account than those who interact less frequently with the latter (71%).
- The same is true with regards to those who think that integration in their local area or country has been successful versus those who don't think this is the case (81% vs 69%).

QB17 How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants? (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not Important'	I see no need to take account of the integration needs of immigrants (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	75	19	1	5
 Age				
15-24	79	16	1	4
25-39	74	21	1	4
40-54	73	21	2	4
55 +	74	18	2	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	77	16	2	5
16-19	75	18	2	5
20+	73	22	1	4
Still studying	80	15	1	4
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	20	1	3
Managers	71	23	1	5
Other white collars	77	20	1	2
Manual workers	73	21	2	4
House persons	70	22	2	6
Unemployed	70	20	2	8
Retired	75	17	2	6
Students	80	15	1	4
Left-right political scale				
Left	80	16	1	3
Centre	76	19	1	4
Right	70	26	1	3
Interactions with immigrants				
Daily	81	15	1	3
Weekly	79	16	1	4
Less frequent	71	22	2	5
Successful integr. in local area/country				
Yes	81	15	1	3
No	69	24	2	5

III. THE INTEGRATION AS A MULTI-FACETED PROCESS



For this part of the report, we looked into integration of immigrants as a process, in which different parties are involved. Respondents were asked to what extent they think either the host society, the immigrants, or both carry the bulk of the responsibility. A next question then delves into various societal actors that can play a role in advancing the integration of immigrants. The latter question can be seen as looking in more detail into different actors that may or may not work in favour of the integration of immigrants, such as, again, the immigrants themselves, and on the societal level: educational institutions, local or national governments, EU institutions, employers, etc..

1. Integration: a two-way process

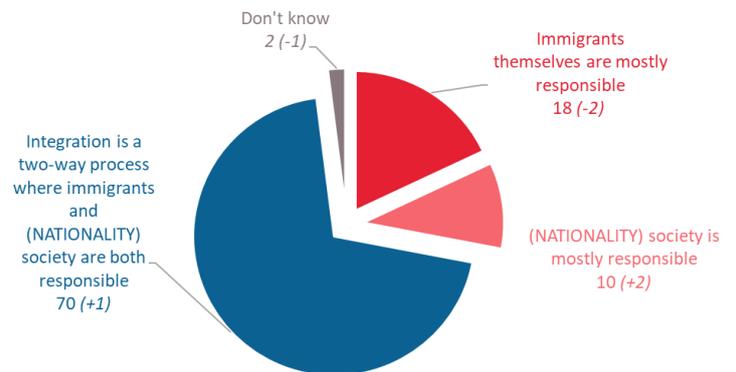
A broad share of Europeans (70%) view integration as a two-way process in which both host society and immigrants are responsible

When asked about the responsibility of immigrants and the host society for bringing about successful integration⁴², across the EU, a large majority of respondents (70%) say that this is a two-way process, with responsibility borne by both immigrants and their host society.

- Close to a fifth (18%) think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible for this, while one in ten say that the host society is largely responsible for the integration of immigrants (10%).

Between 2017 and 2021, these proportions have largely stayed the same, with a small (+1) uptick among the respondents who see integration as a two-way process, with responsibility borne by both immigrants and their host society, slightly fewer (-2) respondents who think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible for this, and slightly more (+2) saying that the host society is largely responsible for the integration of immigrants.

QB14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021 - Oct. 2017)

⁴² Q14. Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible, (NATIONALITY)

society is mostly responsible, Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible, Don't know.

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In all EU Member States except Hungary (48%), a majority of respondents think that the responsibility for successful integration of immigrants lies with **both the host society and immigrants themselves**. Over half of those polled think this way in Austria (54%), Slovakia (58%), and Bulgaria (60%), to over eight in ten respondents in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 82%), and the Netherlands and Ireland (both 81%).

The proportion of respondents who think that **immigrants themselves** are mostly responsible ranges from just over one in ten in Portugal and Luxembourg (both 11%), Ireland (12%), and Sweden (13%), to just over a third in Austria (33%), Czechia (34%) and Hungary (39%).

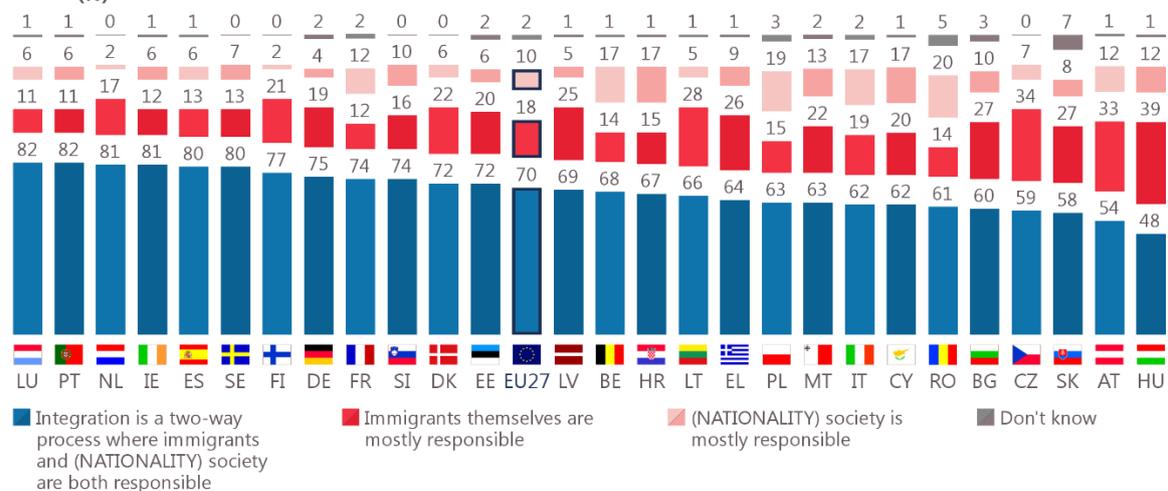
Few respondents think that responsibility for the success of integration lies mostly with the **host society**. However, one in five express this view in Romania, followed by Poland (19%), and Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, and Italy (17% all). On the other hand, almost none of those surveyed in the Finland and the Netherlands (both 2%), and scarcely more than that in Germany (4%).

Between 2017 and 2021, the proportion of respondents who think that the responsibility for successful integration of immigrants lies with **both the host society and immigrants themselves** has increased substantially in Czechia (59%, +10), Bulgaria (60%, +8), Germany (75%, +7), and Ireland (81%, +7), while a decrease was noted in Cyprus (62%, -16), Hungary (48%, -5), Lithuania (66%, -4), Poland (63%, -4), and Romania (61%, -4).

In 21 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who think that **immigrants themselves are largely responsible** has decreased. The drop is most pronounced in Bulgaria (27%, -10), Germany (19%, -7) and Czechia (34%, -6). In four countries there was no change, while considerable increases were registered in Cyprus (20%, +7), Lithuania (28%, +4), Finland (21%, +4), and Latvia (25%, +3).

In 8 countries, a drop is seen amongst those who think that their country's **society is mostly responsible**, most notably in Greece (9%, -5) and Czechia (7%, -3), with a noticeable uptick registered in Romania (20%, +7), Poland (19%, +6) and Belgium (17%, +5).

QB14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? (%)



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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows the following:

- There is general consensus among most of the **age** groups on this question, but those aged 55 and up are significantly more likely (21%) than those aged 15 to 24 (13%) to think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible for integration.
- Respondents with a higher **education level** are substantially more likely than those who finished their education at or before the age of 15 to think that integration is a two-way process involving both immigrants and the host society (75% vs. 65%), and more likely to think that immigrants themselves are mostly responsible 22% vs 16%).
- Among different **socio-professional categories**, over seven in ten managers (73%) and other white-collar workers (71%) think that the integration of immigrants is a two-way process, compared with two thirds of house persons.
- Respondents who never have **difficulties paying their bills** are more likely (74%) to see immigration as a two-way process than those who face financial problems most of the time (62%).
- Three quarters of those who identify as belonging to the upper middle **class** see integration as a two-way process where immigrants and society are both responsible, while less than seven in ten think this way among the upper class (66%), the lower middle class (67%), and the working class (68%).
- Those who use the **Internet** daily are much more likely to see integration as a two-way process those who never go online (72% vs 60%). The same goes for those who place themselves on the left side of the **political scale** versus those who place themselves on the rights side of the scale (77% vs 58%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- More than three quarters (77%) of those who have daily **interactions with immigrants** think that integration is a two-way process, while just over two thirds (68%) of respondents who have less frequent contact with immigrants think this way.
- Respondents who do not have **friends or family who are immigrants** are more likely to see immigrants as mainly responsible for their own integration. Close to a quarter (23%) of these respondents give this answer, compared with 16% of those who have immigrant friends or family members. With regards to the proposition of immigration as a two-way process, the difference is smaller. Just over seven in ten (71%) of those with immigrant friends and family members agree with it, compared to just over two thirds (68%) of those who do not have any immigrant friends or family members.
- Respondents who consider that **integration has been successful in their area or country** are more likely to think that integration is a two-way process than those who

don't think integration has been successful (75% vs 66%). The latter are also more likely to think that immigrants themselves are largely responsible for their integration than those who think integration has been a success (22% vs 13%).

QB14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? (% - EU)

	Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible	(NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible	Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible	Don't know
EU27	18	10	70	2
Age				
15-24	13	15	71	1
25-39	17	12	70	1
40-54	16	11	72	1
55 +	21	8	69	2
Education (End of)				
15-	22	9	65	4
16-19	18	12	68	2
20+	16	8	75	1
Still studying	14	13	72	1
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	10	70	1
Managers	16	10	73	1
Other white collars	16	12	71	1
Manual workers	18	12	68	2
House persons	20	11	66	3
Unemployed	19	11	68	2
Retired	20	7	70	3
Students	14	13	72	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	14	62	2
From time to time	19	16	63	2
Almost never/ Never	17	8	74	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	20	9	68	3
The lower middle class	20	11	67	2
The middle class	16	11	72	1
The upper middle class	16	9	75	0
The upper class	21	13	66	0
Use of the Internet				
Everyday	17	10	72	1
Often/ Sometimes	20	13	65	2
Never	23	11	60	6
Left-right political scale				
Left	11	11	77	1
Centre	17	9	72	2
Right	28	13	58	1
Inform. about immigration and integration				
Well informed	18	12	69	1
Not well informed	18	9	71	2
Interactions with immigrants				
Daily	14	9	77	0
Weekly	17	10	72	1
Less frequent	19	11	68	2
Immigrants family members or friends living in country				
At least family or friends	16	13	71	0
None	23	6	68	3
Successful integr. in local area/country				
Yes	13	11	75	1
No	22	11	66	1

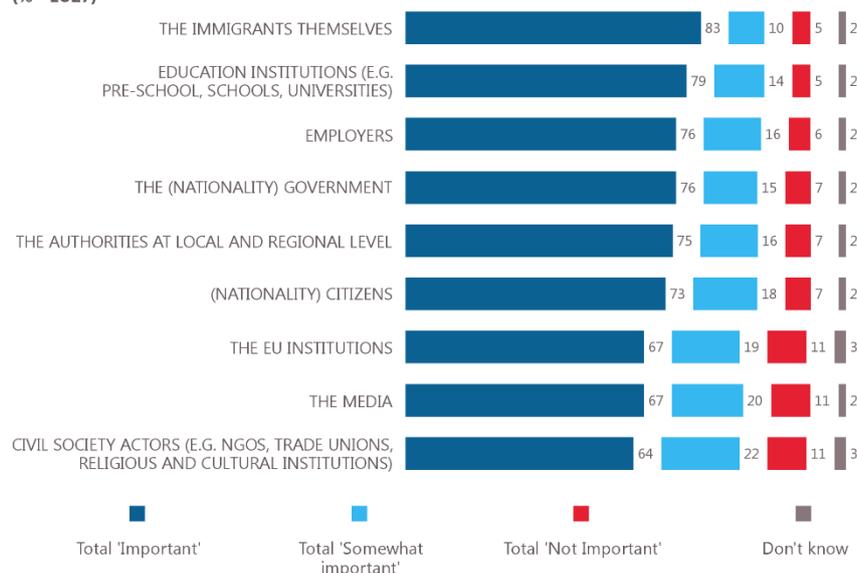
2. The role of various actors in the integration of immigrants

Respondents were asked about the importance of the role played by various actors in the integration of immigrants⁴³. The question was asked previously in 2017; however, the heavily modified scales and wording make it difficult to compare.

Across the EU, there is widespread agreement on all listed statements with between 65% and 83% of respondents saying each actor's role is important in the integration process of immigrants

- More than eight in ten (83%) think that the **immigrants themselves** play an important role. One in ten say their role is somewhat important, with a further 5% thinking they are not important for the successful integration of immigrants.
- Close to eight in ten (79%) say that **education institutions** also play an important role in the successful integration of immigrants. Over one in ten (14%) think they are somewhat important, while 5% say that they are not important.
- **Employers** are seen as playing an important role by over three quarters of respondents (76%), with 16% saying they are somewhat important, and 6% who think that they are not important.
- Over three quarters (76%) hold this view about the **national government** of their country, with 15% saying they are somewhat important, and 7% that they are not important. **Local authorities** is seen as important for the successful integration of immigrants by 75% of those polled.
- For more than seven in ten (73%) of those polled, it's the **citizens of the host country** who are seen as playing an important role in this question, with close to one in five (18%) saying they are somewhat important, and almost one in ten (7%) who think that they are not important.
- Close to seven in ten (67%) say that **EU institutions** play an important role in the successful integration of immigrants. Almost one in five (19%) think they are somewhat important, while more than one in ten (11%) are of the opinion that they are not important.
- Just over two thirds (67%) of respondents say that the **media** play an important role, with an additional one in five saying that its role is very important, and more than one in ten (11%) saying it's not important.
- As concerns **civil society actors** like NGOs and trade unions, close to two thirds of those polled see them as important (64%). Close to one in four (22%) think them somewhat important, while one in ten saying they're not important.

QB13 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important". (% - EU27)



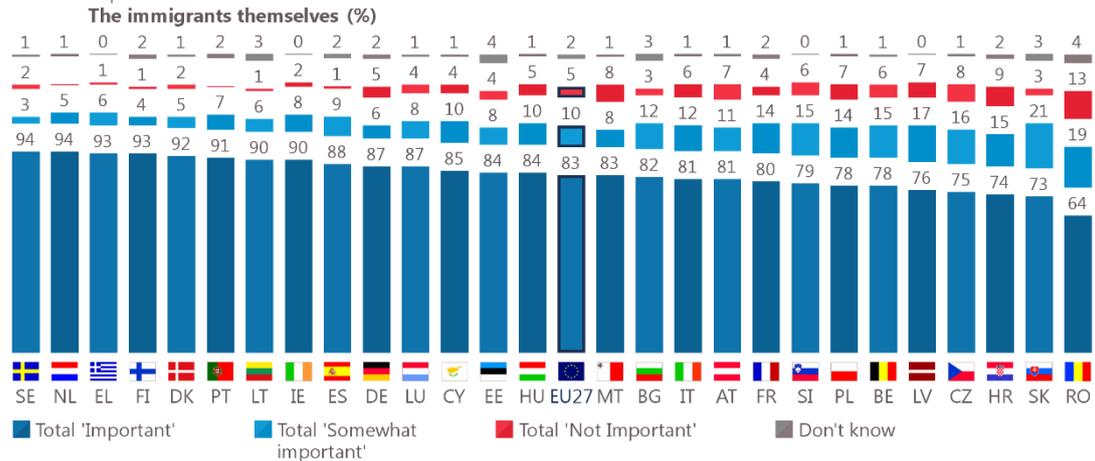
⁴³ QA13. In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? The immigrants themselves, (NATIONALITY) citizens, The (NATIONALITY) government, The EU institutions, The authorities at local and regional level, The media, Education

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.

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At the **country-level**, significant differences can be seen in the proportions of respondents who think that **immigrants themselves** are important actors in their integration. More than nine in ten think this in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 94%), Denmark (92%), and Portugal (91%), with the lowest proportions seen in Croatia (74%), Slovakia (73%) and Romania (64%).

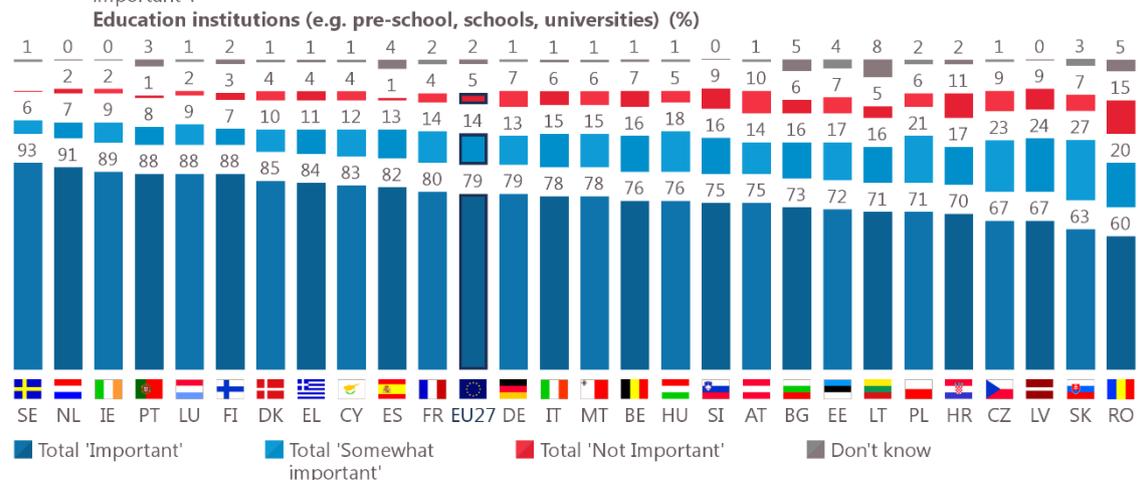
QB13.1 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



With the exception of Romania (60%) and Slovakia (63%), in all countries at least two thirds of respondents say that **education institutions** such as pre-schools, schools and universities are important for the process of integration.

The highest proportions are found in Sweden (93%), Ireland (89%), as well as Portugal, Luxembourg and Finland (all 88%). Romania stands out as the only country where more than one in ten (15%) do not think education institutions are important actors regarding this topic.

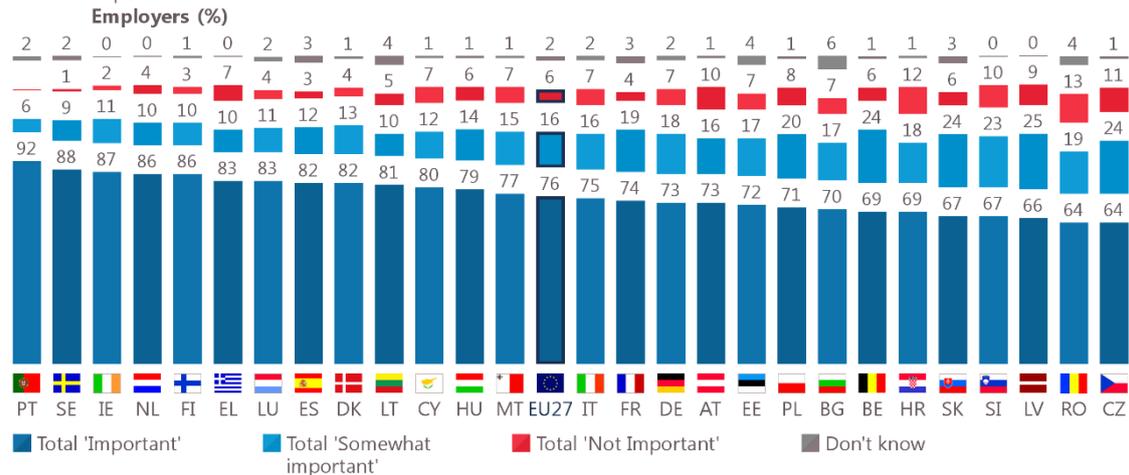
QB13.7 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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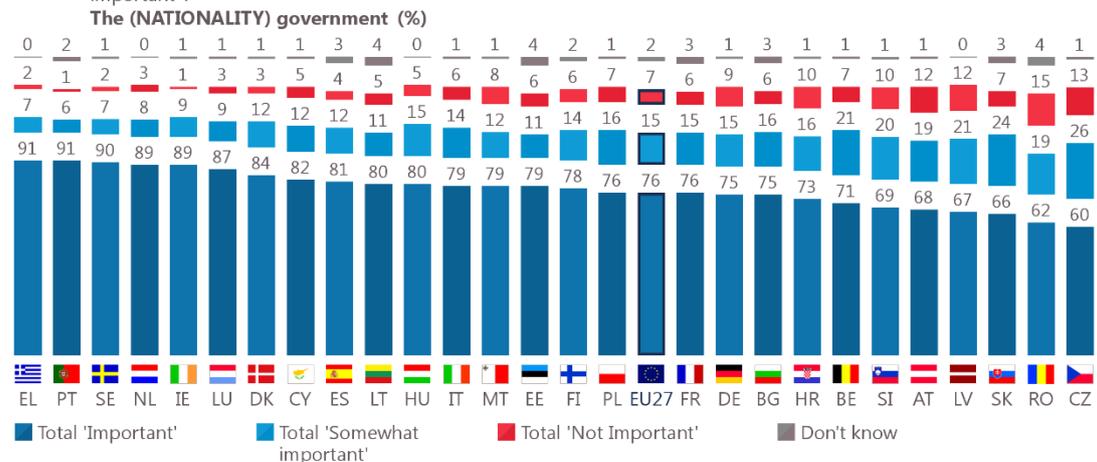
In all countries a substantial majority of respondents say that **employers** are important for the process of integration. The highest proportions are found in Portugal (92%), Sweden (88%) and Ireland (87%), with the lowest proportions registered in Czechia and Romania (both 64%) and Latvia (66%).

QB13.9 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



Respondents are most likely to think **national governments** are important players in the integration process in Greece and Portugal (both 91%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 89%), and Luxembourg (87%). They are least likely to think this way in Czechia (60%), Romania (62%), and Latvia (67%).

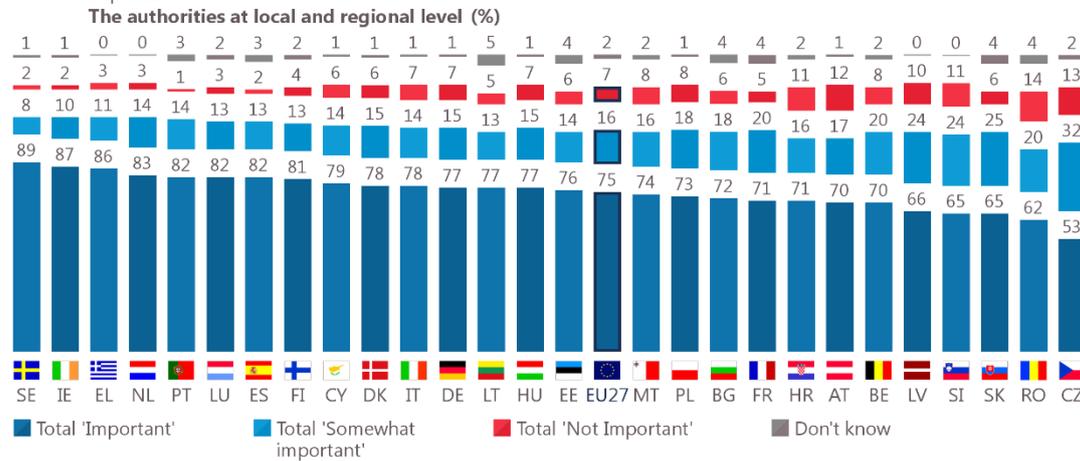
QB13.3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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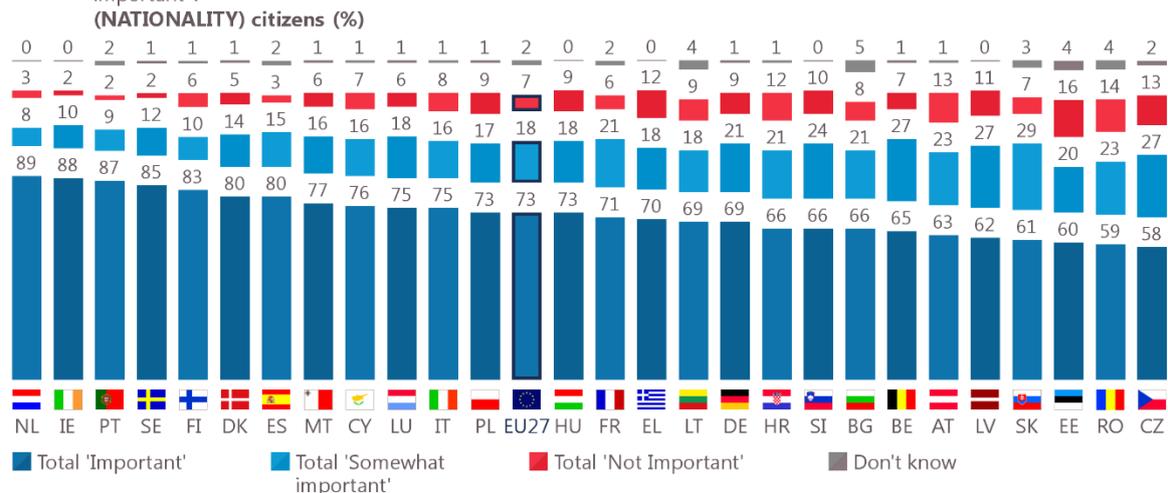
With regards to the role of **local governments**, the proportions are similar though not identical: Sweden (89%), Ireland (87%), and Greece (86%) versus Czechia (53%), Romania (62%), and Slovakia and Slovenia (both 65%).

QB13.5 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



Respondents are most likely to think **citizens of the host country** are important players in the integration process in the Netherlands (89%), Ireland (88%), and Portugal (87%), with the lowest proportions registered in Czechia (58%), Romania (59%) and Estonia (60%). In seven countries, more than one in ten do not think citizens are important actors regarding this topic, most notably in Estonia (16%), Romania (14%) and Austria (13%).

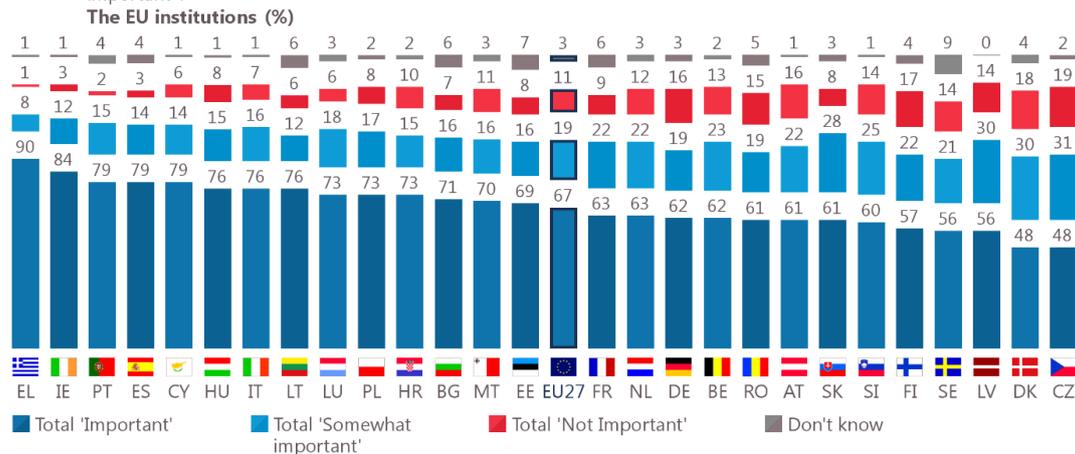
QB13.2 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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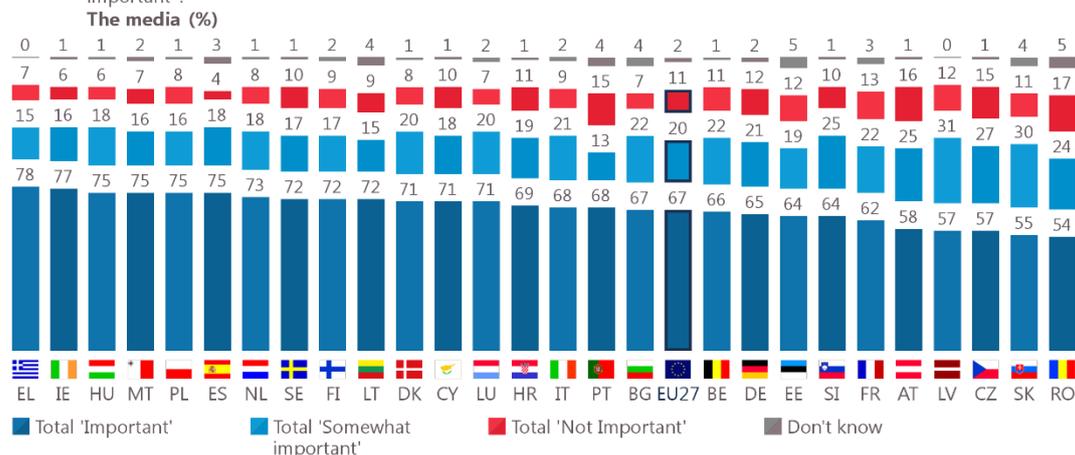
In all but two countries (Czechia and Denmark; both 48%) more than half of respondents agree that the role of the **EU institutions** is important for the successful integration of immigrants, ranging from 90% in Greece, 79% in Spain Portugal and Cyprus, to 56% in Latvia and Sweden, 57% in Finland, and 60% in Slovenia. Particularly high proportions of respondents who think that the role of the EU is not important in the integration of immigrants are found in Czechia (19%), Denmark (18%) and Finland (17%).

QB13.4 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



Respondents are most likely to think **media** are important players in the integration process in Greece (78%), Ireland (77%), and Spain, Hungary, Malta and Poland (75% all). They are least likely to think this way in Romania (54%), Slovakia (55%), and Latvia and Czechia (both 57%).

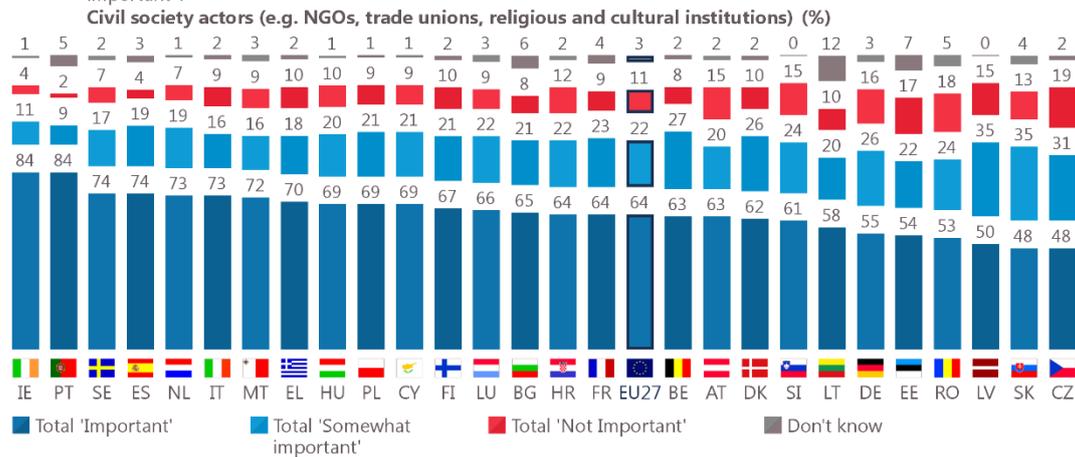
QB13.6 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



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In all countries but two (Czechia and Slovakia both 48%), a majority of respondents say that **civil society actors** are important for the process of integration, with the highest proportions found in Ireland and Portugal (both 84%), Sweden and Spain (both 74%), and Italy (73%). Almost one in five think that civil society actors are not important in this respect in Czechia (19%) and Romania (18%).

QB13.8 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".



As regards the **socio-demographic analysis**, a few notable correlations can be inferred:

- Gender hardly plays a role, except in terms of the role of **EU institutions** in the integration of immigrants, which women are more likely to favour than men (71% vs 66%), on average.
- Similarly, age plays a largely insignificant role except in a few cases. For instance, the youngest cohort is more likely to think that the **host country's citizens** play an important role in the integration of immigrants than those aged 55 and up (76% vs 71%). Similar proportions are found regarding the role of **EU institutions** (74% vs 68%), and **the media** (73% vs 68%).
- Education seems to play a more substantive role. Those who enjoyed a higher education are more likely than those who left education at or before the age of 15 to think that the aforementioned groups or institutions play crucial roles in the integration process. For instance, respondents with a higher education level are more likely to think that the **immigrants themselves** play an important role in the integration process than those who received a primary education (87% vs 82%). The pattern repeats throughout, except as regards **EU institutions** (69% vs 70%):
 - ▶ education institutions (84% higher education vs 74% primary education);
 - ▶ the national government (80% vs 75%);
 - ▶ local and regional authorities (80% vs 73%);
 - ▶ employers (80% vs 73%);

- ▶ citizens of the country in question (78% vs 68%);
- ▶ the media (72% vs 63%);
- ▶ civil society actors (70% vs 64%).
- Among socio-professional categories, close to nine in ten (86%) of respondents who are self-employed think that **immigrants themselves** play an important role in the integration process, while less than eight in ten manual workers (79%) think the same.
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are more likely (80%) to think that **education institutions** play a significant role than those who continuously struggle financially (73%).
- Among those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class, more than eight in ten (84%) think that the **national government** plays an important role in the integration process, while slightly less than three in four (74%) respondents who belong to the lower middle class agree with this.
- Respondents who live in large towns or cities are slightly more likely (79%) to be of the opinion that **local authorities or regions** play a big role in the integration of immigrants than those who live in more rural areas (74%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Nearly nine in ten (88%) of respondents who have daily interactions with immigrants think that the **immigrants themselves** play a significant role in the integration process, while among those who have less frequent contact with immigrants, eight in ten agree with this.

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QB13 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

(Total 'Important'% - EU)

	The immigrants themselves	Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities)	The (NATIONALITY) government	Employers	The authorities at local and regional level	(NATIONALITY) citizens	The EU institutions	The media	Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)
EU27	83	79	76	76	75	73	67	67	64
 Gender									
Man	83	78	76	74	75	72	66	66	65
Woman	83	78	78	76	76	73	71	68	66
 Age									
15-24	83	81	80	77	77	76	74	73	69
25-39	82	77	77	73	74	73	66	65	63
40-54	83	79	77	77	76	74	67	67	66
55 +	83	78	76	75	75	71	68	68	65
 Education (End of)									
15-	82	74	75	73	73	68	70	63	64
16-19	80	74	75	73	72	68	68	64	62
20+	87	84	80	80	80	78	69	72	70
Still studying	84	86	82	78	79	78	71	73	70
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	86	81	78	77	78	75	69	71	65
Managers	85	84	79	79	79	80	66	72	67
Other white collars	83	77	78	77	76	75	68	68	68
Manual workers	79	74	73	72	72	67	66	62	62
House persons	80	75	75	71	73	71	68	68	65
Unemployed	81	73	74	70	71	66	64	62	60
Retired	84	79	77	75	75	70	69	68	65
Students	84	86	82	78	79	78	71	73	70
 Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	80	73	74	71	69	66	66	59	62
From time to time	76	71	74	70	70	66	66	62	62
Almost never/ Never	85	80	79	78	77	74	68	71	66
 Consider belonging to									
The working class	84	77	78	75	75	73	70	67	65
The lower middle class	79	74	74	72	72	67	63	61	62
The middle class	83	79	77	75	77	74	69	69	65
The upper middle class	85	84	79	79	78	79	63	72	67
The upper class	85	85	84	83	80	84	74	77	73
 Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	82	75	76	74	74	71	68	66	64
Small/ mid size town	83	78	76	75	75	71	67	66	64
Large town	84	79	79	77	79	75	70	71	68
Interactions with immigrants									
Daily	88	87	84	84	81	81	74	75	75
Weekly	87	82	81	79	80	78	72	72	69
Less frequent	80	75	73	72	72	68	66	64	62

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

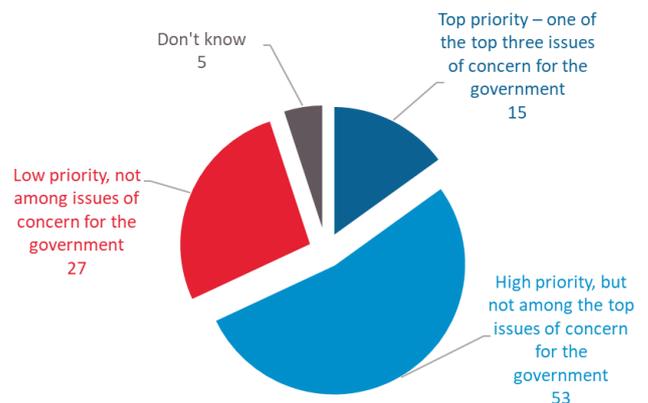
A majority of Europeans see integration as a high priority but not the top priority for their government

- Across the EU, more than half (53%) of respondents think that their governments treat the integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) as a high priority, but not among the top issues of concern for their national government⁴⁴.
- For over one in ten (15%), the issue is among the top three issues of concern for their government.
- More than a quarter (27%) think that the issue holds low priority for their national government. Less than one in ten (5%) indicate that they don't know.

A **country-analysis** shows that in seven EU Member States, at least six in ten respondents are of the opinion that the integration of immigrants from outside the EU is a high priority but not among the top issues of concern for their government. Respondents are most likely to think in this way in Finland (66%), the Netherlands (65%), and Belgium (64%). In eleven countries, less than half think this way, with those in Latvia (27%), Croatia (35%), and Czechia and Slovakia (40% both) the least likely.

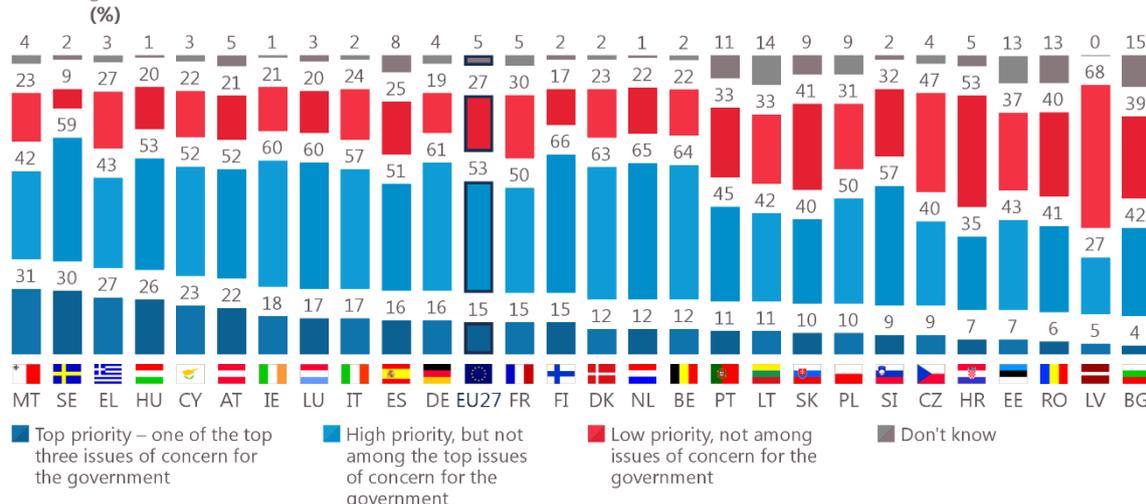
Although in most countries, respondents are unlikely (less than 5%) to indicate that they don't know how to answer this question, more than one in ten say this in Bulgaria (15%), Lithuania (14%), Estonia and Romania (both 13%), and Portugal (11%).

QB16A In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021)

QB16A In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government? (%)



⁴⁴ QB16A. In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government? Top priority – one of the top three issues of concern for the government; High priority, but not among

the top issues of concern for the government; Low priority, not among issues of concern for the government; Don't know.

⁴⁵ This question is a split question. Base of respondents = 13193.

Almost half of the respondents think that integration should be placed higher on the political agenda

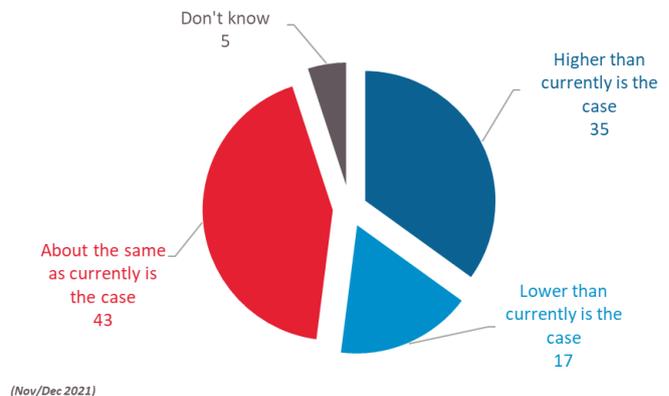
Respondents were asked how high the issue of integration of immigrants from outside the EU should be placed on the national political agenda^{46,47}.

- Across the EU, on average close to half (43%) of the respondents think no change is needed.
- More than a third (35%) are of the opinion that it should be placed higher on the political agenda.
- Close to one in five (17%) think that immigration should take a lower place on the national political agenda.

Noticeable differences appear across the different EU Member States. In five EU Member States, more than half of those polled think that the integration of immigrants from outside the EU receives more or less the right amount of political attention: Slovakia (59%), Lithuania (57%), Portugal and Czechia (both 56%), and Poland (51%).

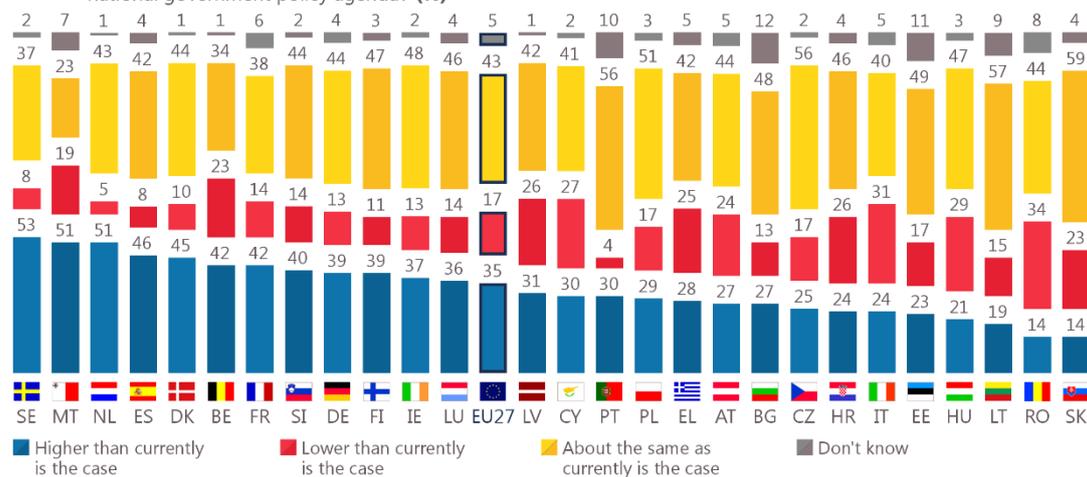
Only in three countries, more than half think that the issue of integration of immigrants from outside the EU should be placed higher on the national political agenda: Sweden (53%), Malta and the Netherlands (both 51%). Less than one in five think this in Slovakia, and Romania (14% all), and Lithuania (19%).

QB16B In your view, how high should the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda? (% - EU)



(Nov/Dec 2021)

QB16B In your view, how high should the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda? (%)



⁴⁶ QB16B. In your view, how high should the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda?

Higher than currently is the case; Lower than currently is the case; About the same as currently is the case; Don't know.

⁴⁷ This question is a split question. Base of respondents = 13317.

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At the **socio-demographic** level, a few observations can be made:

- Nearly six in ten (59%) respondents aged 15-24 think that the integration of immigrants from outside the EU should be **a high priority, but not among the top issues** of concern for the national government, while older respondents are less likely to think this way (51% of those aged 25-39, and 53% of those aged 40 and up.). Younger respondents are also more likely to think the issue of integration should be **placed higher on the political agenda**; 43% of those aged 15-24 versus 32% of those aged 55 and up.
- More than half (55%) of those polled who enjoyed a higher education think integration is a high priority for their national government, while less than half (47%) of those who finished school at 15 or earlier think the same. Better educated respondents are also much more likely to think the issue should receive more attention than those who only received a primary education (44% vs 25%).
- More than half (57%) of managers think integration is a high priority for their national government, while less than half (46%) of house persons think this. Managers are also much more likely to think the issue should receive more political attention than manual workers and house persons (43% vs 30%).
- Respondents who never have trouble paying their bills are much more likely (55%) to think integration is currently a high priority of their national government than those who continuously struggle financially (43%). Those who are well off also think the issue deserves a more prominent place on the political agenda than those who struggle (39% vs 27%).
- More than six in ten (61%) of those polled who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class think integration is currently a high priority for their government, while among the working class and the upper class less than half (48%) think this is true. Conversely, respondents identifying themselves in the upper class are substantially more likely (52%) to say that the issue should receive more political attention than those of the working class (29%).
- More than half (55%) of those who go online every day think integration is a high priority of their government, while only 42% of those who never use the Internet think this way. More than twice as many of those who go online every day think it should receive more attention than those who never go online (38% vs 15%).

An analysis of the results crossed with other relevant questions at the EU level, shows the following:

- Respondents who consider themselves to be well informed about immigration and integration-related issues are more likely (58%) to think integration is a high priority for their national government as opposed to those who claim not to be well informed about these things (50%). Respondents who declare to be well informed are also more inclined to think the issue deserves more attention

in the political arena than those who feel not well informed (41% vs 31%).

- Close to six in ten (58%) of respondents who have immigrants as family or friends living in the country think that integration is currently a high priority for the government, while less than half (47%) of those who don't have immigrant friends or family think this. Respondents with immigrant friends or family are much more likely (39%) to think integration should be placed higher on the political agenda than those without any immigrant connections (27%).
- Over six in ten (61%) among those polled who think that society is largely responsible for the integration of immigrants agree with the proposed statement versus 42% of those who think immigrants themselves are mostly responsible, and 56% of those who think both are equally responsible.

QB16A-B A. In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government?
B. In your view, how high should the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda?
 (% - EU)

	High priority, but not among the top issues of concern for the government (A)	Higher than currently is the case (B)
Age		
15-24	59	43
25-39	51	37
40-54	53	33
55 +	53	32
Education (End of)		
15-	47	25
16-19	53	29
20+	55	44
Still studying	59	43
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	54	38
Managers	57	43
Other white collars	54	34
Manual workers	51	30
House persons	46	30
Unemployed	47	38
Retired	53	31
Students	59	43
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	43	27
From time to time	51	26
Almost never/ Never	55	39
Consider belonging to		
The working class	48	29
The lower middle class	52	33
The middle class	55	36
The upper middle class	61	45
The upper class	48	52
Use of the Internet		
Everyday	55	38
Often/ Sometimes	55	24
Never	42	15
Inform. about immigration and integration		
Well informed	58	41
Not well informed	50	31
Immigrants family members or friends living in country		
At least family or friends	58	39
None	47	27
Responsible for successful integration		
Immigrants	42	24
Society	61	30
Both	56	39

CONCLUSION



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In spite of 2017, this survey reveals an improvement in personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants among Europeans: more than half of them declare to have at least immigrant friend or family living in their country and the large majority feel comfortable in any kind of social relationship with immigrants. On the other hand, the level of knowledge, awareness and information on integration and immigration related matters remained fairly stable compared to the past. Overall, the integration of immigrants is decreasingly perceived as a problem and increasingly acknowledged as a two-way process where both immigrants and society are responsible and considered as well as high governmental priority.

Limited knowledge of immigrants and immigration

The results of this survey point to some noteworthy trends in the EU, some positive and some negative. Firstly, it is clear that many Europeans still feel ill-informed about immigration and integration-related issues; less than four in ten say that they are well-informed, which is the case in most countries with a few exceptions. Between the previous report on this topic in 2017 and 2021, respondents have become only marginally better informed, and slightly less likely to answer that they don't know.

Notable misconceptions exist regarding the number of illegally staying immigrants as compared with those staying legally. A majority of respondents think there are at least as many illegally staying immigrants as there are legally staying immigrants. However, the proportion of people thinking this has decreased markedly from 2017, and while one in three think there are more non-EU nationals who are staying illegally than legally in the EU, this also represents a noticeable drop from 2017.

Europeans also tend, as in the past, to overestimate the overall proportion of immigrants in their countries, in some cases significantly. One in three say they don't know. Close to a quarter correctly estimate the range to be between 6% and 12% (in line with the actual EU average of 8%).

There is also a significant lack of awareness of the real extent of immigration arrivals from non-EU countries into the EU, with more Europeans overestimating how many immigrants are present in their country than underestimating. Respondents are most likely to overestimate the presence of immigrants from outside the EU in their country in Austria (69%), Belgium (66%), and Czechia (62%). On the other hand, respondents' estimates of the proportion of immigrants are most likely to be accurate in Romania and Hungary (both 44%), Denmark (43%), and Finland (41%). Overall, in the EU, those with lower levels of education tend to provide higher estimates of the proportion of immigrants in their country.

For reference: according to available Eurostat data, during 2020, 557.455 third-country nationals were found to be illegally present in the EU,

⁴⁸ Eurostat, 1/1/2021, table: migr_pop3ctb (Last update: 18/11/2021), http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/hui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

while 23 million third-country nationals were legally residing in the EU on 1st January 2020⁴⁸.

Personal experiences and increasing relations with immigrants

Regarding Europeans' personal experiences with immigrants and their level of familiarity and comfort with them, significant variations exist across EU countries, explained by the variations in the size and nature of migration and migratory arrivals between EU countries. For instance, at the EU level, we see that four in ten respondents interact at least weekly with immigrants. In Spain, Sweden, and Ireland, at least half of those polled indicate interacting socially with immigrants at least once a week, while only about one in ten or less say the same in Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania, and Latvia.

Overall, we note a slight increase in the proportion of Europeans who say they interact regularly with immigrants. A substantial increase is seen in the proportion of Europeans who say that they have friends or family members who are immigrants currently residing in their country. Currently, a majority of Europeans acknowledge this.

Between 2017 and the 2021, the proportion of respondents who say that they were born themselves in the country where the survey was carried out has stayed the same in about a third of the EU Member States, rising slightly in some countries like Cyprus, and Spain and Ireland, and decreasing slightly elsewhere, for instance in Hungary, Italy and Latvia.

Over nine in ten of those surveyed were born in the country in which the survey was conducted, with nearly as many saying their parents were also born there. In reality, around 12.2% of the EU population were born in another country (EU or non-EU). According to the most recent figures (2021), around 7.9% of the EU population were born outside the EU, compared to 5% of the respondents of this survey.

A majority of Europeans obtain their information on immigration and integration-related matters mainly through traditional mass media such as newspapers, television, and radio. Only a minority say they get this predominantly from social media.

Improving perceptions and attitudes in the balance

With respect to general perceptions of and attitudes towards immigrants, Europeans showed diversified opinions. Only 22% see immigration as more of an opportunity than a problem; slightly more than in 2017. Close to one in three think that immigration is more of a problem than an opportunity, although this varies significantly by country and decreased substantially compared to 2017. Europeans are substantially more likely to say that immigration represents both a problem and an opportunity, with a slight increase in those who see immigration as more of an opportunity.

In more than half of the EU Member States the proportion of respondents who say that all of their grandparents were born in the country decreased, which can serve as a good indicator of overall increased intra-EU mobility, as well as from immigrants coming from outside the EU.

When we consider personal experiences and attitudes towards immigrants, the majority of Europeans feels comfortable with immigrants as friends, neighbours, work colleagues or in other social roles, representing a substantial increase from 2017. However, respondents in some countries are much less likely to feel comfortable in these situations. Particularly, Hungary (24%), Bulgaria (29%) and Romania (35%) showed the lowest levels of comfort towards the social categories listed.

There does not seem to be a clear relation between the relative number of immigrants that are present in a country and overall attitudes towards immigrants. For instance, Lithuania, which has a relatively low proportion of non-EU immigrants has a relatively high proportion of respondents who see immigration from outside the EU as a problem. On the other hand, respondents in Luxembourg, with a substantial presence of immigrants born outside the EU, are substantially less likely to think in this way. In some countries with very low proportions of immigrants born outside the EU, like Hungary and Bulgaria, respondents are more likely than the EU average to think that this is a problem.

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. Respondents who obtain their information on social media and networks tend to consider the immigration as more of an opportunity than respondents who use traditional mass media. Overall, it is safe to say that Europeans seem to have grown more comfortable with immigrants. This is true in most but not all countries. In fact, there is a sharp decrease in some countries like Lithuania, Latvia, and Romania.

Difficulties of integration

Concerning what constitutes 'integration' Europeans are largely unanimous. A large majority (close to nine in ten) think it is important that immigrants speak the language of the country they move to, that they contribute to its welfare system by paying taxes, and that they are committed to the values and norms of society.

Half of Europeans agree that integration of immigrants is successful in their local area or city. Here, an increase can be noted between 2017 and 2021. Only a minority of Europeans think that integration of immigrants has been successful in their country. Here too, a noticeable increase can be noted at country level. Substantial increases were seen in Estonia (36%,+15), Italy (42%,+15), Bulgaria (29%, +9), Czechia (54%,+9), Malta (49%, +8), and Poland (45%,+6), and slight decreases in Austria (42%, -5), Slovenia (59%, -5), and Finland (48%, -4).

There doesn't seem to be a clear-cut correlation between the proportion of non-EU immigrants in a country and the perceived success of their integration. In some countries with a relatively high proportion of non-EU immigrants (more than 10%), like Latvia, Sweden, and Germany, respondents are more likely to say that integration has not been successful than elsewhere. In other countries with a high non-EU immigrant population, like Spain and Luxembourg, more than three quarters of respondents –more than all but one EU Member State– think that integration has been successful.

In terms of respondents' assessment of the evolution in the situation of legal immigrants in their country over the last 10 years, different aspects were surveyed. Overall, only a minority of Europeans think that there has been an improvement. For instance, a minority of Europeans think that the education outcomes of children of immigrants have improved, even though a slightly larger proportion of respondents, but also still a minority, think this has not improved. The same can be said of the education levels of adult immigrants. Europeans are least likely to think that the poverty rate among immigrants has improved.

A large majority of Europeans think that the integration of immigrants is hampered by difficulties finding a job, the immigrants' own limited efforts to integrate, and discrimination, and to a lesser extent –but still a majority among respondents: high concentration of immigrants in certain areas, difficulties in accessing long term residence permits, negative portrayal of immigrants in the media, difficulties in finding adequate accommodation, limited interactions between immigrants and the host country's citizens, limited access to education, healthcare and social protection, and difficulties in bringing in family members. Younger and better educated respondents are more likely to acknowledge the barriers to integration that immigrants face.

Improving integration

A large majority of Europeans think that actively promoting integration is a necessary investment in the long-run for their country. However, in comparison to 2017 survey, the proportion of respondents who answer in this way has slightly decreased.

A majority think that their national government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into society, although this has decreased slightly.

And while a majority of Europeans see integration as a high priority but not the top priority for their government, close to half think that integration should be placed higher on the political agenda.

Most Europeans view integration as a two-way process in which both the host society and the immigrants themselves are responsible. This has hardly changed since 2017, with slightly more Europeans saying that the host society is largely responsible for the integration of immigrants. More specifically, a substantial majority of Europeans point to various different actors that can play a vital role in the integration of immigrants into their host country. While more

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than eight in ten point to the immigrants themselves; close to seven in ten point to education institutions, and the national and local government. 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.

Across the EU, 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 more vulnerable economically are more likely to say their impact has been negative.

Despite the general improvement in results from 2017, it is worth noting that three countries stand out in this survey for their scores: Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. As previously mentioned, respondents in these countries showed the lowest levels of comfort in having any kind of social relationship with immigrants. Similarly, only 27% of respondents in Bulgaria (33% in HU and 36% in RO) considered successful the integration process in their city or local area, compared to 50% of the EU average. Finally, when asking which factors contribute to the successful integration of immigrants in the EU, Romania ranked last on six out of the nine statements

proposed. Interestingly, these countries showed the highest proportions of respondents and families born in their country of origin (Bulgaria recorded the highest percentage of both parents (96%) and all grandparents (93%) born in the country).

The overall picture is therefore an ambivalent one: seeing immigration as a problem may not mean hostility against immigrants, but rather reflect a perception that governments are not managing the issue of immigrant integration in an adequate way. Looking at the socio-demographic profiles, respondents who are younger, with higher education levels and that identify themselves as belonging to the upper class tend to be more concerned about immigration and integration related matters compared to those belonging to the working class and experiencing financial hardship. And while Europeans are more inclined to point to immigrants' own efforts and responsibility for their successful integration, like speaking the local language and adapting to local norms, other causes, pertaining to the host society, like discrimination and job opportunities are also seen as important. Overall attitudes towards immigrants have improved, particularly in Eastern Europe, and social and professional interaction between immigrants and locals has increased.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 1st November and 2nd December 2021, Kantar carried out the wave 96.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 96.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories 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.

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 areas⁴⁹.

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 "next birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km² grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

⁴⁹ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27	
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,016	02-11-21	02-12-21	9,915,439	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,020	03-11-21	28-11-21	6,094,974	1.55%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,035	04-11-21	29-11-21	9,190,342	2.34%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,023	01-11-21	26-11-21	4,994,008	1.27%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,516	02-11-21	02-12-21	74,162,306	18.89%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Estonia	1,018	03-11-21	28-11-21	1,145,208	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,004	03-11-21	29-11-21	4,039,401	1.03%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,014	02-11-21	26-11-21	9,568,462	2.44%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,008	03-11-21	29-11-21	42,022,835	10.70%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,006	03-11-21	27-11-21	57,553,554	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,039	02-11-21	24-11-21	3,569,904	0.91%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,020	03-11-21	26-11-21	54,102,101	13.78%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	01-11-21	28-11-21	759,844	0.19%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,001	03-11-21	17-11-21	1,649,459	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,004	03-11-21	29-11-21	2,445,153	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS lres	505	02-11-21	26-11-21	538,288	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,017	03-11-21	19-11-21	8,547,786	2.18%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	505	02-11-21	29-11-21	455,041	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,006	02-11-21	23-11-21	15,067,518	3.84%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,005	02-11-21	21-11-21	7,844,329	2.00%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,037	02-11-21	28-11-21	32,904,839	8.38%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,004	02-11-21	28-11-21	9,221,533	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,057	02-11-21	26-11-21	16,701,193	4.25%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,000	02-11-21	25-11-21	1,834,195	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1,001	02-11-21	29-11-21	4,677,729	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,075	04-11-21	29-11-21	4,805,266	1.22%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,070	02-11-21	29-11-21	8,756,024	2.23%
TOTAL EU27			26,510	01-11-21	02-12-21	392,566,731	100%*

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

** Recruitments for online interviews in Belgium, Czechia and Estonia are carried out by Kantar Belgium, Kantar Czechia and Kantar Estonia respectively.

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COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	849	167	1,016
BG	Bulgaria	1,020		1,020
CZ	Czechia	739	296	1,035
DK	Denmark	560	463	1,023
DE	Germany	1,516		1,516
EE	Estonia	1,018		1,018
IE	Ireland	1,004		1,004
EL	Greece	1,014		1,014
ES	Spain	1,008		1,008
FR	France	1,006		1,006
HR	Croatia	1,039		1,039
IT	Italy	1,020		1,020
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia		1,001	1,001
LT	Lithuania	1,004		1,004
LU	Luxembourg	505		505
HU	Hungary	1,017		1,017
MT	Malta	336	169	505
NL	Netherlands	1,006		1,006
AT	Austria	1,005		1,005
PL	Poland	1,037		1,037
PT	Portugal	1,004		1,004
RO	Romania	1,057		1,057
SI	Slovenia	632	368	1,000
SK	Slovakia	1,001		1,001
FI	Finland	598	477	1,075
SE	Sweden	1070		1,070
TOTAL EU27		23,569	2,941	26,510

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

■ Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their door step and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have been respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance.

■ Face-to-face and online interviewing

In **Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Malta, Slovenia** and **Finland** face-to-face interviewing was feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions: many potential respondents are reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, **additional interviews** were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

■ Online interviewing

In **Latvia**, face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore all interviews were conducted online with CAWI technique.

Recruitment for online interviews

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way the entire phone owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones a dual frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in **Belgium, Czechia, Malta, Latvia and Slovenia**.

In **Finland** and **Denmark**, RDD samples were not used, instead the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these countries the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

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Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Eurobarometer 96.2, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE	48.7%	LV*	25.2%
BE*	10.5%	LT	42.1%
BG	45.4%	LU	24.2%
CZ	43.7%	HU	64.0%
CZ*	53.9%	MT	81.8%
DK	40.7%	MT*	28.0%
DK*	14.2%	NL	72.2%
DE	20.5%	AT	44.1%
EE	41.1%	PL	43.9%
IE	36.5%	PT	37.9%
EL	28.1%	RO	60.8%
ES	34.2%	SI	45.5%
FR	32.1%	SI*	33.5%
HR	42.9%	SK	64.0%
IT	22.3%	FI*	28.3%
CY	46.5%	SE	67.3%

* CAWI response rates, without taking into account recruitment phase.

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Margins of error

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

Q1	Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)	
	(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 are about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants	3
	You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS)	4
	DK	5
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA1	

Q2	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)	
	Is more of a problem (M)	1
	Is more of an opportunity (M)	2
	Is equally a problem and an opportunity (M)	3
	Is neither a problem nor an opportunity (M)	4
	DK	5
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA2	

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Q3	To your knowledge, what is the proportion of immigrants in the total population in (OUR COUNTRY)?	
	(DO NOT SHOW SCREEN - 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
	DK	11
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA3B	

Q4	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	5
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA4	

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Q5 How do you predominantly/mainly obtain the relevant information on immigration and integration related matters ?	
(SHOW SCREEN – ROTATE 1 -5- READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Newspapers/TV/radio (traditional mass media – local or national)	1
Social media and networks	2
Discussions with family and trusted friends	3
Discussions with colleagues and acquaintances	4
Observations on what is going on in my local area	5
Other (do not mention)	6
DK (SPONTANEOUS)	7
1 QU NEW	

Q6	On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing an activity together.																
	(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At least once a week</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At least once a month</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At least once a year</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less often or never</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Applicable (SP.)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DK</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	Daily	1	At least once a week	2	At least once a month	3	At least once a year	4	Less often or never	5	Not Applicable (SP.)	6	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7	DK	8
Daily	1																
At least once a week	2																
At least once a month	3																
At least once a year	4																
Less often or never	5																
Not Applicable (SP.)	6																
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7																
DK	8																
	1 QU MODIFIED TREND EB88.2 QA5 (kept the question text and scale from the previous grid)																

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Q7	Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...						
	(SHOW SCREEN – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)						
	(READ OUT)	Totally comfortable	Somewhat comfortable	Somewhat uncomfortable	Totally uncomfortable	Refusal	DK
1	Manager	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Work colleague	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Neighbour	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Doctor	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Family member (including partner)	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Friend	1	2	3	4	5	6
3QU	TREND EB88.2 QA6						

Q8	Which of the following statement 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
	None	4
	Refusal	5
	DK	6
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA7	

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Q9	Generally speaking, how successful or not is the integration of most immigrants living...						
		(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)					
		Very successful	Fairly successful	Not very successful	Not at all successful	There are no or almost no immigrants in... (SP)	DK
1	In the city or area where you live	1	2	3	4		5
2	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4		5
1Q		TREND EB88.2 QA8					

Q10	For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in [our country] over the last 10 years?				
	(READ OUT – ROTATION – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)				
		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	DK
1	Likelihood of male immigrants to have a job	1	2	3	4
2	Likelihood of female immigrants to have a job	1	2	3	4
3	Education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence	1	2	3	4
4	Education outcomes of children of immigrants	1	2	3	4
5	Poverty rate among immigrants	1	2	3	4

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Q11	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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not at all important” and 10 means “extremely important”.											
	(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT - ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 9 - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)											
		Not at all important									Extremely important	DK
1	Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Having (NATIONALITY) friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.5QU		MODIFIED EB88.2 QA10 (previously scale was: very/somewhat/not very/not at all important)										

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Q12	Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not an obstacle at all" and 10 means "an enormous obstacle".(M)											
	(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – READ OUT - ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 10- ONE ANSWER PER LINE)											
		Not an obstacle at all 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	An enormous obstacle 10	DK
1	Discrimination against immigrants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Difficulties in accessing long term residence permit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Difficulties in finding a job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Difficulties in bringing in family members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Difficulties in finding adequate accommodation (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	High concentration of immigrants in certain areas (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5QU	MODIFIED TREND EB88.2 QA11_1 TO QA11_8 (STATEMENTS 9 and 10 are new) (previously the scale was "major/minor/not an obstacle at all")											

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Q13		In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? (M) Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not at all important” and 10 means “extremely important”. (N)										
		(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)										
		1 = Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 = Extremely important	DK
1	The immigrants themselves	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	(NATIONALITY) citizens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	The EU institutions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	The authorities at local and regional level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	The media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Employers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

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Q14	Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (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
	(NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible	2
	Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible	3
	DK	4
1 QU	TREND EB88.2 QA14	

Q15	To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?					
	(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Actively promoting the integration of immigrants is a necessary investment in the long run for (OUR COUNTRY) (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into our society (M)	1	2	3	4	5

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Q16(a) In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government	
Top priority – one of the top three issues of concern for the Government	1
High priority, but not among the top issues of concern for the government	2
Low priority, not among issues of concern for the government	3
DK (spontaneous)	4
1 QU NEW	

Q16(b) In your view, how high should the issue integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda?	
Higher than currently is the case	1
Lower than currently is the case	2
About the same as currently is the case	3
DK (spontaneous)	4
1 QU NEW	

Q17. How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants?	
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Very important	1
Somewhat important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
I see no need to take account of the integration needs of immigrants (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6
1 QU NEW	

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Q18	You're now going to be asked about some questions about where you and your family were born.							
	<p>(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</p> <p>(PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTION: DISPLAY '98' ON SCREEN INSTEAD OF 'REFUSAL', DISPLAY '99' INSTEAD OF 'DK'.</p> <p>INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLEASE CODE ACCORDING TO WHAT THE COUNTRY IS NOW. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE COUNTRY NO LONGER EXISTS OR HAS CHANGED NAME OR STATUS</p> <p>INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: If respondent says "the United Kingdom" please code into "Another country in Europe, not a Member of the EU ".) (N)</p>							
		(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	DK (SP.)
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
3.5QU	TREND EB88.2 QA18							

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Tables

QB1 Generally speaking, would you say that there are more immigrants who are staying legally or illegally in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

		There are more immigrants who are staying legally		There are more immigrants who are staying illegally		There are about the same number of legally and illegally staying immigrants		You cannot tell whether immigrants are staying legally or illegally (SPONTANEOUS)		Total 'At least as many immigrants staying illegally as there are immigrants staying legally'		
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021
EU27		36	-3	33	4	24	6	2	-4	57	10	5
BE		43	-8	28	-1	25	8	1	-1	53	7	3
BG		19	7	36	-2	24	4	6	-12	60	2	15
CZ		50	14	25	-4	22	-2	1	-6	47	-6	2
DK		83	3	3	-3	12	2	1	-1	15	-1	1
DE		48	-4	23	-1	21	7	3	-4	44	6	5
EE		54	5	14	-1	17	5	7	-3	31	4	8
IE		57	3	13	-3	26	10	1	-4	39	7	3
EL		13	-8	68	10	18	3	1	-3	86	13	0
ES		29	-5	41	3	22	6	1	-1	63	9	7
FR		27	-6	35	4	29	8	1	-3	64	12	8
HR		32	-7	34	10	27	1	3	-3	61	11	4
IT		17	1	54	7	26	1	1	-4	80	8	2
CY		15	-20	57	19	23	3	3	2	80	22	2
LV		58	5	15	4	27	13	0	-8	42	17	0
LT		37	-9	35	20	18	-5	3	-6	53	15	7
LU		51	-15	18	9	21	7	3	1	39	16	7
HU		34	0	35	9	25	6	1	-10	60	15	5
MT		33	-2	36	0	21	9	4	2	57	9	6
NL		66	-9	19	6	13	3	0	0	32	9	2
AT		43	1	25	4	25	2	2	-10	50	6	5
PL		38	10	29	-7	28	9	2	-3	57	2	3
PT		31	-1	24	1	23	6	5	-9	47	7	17
RO		21	-1	26	2	27	-4	11	-2	53	-2	15
SI		50	-6	26	11	20	-3	1	-2	46	8	3
SK		40	2	19	3	25	1	5	-9	44	4	11
FI		77	2	7	-6	13	4	0	-1	20	-2	3
SE		83	-1	5	-2	7	3	1	0	12	1	4

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QB2 Generally speaking, do you think immigration from outside the EU is more of a problem or more of an opportunity for (OUR COUNTRY) today?
(%)

		Is more of a problem		Is more of an opportunity		Is equally a problem and an opportunity		Is neither a problem nor an opportunity		Don't know
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	
EU27		31	-7	22	2	38	7	8	0	1
BE		33	-3	22	1	39	5	6	-2	0
BG		49	-3	9	3	26	4	9	1	7
CZ		48	-1	10	0	35	3	7	0	0
DK		31	7	21	-5	39	-2	8	1	1
DE		27	-8	26	2	43	5	3	1	1
EE		46	9	10	-7	37	3	5	-3	2
IE		19	-6	41	5	33	3	6	0	1
EL		60	-3	3	0	26	3	10	0	1
ES		20	-6	29	3	39	6	10	-3	2
FR		39	1	16	-1	31	-1	12	2	2
HR		27	-12	21	10	40	6	11	-3	1
IT		26	-25	22	16	43	11	9	1	0
CY		61	11	10	0	23	-6	6	-4	0
LV		56	15	7	-9	31	7	6	-9	0
LT		60	32	9	-17	25	-2	6	-10	0
LU		19	2	39	6	35	0	6	-7	1
HU		48	-15	22	13	25	4	4	-2	1
MT		51	-12	12	1	32	15	4	0	1
NL		33	-1	21	-5	42	7	4	-1	0
AT		35	-2	18	5	39	-1	7	-1	1
PL		30	-7	26	7	34	6	9	0	1
PT		22	-4	24	-8	47	15	4	-1	3
RO		22	-11	21	10	34	8	18	-8	5
SI		40	2	17	-6	33	7	10	-2	0
SK		41	-13	9	2	44	16	4	-2	2
FI		28	6	23	-5	45	0	3	-1	1
SE		31	12	31	-14	34	2	3	0	1

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QB3.1 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
	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	
EU27 	19	-2	24	8	30	13	14	-3	13
BE 	9	-8	22	2	42	17	24	-5	3
BG 	30	15	15	9	13	8	5	2	37
CZ 	35	0	34	17	22	12	6	-2	3
DK 	22	-11	43	11	28	11	5	-3	2
DE 	16	-19	25	3	35	17	15	1	9
EE 	40	9	21	9	16	10	7	-4	16
IE 	19	2	22	4	38	22	16	-1	5
EL 	14	9	29	15	39	14	7	-14	11
ES 	6	2	14	4	35	17	18	2	27
FR 	14	-4	23	5	31	13	19	-1	13
HR 	48	10	15	7	16	9	11	3	10
IT 	8	0	25	11	37	17	20	-11	10
CY 	10	1	18	7	37	17	21	5	14
LV 	60	33	16	5	15	6	9	-7	0
LT 	46	10	24	6	12	-3	4	-2	14
LU 	11	-5	21	4	24	10	35	-1	9
HU 	44	5	27	13	15	5	4	-2	10
MT 	14	1	22	11	31	22	17	6	16
NL 	33	2	29	4	25	5	11	-5	2
AT 	7	-6	17	1	47	16	22	-3	7
PL 	32	1	33	20	21	9	2	-3	12
PT 	7	3	20	12	26	15	7	-2	40
RO 	44	8	18	9	9	4	4	-3	25
SI 	15	-2	21	6	35	11	25	-1	4
SK 	40	6	20	5	12	5	7	3	21
FI 	41	-9	36	11	15	8	2	-1	6
SE 	15	-8	36	4	40	13	7	-2	2

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QB4 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		Total 'Well Informed'		Total 'Not well informed'		Don't know
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021
EU27		4	0	34	1	49	3	13	-2	38	1	62	1	0
BE		3	-2	36	7	54	-2	7	-3	39	5	61	-5	0
BG		1	-2	15	1	51	2	32	1	16	-1	83	3	1
CZ		2	1	25	2	51	1	22	-3	27	3	73	-2	0
DK		10	-5	58	0	30	6	2	0	68	-5	32	6	0
DE		6	-1	46	-1	42	4	6	-1	52	-2	48	3	0
EE		4	2	22	-6	53	-3	20	7	26	-4	73	4	1
IE		7	0	36	8	40	1	16	-9	43	8	56	-8	1
EL		3	-2	22	-4	59	8	16	-2	25	-6	75	6	0
ES		3	-1	32	10	52	-5	13	-4	35	9	65	-9	0
FR		3	1	27	1	55	3	14	-5	30	2	69	-2	1
HR		1	-2	23	8	57	9	19	-14	24	6	76	-5	0
IT		2	0	29	-3	56	8	13	-1	31	-3	69	7	0
CY		5	1	35	11	54	1	6	-13	40	12	60	-12	0
LV		2	-1	22	-2	64	13	12	-9	24	-3	76	4	0
LT		2	0	28	-2	57	4	13	-1	30	-2	70	3	0
LU		6	0	42	-2	44	2	8	1	48	-2	52	3	0
HU		2	-2	33	4	51	3	14	-4	35	2	65	-1	0
MT		3	-1	33	2	48	5	15	-4	36	1	63	1	1
NL		7	2	47	-4	43	1	3	1	54	-2	46	2	0
AT		7	1	31	-5	47	7	14	-2	38	-4	61	5	1
PL		2	-2	40	5	42	-2	15	2	42	3	57	0	1
PT		1	0	22	0	54	6	23	-5	23	0	77	1	0
RO		1	-1	19	-2	46	0	33	2	20	-3	79	2	1
SI		2	-3	26	-11	59	16	13	-1	28	-14	72	15	0
SK		2	0	22	2	52	3	24	-3	24	2	76	0	0
FI		4	1	34	2	59	0	3	-3	38	3	62	-3	0
SE		13	3	56	-4	28	0	3	1	69	-1	31	1	0

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QB5 How do you predominantly/mainly obtain the relevant information on immigration and integration related matters?
(%)

		Newspapers/TV/radio (traditional mass media – local or national)	Social media and networks	Discussions with family and trusted friends	Discussions with colleagues and acquaintances	Observations on what is going on in my local area	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		56	15	10	7	10	1	1
BE		58	16	8	6	11	0	1
BG		62	11	7	6	8	1	5
CZ		53	20	9	6	11	0	1
DK		76	11	6	4	3	0	0
DE		58	18	9	6	7	1	1
EE		60	16	6	7	7	1	3
IE		46	23	12	9	9	0	1
EL		34	24	19	6	15	1	1
ES		54	15	12	5	12	1	1
FR		60	15	7	6	10	1	1
HR		49	24	10	7	9	0	1
IT		58	8	12	7	14	0	1
CY		43	29	7	8	12	0	1
LV		63	23	3	4	7	0	0
LT		70	20	4	3	3	0	0
LU		50	22	10	7	11	0	0
HU		47	18	18	9	7	0	1
MT		41	31	9	8	11	0	0
NL		79	9	3	3	5	1	0
AT		43	18	14	12	10	2	1
PL		47	15	14	10	13	0	1
PT		56	4	10	4	20	3	3
RO		48	12	14	10	9	2	5
SI		49	17	8	8	15	2	1
SK		44	24	11	8	10	1	2
FI		76	11	4	4	5	0	0
SE		75	11	4	5	3	1	1

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QB6 On average, how often do you interact socially with immigrants? Interaction can mean anything from having a few minutes conversation to doing an activity together.
(%)

		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	At least once a year	Less often or never	Not applicable	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Weekly'
EU27		18	22	18	9	31	1	0	1	40
BE		21	26	20	10	22	0	0	1	47
BG		1	3	8	6	72	7	0	3	4
CZ		10	14	17	13	46	0	0	0	24
DK		21	26	22	12	19	0	0	0	47
DE		19	25	22	8	25	1	0	0	44
EE		8	13	14	12	49	2	0	2	21
IE		32	28	18	4	17	0	0	1	60
EL		21	30	21	4	23	1	0	0	51
ES		35	29	14	5	17	0	0	0	64
FR		20	18	17	8	35	1	0	1	38
HR		5	9	17	11	56	1	0	1	14
IT		20	27	20	8	25	0	0	0	47
CY		23	20	17	9	30	0	0	1	43
LV		3	9	14	14	60	0	0	0	12
LT		2	6	6	8	76	2	0	0	8
LU		21	26	21	11	18	1	0	2	47
HU		3	10	11	10	64	2	0	0	13
MT		15	20	21	9	34	1	0	0	35
NL		11	25	23	14	26	0	0	1	36
AT		22	28	22	8	17	1	0	2	50
PL		8	14	22	12	41	1	0	2	22
PT		24	24	15	9	27	0	0	1	48
RO		1	3	12	12	69	2	0	1	4
SI		17	16	16	9	42	0	0	0	33
SK		5	9	21	13	47	4	0	1	14
FI		8	22	23	18	29	0	0	0	30
SE		29	33	21	7	10	0	0	0	62

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QB7.1 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Manager (%)

	Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'		Don't know
	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	
EU27 	43	5	30	0	13	-2	6	-2	3	3	73	5	19	-4	5
BE 	36	-1	45	4	12	-1	4	-2	2	2	81	3	16	-3	1
BG 	16	6	27	12	21	-1	20	-13	1	1	43	18	41	-14	15
CZ 	23	12	37	2	24	-11	10	-4	2	2	60	14	34	-15	4
DK 	61	5	25	-1	8	1	4	0	1	1	86	4	12	1	1
DE 	42	10	29	-7	13	-2	4	-1	5	5	71	3	17	-3	7
EE 	19	-2	34	-2	17	-2	11	2	8	8	53	-4	28	0	11
IE 	79	14	14	-10	3	-2	1	0	1	1	93	4	4	-2	2
EL 	38	11	23	0	17	-8	18	-4	2	2	61	11	35	-12	2
ES 	64	9	25	-8	4	-1	1	-1	3	3	89	1	5	-2	3
FR 	57	9	25	-3	7	-3	5	-2	2	2	82	6	12	-5	4
HR 	28	-2	32	2	22	2	12	-3	2	2	60	0	34	-1	4
IT 	31	15	36	0	17	-4	8	-6	3	3	67	15	25	-10	5
CY 	34	-6	25	6	19	1	15	-4	1	1	59	0	34	-3	6
LV 	19	-9	36	7	31	11	14	2	0	0	55	-2	45	13	0
LT 	24	-2	39	-3	17	-1	11	5	3	3	63	-5	28	4	6
LU 	60	8	26	-3	4	-2	5	1	2	2	86	5	9	-1	3
HU 	8	1	28	10	29	-3	26	-4	4	4	36	11	55	-7	5
MT 	35	11	40	11	13	-6	6	-6	2	2	75	22	19	-12	4
NL 	77	7	15	-3	3	-3	2	1	1	1	92	4	5	-2	2
AT 	30	4	26	-4	19	-7	13	4	4	4	56	0	32	-3	8
PL 	19	4	43	4	25	-4	6	-3	4	4	62	8	31	-7	3
PT 	54	3	38	3	4	-4	0	-1	1	1	92	6	4	-5	3
RO 	24	1	26	-5	23	0	15	-1	2	2	50	-4	38	-1	10
SI 	51	3	23	-1	15	-1	9	1	1	1	74	2	24	0	1
SK 	37	17	30	-2	16	-6	8	-8	4	4	67	15	24	-14	5
FI 	43	5	32	1	11	-5	6	-1	2	2	75	6	17	-6	6
SE 	77	1	14	-2	3	-1	2	0	1	1	91	-1	5	-1	3

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QB7.2 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Work colleague (%)

		Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'		Don't know
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	
EU27		48	4	33	-1	8	-1	4	-1	3	3	81	3	12	-2	4
BE		46	3	43	-2	7	0	1	-1	2	2	89	1	8	-1	1
BG		23	10	34	4	18	2	10	-12	1	1	57	14	28	-10	14
CZ		34	16	45	-6	11	-9	5	-1	2	2	79	10	16	-10	3
DK		75	6	18	-4	4	1	1	0	1	1	93	2	5	1	1
DE		48	11	33	-8	7	-3	2	-1	5	5	81	3	9	-4	5
EE		23	-3	41	-4	12	-1	7	3	8	8	64	-7	19	2	9
IE		80	11	14	-9	2	-1	1	0	1	1	94	2	3	-1	2
EL		47	8	27	-6	12	-2	11	1	2	2	74	2	23	-1	1
ES		66	7	26	-7	2	-1	0	-1	3	3	92	0	2	-2	3
FR		61	7	26	-5	5	0	2	-2	2	2	87	2	7	-2	4
HR		31	-2	38	4	17	2	10	-3	2	2	69	2	27	-1	2
IT		38	16	40	-3	10	-4	5	-4	3	3	78	13	15	-8	4
CY		44	-8	30	10	14	1	8	-3	1	1	74	2	22	-2	3
LV		29	-6	48	10	18	6	5	-1	0	0	77	4	23	5	0
LT		30	-1	42	-10	13	5	7	4	3	3	72	-11	20	9	5
LU		67	8	26	-5	3	1	1	-1	1	1	93	3	4	0	2
HU		11	1	30	8	28	-6	23	2	4	4	41	9	51	-4	4
MT		40	10	43	6	8	-7	3	-4	2	2	83	16	11	-11	4
NL		85	6	11	-3	1	-1	1	0	1	1	96	3	2	-1	1
AT		37	7	31	-10	13	-2	8	3	4	4	68	-3	21	1	7
PL		24	4	51	0	18	1	3	-2	2	2	75	4	21	-1	2
PT		57	1	39	3	1	-3	0	0	1	1	96	4	1	-3	2
RO		27	1	32	-5	17	0	14	1	2	2	59	-4	31	1	8
SI		59	4	24	-2	11	-1	4	0	1	1	83	2	15	-1	1
SK		43	18	31	-9	11	-4	7	-4	4	4	74	9	18	-8	4
FI		53	7	32	-3	8	-1	2	-1	1	1	85	4	10	-2	4
SE		86	2	10	-1	2	0	0	-1	1	1	96	1	2	-1	1

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QB7.3 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Neighbour (%)

		Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		47	4	33	-2	11	-2	5	0	2	2	2	2	80	2	16	-2
BE		42	1	44	-1	10	0	3	0	0	0	1	14	86	0	13	0
BG		20	6	32	5	21	2	12	-11	1	1	1	14	52	11	33	-9
CZ		29	13	42	-2	17	-11	8	0	1	1	3	71	11	25	-11	
DK		67	3	23	-4	7	1	2	0	0	0	1	90	-1	9	1	
DE		46	10	33	-8	12	-2	3	0	3	3	3	79	2	15	-2	
EE		24	0	39	-1	17	-4	9	4	2	2	9	63	-1	26	0	
IE		81	11	16	-9	1	-2	1	0	0	0	1	97	2	2	-2	
EL		51	10	27	-11	14	1	7	0	1	1	0	78	-1	21	1	
ES		65	6	28	-5	3	-1	0	-2	2	2	2	93	1	3	-3	
FR		62	8	28	-3	6	-3	3	-1	0	0	1	90	5	9	-4	
HR		31	-2	37	4	19	2	10	-4	1	1	2	68	2	29	-2	
IT		37	15	43	-3	13	-4	5	-4	1	1	1	80	12	18	-8	
CY		43	-10	32	7	15	1	8	1	1	1	1	75	-3	23	2	
LV		24	-10	40	3	29	13	7	0	0	0	0	64	-7	36	13	
LT		28	-1	42	-10	16	5	10	6	1	1	3	70	-11	26	11	
LU		67	9	27	-6	3	-1	1	-1	0	0	2	94	3	4	-2	
HU		9	0	29	8	29	-4	26	-1	3	3	4	38	8	55	-5	
MT		35	7	40	2	16	-3	5	-4	1	1	3	75	9	21	-7	
NL		78	2	17	-1	3	-1	1	0	0	0	1	95	1	4	-1	
AT		34	6	30	-7	17	-4	11	4	3	3	5	64	-1	28	0	
PL		23	3	49	2	19	-3	4	-1	2	2	3	72	5	23	-4	
PT		58	2	39	1	1	-3	0	0	1	1	1	97	3	1	-3	
RO		26	1	30	-7	22	2	15	1	1	1	6	56	-6	37	3	
SI		55	2	24	-2	13	-1	7	2	0	0	1	79	0	20	1	
SK		37	15	29	-7	16	-4	8	-6	4	4	6	66	8	24	-10	
FI		46	4	34	-2	12	-2	5	1	1	1	2	80	2	17	-1	
SE		83	1	13	-1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	96	0	4	1	

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QB7.4 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Doctor (%)

		Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		46	3	32	-1	12	-1	6	-1	2	2	2	78	2	18	-2
BE		37	-1	43	3	15	0	4	-2	0	0	1	80	2	19	-2
BG		24	10	29	5	18	-4	14	-10	1	1	14	53	15	32	-14
CZ		33	17	37	-7	17	-9	9	-2	1	1	3	70	10	26	-11
DK		55	1	27	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	1	82	1	17	0
DE		49	10	32	-9	9	-4	4	1	3	3	3	81	1	13	-3
EE		23	0	35	-4	19	-2	10	2	2	2	11	58	-4	29	0
IE		82	12	15	-9	2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	97	3	3	-2
EL		46	8	26	0	14	-4	12	-4	1	1	1	72	8	26	-8
ES		65	5	27	-4	3	-2	1	-1	2	2	2	92	1	4	-3
FR		60	6	29	0	6	-3	4	-3	0	0	1	89	6	10	-6
HR		29	-4	34	4	20	3	12	-4	2	2	3	63	0	32	-1
IT		31	13	39	-1	19	-3	8	-4	1	1	2	70	12	27	-7
CY		44	-8	21	0	16	4	14	0	1	1	4	65	-8	30	4
LV		24	-11	41	8	25	9	9	0	0	0	1	65	-3	34	9
LT		26	-3	40	-6	18	3	11	5	1	1	4	66	-9	29	8
LU		64	7	28	-2	3	-4	4	0	0	0	1	92	5	7	-4
HU		12	1	30	6	27	-4	24	0	3	3	4	42	7	51	-4
MT		31	6	40	8	16	-5	9	-7	1	1	3	71	14	25	-12
NL		78	2	16	0	4	-1	1	-1	0	0	1	94	2	5	-2
AT		34	3	27	-9	17	0	15	5	3	3	4	61	-6	32	5
PL		23	5	45	-1	22	0	5	-3	2	2	3	68	4	27	-3
PT		55	2	37	3	5	-5	1	0	0	0	2	92	5	6	-5
RO		27	0	29	-3	21	-2	15	1	1	1	7	56	-3	36	-1
SI		57	3	23	-2	12	-2	7	1	1	1	0	80	1	19	-1
SK		42	15	28	-9	14	-2	8	-5	4	4	4	70	6	22	-7
FI		39	4	36	2	17	-6	6	0	0	0	2	75	6	23	-6
SE		75	3	18	-3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	93	0	7	0

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QB7.5 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Family member (including partner) (%)

		Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		44	4	30	0	13	-1	7	-2	2	2	4	74	4	20	-3	
BE		38	0	44	6	13	-2	4	-3	0	0	1	82	6	17	-5	
BG		15	6	22	8	19	0	23	-13	2	2	19	37	14	42	-13	
CZ		26	11	34	1	20	-10	12	-2	3	3	5	60	12	32	-12	
DK		59	5	24	0	10	1	5	0	1	1	1	83	5	15	1	
DE		44	7	29	-6	13	-3	6	1	3	3	5	73	1	19	-2	
EE		27	0	34	4	13	-3	10	-2	3	3	13	61	4	23	-5	
IE		79	15	15	-8	3	-3	0	-3	1	1	2	94	7	3	-6	
EL		36	11	22	2	20	-6	19	-6	2	2	1	58	13	39	-12	
ES		65	7	26	-5	4	-2	1	-1	2	2	2	91	2	5	-3	
FR		59	8	27	0	8	-3	4	-3	0	0	2	86	8	12	-6	
HR		27	-6	28	2	20	5	17	-4	3	3	5	55	-4	37	1	
IT		28	11	36	0	20	0	11	-4	2	2	3	64	11	31	-4	
CY		26	-8	19	1	22	5	25	0	2	2	6	45	-7	47	5	
LV		24	-9	36	10	24	8	16	0	0	0	0	60	1	40	8	
LT		25	-3	35	-4	19	-1	16	8	1	1	4	60	-7	35	7	
LU		64	6	26	-4	4	-1	4	1	0	0	2	90	2	8	0	
HU		9	0	25	7	29	0	28	-2	4	4	5	34	7	57	-2	
MT		30	4	36	2	19	1	10	-4	2	2	3	66	6	29	-3	
NL		80	2	14	-1	3	-1	1	0	1	1	1	94	1	4	-1	
AT		33	7	25	-7	19	-2	14	2	3	3	6	58	0	33	0	
PL		21	5	44	2	23	-2	5	-3	4	4	3	65	7	28	-5	
PT		57	3	38	2	2	-3	0	-1	1	1	2	95	5	2	-4	
RO		25	0	29	1	20	-1	16	-3	2	2	8	54	1	36	-4	
SI		55	3	23	1	13	-1	8	0	0	0	1	78	4	21	-1	
SK		35	17	25	-6	18	-3	10	-7	4	4	8	60	11	28	-10	
FI		41	3	30	1	14	-2	8	-1	1	1	6	71	4	22	-3	
SE		76	2	15	2	4	-3	3	0	1	1	1	91	4	7	-3	

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QB7.6 Would you personally feel comfortable or uncomfortable having an immigrant as your...
Friend (%)

	Totally comfortable		Somewhat comfortable		Somewhat uncomfortable		Totally uncomfortable		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Comfortable'		Total 'Uncomfortable'	
	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27	50	2	32	-1	9	0	4	-1	2	2	3	82	1	13	-1
BE	47	3	42	2	8	-2	2	-2	0	0	1	89	5	10	-4
BG	24	11	34	3	16	0	11	-11	1	1	14	58	14	27	-11
CZ	40	18	41	-7	8	-10	5	-1	1	1	5	81	11	13	-11
DK	73	3	21	0	4	1	1	-2	0	0	1	94	3	5	-1
DE	51	4	32	-5	7	0	3	0	3	3	4	83	-1	10	0
EE	33	-5	40	5	9	-2	6	1	3	3	9	73	0	15	-1
IE	81	12	15	-8	2	-3	1	0	0	0	1	96	4	3	-3
EL	50	12	24	-9	14	-2	10	0	1	1	1	74	3	24	-2
ES	66	4	27	-5	3	0	0	-1	2	2	2	93	-1	3	-1
FR	64	7	27	-3	5	1	3	-2	0	0	1	91	4	8	-1
HR	32	-5	38	8	17	3	9	-6	2	2	2	70	3	26	-3
IT	39	14	42	-5	12	-1	5	-3	1	1	1	81	9	17	-4
CY	41	-12	33	13	15	3	8	-5	0	0	3	74	1	23	-2
LV	35	-5	45	12	14	3	6	-4	0	0	0	80	7	20	-1
LT	33	-2	41	-5	14	5	7	2	1	1	4	74	-7	21	7
LU	70	6	25	-6	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	95	0	4	2
HU	12	2	31	8	25	-2	24	-4	3	3	5	43	10	49	-6
MT	40	9	41	2	11	-4	4	-5	1	1	3	81	11	15	-9
NL	87	2	9	-1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	96	1	3	0
AT	40	7	29	-8	13	-2	9	2	3	3	6	69	-1	22	0
PL	24	3	48	0	19	0	4	-2	2	2	3	72	3	23	-2
PT	59	1	38	1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	2	97	2	1	-2
RO	29	2	31	-6	19	1	13	0	1	1	7	60	-4	32	1
SI	66	7	19	-6	9	0	5	1	0	0	1	85	1	14	1
SK	42	17	29	-8	13	-1	8	-6	4	4	4	71	9	21	-7
FI	57	4	32	1	7	-1	2	-1	0	0	2	89	5	9	-2
SE	87	0	11	2	1	0	0	-2	0	0	1	98	2	1	-2

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QB8 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 (SPONTANEOUS)		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'At least immigrant friends or family currently living in (OUR COUNTRY)'	
	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27	42	15	9	5	11	2	37	-22	0	0	1	51	20	
BE	54	20	15	7	14	0	17	-27	0	0	0	69	27	
BG	21	16	3	3	3	2	70	-22	1	1	2	24	19	
CZ	54	36	6	2	6	4	34	-42	0	0	0	60	38	
DK	56	26	7	2	9	-1	27	-28	0	0	1	63	28	
DE	43	17	7	2	11	3	37	-23	1	1	1	50	19	
EE	29	14	2	0	5	0	60	-17	1	1	3	31	14	
IE	59	19	7	3	16	4	18	-26	0	0	0	66	22	
EL	44	15	4	3	5	0	47	-18	0	0	0	48	18	
ES	50	10	4	0	17	3	28	-14	0	0	1	54	10	
FR	37	7	9	3	15	3	38	-14	0	0	1	46	10	
HR	30	18	7	5	13	5	45	-32	2	2	3	37	23	
IT	57	30	10	7	7	3	24	-41	1	1	1	67	37	
CY	34	6	3	-3	5	-1	56	-4	1	1	1	37	3	
LV	55	42	3	0	10	5	31	-48	1	1	0	58	42	
LT	14	3	2	0	7	1	76	-5	0	0	1	16	3	
LU	43	12	13	7	24	5	19	-24	0	0	1	56	19	
HU	31	22	6	3	5	3	55	-31	2	2	1	37	25	
MT	54	34	7	3	3	0	35	-38	0	0	1	61	37	
NL	44	20	9	1	11	-1	35	-21	0	0	1	53	21	
AT	37	9	12	6	14	6	35	-22	1	1	1	49	15	
PL	28	16	15	9	7	3	48	-30	0	0	2	43	25	
PT	44	6	7	3	12	4	36	-14	0	0	1	51	9	
RO	13	8	17	16	7	5	61	-30	0	0	2	30	24	
SI	57	21	4	-2	13	4	24	-25	1	1	1	61	19	
SK	28	13	6	4	8	5	54	-25	2	2	2	34	17	
FI	57	24	5	0	5	0	32	-25	0	0	1	62	24	
SE	58	10	5	1	21	3	15	-15	0	0	1	63	11	

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QB9.1 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 'Not successful'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		8	1	42	2	28	1	8	-1	3	-2	11	50	3	36	0
BE		6	0	55	6	27	-5	7	-1	2	0	3	61	6	34	-6
BG		5	1	22	9	17	3	11	-4	12	-9	33	27	10	28	-1
CZ		7	1	52	6	23	-4	5	-2	3	-1	10	59	7	28	-6
DK		10	-1	54	4	26	3	4	0	2	-3	4	64	3	30	3
DE		6	0	40	0	33	-3	8	1	3	0	10	46	0	41	-2
EE		4	1	36	10	24	-2	7	-2	5	-8	24	40	11	31	-4
IE		22	0	58	4	11	-2	2	-1	2	0	5	80	4	13	-3
EL		7	0	45	6	35	0	12	-4	0	-1	1	52	6	47	-4
ES		14	1	55	-1	19	0	3	-1	3	0	6	69	0	22	-1
FR		6	2	35	-2	30	3	8	-1	4	-3	17	41	0	38	2
HR		5	-2	35	-4	38	14	9	-3	5	0	8	40	-6	47	11
IT		6	3	43	11	35	-4	11	-7	1	-1	4	49	14	46	-11
CY		5	-2	38	5	33	-1	16	5	0	-4	8	43	3	49	4
LV		3	-3	35	10	45	18	16	6	0	-5	1	38	7	61	24
LT		2	0	28	-1	22	2	7	0	17	0	24	30	-1	29	2
LU		12	-5	56	12	15	-4	3	-1	2	-1	12	68	7	18	-5
HU		3	-1	30	5	28	3	21	-4	5	-2	13	33	4	49	-1
MT		7	3	44	11	31	1	9	-6	3	-4	6	51	14	40	-5
NL		6	1	44	-2	31	0	4	-1	3	-2	12	50	-1	35	-1
AT		16	2	37	-1	25	-4	10	1	4	1	8	53	1	35	-3
PL		4	-1	39	2	22	0	9	1	6	2	20	43	1	31	1
PT		15	1	58	1	10	0	1	0	2	-1	14	73	2	11	0
RO		8	3	28	1	26	6	13	-3	5	-8	20	36	4	39	3
SI		7	-5	53	4	26	6	9	3	2	-5	3	60	-1	35	9
SK		5	-1	41	4	17	-1	7	-4	7	3	23	46	3	24	-5
FI		8	1	48	-1	32	4	5	2	1	-2	6	56	0	37	6
SE		4	1	37	-1	39	1	15	2	0	-2	5	41	0	54	3

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QB9.2 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 'Not successful'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		5	0	37	3	37	-2	10	-1	2	0	9	42	3	47	-3	
BE		4	1	40	3	44	-2	9	-3	1	0	2	44	4	53	-5	
BG		4	1	25	8	24	0	13	-11	4	0	30	29	9	37	-11	
CZ		6	2	48	7	27	-9	6	-1	3	0	10	54	9	33	-10	
DK		5	0	52	7	36	-5	6	1	0	-1	1	57	7	42	-4	
DE		4	2	34	5	43	-11	9	0	2	0	8	38	7	52	-11	
EE		3	1	33	14	33	-13	9	-6	1	0	21	36	15	42	-19	
IE		22	0	57	3	13	-2	2	-1	2	1	4	79	3	15	-3	
EL		5	-1	35	7	42	1	16	-5	0	0	2	40	6	58	-4	
ES		8	-1	48	2	31	2	4	-1	1	0	8	56	1	35	1	
FR		3	1	27	2	48	0	12	-4	1	0	9	30	3	60	-4	
HR		5	-2	36	-2	41	12	8	-3	3	2	7	41	-4	49	9	
IT		5	2	37	13	41	-1	12	-9	1	-1	4	42	15	53	-10	
CY		5	-2	36	4	35	-3	18	6	0	0	6	41	2	53	3	
LV		2	-2	28	6	54	11	15	4	0	-1	1	30	4	69	15	
LT		2	1	32	0	39	0	9	2	1	-2	17	34	1	48	2	
LU		12	-5	55	12	18	-4	5	0	0	-1	10	67	7	23	-4	
HU		3	0	29	0	32	3	23	-3	3	1	10	32	0	55	0	
MT		7	2	42	6	36	0	8	-5	1	-1	6	49	8	44	-5	
NL		3	1	40	0	44	-3	5	-1	1	0	7	43	1	49	-4	
AT		12	0	30	-5	37	1	14	4	1	0	6	42	-5	51	5	
PL		3	0	42	6	23	-8	9	1	5	1	18	45	6	32	-7	
PT		14	1	59	-1	12	0	2	1	0	-1	13	73	0	14	1	
RO		9	3	30	-1	27	-1	11	-2	2	-2	21	39	2	38	-3	
SI		5	-5	54	0	28	5	10	4	0	-1	3	59	-5	38	9	
SK		4	0	42	4	20	-3	7	-5	6	4	21	46	4	27	-8	
FI		3	0	45	-4	42	3	6	2	0	-1	4	48	-4	48	5	
SE		1	0	24	1	52	-3	20	2	0	0	3	25	1	72	-1	

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QB10.1 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

Likelihood of male immigrants to have a job (%)

		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	Don't know
EU27		33	39	18	10
BE		30	46	20	4
BG		17	33	12	38
CZ		44	40	8	8
DK		44	45	7	4
DE		30	40	18	12
EE		50	24	4	22
IE		65	25	4	6
EL		53	31	15	1
ES		45	31	18	6
FR		20	37	31	12
HR		34	49	9	8
IT		33	44	19	4
CY		63	25	6	6
LV		27	61	10	2
LT		46	29	6	19
LU		29	42	11	18
HU		20	55	15	10
MT		64	23	5	8
NL		34	38	21	7
AT		27	41	26	6
PL		31	42	12	15
PT		58	21	4	17
RO		31	37	13	19
SI		41	42	13	4
SK		25	40	18	17
FI		33	47	12	8
SE		21	38	32	9

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QB10.2 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

Likelihood of female immigrants to have a job (%)

		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	Don't know
EU27		30	39	20	11
BE		31	43	22	4
BG		14	34	13	39
CZ		38	43	9	10
DK		39	43	14	4
DE		26	38	23	13
EE		41	27	5	27
IE		62	27	5	6
EL		47	37	14	2
ES		41	33	19	7
FR		16	36	34	14
HR		24	55	10	11
IT		29	46	21	4
CY		47	31	12	10
LV		21	64	13	2
LT		35	37	7	21
LU		25	43	15	17
HU		17	55	17	11
MT		45	31	11	13
NL		49	30	15	6
AT		23	45	27	5
PL		29	43	12	16
PT		54	24	5	17
RO		29	40	12	19
SI		28	49	18	5
SK		22	41	19	18
FI		34	46	12	8
SE		30	30	33	7

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QB10.3 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

Education levels of adult immigrants with long-term residence (%)

		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	Don't know
EU27		34	40	13	13
BE		38	43	15	4
BG		14	35	8	43
CZ		29	49	8	14
DK		47	42	6	5
DE		34	37	16	13
EE		34	27	5	34
IE		66	25	3	6
EL		51	39	6	4
ES		44	37	6	13
FR		27	35	21	17
HR		28	54	7	11
IT		36	45	14	5
CY		49	31	8	12
LV		23	65	10	2
LT		29	39	4	28
LU		43	35	5	17
HU		16	58	14	12
MT		45	35	5	15
NL		40	39	10	11
AT		31	42	21	6
PL		27	44	10	19
PT		46	24	3	27
RO		24	46	10	20
SI		30	49	15	6
SK		21	43	16	20
FI		39	43	9	9
SE		33	38	16	13

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QB10.4 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

Education outcomes of children of immigrants (%)

		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	Don't know
EU27		39	34	13	14
BE		39	38	18	5
BG		16	33	7	44
CZ		34	42	7	17
DK		61	29	6	4
DE		44	30	15	11
EE		40	20	4	36
IE		71	21	2	6
EL		69	24	3	4
ES		52	32	5	11
FR		27	30	21	22
HR		34	47	8	11
IT		44	39	11	6
CY		53	23	9	15
LV		22	65	11	2
LT		30	34	5	31
LU		41	28	6	25
HU		18	56	12	14
MT		51	28	6	15
NL		56	25	11	8
AT		42	34	19	5
PL		27	42	11	20
PT		47	18	3	32
RO		25	42	11	22
SI		43	39	12	6
SK		22	39	15	24
FI		46	35	8	11
SE		27	27	34	12

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QB10.5 For each of the following aspects, please tell us if you think that the situation of legal immigrants has improved, stayed the same or worsened in (OUR COUNTRY) over the last 10 years?

Poverty rate among immigrants (%)

		Has improved	Has stayed the same	Has worsened	Don't know
EU27		26	39	22	13
BE		23	46	27	4
BG		13	35	10	42
CZ		38	41	8	13
DK		31	51	10	8
DE		21	40	24	15
EE		40	25	4	31
IE		58	28	6	8
EL		51	31	16	2
ES		40	32	18	10
FR		16	35	36	13
HR		25	52	12	11
IT		29	44	22	5
CY		55	26	13	6
LV		19	68	11	2
LT		29	36	6	29
LU		25	31	22	22
HU		17	54	16	13
MT		35	38	12	15
NL		12	42	36	10
AT		28	42	23	7
PL		27	45	10	18
PT		45	19	11	25
RO		25	43	12	20
SI		35	42	18	5
SK		23	42	16	19
FI		31	52	7	10
SE		15	35	39	11

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QB11.1 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		3	3	5	6	13	10	15	17	11	16
BE		4	2	6	6	14	12	18	18	9	10
BG		2	1	2	3	9	10	13	15	12	30
CZ		3	3	6	5	14	8	10	13	12	25
DK		4	4	7	9	15	12	14	13	7	14
DE		5	4	9	9	17	12	11	12	10	10
EE		3	2	2	2	10	7	12	14	15	29
IE		2	2	3	3	9	9	12	16	17	27
EL		2	1	2	3	8	7	12	19	17	29
ES		2	1	2	3	8	10	20	20	17	16
FR		4	2	4	3	14	7	13	21	9	21
HR		2	3	3	6	15	11	12	15	12	20
IT		2	2	2	4	8	10	19	21	16	15
CY		6	3	6	3	10	7	12	17	17	18
LV		7	2	5	6	18	14	17	15	8	8
LT		3	3	3	3	12	10	16	14	13	21
LU		5	3	7	6	18	11	13	15	12	9
HU		2	2	3	4	9	10	16	17	15	22
MT		4	3	4	6	11	5	10	15	18	23
NL		3	3	6	10	16	17	17	16	5	7
AT		2	4	5	6	11	9	12	16	14	21
PL		2	2	4	7	14	13	18	15	10	13
PT		1	4	7	3	6	8	14	19	10	25
RO		4	3	6	8	10	10	13	13	10	17
SI		5	2	3	6	14	11	13	15	9	22
SK		6	4	5	6	19	10	14	11	9	13
FI		4	4	6	8	16	15	14	16	7	7
SE		8	5	11	8	18	12	12	11	4	9

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QB11.1 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Sharing (NATIONALITY) cultural traditions (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		17	23	59	1
BE		18	26	55	1
BG		8	19	70	3
CZ		17	22	60	1
DK		24	27	48	1
DE		27	29	43	1
EE		9	17	70	4
IE		10	18	72	0
EL		8	15	77	0
ES		8	18	73	1
FR		13	21	64	2
HR		14	26	59	1
IT		10	18	71	1
CY		18	17	64	1
LV		20	32	48	0
LT		12	22	64	2
LU		21	29	49	1
HU		11	19	70	0
MT		17	16	66	1
NL		22	33	45	0
AT		17	20	63	0
PL		15	27	56	2
PT		15	14	68	3
RO		21	20	53	6
SI		16	25	59	0
SK		21	29	47	3
FI		22	31	44	3
SE		32	30	36	2

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QB11.2 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	3	8	8	15	20	17	23
BE		2	1	2	2	10	10	21	22	13	15
BG		1	1	1	3	6	7	13	19	13	32
CZ		2	1	3	4	11	7	14	14	16	26
DK		0	1	1	0	4	4	10	21	15	43
DE		1	2	3	4	8	9	14	18	20	19
EE		2	1	2	2	7	5	9	15	16	37
IE		1	1	1	1	7	6	12	19	20	31
EL		1	0	1	1	3	4	10	19	24	37
ES		1	0	1	1	5	7	18	22	19	25
FR		1	1	2	1	9	6	14	24	12	28
HR		2	2	4	7	11	7	8	15	16	26
IT		1	2	2	3	6	10	18	23	19	15
CY		2	2	3	4	12	7	14	22	16	17
LV		4	2	4	4	13	11	19	18	9	16
LT		2	2	2	1	8	8	15	18	16	25
LU		2	1	2	5	8	13	17	18	19	14
HU		1	1	2	3	7	8	13	15	19	31
MT		3	3	2	4	9	7	10	19	17	25
NL		1	0	1	2	2	4	19	32	19	20
AT		2	3	2	3	7	6	12	14	15	36
PL		2	1	3	5	12	11	20	17	12	15
PT		0	0	0	0	3	5	12	22	13	42
RO		3	3	6	7	11	9	14	15	11	15
SI		3	1	1	3	9	9	13	18	12	30
SK		3	1	2	2	13	10	17	16	14	19
FI		1	0	1	2	6	4	12	23	21	28
SE		1	0	0	1	3	3	10	22	17	42

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QB11.2 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Feeling like a member of (NATIONALITY) society (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		7	16	75	2
BE		7	20	71	2
BG		6	13	77	4
CZ		10	18	70	2
DK		2	8	89	1
DE		10	17	71	2
EE		7	12	77	4
IE		4	13	82	1
EL		3	7	90	0
ES		3	12	84	1
FR		5	15	78	2
HR		15	18	65	2
IT		8	16	75	1
CY		11	19	69	1
LV		14	24	62	0
LT		7	16	74	3
LU		10	21	68	1
HU		7	15	78	0
MT		12	16	71	1
NL		4	6	90	0
AT		10	13	77	0
PL		11	23	64	2
PT		0	8	89	3
RO		19	20	55	6
SI		8	18	73	1
SK		8	23	66	3
FI		4	10	84	2
SE		2	6	91	1

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QB11.3 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	1	2	4	5	10	17	18	40
BE		2	1	1	2	5	4	13	20	19	31
BG		1	1	1	2	4	5	9	17	14	43
CZ		1	1	2	2	7	4	8	12	14	48
DK		0	0	0	1	4	4	11	19	16	45
DE		1	0	1	2	2	3	8	13	21	48
EE		2	1	1	1	5	5	7	13	18	43
IE		1	0	1	1	4	4	5	13	20	51
EL		1	0	0	1	1	3	6	16	23	49
ES		0	0	0	1	4	4	14	22	19	35
FR		1	1	1	1	4	2	7	16	16	50
HR		2	1	2	5	9	5	7	13	15	39
IT		1	2	2	2	4	6	13	20	22	27
CY		1	1	1	2	6	3	10	18	24	33
LV		6	1	3	3	10	8	12	19	12	26
LT		2	1	1	1	5	3	8	11	17	50
LU		1	1	2	2	6	5	8	12	22	41
HU		1	1	1	3	7	7	11	15	15	39
MT		1	2	2	3	6	3	6	13	16	47
NL		1	0	0	1	3	2	9	22	24	38
AT		2	3	2	2	4	4	9	10	12	51
PL		1	1	2	5	8	10	18	19	15	19
PT		0	0	0	0	1	5	8	15	11	58
RO		2	3	4	8	7	8	8	12	16	27
SI		1	1	0	2	5	6	8	14	15	47
SK		2	0	1	1	8	8	12	16	15	35
FI		0	0	1	2	4	4	11	17	22	37
SE		0	0	1	1	3	3	8	16	15	53

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QB11.3 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Being able to speak (COUNTRY LANGUAGE) / Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		5	9	85	1
BE		6	9	83	2
BG		5	9	83	3
CZ		6	11	82	1
DK		1	8	91	0
DE		4	5	90	1
EE		5	10	81	4
IE		3	8	89	0
EL		2	4	94	0
ES		1	8	90	1
FR		4	6	89	1
HR		10	14	74	2
IT		7	10	82	1
CY		5	9	85	1
LV		13	18	69	0
LT		5	8	86	1
LU		6	11	83	0
HU		6	14	80	0
MT		8	9	82	1
NL		2	5	93	0
AT		9	8	82	1
PL		9	18	71	2
PT		0	6	92	2
RO		17	15	63	5
SI		4	11	84	1
SK		4	16	78	2
FI		3	8	87	2
SE		2	6	92	0

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QB11.4 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not at all important” and 10 means ‘extremely important’.

Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	2	7	7	13	18	17	30
BE		1	2	2	3	7	9	20	20	13	22
BG		1	1	1	2	4	6	12	17	14	39
CZ		2	1	2	4	9	5	8	14	15	39
DK		1	1	2	3	8	8	13	21	13	29
DE		2	1	2	3	6	6	9	14	23	32
EE		2	2	2	2	7	6	10	15	15	35
IE		1	0	1	2	7	6	10	20	20	33
EL		1	1	1	2	5	7	12	18	21	32
ES		1	0	0	1	5	7	17	21	16	30
FR		2	1	2	2	8	6	12	17	12	36
HR		1	2	3	6	10	7	10	17	16	27
IT		1	2	3	2	4	8	15	21	20	23
CY		3	2	4	3	10	6	12	20	17	22
LV		5	1	2	5	13	15	17	14	12	16
LT		1	1	1	1	6	6	12	16	19	33
LU		1	1	2	4	7	6	14	22	20	22
HU		1	1	0	3	7	9	11	18	17	33
MT		2	2	2	3	7	4	7	13	20	39
NL		1	0	1	2	3	8	14	28	18	24
AT		1	2	2	3	6	9	10	14	14	39
PL		1	1	3	4	11	13	20	17	13	16
PT		0	0	0	0	3	5	14	20	12	43
RO		2	3	6	7	11	10	14	14	9	19
SI		2	1	1	3	7	7	10	18	11	39
SK		2	1	1	2	11	10	12	14	16	29
FI		0	0	1	1	3	4	7	15	21	46
SE		1	1	1	1	6	7	16	19	12	35

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QB11.4 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Being committed to the way of life in (OUR COUNTRY) by accepting the values and norms of society (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		6	14	78	2
BE		8	16	75	1
BG		5	10	82	3
CZ		9	14	76	1
DK		7	16	76	1
DE		8	12	78	2
EE		8	13	75	4
IE		4	13	83	0
EL		5	12	83	0
ES		2	12	84	2
FR		7	14	77	2
HR		12	17	70	1
IT		8	12	79	1
CY		12	16	71	1
LV		13	28	59	0
LT		4	12	80	4
LU		8	13	78	1
HU		5	16	79	0
MT		9	11	79	1
NL		4	11	84	1
AT		8	15	77	0
PL		9	24	66	1
PT		0	8	89	3
RO		18	21	56	5
SI		7	14	78	1
SK		6	21	71	2
FI		2	7	89	2
SE		4	13	82	1

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QB11.5 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		5	4	5	6	14	12	15	16	10	11
BE		6	3	4	8	20	13	15	17	8	6
BG		8	3	5	5	10	8	11	15	8	19
CZ		8	6	10	9	19	11	11	9	5	10
DK		4	3	7	6	15	14	13	16	10	11
DE		9	7	9	10	16	11	11	10	8	7
EE		7	5	6	6	13	9	12	10	9	17
IE		3	1	2	2	9	6	13	20	17	26
EL		5	4	5	7	11	8	11	18	15	14
ES		2	2	2	3	13	12	20	18	13	12
FR		7	5	5	4	20	11	12	16	7	11
HR		5	3	7	9	14	11	13	11	10	16
IT		3	3	4	5	9	13	20	21	13	8
CY		13	7	5	4	12	10	13	12	8	15
LV		8	3	7	8	19	15	16	12	4	8
LT		7	5	5	6	15	8	11	11	10	15
LU		7	6	7	6	18	9	12	15	11	8
HU		5	2	2	4	9	9	14	13	15	26
MT		13	4	4	7	15	9	9	10	15	12
NL		1	2	1	6	10	16	25	25	9	5
AT		6	5	7	7	13	11	14	14	11	11
PL		3	2	6	8	13	12	18	15	9	12
PT		2	1	2	2	6	11	18	23	9	22
RO		7	4	5	9	10	11	14	12	9	13
SI		5	3	4	7	16	11	13	15	8	18
SK		5	4	7	4	19	14	12	9	8	13
FI		5	3	7	8	17	15	17	15	5	5
SE		3	2	4	3	14	10	21	19	9	14

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QB11.5 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)?

Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'.

Being active in any association, organisation or taking part in local elections in (OUR COUNTRY)

(%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		20	26	52	2
BE		21	33	46	0
BG		21	18	53	8
CZ		33	30	35	2
DK		20	29	50	1
DE		35	27	36	2
EE		24	22	48	6
IE		8	15	76	1
EL		21	19	58	2
ES		9	25	63	3
FR		21	31	46	2
HR		24	25	50	1
IT		15	22	62	1
CY		29	22	48	1
LV		26	34	40	0
LT		23	23	47	7
LU		26	27	46	1
HU		13	18	68	1
MT		28	24	46	2
NL		10	26	64	0
AT		25	24	50	1
PL		19	25	54	2
PT		7	17	72	4
RO		25	21	48	6
SI		19	27	54	0
SK		20	33	42	5
FI		23	32	42	3
SE		12	24	63	1

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QB11.6 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		2	1	2	3	6	6	12	17	17	32
BE		2	1	1	4	6	7	13	22	15	27
BG		1	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	13	46
CZ		2	1	3	3	8	5	6	11	12	48
DK		1	0	0	1	3	3	8	14	14	56
DE		2	1	3	5	8	7	12	16	19	25
EE		1	1	1	1	5	4	7	10	13	53
IE		1	0	1	1	4	3	7	14	21	47
EL		1	0	1	0	2	2	6	12	19	57
ES		0	0	1	1	4	4	13	16	23	37
FR		3	1	2	3	8	6	11	20	13	31
HR		2	2	3	5	10	8	10	13	15	30
IT		1	2	1	2	4	6	15	23	20	25
CY		2	0	1	1	6	6	9	17	23	34
LV		4	1	1	4	9	9	13	19	13	27
LT		2	0	1	1	4	4	5	11	16	54
LU		1	1	2	4	10	8	13	19	17	24
HU		1	0	1	3	5	7	10	17	16	39
MT		2	2	2	2	5	5	7	13	13	48
NL		2	1	1	2	5	7	15	24	16	27
AT		2	2	2	5	6	6	11	14	13	38
PL		1	1	3	6	9	9	20	17	12	20
PT		0	0	0	0	1	2	6	15	13	60
RO		2	2	6	6	9	7	10	14	15	23
SI		1	1	2	2	8	6	9	13	12	45
SK		2	1	2	2	8	8	10	14	13	38
FI		0	0	1	1	3	4	10	18	19	42
SE		1	1	1	2	6	5	11	16	11	45

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QB11.6 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		8	12	78	2
BE		8	13	77	2
BG		5	9	81	5
CZ		9	13	77	1
DK		2	6	92	0
DE		11	15	72	2
EE		4	9	83	4
IE		3	7	89	1
EL		2	4	94	0
ES		2	8	89	1
FR		9	14	75	2
HR		12	18	68	2
IT		6	10	83	1
CY		4	12	83	1
LV		10	18	72	0
LT		4	8	86	2
LU		8	18	73	1
HU		5	12	82	1
MT		8	10	81	1
NL		6	12	82	0
AT		11	12	76	1
PL		11	18	69	2
PT		0	3	94	3
RO		16	16	62	6
SI		6	14	79	1
SK		7	16	75	2
FI		2	7	89	2
SE		5	11	83	1

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QB11.7 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Having (NATIONALITY) friends (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		3	2	3	4	11	10	16	20	14	16
BE		4	2	3	6	12	13	19	22	10	9
BG		2	1	2	3	9	10	14	17	12	25
CZ		3	2	2	6	14	10	13	17	11	21
DK		3	1	3	4	14	11	16	20	9	19
DE		3	3	4	7	13	9	14	16	15	14
EE		3	2	2	3	8	7	10	14	14	33
IE		1	1	2	3	8	8	13	17	19	28
EL		1	1	1	2	7	8	14	22	23	21
ES		1	1	1	2	9	9	19	23	17	17
FR		5	2	2	3	17	9	14	18	10	18
HR		2	3	5	6	12	9	13	16	13	20
IT		3	2	4	4	7	12	17	25	16	9
CY		3	2	2	5	14	9	16	16	14	18
LV		4	2	2	4	14	15	19	19	9	12
LT		2	2	1	2	9	9	11	20	16	27
LU		4	5	4	5	12	11	17	14	15	12
HU		2	2	2	3	9	10	16	18	16	21
MT		2	3	2	4	11	6	15	12	18	26
NL		1	1	2	3	7	10	25	32	10	9
AT		3	3	3	5	11	9	14	18	15	18
PL		1	1	3	6	12	13	19	18	11	14
PT		0	0	0	1	5	9	21	21	12	28
RO		3	2	6	7	11	11	13	16	11	15
SI		4	2	2	3	13	10	13	15	12	25
SK		1	1	2	4	13	13	16	17	11	20
FI		1	0	1	1	6	7	15	24	20	24
SE		2	1	2	3	10	6	16	23	12	24

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QB11.7 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Having (NATIONALITY) friends (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		12	21	66	1
BE		15	25	60	0
BG		8	19	68	5
CZ		13	24	62	1
DK		11	25	64	0
DE		17	22	59	2
EE		10	15	71	4
IE		7	16	77	0
EL		5	15	80	0
ES		5	18	76	1
FR		12	26	60	2
HR		16	21	62	1
IT		13	19	67	1
CY		12	23	64	1
LV		12	29	59	0
LT		7	18	74	1
LU		18	23	58	1
HU		9	19	71	1
MT		11	17	71	1
NL		7	17	76	0
AT		14	20	65	1
PL		11	25	62	2
PT		1	14	82	3
RO		18	22	55	5
SI		11	23	65	1
SK		8	26	64	2
FI		3	13	83	1
SE		8	16	75	1

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QB11.8 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	3	7	7	15	20	17	25
BE		3	2	2	4	9	10	17	22	14	16
BG		1	1	1	2	4	5	9	17	14	43
CZ		2	1	1	2	7	6	10	15	15	39
DK		1	1	0	2	6	8	15	24	12	30
DE		1	1	1	3	5	6	11	16	24	30
EE		1	0	0	1	5	3	5	12	16	53
IE		1	0	1	1	4	4	8	17	23	41
EL		1	0	0	0	3	4	7	16	24	45
ES		0	1	1	1	6	6	20	23	20	20
FR		3	1	3	2	13	7	15	21	11	22
HR		1	1	3	5	10	7	9	14	15	34
IT		1	2	1	3	4	9	17	24	19	19
CY		1	0	2	1	5	5	11	23	21	31
LV		2	0	1	2	7	8	14	25	15	26
LT		1	1	1	1	3	3	7	14	19	48
LU		1	1	3	3	9	8	15	20	19	20
HU		1	1	2	2	6	7	15	18	17	31
MT		2	2	2	2	6	6	11	16	18	34
NL		1	0	1	2	2	9	19	33	18	15
AT		1	3	2	3	7	7	10	13	15	38
PL		1	1	2	4	10	11	20	19	12	18
PT		0	0	3	8	5	5	10	19	14	33
RO		3	2	5	7	9	8	10	12	15	24
SI		2	1	2	2	7	6	12	18	13	36
SK		2	1	1	1	9	10	10	15	13	36
FI		0	1	0	1	3	4	12	23	22	32
SE		1	1	1	2	7	3	12	24	15	33

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QB11.8 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Having educational qualifications and skills that are sufficient to find a job (%)

		Total 'Not Important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		7	14	77	2
BE		11	19	69	1
BG		5	9	83	3
CZ		6	13	79	2
DK		4	14	81	1
DE		6	11	81	2
EE		2	8	86	4
IE		3	8	89	0
EL		1	7	92	0
ES		3	12	83	2
FR		9	20	69	2
HR		10	17	72	1
IT		7	13	79	1
CY		4	10	86	0
LV		5	15	80	0
LT		4	6	88	2
LU		8	17	74	1
HU		6	13	81	0
MT		8	12	79	1
NL		4	11	85	0
AT		9	14	76	1
PL		8	21	69	2
PT		11	10	76	3
RO		17	17	61	5
SI		7	13	79	1
SK		5	19	74	2
FI		2	7	89	2
SE		5	10	84	1

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QB11.9 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		5	3	5	6	13	9	13	16	12	16
BE		6	2	4	6	16	14	17	17	8	8
BG		3	2	3	4	9	8	10	15	12	26
CZ		4	4	5	6	14	10	9	11	10	25
DK		8	2	7	6	18	9	11	14	8	15
DE		10	6	9	12	17	8	8	10	9	9
EE		8	5	4	3	12	9	9	10	10	24
IE		3	2	2	3	10	6	11	16	18	28
EL		4	2	3	4	9	6	11	15	19	27
ES		1	2	1	3	9	9	17	21	17	18
FR		4	2	5	3	16	8	12	18	9	21
HR		1	2	4	6	11	8	8	15	11	32
IT		3	3	2	4	7	10	17	23	16	14
CY		20	6	5	6	14	8	8	12	7	13
LV		7	1	4	5	17	13	17	15	9	12
LT		10	3	4	3	12	9	8	12	11	22
LU		5	7	7	7	16	10	11	11	13	12
HU		4	2	2	4	8	10	14	16	15	25
MT		16	7	5	5	14	5	10	9	10	17
NL		3	2	5	5	12	11	15	23	13	10
AT		7	4	6	6	14	9	12	13	13	15
PL		2	1	3	6	14	10	19	17	11	15
PT		6	4	3	2	7	6	11	15	11	31
RO		5	3	6	7	11	10	8	15	9	20
SI		4	1	2	4	16	6	10	14	12	30
SK		4	2	4	5	15	11	13	12	10	20
FI		4	1	3	5	11	13	18	17	12	14
SE		7	4	6	5	14	8	15	14	8	17

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QB11.9 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)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Acquiring (NATIONALITY) citizenship (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		19	22	57	2
BE		18	30	50	2
BG		12	17	63	8
CZ		19	24	55	2
DK		23	27	48	2
DE		37	25	36	2
EE		20	21	53	6
IE		10	16	73	1
EL		13	15	72	0
ES		7	18	73	2
FR		14	24	60	2
HR		13	19	66	2
IT		12	17	70	1
CY		37	22	40	1
LV		17	30	53	0
LT		20	21	53	6
LU		26	26	47	1
HU		12	18	70	0
MT		33	19	46	2
NL		15	23	61	1
AT		23	23	53	1
PL		12	24	62	2
PT		15	13	68	4
RO		21	21	52	6
SI		11	22	66	1
SK		15	26	55	4
FI		13	24	61	2
SE		22	22	54	2

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QB12.1 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Discrimination against immigrants (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		2	2	3	4	10	9	13	18	15	21
BE		3	1	2	3	11	11	19	21	14	13
BG		3	3	3	5	9	12	14	15	8	17
CZ		7	7	7	6	16	10	9	13	9	14
DK		2	1	3	4	10	7	14	17	13	28
DE		3	3	4	6	13	8	9	15	18	18
EE		10	5	7	5	12	7	10	10	10	15
IE		3	2	4	3	9	10	12	17	16	23
EL		1	2	2	3	7	5	11	18	23	28
ES		1	2	2	4	9	6	15	23	15	21
FR		2	1	1	2	9	7	11	21	12	30
HR		1	2	5	6	11	10	12	16	13	22
IT		1	2	3	4	7	11	16	18	18	17
CY		1	2	3	5	10	9	10	16	21	22
LV		8	4	5	5	18	14	15	13	5	12
LT		5	3	3	5	13	8	13	15	10	18
LU		3	2	4	2	7	8	9	14	17	29
HU		2	1	4	4	8	9	14	18	16	22
MT		5	2	4	4	13	5	7	11	12	33
NL		1	0	1	2	6	7	16	25	22	19
AT		4	3	4	7	14	11	14	13	12	16
PL		1	2	3	5	12	11	19	19	10	17
PT		2	3	8	4	16	8	11	12	7	24
RO		7	5	7	8	12	10	10	12	8	14
SI		8	3	6	7	13	10	13	11	7	20
SK		3	4	6	4	21	12	11	13	9	12
FI		3	1	3	2	7	8	14	16	17	27
SE		2	1	3	3	6	5	8	18	14	38

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QB12.1 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Discrimination against immigrants (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		11	19	67	3
BE		9	22	67	2
BG		14	21	54	11
CZ		27	26	45	2
DK		10	17	72	1
DE		16	21	60	3
EE		27	19	45	9
IE		12	19	68	1
EL		8	12	80	0
ES		9	15	74	2
FR		6	16	74	4
HR		14	21	63	2
IT		10	18	69	3
CY		11	19	69	1
LV		22	32	45	1
LT		16	21	56	7
LU		11	15	69	5
HU		11	17	70	2
MT		15	18	63	4
NL		4	13	82	1
AT		18	25	55	2
PL		11	23	65	1
PT		17	24	54	5
RO		27	22	44	7
SI		24	23	51	2
SK		17	33	45	5
FI		9	15	74	2
SE		9	11	78	2

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QB12.2 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		2	2	3	4	10	8	12	17	14	24
BE		2	1	2	5	13	10	16	23	12	14
BG		3	1	1	6	7	9	11	15	9	28
CZ		2	2	4	5	13	8	10	13	13	27
DK		0	0	2	4	9	9	16	16	10	32
DE		2	2	3	6	12	8	9	15	17	23
EE		5	2	3	5	10	8	11	11	12	25
IE		2	2	4	5	9	9	13	15	17	23
EL		0	1	1	1	3	3	8	14	20	48
ES		2	1	3	2	9	8	16	23	13	19
FR		4	1	3	3	13	5	10	18	12	25
HR		1	2	3	6	12	10	11	17	13	23
IT		1	1	3	4	6	7	13	19	18	25
CY		2	1	2	3	9	8	9	17	21	26
LV		4	1	2	4	13	13	15	16	9	22
LT		1	1	1	2	9	6	11	13	13	38
LU		1	2	3	3	11	8	10	12	16	29
HU		1	1	2	4	8	9	13	15	16	29
MT		2	2	4	4	11	9	10	15	19	22
NL		0	1	2	2	6	10	16	25	18	19
AT		2	2	3	5	10	8	10	14	14	31
PL		2	1	4	5	13	11	18	19	11	14
PT		2	1	4	6	14	6	9	13	8	30
RO		4	6	5	8	12	9	10	12	10	17
SI		6	2	3	5	13	9	13	16	10	21
SK		2	2	3	3	19	8	11	14	8	25
FI		2	0	1	2	7	6	12	17	19	31
SE		2	1	4	5	10	7	12	18	9	27

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QB12.2 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited efforts by immigrants to integrate (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		11	18	67	4
BE		10	23	65	2
BG		11	16	63	10
CZ		13	21	63	3
DK		6	18	74	2
DE		13	20	64	3
EE		15	18	59	8
IE		13	18	68	1
EL		3	6	90	1
ES		8	17	71	4
FR		11	18	65	6
HR		12	22	64	2
IT		9	13	75	3
CY		8	17	73	2
LV		11	26	62	1
LT		5	15	75	5
LU		9	19	67	5
HU		8	17	73	2
MT		12	20	66	2
NL		5	16	78	1
AT		12	18	69	1
PL		12	24	62	2
PT		13	20	60	7
RO		23	21	49	7
SI		16	22	60	2
SK		10	27	58	5
FI		5	13	79	3
SE		12	17	66	5

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QB12.3 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		3	2	3	5	11	9	15	18	13	16
BE		4	2	3	5	14	14	17	21	9	8
BG		2	2	3	3	9	10	11	16	8	19
CZ		4	2	5	5	21	11	10	12	10	14
DK		2	1	4	5	15	12	17	17	8	15
DE		4	1	4	8	14	9	14	15	14	12
EE		6	3	4	4	12	8	10	13	13	13
IE		2	2	3	3	8	10	12	17	17	22
EL		1	1	2	2	6	5	10	17	22	31
ES		2	2	3	2	9	6	17	23	15	15
FR		4	2	1	2	14	8	13	18	10	22
HR		1	1	4	7	12	7	12	15	15	24
IT		1	2	3	5	8	9	14	20	19	15
CY		2	2	6	5	9	10	12	18	16	17
LV		6	1	4	7	21	17	15	12	8	9
LT		2	1	2	3	11	9	11	16	14	20
LU		2	1	4	2	11	7	10	14	15	26
HU		3	1	2	3	10	11	14	19	15	19
MT		4	3	4	4	14	8	13	12	13	19
NL		1	1	2	2	7	13	20	26	16	10
AT		5	3	4	5	13	12	17	15	12	11
PL		2	2	4	5	13	11	19	18	10	14
PT		1	2	4	2	8	5	10	13	8	40
RO		6	4	6	7	12	8	14	13	9	12
SI		7	3	4	6	12	9	13	14	10	18
SK		2	2	4	3	20	13	14	10	9	16
FI		3	1	2	4	10	9	17	21	15	14
SE		3	1	3	3	11	9	14	19	11	18

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QB12.3 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in accessing long term residence permits (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		13	20	62	5
BE		14	28	55	3
BG		10	19	54	17
CZ		16	32	46	6
DK		12	27	57	4
DE		17	23	55	5
EE		17	20	49	14
IE		10	18	68	4
EL		6	11	80	3
ES		9	15	70	6
FR		9	22	63	6
HR		13	19	66	2
IT		11	17	68	4
CY		15	19	63	3
LV		18	38	44	0
LT		8	20	61	11
LU		9	18	65	8
HU		9	21	67	3
MT		15	22	57	6
NL		6	20	72	2
AT		17	25	55	3
PL		13	24	61	2
PT		9	13	71	7
RO		23	20	48	9
SI		20	21	55	4
SK		11	33	49	7
FI		10	19	67	4
SE		10	20	62	8

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QB12.4 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in finding a job (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		2	2	3	4	9	8	13	20	16	20
BE		3	1	2	4	11	11	17	27	13	10
BG		3	2	2	3	7	6	11	20	9	27
CZ		5	4	7	7	16	9	11	14	11	14
DK		2	1	3	4	8	9	15	21	13	22
DE		3	2	4	5	12	9	14	18	18	13
EE		8	5	7	6	12	7	7	9	13	19
IE		3	3	5	4	10	7	13	16	17	21
EL		1	1	3	3	4	4	8	15	21	40
ES		1	1	4	3	6	6	14	26	16	21
FR		2	1	2	2	10	6	12	21	15	25
HR		1	2	4	5	12	8	9	12	14	31
IT		1	2	3	3	6	8	13	19	20	22
CY		2	5	7	7	9	9	7	14	15	24
LV		5	1	3	5	17	11	16	17	10	15
LT		4	1	3	4	11	9	12	17	12	22
LU		2	1	4	2	7	6	10	17	16	31
HU		2	1	3	4	9	9	14	19	17	20
MT		9	10	8	7	14	9	9	11	10	11
NL		0	1	1	1	6	8	18	30	22	12
AT		4	3	3	4	11	11	14	18	13	17
PL		2	2	3	6	11	11	18	19	11	16
PT		2	1	2	3	10	7	9	10	8	43
RO		5	4	5	8	11	8	13	12	11	16
SI		8	3	5	6	14	9	12	14	10	17
SK		3	3	5	4	20	11	12	12	8	18
FI		2	1	1	2	6	6	12	22	21	26
SE		0	0	1	2	6	4	13	25	15	32

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QB12.4 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in finding a job (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		11	17	69	3
BE		10	22	67	1
BG		10	13	67	10
CZ		23	25	50	2
DK		10	17	71	2
DE		14	21	63	2
EE		26	19	48	7
IE		15	17	67	1
EL		8	8	84	0
ES		9	12	77	2
FR		7	16	73	4
HR		12	20	66	2
IT		9	14	74	3
CY		21	18	60	1
LV		14	28	58	0
LT		12	20	63	5
LU		9	13	74	4
HU		10	18	70	2
MT		34	23	41	2
NL		3	14	82	1
AT		14	22	62	2
PL		13	22	64	1
PT		8	17	70	5
RO		22	19	52	7
SI		22	23	53	2
SK		15	31	50	4
FI		6	12	81	1
SE		3	10	85	2

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QB12.5 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		7	4	5	5	10	8	12	16	13	17
BE		7	2	5	6	13	9	14	22	10	10
BG		6	3	5	5	9	9	11	14	8	17
CZ		7	5	8	8	16	9	9	11	10	14
DK		8	5	5	5	11	10	11	16	10	17
DE		9	4	6	6	12	8	10	13	14	15
EE		11	8	6	6	11	8	9	7	10	16
IE		6	6	4	6	8	8	11	15	16	19
EL		3	3	2	2	4	4	9	19	22	32
ES		11	7	5	5	8	6	15	16	10	13
FR		9	3	3	4	12	7	9	15	12	21
HR		2	2	3	7	13	10	11	14	13	23
IT		3	3	4	5	8	10	13	18	18	15
CY		4	6	2	4	9	9	10	12	17	26
LV		7	4	4	6	15	13	15	14	8	14
LT		6	3	4	4	14	11	13	14	11	12
LU		5	6	5	3	9	6	7	12	16	26
HU		4	2	4	3	10	11	14	17	15	18
MT		13	6	8	7	14	10	10	8	10	11
NL		4	4	5	3	6	6	11	23	17	20
AT		7	5	6	6	11	10	15	14	10	14
PL		2	2	3	5	13	11	17	19	11	15
PT		4	3	6	5	8	5	9	11	8	34
RO		7	4	6	9	11	9	11	12	11	14
SI		21	6	7	5	12	8	10	9	6	14
SK		6	7	8	6	19	9	11	10	7	12
FI		7	3	4	5	10	6	11	19	16	17
SE		7	5	5	6	9	6	13	15	9	22

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QB12.5 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited access to education, healthcare and social protection (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		21	18	58	3
BE		20	22	56	2
BG		19	18	50	13
CZ		28	25	44	3
DK		23	21	54	2
DE		25	20	52	3
EE		31	19	42	8
IE		22	16	61	1
EL		10	8	82	0
ES		28	14	54	4
FR		19	19	57	5
HR		14	23	61	2
IT		15	18	64	3
CY		16	18	65	1
LV		21	28	51	0
LT		17	25	50	8
LU		19	15	61	5
HU		13	21	64	2
MT		34	24	39	3
NL		16	12	71	1
AT		24	21	53	2
PL		12	24	62	2
PT		18	13	62	7
RO		26	20	48	6
SI		39	20	39	2
SK		27	28	40	5
FI		19	16	63	2
SE		23	15	59	3

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QB12.6 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		3	2	4	5	12	11	15	18	13	14
BE		3	1	4	5	15	12	18	22	11	7
BG		5	2	3	6	11	11	14	15	8	14
CZ		5	4	7	7	19	11	12	14	9	10
DK		2	2	3	3	12	10	16	20	9	22
DE		4	1	5	7	15	11	14	15	14	12
EE		8	5	4	5	14	9	11	11	10	16
IE		3	3	5	5	13	8	12	17	16	17
EL		3	1	3	2	7	8	11	21	26	18
ES		4	3	3	4	10	9	19	20	11	13
FR		4	1	2	3	15	8	13	20	12	18
HR		1	2	5	9	16	10	12	14	12	17
IT		2	2	3	4	9	11	14	19	19	14
CY		4	2	5	6	17	10	12	16	14	13
LV		6	2	4	7	19	13	19	16	5	9
LT		5	3	4	3	15	13	15	16	10	11
LU		3	5	5	5	16	9	13	15	10	15
HU		3	1	3	5	11	10	16	15	16	18
MT		5	3	6	5	18	9	11	14	14	12
NL		1	2	2	2	6	9	23	25	19	10
AT		4	2	5	6	13	11	16	17	13	11
PL		1	2	3	6	10	13	18	19	12	14
PT		3	1	7	6	12	14	14	11	7	19
RO		7	5	6	7	15	11	13	13	6	11
SI		8	3	7	8	17	12	12	11	7	13
SK		3	3	6	5	23	11	13	13	7	11
FI		2	1	2	2	8	8	17	23	19	16
SE		2	1	2	2	8	8	14	24	14	24

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QB12.6 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Limited interactions between immigrants and (NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		14	23	60	3
BE		13	27	58	2
BG		16	22	51	11
CZ		23	30	45	2
DK		10	22	67	1
DE		17	26	55	2
EE		22	23	48	7
IE		16	21	62	1
EL		9	15	76	0
ES		14	19	63	4
FR		10	23	63	4
HR		17	26	55	2
IT		11	20	66	3
CY		17	27	55	1
LV		19	32	49	0
LT		15	28	52	5
LU		18	25	53	4
HU		12	21	65	2
MT		19	27	51	3
NL		7	15	77	1
AT		17	24	57	2
PL		12	23	63	2
PT		17	26	51	6
RO		25	26	43	6
SI		26	29	43	2
SK		17	34	44	5
FI		7	16	75	2
SE		7	16	76	1

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QB12.7 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		4	2	4	5	11	9	13	17	14	18
BE		4	1	3	4	12	10	17	22	13	12
BG		4	2	3	6	11	10	14	15	8	17
CZ		7	4	5	6	13	10	10	13	12	17
DK		3	2	3	4	10	8	12	16	12	28
DE		5	3	6	7	14	8	11	14	15	14
EE		8	5	5	4	12	8	10	11	13	17
IE		4	2	6	5	12	8	11	15	15	21
EL		4	2	4	3	7	6	10	20	21	22
ES		2	2	3	3	9	9	20	19	14	16
FR		4	1	2	4	11	7	9	17	12	28
HR		1	2	4	6	11	10	13	16	13	22
IT		2	2	4	5	9	10	15	18	17	15
CY		2	3	5	7	14	6	10	14	17	21
LV		6	3	4	8	17	13	15	12	8	13
LT		4	3	3	4	12	10	13	17	13	16
LU		3	3	4	5	9	9	10	11	16	25
HU		2	1	3	4	8	10	13	20	16	21
MT		6	3	3	4	12	7	8	12	11	31
NL		2	1	2	3	7	10	19	24	19	12
AT		5	3	6	7	12	12	13	14	11	16
PL		2	1	3	6	11	11	16	18	13	17
PT		4	2	13	11	16	6	8	8	5	20
RO		7	5	6	9	14	9	13	10	8	12
SI		11	3	6	5	14	8	11	13	8	19
SK		3	3	5	4	21	10	12	13	9	15
FI		4	2	3	4	11	10	13	17	15	19
SE		4	2	4	4	10	7	13	18	12	24

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QB12.7 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Negative portrayal of immigrants in the media (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		15	20	62	3
BE		12	22	64	2
BG		15	21	54	10
CZ		22	23	52	3
DK		12	18	68	2
DE		21	22	54	3
EE		22	20	51	7
IE		17	20	62	1
EL		13	13	73	1
ES		10	18	69	3
FR		11	18	66	5
HR		13	21	64	2
IT		13	19	65	3
CY		17	20	62	1
LV		21	30	48	1
LT		14	22	59	5
LU		15	18	62	5
HU		10	18	70	2
MT		16	19	62	3
NL		8	17	74	1
AT		21	24	54	1
PL		12	22	64	2
PT		30	22	41	7
RO		27	23	43	7
SI		25	22	51	2
SK		15	31	49	5
FI		13	21	64	2
SE		14	17	67	2

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QB12.8 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in bringing in family members (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		4	3	4	6	13	10	14	16	11	14
BE		8	4	5	9	16	13	15	16	8	4
BG		2	1	2	4	8	9	13	15	7	20
CZ		6	4	5	6	18	11	12	11	9	12
DK		6	3	5	6	18	12	14	14	7	12
DE		6	4	6	8	17	9	13	14	10	9
EE		7	4	5	5	12	7	10	11	14	14
IE		3	2	4	5	11	9	14	16	15	18
EL		2	2	2	3	8	6	9	18	20	28
ES		1	3	3	2	9	10	17	21	14	16
FR		6	2	4	5	16	9	12	14	9	16
HR		1	3	3	6	13	8	10	16	14	24
IT		1	3	4	5	9	10	16	17	17	14
CY		4	3	7	8	13	11	7	14	14	15
LV		8	2	5	6	20	14	15	13	6	11
LT		7	4	2	3	12	9	11	18	12	11
LU		4	2	4	4	12	9	12	14	12	20
HU		3	1	2	4	9	11	12	17	17	21
MT		5	4	3	5	13	6	10	13	12	23
NL		3	4	4	4	10	14	23	19	11	5
AT		6	3	5	7	16	12	16	14	10	7
PL		2	1	3	5	13	12	19	19	10	14
PT		2	1	3	3	10	7	14	13	7	34
RO		5	4	6	7	12	9	14	13	8	14
SI		9	2	5	7	15	10	11	14	10	13
SK		3	2	3	5	22	12	10	11	8	15
FI		5	2	5	5	10	10	16	21	10	13
SE		6	5	6	7	18	12	12	13	6	8

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QB12.8 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in bringing in family members (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		17	23	55	5
BE		26	29	43	2
BG		9	17	55	19
CZ		21	29	44	6
DK		20	30	47	3
DE		24	26	46	4
EE		21	19	49	11
IE		14	20	63	3
EL		9	14	75	2
ES		9	19	68	4
FR		17	25	51	7
HR		13	21	64	2
IT		13	19	64	4
CY		22	24	50	4
LV		21	34	45	0
LT		16	21	52	11
LU		14	21	58	7
HU		10	20	67	3
MT		17	19	58	6
NL		15	24	58	3
AT		21	28	47	4
PL		11	25	62	2
PT		9	17	68	6
RO		22	21	49	8
SI		23	25	48	4
SK		13	34	44	9
FI		17	20	60	3
SE		24	30	39	7

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QB12.9 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in finding adequate accommodation (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		4	2	4	5	11	10	14	18	14	15
BE		4	2	3	6	13	13	18	19	12	8
BG		3	3	3	5	8	9	14	18	7	17
CZ		4	4	6	6	19	11	12	12	10	12
DK		5	2	4	4	17	13	17	15	9	12
DE		7	4	4	7	13	10	13	16	14	10
EE		9	6	8	7	13	9	8	9	11	12
IE		3	1	3	3	8	6	10	16	20	28
EL		2	2	3	2	6	6	10	19	22	27
ES		2	3	3	4	10	8	16	23	14	15
FR		5	1	4	2	11	8	12	19	12	22
HR		1	2	5	5	12	7	10	17	17	22
IT		2	2	3	4	6	10	15	20	20	15
CY		4	5	5	7	12	9	10	16	15	16
LV		6	1	4	6	18	13	17	15	8	12
LT		4	2	3	3	12	11	13	19	12	14
LU		1	1	3	2	5	6	9	17	20	30
HU		3	2	2	4	10	11	15	16	17	18
MT		6	5	7	5	12	9	10	17	14	12
NL		3	1	3	3	9	13	21	22	14	10
AT		6	4	7	6	13	10	16	15	11	10
PL		1	3	3	5	11	14	18	18	10	15
PT		1	2	4	2	8	7	14	22	9	25
RO		6	5	6	7	14	10	14	12	7	13
SI		7	3	5	6	14	11	12	14	9	17
SK		4	3	6	5	20	11	10	15	8	13
FI		5	3	5	5	9	9	14	20	13	14
SE		3	2	3	3	10	8	17	23	11	17

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QB12.9 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

Difficulties in finding adequate accommodation (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		15	21	61	3
BE		15	26	57	2
BG		14	17	56	13
CZ		20	30	46	4
DK		15	30	53	2
DE		22	23	53	2
EE		30	22	40	8
IE		10	14	74	2
EL		9	12	78	1
ES		12	18	68	2
FR		12	19	65	4
HR		13	19	66	2
IT		11	16	70	3
CY		21	21	57	1
LV		17	31	52	0
LT		12	23	58	7
LU		7	11	76	6
HU		11	21	66	2
MT		23	21	53	3
NL		10	22	67	1
AT		23	23	52	2
PL		12	25	61	2
PT		9	15	70	6
RO		24	24	46	6
SI		21	25	52	2
SK		18	31	46	5
FI		18	18	61	3
SE		11	18	68	3

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QB12.10 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

High concentration of immigrants in certain areas (%)

		1 Not an obstacle at all	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 An enormous obstacle
EU27		3	2	4	4	10	9	13	18	14	19
BE		4	2	3	3	12	11	16	22	14	11
BG		3	2	3	4	10	8	12	19	8	20
CZ		3	2	5	5	14	9	14	14	12	19
DK		1	1	2	3	7	10	14	18	14	28
DE		3	2	4	5	11	8	14	16	16	17
EE		7	5	6	4	13	9	8	9	8	22
IE		2	2	3	5	8	9	13	15	18	24
EL		1	2	2	3	7	4	11	17	18	33
ES		2	3	3	3	8	8	17	18	15	20
FR		4	1	3	3	10	4	9	19	14	28
HR		2	2	6	9	15	12	9	13	12	17
IT		2	2	4	4	6	8	12	19	21	19
CY		3	1	3	3	8	9	8	13	21	29
LV		7	4	7	8	20	13	12	11	6	12
LT		5	2	5	4	12	10	10	15	9	17
LU		3	3	5	4	13	10	11	13	10	23
HU		2	2	4	5	11	12	13	17	14	17
MT		3	3	3	3	8	6	10	13	14	34
NL		2	1	1	2	6	11	18	27	19	12
AT		3	3	3	7	10	9	14	17	13	19
PL		3	2	4	7	13	13	18	17	8	13
PT		3	2	5	6	17	14	11	11	6	17
RO		8	4	7	8	11	12	13	11	6	11
SI		5	2	4	5	13	10	10	16	12	20
SK		3	5	6	5	18	11	11	13	8	12
FI		3	1	2	4	10	9	20	17	14	18
SE		1	1	1	1	6	5	14	22	14	33

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QB12.10 Please tell for each of the following issues if it is, in your view, an obstacle or not for the successful integration of immigrants in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means 'not an obstacle at all' and 10 means 'an enormous obstacle'.

High concentration of immigrants in certain areas (%)

		Total 'Not an obstacle'	Total 'Somewhat an obstacle'	Total 'An obstacle'	Don't know
EU27		13	19	64	4
BE		12	23	63	2
BG		12	18	59	11
CZ		15	23	59	3
DK		7	17	74	2
DE		14	19	63	4
EE		22	22	47	9
IE		12	17	70	1
EL		8	11	79	2
ES		11	16	70	3
FR		11	14	70	5
HR		19	27	51	3
IT		12	14	71	3
CY		10	17	71	2
LV		26	33	41	0
LT		16	22	51	11
LU		15	23	57	5
HU		13	23	61	3
MT		12	14	71	3
NL		6	17	76	1
AT		16	19	63	2
PL		16	26	56	2
PT		16	31	45	8
RO		27	23	41	9
SI		16	23	58	3
SK		19	29	44	8
FI		10	19	69	2
SE		4	11	83	2

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QB13.1 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The immigrants themselves (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	1	2	5	5	10	16	17	40
BE		1	1	1	3	8	7	14	25	13	26
BG		0	0	1	2	5	7	10	14	10	48
CZ		2	1	1	4	12	4	9	10	13	43
DK		1	0	0	1	2	3	6	13	13	60
DE		1	0	2	2	4	2	6	12	23	46
EE		1	1	1	1	6	2	4	7	13	60
IE		0	1	0	1	5	3	7	12	22	49
EL		0	0	0	1	2	4	7	15	20	51
ES		0	0	0	1	4	5	16	18	18	36
FR		1	1	1	1	9	5	9	20	15	36
HR		1	1	2	5	9	6	6	9	11	48
IT		0	2	2	2	4	8	13	20	19	29
CY		1	2	1	0	6	4	8	20	21	36
LV		3	1	1	2	10	7	11	17	14	34
LT		1	0	0	0	3	3	7	9	11	63
LU		0	1	1	2	5	3	8	15	21	43
HU		1	1	1	2	5	5	9	12	16	47
MT		2	2	2	2	5	3	7	10	11	55
NL		0	0	0	0	2	3	6	22	25	41
AT		2	2	1	2	5	6	7	10	15	49
PL		1	1	2	3	7	7	12	20	16	30
PT		0	0	0	0	3	4	11	13	12	55
RO		1	1	4	7	10	9	11	11	11	31
SI		2	1	1	2	7	8	8	13	12	46
SK		2	0	0	1	12	9	9	12	11	41
FI		0	0	0	1	2	2	4	12	17	60
SE		1	0	0	1	1	2	9	13	12	60

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QB13.1 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants?
Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The immigrants themselves (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		5	10	83	2
BE		6	15	78	1
BG		3	12	82	3
CZ		8	16	75	1
DK		2	5	92	1
DE		5	6	87	2
EE		4	8	84	4
IE		2	8	90	0
EL		1	6	93	0
ES		1	9	88	2
FR		4	14	80	2
HR		9	15	74	2
IT		6	12	81	1
CY		4	10	85	1
LV		7	17	76	0
LT		1	6	90	3
LU		4	8	87	1
HU		5	10	84	1
MT		8	8	83	1
NL			5	94	1
AT		7	11	81	1
PL		7	14	78	1
PT			7	91	2
RO		13	19	64	4
SI		6	15	79	0
SK		3	21	73	3
FI		1	4	93	2
SE		2	3	94	1

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QB13.2 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

(NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	3	9	9	15	20	16	22
BE		2	1	1	3	12	15	18	27	8	12
BG		1	1	2	4	10	11	17	17	8	24
CZ		3	1	4	5	18	9	15	14	11	18
DK		1	1	1	2	7	7	14	22	15	29
DE		2	1	2	4	13	8	11	19	22	17
EE		6	3	3	4	12	8	10	13	13	24
IE		1	0	0	1	5	5	12	17	22	37
EL		3	2	3	4	9	9	13	21	19	17
ES		0	1	1	1	6	9	17	21	17	25
FR		2	1	1	2	12	9	14	18	12	27
HR		1	2	4	5	11	10	11	15	13	27
IT		1	2	3	2	6	10	17	21	19	18
CY		1	1	3	2	10	6	13	24	18	21
LV		4	1	2	4	14	13	19	19	8	16
LT		3	2	2	2	8	10	13	18	14	24
LU		1	1	1	3	10	8	14	18	18	25
HU		2	1	3	3	7	11	15	18	15	25
MT		1	2	1	2	12	4	5	15	13	44
NL		1	0	1	1	3	5	19	36	18	16
AT		3	2	3	5	11	12	14	19	13	17
PL		1	1	2	5	8	9	15	21	12	25
PT		0	0	1	1	4	5	16	22	14	35
RO		1	2	4	7	13	10	15	14	13	17
SI		2	1	3	4	14	10	14	17	11	24
SK		2	1	1	3	15	14	14	17	10	20
FI		1	1	1	3	4	6	13	25	20	25
SE		0	0	1	1	5	7	15	20	14	36

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QB13.2 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

(NATIONALITY) citizens (%)

		Total 'Not Important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		7	18	73	2
BE		7	27	65	1
BG		8	21	66	5
CZ		13	27	58	2
DK		5	14	80	1
DE		9	21	69	1
EE		16	20	60	4
IE		2	10	88	0
EL		12	18	70	0
ES		3	15	80	2
FR		6	21	71	2
HR		12	21	66	1
IT		8	16	75	1
CY		7	16	76	1
LV		11	27	62	0
LT		9	18	69	4
LU		6	18	75	1
HU		9	18	73	0
MT		6	16	77	1
NL		3	8	89	0
AT		13	23	63	1
PL		9	17	73	1
PT		2	9	87	2
RO		14	23	59	4
SI		10	24	66	0
SK		7	29	61	3
FI		6	10	83	1
SE		2	12	85	1

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QB13.3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	3	8	7	12	19	17	28
BE		2	1	2	2	10	11	20	24	10	17
BG		1	1	1	3	6	10	12	17	11	35
CZ		3	2	3	5	16	10	14	16	11	19
DK		1	0	1	1	6	6	13	23	15	33
DE		2	1	2	4	9	6	11	17	24	23
EE		2	1	1	2	7	4	9	13	18	39
IE		0	0	0	1	4	5	7	15	23	44
EL		0	0	1	1	3	4	8	17	21	45
ES		1	1	1	1	6	6	15	20	19	27
FR		2	1	1	2	9	6	12	19	12	33
HR		1	1	3	5	9	7	7	12	13	41
IT		1	1	2	2	5	9	15	23	19	22
CY		2	1	1	1	7	5	11	20	25	26
LV		4	1	3	4	11	10	14	20	12	21
LT		2	1	1	1	6	5	9	15	19	37
LU		1	0	1	1	5	4	10	20	23	34
HU		1	1	1	2	7	8	13	16	16	35
MT		2	3	1	2	10	2	8	12	13	46
NL		0	1	1	1	3	5	15	31	22	21
AT		2	2	3	5	9	10	12	17	15	24
PL		1	1	2	3	8	8	13	21	15	27
PT		0	0	0	1	2	4	8	15	15	53
RO		2	2	5	6	10	9	9	14	15	24
SI		3	2	1	4	12	8	13	15	11	30
SK		2	1	1	3	14	10	14	14	12	26
FI		2	1	1	2	6	8	12	24	19	23
SE		0	0	0	2	4	3	8	15	12	55

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QB13.3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		7	15	76	2
BE		7	21	71	1
BG		6	16	75	3
CZ		13	26	60	1
DK		3	12	84	1
DE		9	15	75	1
EE		6	11	79	4
IE		1	9	89	1
EL		2	7	91	0
ES		4	12	81	3
FR		6	15	76	3
HR		10	16	73	1
IT		6	14	79	1
CY		5	12	82	1
LV		12	21	67	0
LT		5	11	80	4
LU		3	9	87	1
HU		5	15	80	0
MT		8	12	79	1
NL		3	8	89	0
AT		12	19	68	1
PL		7	16	76	1
PT		1	6	91	2
RO		15	19	62	4
SI		10	20	69	1
SK		7	24	66	3
FI		6	14	78	2
SE		2	7	90	1

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QB13.4 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The EU institutions (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		2	2	3	4	10	9	13	17	15	22
BE		3	2	4	4	12	11	19	24	9	10
BG		1	1	1	4	7	9	13	16	8	34
CZ		5	4	3	7	20	11	12	12	9	15
DK		6	2	5	5	17	13	13	13	8	14
DE		3	2	4	7	12	7	13	13	20	16
EE		3	1	2	2	10	6	10	10	13	36
IE		0	1	1	1	6	6	8	15	22	39
EL		0	0	0	1	4	4	7	18	18	47
ES		0	1	1	1	6	8	16	20	17	26
FR		3	2	2	2	14	8	10	17	10	26
HR		1	1	3	5	8	7	8	13	17	35
IT		1	1	2	3	6	10	16	22	19	19
CY		2	1	2	1	8	6	9	20	26	24
LV		6	1	3	4	16	14	16	15	8	17
LT		2	2	1	1	6	6	9	13	18	36
LU		1	1	2	2	11	7	13	15	18	27
HU		2	1	2	3	6	9	14	17	17	28
MT		3	3	2	3	11	5	7	10	12	41
NL		3	2	4	3	11	11	16	24	13	10
AT		3	3	6	4	10	12	14	15	12	20
PL		1	1	2	4	8	9	15	22	13	23
PT		0	0	1	1	7	8	11	17	13	38
RO		2	2	4	7	9	10	13	11	15	22
SI		4	2	3	5	14	11	11	15	10	24
SK		3	1	2	2	15	13	12	15	11	23
FI		4	3	4	6	11	11	15	19	12	11
SE		3	2	4	5	12	9	11	15	7	23

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QB13.4 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The EU institutions (%)

		Total 'Not Important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		11	19	67	3
BE		13	23	62	2
BG		7	16	71	6
CZ		19	31	48	2
DK		18	30	48	4
DE		16	19	62	3
EE		8	16	69	7
IE		3	12	84	1
EL		1	8	90	1
ES		3	14	79	4
FR		9	22	63	6
HR		10	15	73	2
IT		7	16	76	1
CY		6	14	79	1
LV		14	30	56	0
LT		6	12	76	6
LU		6	18	73	3
HU		8	15	76	1
MT		11	16	70	3
NL		12	22	63	3
AT		16	22	61	1
PL		8	17	73	2
PT		2	15	79	4
RO		15	19	61	5
SI		14	25	60	1
SK		8	28	61	3
FI		17	22	57	4
SE		14	21	56	9

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QB13.5 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The authorities at local and regional level (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	3	8	8	14	20	17	24
BE		2	1	1	4	11	9	20	26	10	14
BG		1	1	1	3	7	11	15	16	10	31
CZ		2	2	3	6	20	12	12	14	10	17
DK		2	0	2	2	8	7	16	21	14	27
DE		1	1	2	3	9	6	12	18	26	21
EE		2	1	1	2	9	5	8	13	17	38
IE		0	0	1	1	5	5	9	16	23	39
EL		0	0	1	2	5	6	11	21	22	32
ES		0	0	1	1	6	7	17	22	19	24
FR		1	1	1	2	11	9	12	20	12	27
HR		1	1	3	6	9	7	7	13	16	35
IT		1	1	2	3	4	10	17	24	19	18
CY		1	1	2	2	7	7	13	20	23	23
LV		4	0	2	4	13	11	17	20	10	19
LT		2	1	1	1	7	6	12	19	18	28
LU		0	0	1	2	6	7	13	20	21	28
HU		1	1	2	3	5	10	16	16	15	30
MT		2	2	3	1	12	4	9	13	14	38
NL		1	0	1	1	5	9	16	31	21	15
AT		2	3	3	4	8	9	15	19	16	20
PL		1	1	3	3	7	11	15	21	12	25
PT		0	0	0	1	5	9	17	17	13	35
RO		1	3	4	6	11	9	12	13	14	23
SI		2	2	3	4	12	12	13	16	11	25
SK		2	0	2	2	13	12	13	15	16	21
FI		1	0	1	2	5	8	14	24	22	21
SE		0	1	0	1	4	4	13	23	13	40

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QB13.5 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The authorities at local and regional level (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		7	16	75	2
BE		8	20	70	2
BG		6	18	72	4
CZ		13	32	53	2
DK		6	15	78	1
DE		7	15	77	1
EE		6	14	76	4
IE		2	10	87	1
EL		3	11	86	0
ES		2	13	82	3
FR		5	20	71	4
HR		11	16	71	2
IT		7	14	78	1
CY		6	14	79	1
LV		10	24	66	0
LT		5	13	77	5
LU		3	13	82	2
HU		7	15	77	1
MT		8	16	74	2
NL		3	14	83	0
AT		12	17	70	1
PL		8	18	73	1
PT		1	14	82	3
RO		14	20	62	4
SI		11	24	65	0
SK		6	25	65	4
FI		4	13	81	2
SE		2	8	89	1

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QB13.6 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The media (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		2	2	3	4	11	9	14	19	14	20
BE		3	1	3	4	14	8	19	24	10	13
BG		1	1	2	3	10	12	14	15	11	27
CZ		3	1	4	7	17	10	13	12	14	18
DK		2	1	2	3	11	9	12	20	13	26
DE		2	2	3	5	13	8	11	18	19	17
EE		4	3	2	3	12	7	9	12	16	27
IE		2	0	1	3	8	8	10	15	17	35
EL		2	0	2	3	9	6	16	22	21	19
ES		1	1	1	1	8	10	19	22	15	19
FR		4	2	3	4	15	7	14	15	8	25
HR		1	2	4	4	10	9	8	14	15	32
IT		1	1	4	3	9	12	16	23	14	15
CY		2	2	2	4	13	5	11	16	19	25
LV		4	1	3	4	16	15	19	16	7	15
LT		2	2	3	2	8	7	11	17	20	24
LU		1	2	1	3	11	9	13	20	18	20
HU		2	1	1	2	7	11	16	16	15	28
MT		2	1	2	2	11	5	8	9	13	45
NL		2	1	2	3	7	11	18	21	20	14
AT		3	3	4	6	12	13	12	13	13	20
PL		1	1	3	3	8	8	13	21	14	27
PT		0	1	7	7	7	6	12	14	10	32
RO		3	3	4	7	13	11	12	15	11	16
SI		3	1	2	4	12	13	12	16	11	25
SK		3	1	4	3	17	13	12	15	11	17
FI		2	1	3	3	8	9	15	24	16	17
SE		3	1	3	3	8	9	15	19	10	28

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QB13.6 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

The media (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		11	20	67	2
BE		11	22	66	1
BG		7	22	67	4
CZ		15	27	57	1
DK		8	20	71	1
DE		12	21	65	2
EE		12	19	64	5
IE		6	16	77	1
EL		7	15	78	0
ES		4	18	75	3
FR		13	22	62	3
HR		11	19	69	1
IT		9	21	68	2
CY		10	18	71	1
LV		12	31	57	0
LT		9	15	72	4
LU		7	20	71	2
HU		6	18	75	1
MT		7	16	75	2
NL		8	18	73	1
AT		16	25	58	1
PL		8	16	75	1
PT		15	13	68	4
RO		17	24	54	5
SI		10	25	64	1
SK		11	30	55	4
FI		9	17	72	2
SE		10	17	72	1

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QB13.7 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities) (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	1	2	7	7	13	20	18	28
BE		2	1	1	3	8	8	15	25	13	23
BG		0	1	1	4	8	8	14	16	10	33
CZ		2	1	2	4	14	9	16	15	13	23
DK		1	1	1	1	5	5	13	23	16	33
DE		1	1	2	3	8	5	9	16	25	29
EE		2	1	2	2	11	6	8	11	16	37
IE		0	0	1	1	4	5	7	15	23	44
EL		0	1	1	2	6	5	11	19	22	32
ES		0	0	0	1	5	8	17	21	18	26
FR		1	1	1	1	8	6	11	21	15	33
HR		1	1	3	6	11	6	10	13	13	34
IT		1	1	2	2	6	9	16	24	20	18
CY		1	1	1	1	7	5	14	21	23	25
LV		3	1	1	4	13	11	16	20	11	20
LT		2	1	1	1	8	8	12	17	16	26
LU		0	1	0	1	4	5	9	17	22	40
HU		2	0	1	2	8	10	13	20	14	29
MT		2	1	2	1	9	6	7	14	15	42
NL		0	1	0	1	2	5	12	30	26	23
AT		2	2	3	3	7	7	13	18	15	29
PL		1	1	1	3	10	11	15	19	13	24
PT		0	0	0	1	3	5	9	17	13	49
RO		2	1	5	7	11	9	12	15	13	20
SI		3	1	2	3	9	7	12	13	15	35
SK		2	1	2	2	14	13	14	14	11	24
FI		1	0	1	1	4	3	11	22	23	32
SE		0	0	0	0	3	3	8	19	16	50

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QB13.7 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Education institutions (e.g. pre-school, schools, universities) (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		5	14	79	2
BE		7	16	76	1
BG		6	16	73	5
CZ		9	23	67	1
DK		4	10	85	1
DE		7	13	79	1
EE		7	17	72	4
IE		2	9	89	0
EL		4	11	84	1
ES		1	13	82	4
FR		4	14	80	2
HR		11	17	70	2
IT		6	15	78	1
CY		4	12	83	1
LV		9	24	67	0
LT		5	16	71	8
LU		2	9	88	1
HU		5	18	76	1
MT		6	15	78	1
NL		2	7	91	0
AT		10	14	75	1
PL		6	21	71	2
PT		1	8	88	3
RO		15	20	60	5
SI		9	16	75	0
SK		7	27	63	3
FI		3	7	88	2
SE		0	6	93	1

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QB13.8 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions) (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		2	2	3	4	12	10	15	19	13	17
BE		2	1	2	3	14	13	22	23	8	10
BG		1	1	2	4	9	12	17	16	9	23
CZ		3	3	4	9	21	10	15	9	10	14
DK		2	1	2	5	15	11	16	21	9	16
DE		3	2	5	6	16	10	12	17	15	11
EE		4	4	4	5	14	8	12	14	10	18
IE		1	1	1	1	6	5	11	19	19	35
EL		3	2	1	4	10	8	12	20	20	18
ES		1	1	1	1	8	11	16	24	16	18
FR		4	2	1	2	15	8	15	18	10	21
HR		2	2	3	5	12	10	12	14	13	25
IT		1	1	3	4	6	10	17	25	17	14
CY		2	1	2	4	14	7	13	23	14	19
LV		5	2	3	5	18	17	19	14	7	10
LT		4	1	2	3	10	10	11	16	13	18
LU		2	2	2	3	12	10	13	15	17	21
HU		3	1	2	4	11	9	16	18	15	20
MT		3	2	1	3	11	5	11	14	12	35
NL		0	1	2	4	7	12	24	28	14	7
AT		3	3	4	5	11	9	15	20	16	12
PL		1	1	3	4	11	10	15	19	13	22
PT		0	0	1	1	3	6	12	15	11	46
RO		2	3	6	7	12	12	12	15	11	15
SI		4	2	4	5	12	12	16	14	11	20
SK		3	1	4	5	20	15	15	11	8	14
FI		2	1	3	4	10	11	19	23	14	11
SE		1	1	2	3	8	9	16	22	12	24

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QB13.8 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'important'	Don't know
EU27		11	22	64	3
BE		8	27	63	2
BG		8	21	65	6
CZ		19	31	48	2
DK		10	26	62	2
DE		16	26	55	3
EE		17	22	54	7
IE		4	11	84	1
EL		10	18	70	2
ES		4	19	74	3
FR		9	23	64	4
HR		12	22	64	2
IT		9	16	73	2
CY		9	21	69	1
LV		15	35	50	0
LT		10	20	58	12
LU		9	22	66	3
HU		10	20	69	1
MT		9	16	72	3
NL		7	19	73	1
AT		15	20	63	2
PL		9	21	69	1
PT		2	9	84	5
RO		18	24	53	5
SI		15	24	61	0
SK		13	35	48	4
FI		10	21	67	2
SE		7	17	74	2

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QB13.9 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Employers (%)

		1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Extremely important
EU27		1	1	2	2	8	8	15	22	17	22
BE		2	0	1	3	13	11	23	26	9	11
BG		0	1	3	3	8	9	15	18	10	27
CZ		2	1	3	5	16	8	14	16	14	20
DK		1	1	1	1	6	7	18	26	13	25
DE		1	1	2	3	11	7	12	20	24	17
EE		2	1	1	3	10	7	10	13	16	33
IE		1	0	0	1	6	5	8	16	23	40
EL		1	1	2	3	5	5	11	21	24	27
ES		1	0	1	1	5	7	16	23	19	24
FR		2	1	0	1	10	9	14	23	11	26
HR		2	1	3	6	9	9	8	12	14	35
IT		1	1	2	3	7	9	18	25	17	15
CY		2	2	1	2	7	5	11	22	20	27
LV		3	1	2	3	12	13	18	22	9	17
LT		2	1	1	1	5	5	11	14	22	34
LU		1	0	2	1	5	6	12	20	23	28
HU		2	1	1	2	5	9	14	19	16	30
MT		3	1	1	2	10	5	9	14	14	40
NL		0	1	1	2	5	5	20	36	18	12
AT		2	2	3	3	8	8	15	21	17	20
PL		1	1	2	4	9	11	17	20	13	21
PT		0	0	0	0	2	4	9	15	16	52
RO		2	2	4	5	10	9	12	15	15	22
SI		2	1	2	5	11	12	12	15	12	28
SK		2	1	1	2	14	10	14	17	11	25
FI		1	0	1	1	5	5	12	24	23	27
SE		0	0	0	1	5	4	13	26	15	34

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QB13.9 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of each of the following actors for the successful integration of immigrants? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means "not at all important" and 10 means "extremely important".

Employers (%)

		Total 'Not important'	Total 'Somewhat important'	Total 'Important'	Don't know
EU27		6	16	76	2
BE		6	24	69	1
BG		7	17	70	6
CZ		11	24	64	1
DK		4	13	82	1
DE		7	18	73	2
EE		7	17	72	4
IE		2	11	87	0
EL		7	10	83	0
ES		3	12	82	3
FR		4	19	74	3
HR		12	18	69	1
IT		7	16	75	2
CY		7	12	80	1
LV		9	25	66	0
LT		5	10	81	4
LU		4	11	83	2
HU		6	14	79	1
MT		7	15	77	1
NL		4	10	86	0
AT		10	16	73	1
PL		8	20	71	1
PT		0	6	92	2
RO		13	19	64	4
SI		10	23	67	0
SK		6	24	67	3
FI		3	10	86	1
SE		1	9	88	2

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QB14 Thinking about the successful integration of immigrants into the (NATIONALITY) society which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? (%)

		Immigrants themselves are mostly responsible		(NATIONALITY) society is mostly responsible		Integration is a two-way process where immigrants and (NATIONALITY) society are both responsible		Don't know
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021
EU27		18	-2	10	2	70	1	2
BE		14	-4	17	5	68	-2	1
BG		27	-10	10	5	60	8	3
CZ		34	-6	7	-3	59	10	0
DK		22	-3	6	2	72	2	0
DE		19	-7	4	-1	75	7	2
EE		20	-1	6	2	72	1	2
IE		12	-5	6	-2	81	7	1
EL		26	1	9	-5	64	4	1
ES		13	-2	6	1	80	1	1
FR		12	-4	12	4	74	1	2
HR		15	-4	17	-1	67	6	1
IT		19	-4	17	2	62	5	2
CY		20	7	17	8	62	-16	1
LV		25	3	5	-2	69	0	1
LT		28	4	5	0	66	-4	1
LU		11	0	6	3	82	-3	1
HU		39	1	12	6	48	-5	1
MT		22	-1	13	4	63	1	2
NL		17	-4	2	0	81	4	0
AT		33	-3	12	2	54	1	1
PL		15	-1	19	6	63	-4	3
PT		11	0	6	0	82	-1	1
RO		14	-3	20	7	61	-4	5
SI		16	0	10	2	74	-1	0
SK		27	0	8	-2	58	1	7
FI		21	4	2	-2	77	-1	0
SE		13	-1	7	0	80	1	0

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QB15.1 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?

Actively promoting the 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'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		27	-2	42	2	15	1	8	-2	8	69	0	23	-1
BE		27	-7	51	2	14	3	5	0	3	78	-5	19	3
BG		9	-3	34	5	18	3	13	-9	26	43	2	31	-6
CZ		14	-2	41	8	25	-2	12	-5	8	55	6	37	-7
DK		48	-7	40	11	8	1	3	-2	1	88	4	11	-1
DE		40	-1	37	-2	11	0	6	1	6	77	-3	17	1
EE		15	-1	41	2	19	-1	12	-1	13	56	1	31	-2
IE		41	6	47	1	6	-1	2	-2	4	88	7	8	-3
EL		11	-3	31	-2	29	2	25	8	4	42	-5	54	10
ES		37	8	43	-1	8	-1	4	-4	8	80	7	12	-5
FR		27	1	44	3	13	0	8	-5	8	71	4	21	-5
HR		10	-3	54	5	22	2	6	-4	8	64	2	28	-2
IT		15	-1	48	8	17	-1	12	-5	8	63	7	29	-6
CY		12	-8	35	0	22	5	25	5	6	47	-8	47	10
LV		11	-3	45	5	29	6	15	3	0	56	2	44	9
LT		5	-3	35	-9	28	5	16	5	16	40	-12	44	10
LU		31	-7	55	12	8	-1	3	0	3	86	5	11	-1
HU		7	-3	43	12	26	2	17	-10	7	50	9	43	-8
MT		18	0	47	1	23	4	7	-1	5	65	1	30	3
NL		47	-12	37	7	10	5	4	0	2	84	-5	14	5
AT		24	0	41	-4	16	-3	11	4	8	65	-4	27	1
PL		12	-8	45	2	19	1	9	1	15	57	-6	28	2
PT		20	-3	60	-2	7	1	1	0	12	80	-5	8	1
RO		13	-6	35	1	28	4	12	-4	12	48	-5	40	0
SI		29	9	38	3	20	-6	11	-3	2	67	12	31	-9
SK		9	-3	33	1	22	-4	19	1	17	42	-2	41	-3
FI		47	2	37	-3	9	2	5	0	2	84	-1	14	2
SE		75	2	17	-1	3	-2	3	0	2	92	1	6	-2

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QB15.2 To what extent do you agree or not with the following statements?

The (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough to actively promote the integration of immigrants into our society (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		14	-2	39	4	28	1	10	-2	9	53	2	38	-1
BE		14	-5	43	-3	31	6	9	2	3	57	-8	40	8
BG		7	-14	28	-3	25	10	8	-1	32	35	-17	33	9
CZ		14	-8	43	0	25	5	6	2	12	57	-8	31	7
DK		13	0	39	8	37	7	9	-11	2	52	8	46	-4
DE		17	-1	36	4	30	-3	9	-2	8	53	3	39	-5
EE		9	-4	38	2	25	-1	10	4	18	47	-2	35	3
IE		19	-6	47	7	19	1	7	1	8	66	1	26	2
EL		25	6	41	2	23	-4	8	-2	3	66	8	31	-6
ES		15	-2	36	6	26	-1	11	-5	12	51	4	37	-6
FR		14	-4	38	6	29	-1	10	0	9	52	2	39	-1
HR		7	-8	49	9	30	3	6	-2	8	56	1	36	1
IT		12	-6	47	10	25	6	8	-10	8	59	4	33	-4
CY		18	-8	48	12	19	2	6	-3	9	66	4	25	-1
LV		6	-1	27	-7	50	19	16	1	1	33	-8	66	20
LT		6	-3	37	0	31	0	9	2	17	43	-3	40	2
LU		17	-9	52	13	18	2	5	0	8	69	4	23	2
HU		13	-7	42	3	26	9	12	-1	7	55	-4	38	8
MT		17	4	35	-8	34	12	8	-2	6	52	-4	42	10
NL		9	-5	34	0	41	3	11	3	5	43	-5	52	6
AT		25	-1	35	-11	22	3	13	8	5	60	-12	35	11
PL		7	-1	30	-8	29	1	18	7	16	37	-9	47	8
PT		11	0	54	-4	16	0	3	0	16	65	-4	19	0
RO		15	-4	35	6	27	3	8	-7	15	50	2	35	-4
SI		13	-7	32	-4	32	5	18	8	5	45	-11	50	13
SK		14	-8	38	-2	19	0	9	5	20	52	-10	28	5
FI		13	-1	50	5	28	-1	4	-2	5	63	4	32	-3
SE		6	-1	37	5	39	1	15	-5	3	43	4	54	-4

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QB16A In your view, how important is the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) for your national government?
(%)

		Top priority – one of the top three issues of concern for the government	High priority, but not among the top issues of concern for the government	Low priority, not among issues of concern for the government	Don't know
EU27		15	53	27	5
BE		12	64	22	2
BG		4	42	39	15
CZ		9	40	47	4
DK		12	63	23	2
DE		16	61	19	4
EE		7	43	37	13
IE		18	60	21	1
EL		27	43	27	3
ES		16	51	25	8
FR		15	50	30	5
HR		7	35	53	5
IT		17	57	24	2
CY		23	52	22	3
LV		5	27	68	0
LT		11	42	33	14
LU		17	60	20	3
HU		26	53	20	1
MT		31	42	23	4
NL		12	65	22	1
AT		22	52	21	5
PL		10	50	31	9
PT		11	45	33	11
RO		6	41	40	13
SI		9	57	32	2
SK		10	40	41	9
FI		15	66	17	2
SE		30	59	9	2

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QB16B In your view, how high should the issue of integration of immigrants (from outside the EU) be placed on the national government policy agenda? (%)

		Higher than currently is the case	Lower than currently is the case	About the same as currently is the case	Don't know
EU27		35	17	43	5
BE		42	23	34	1
BG		27	13	48	12
CZ		25	17	56	2
DK		45	10	44	1
DE		39	13	44	4
EE		23	17	49	11
IE		37	13	48	2
EL		28	25	42	5
ES		46	8	42	4
FR		42	14	38	6
HR		24	26	46	4
IT		24	31	40	5
CY		30	27	41	2
LV		31	26	42	1
LT		19	15	57	9
LU		36	14	46	4
HU		21	29	47	3
MT		51	19	23	7
NL		51	5	43	1
AT		27	24	44	5
PL		29	17	51	3
PT		30	4	56	10
RO		14	34	44	8
SI		40	14	44	2
SK		14	23	59	4
FI		39	11	47	3
SE		53	8	37	2

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QB17 How important do you think it is that measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY) take into account the integration needs of immigrants? (%)

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	I see no need to take account of the integration needs of immigrants (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not Important'
EU27		31	44	14	5	1	5	75	19
BE		26	48	19	6	0	1	74	25
BG		41	38	10	3	2	6	79	13
CZ		28	33	24	11	2	2	61	35
DK		24	34	19	19	1	3	58	38
DE		36	41	13	5	1	4	77	18
EE		27	35	18	7	2	11	62	25
IE		57	35	6	1	0	1	92	7
EL		54	32	8	3	2	1	86	11
ES		42	46	6	2	1	3	88	8
FR		17	42	16	7	5	13	59	23
HR		31	46	18	3	1	1	77	21
IT		25	53	14	4	1	3	78	18
CY		50	41	5	3	0	1	91	8
LV		15	40	31	13	0	1	55	44
LT		33	38	12	6	3	8	71	18
LU		28	54	10	5	0	3	82	15
HU		32	51	11	5	0	1	83	16
MT		51	37	9	3	0	0	88	12
NL		30	30	19	18	1	2	60	37
AT		27	39	17	7	2	8	66	24
PL		20	56	15	4	1	4	76	19
PT		47	49	2	0	0	2	96	2
RO		26	40	20	7	2	5	66	27
SI		40	38	13	7	0	2	78	20
SK		41	33	15	8	2	1	74	23
FI		38	42	12	6	0	2	80	18
SE		37	34	16	7	0	6	71	23

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QB18.1.1 You're now going to be asked some questions about where you and your family were born.
(%)

		Respondent born in (OUR COUNTRY)		Respondent born outside our country		Both parents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		At least one parent born outside our country		All grandparents born in (OUR COUNTRY)		At least one grandparent born outside our country	
		November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017	November/December 2021	Diff. November/December 2021 - October 2017
EU27		92	0	8	1	86	0	14	1	80	0	19	0
BE		88	0	11	-1	78	0	22	0	68	-3	30	1
BG		97	-2	3	3	96	-2	4	3	93	-2	6	2
CZ		95	-1	4	0	88	-2	12	2	79	-3	20	3
DK		96	1	4	-1	92	3	8	-3	84	1	16	0
DE		88	0	12	0	77	0	23	0	70	2	28	-3
EE		92	0	8	0	73	-4	25	3	61	-3	35	3
IE		87	2	13	-2	84	2	16	-2	83	1	17	-1
EL		97	1	3	-1	94	2	6	-2	89	5	11	-5
ES		93	2	7	-2	91	1	9	-1	90	1	10	-1
FR		93	-1	7	1	80	-3	18	1	66	-2	30	1
HR		87	-5	12	4	79	-5	20	4	71	-6	27	5
IT		92	-3	8	3	90	-4	10	4	88	-5	12	5
CY		94	4	6	-4	91	2	9	-2	90	1	10	-1
LV		90	-4	10	4	62	-16	38	17	47	-13	53	18
LT		97	-1	3	1	92	0	8	0	87	1	12	0
LU		52	-1	48	1	36	2	63	-3	24	-3	76	4
HU		97	-1	3	2	94	-2	6	2	90	0	10	1
MT		93	0	6	-1	88	-5	11	4	85	-5	14	4
NL		95	-1	5	1	91	1	9	-1	85	2	14	-2
AT		91	-1	9	1	81	-2	19	2	67	3	29	-5
PL		94	-3	6	3	91	-3	8	2	87	-1	11	0
PT		96	0	4	0	93	-1	7	1	92	-1	7	0
RO		96	-3	4	3	95	-4	5	4	93	-3	7	4
SI		91	0	9	0	80	-5	20	5	72	-7	27	8
SK		98	1	1	-1	94	0	5	-1	89	0	11	1
FI		98	0	2	0	95	0	5	0	90	2	9	-2
SE		90	0	10	0	80	-3	20	3	70	-4	28	3

