

Migrants: Speak up! Technical Report

Saamah Abdallah – 1st December 2017

This Technical Report has been produced in association with the Migrants: Speak up! Survey conducted by the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) in 2017. It outlines how the survey was designed, administered and analysed, and explains some of the decisions underpinning the work.

This report is written by Saamah Abdallah, freelance researcher contracted by ENAR who also designed the survey, advised on administration, and carried out the analyses.

Parameters of the survey

The survey was intended for migrants who had moved to Europe within the last five years. It was aimed to target five countries where ENAR had interested contacts willing to help dissemination – Germany, Italy, Sweden, Greece and Hungary. ENAR had an interest from the start to administer the survey online, and disseminate it using social media. The intention was for a short survey that could be completed in 10-15 minutes.

Survey design

Topics covered

After a brainstorming session at ENAR, a review of recent reports by ENAR (particularly the shadow report on racism and migration for 2015-16,¹ and the relevant country reports associated with it) and a short survey shared with ENAR's members, we identified the following topics to be covered by the survey:

- Wellbeing, with a focus on social relationships
- Employment, including experiences of discrimination at work
- Crime
- Experiences with police
- Housing conditions
- Integration programmes

For all topics except wellbeing explicit questions about discrimination or prejudice were asked. The topics were chosen to cover a mix of:

- Topics only of relevance to migrants (e.g. experience of integration programmes)
- Topics likely to be of more relevance to disadvantaged groups such as migrants (e.g. poor housing)
- Topics relevant to anyone (e.g. wellbeing)

Other topics which were considered but rejected due to lack of space included:

- The journey to Europe
- Childcare and experiences of children
- Awareness of support organisations and rights

¹ European Network Against Racism (2017) *Racism and discrimination in the context of migration in Europe*. Available at: <http://www.enar-eu.org/Shadow-Reports-on-racism-in-Europe-203>

Question development

Two recent related surveys were reviewed to identify suitable questions (and to avoid duplication of efforts):

- EU-MIDIS – European Union Minorities and Discrimination Surveys (1 and 2)^{2 3}
- Displaced Persons in Austria Survey⁴

For some of the migrant non-specific questions other surveys were reviewed including:

- European Social Survey⁵
- European Quality of Life Survey⁶
- Robert Half 'Work happy' Survey⁷

These surveys also provide the possibility to benchmark the results for migrants against the wider European population.

Annex 1 is a Word document with all the questions as they appear online in English. The document includes information on which responses lead to which questions, and some notes on the origins of questions used.

Translation

The survey was designed in English and then translated into the following languages:

- French
- Italian
- Arabic
- Turkish
- Farsi
- Somali
- Urdu
- Chinese

The languages chosen were partly informed by OECD data on the most common countries of origin of recent migrants.⁸ Other factors that determined the language options were also the need to ensure certain ethnic groups were able to participate in the survey even if they were not on the list of common countries.

The survey in English was translated into Arabic, Turkish, Chinese and Somali by professional translators. The Farsi and Urdu translations were provided by volunteers and the French and Italian surveys were translated in house.

Survey administration & dissemination through Facebook

The survey was administered on Survey Monkey, which allowed several advanced techniques such as skip logic and piping.

² European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2009) *EU-MIDIS: European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey*

³ EU-MIDIS II survey website: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2015/eu-midis-ii-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey>

⁴ Buber-Ennser I, Kohlenberger J, Rengs B, Al Zalak Z, Goujon A, Striessnig E, Potančokova M, Gisser R, Testa MR & Lutz W (2016) 'Human capital, values, and attitudes of persons seeking refuge in Austria in 2015' *PLoS ONE* 11(9)

⁵ <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/>

⁶ <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/surveys/european-quality-of-life-surveys>

⁷ <https://www.roberthalf.com/its-time-we-all-work-happy>

⁸ OECD key statistics on migration in OECD countries : <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm>

An innovative feature of this survey was that we reached respondents through Facebook advertisements. Most traditional surveys use phone directories or door-to-door random walks to sample participants. But these approaches are particularly inefficient for reaching migrants, and indeed are likely to under-sample migrants who are less likely to be listed in phone directories, and more likely to live in unconventional accommodation.

Whilst most traditional surveys would shy away from social media, recent research has argued that social media is indeed a good and cost-effective way to reach normally 'hard-to-reach' populations, such as recent migrants.^{9,10, 11}

Indeed social media use is likely to be higher amongst recent migrants than the general population. Recent migrants are typically younger. Research has shown how migrants use social media to retain connections with their families and friends back home.¹² We found one study looking at social media use amongst migrants; the study found that 98% of migrants in Malta used Facebook to some extent, with 92% using it daily.

With that in mind, we decided to focus our recruitment efforts on Facebook.

Facebook advertising allows adverts to be targeted at specific audiences. We targeted people by country, according to the 'living away from home town' category and where available, 'Ex-pats from specific countries' category. For language-specific ads we also targeted by language spoken (e.g. Arabic, Turkish, etc.) Given we expected that our target audience were less likely than the general population to have their own PC, we specifically targeted mobile phone users, and optimised our adverts for such devices.

Facebook gives advertisers the choice of algorithm for costs, and to inform how it targets audiences. We optimised the ad delivery for link clicks, with a bid strategy of 'at the lowest cost'. Facebook charged by impression to ensure the smoothest pacing and delivery possible. According to Facebook, the charge choice does not significantly affect the average cost of the result the ads were optimised for – i.e. link clicks. Costs depend on a range of factors, including how popular the advert is with its target group. In effect, adverts which are unlikely to be of interest have to pay more.

There have been plenty of studies using Facebook advertising to recruit respondents, particularly for health-behaviour surveys. We found a range of expected costs per participant in the literature, ranging from \$1.40 per participant to \$150 per participant. We anticipated a cost of between \$4-\$8 per participant for our survey. In the end we paid an average of 0.97 € per eligible respondent - considerably less than expected- which indicates that the target audience did find the advert of relative interest.

The advertisement included the following short text:

Are you from outside Europe? Moved to [COUNTRY] in the last five years? Tell us about your experience to help us improve your rights as a migrant.

⁹ Hesse-Biber S & Griffin AJ (2012) 'Internet-mediated technologies and mixed methods research: Problems and prospects' *Journal of Mixed Methods Research* **7**(1):43-61

¹⁰ Toplovec-Vranic J & Natarajan K (2016) 'The use of social media in recruitment for medical research studies: A scoping review' *Journal of Medical Internet Research* **18**(11)

¹¹ Carlini B, Safiotti L, Rue T & Miles L (2015) 'Using internet to recruit immigrants with language and culture barriers for tobacco and alcohol use screening: A study among Brazilians' *Journal of Migrant and Minority Health* **17**:553-560

¹² Komito L (2011) 'Social media and migration: Virtual community 2.0' *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* **62**(6):1075-1086

Complete the survey

This text was converted into the same languages as the survey. In the case of the advertisement in Turkish, we edited the text so that it didn't start with the question "Are you from outside Europe?" given that this is a contested question when it comes to Turkey.

The English version of the survey was uploaded on 31 July 2017 and advertised on Facebook from 12 August 2017.

Other language versions followed over the following months. All versions were closed on 7th November 2017.

As well as advertising on Facebook, ENAR partner organisations in the target countries also promoted the survey through their own channels.

Response rates

The advert had 1,851,360 impressions to 640,944 unique individuals. This means that it was shown on average at least three times to each of those individuals. It had 34,912 unique clicks (i.e. that number of people clicked on the advert at least once), and 40,614 clicks in total (indicating some people clicked on the advert more than once).

Once the advertisement had been clicked on, there was still a further click required to be taken to Survey Monkey. At that point, further information was given to the potential respondents about the nature of the survey and the eligibility criteria. Of those 34,912 people who clicked on the advert, 5,945 went on to actually start the survey. They were joined by a further 1,895 who accessed the survey through other routes (for example by being sent a link by one of ENAR's partner organisations).

Together, that means 7,840 respondents started the survey.

7,528 respondents (96%) answered the key screening question, question 6: "How long have you lived in Europe?", of which 5,176 respondents (69%) had lived in Europe for five years or less. This was a key exclusion criterion for our analysis, which meant that we had to exclude from the analyses, 2,352 respondents who said they have been in Europe for longer than five years. Having said that we re-added 61 respondents who did not answer question 6, but then went on to report a country of origin (question 7) which was outside Europe. In effect, we chose to give those 61 respondents the 'benefit of the doubt'. We know they are from outside Europe, and they may or may not have been in Europe for less than five years.

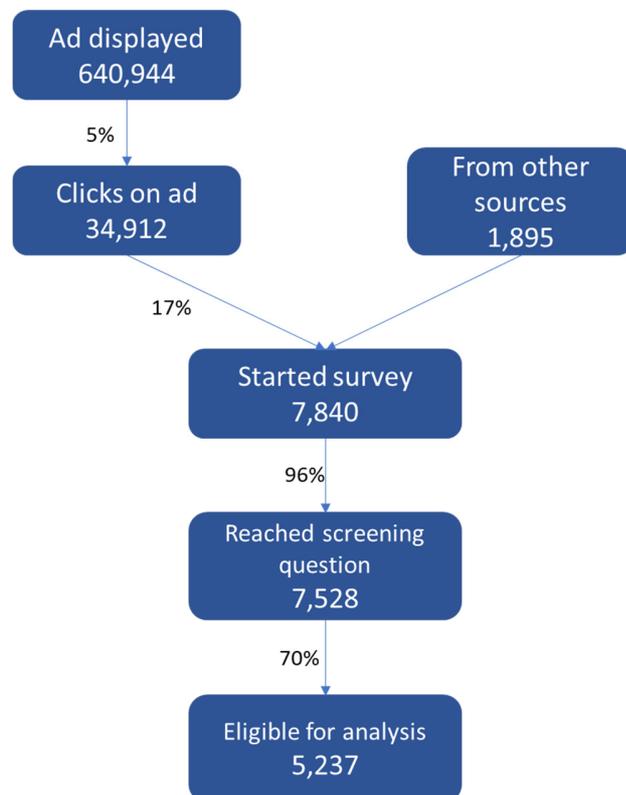


Figure 1: Pathway of potential respondents to survey

This gave us a total analysis sample of 5,237 respondents. Figure 1 summarises the process of a person completing the survey from Facebook advert to survey. The percentages indicate the numbers moving from one stage to the next.

The cost per respondent from Facebook (€0.97) comes from dividing the total Facebook advertising budget (approximately €3,900) by the number of these respondents (4,052) that came to the survey from Facebook.

Respondent profile

Tables 1 to 6 present the profile of these respondents in terms of age, language, ethnicity, nationality and religion.

Table 1: Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Male	3962	76.4%
Female	1227	23.6%
No response	48	

Table 2: Age of respondents

	Frequency	Valid Percent
14 or under	14	0.3%
15-19	448	8.6%
20-24	1194	22.9%
25-34	2377	45.6%
35-49	1027	19.7%
50-64	139	2.7%
65-74	8	0.2%
75+	4	0.1%
No response	26	

Table 3: Ethnicity of respondents (as selected from 7 options)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Black African	1172	25.3%
Arab	1086	23.4%
White	691	14.9%
Central Asian	619	13.3%
South Asian	516	11.1%
East Asian	327	7.0%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	228	4.9%
Other	197	
No response	401	

Table 4: Country of origin of respondents (for all countries with 25 or more respondents)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Syria	662	13.3%
Iran	553	11.1%
Turkey	540	10.8%
Pakistan	500	10.0%
Afghanistan	460	9.2%
Somalia	318	6.4%
India	197	3.9%
Guinea	122	2.4%
Eritrea	77	1.5%
Cameroon	75	1.5%
Iraq	73	1.5%
Côte D'Ivoire	71	1.4%
Nigeria	71	1.4%
Senegal	64	1.3%
Egypt	60	1.2%
Ethiopia	60	1.2%
China	51	1.0%
Gambia	48	1.0%
Morocco	48	1.0%
Palestine	47	0.9%
Tunisia	46	0.9%
United States of America	46	0.9%
Philippines	43	0.9%
Mali	41	0.8%
Ghana	31	0.6%
Lebanon	31	0.6%
Algeria	30	0.6%
Jordan	29	0.6%
Kenya	28	0.6%
Sudan	27	0.5%
All other	543	
No response	245	

Table 5: Religion of respondents

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Muslim	3224	63.7%
Christian	778	15.4%

Hindu	177	3.5%
Buddhist	43	0.8%
Yazidi	26	0.5%
Taoist	13	0.3%
Druze	12	0.2%
Jewish	11	0.2%
No religion (agnostic or atheist)	754	14.9%
Other	104	
No response	174	

Table 6: Country of residence of respondents (for all target countries)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Germany	1894	38.2%
Italy	1188	24.0%
Sweden	944	19.1%
Greece	461	9.3%
Hungary	349	7.0%
Non-target countries	114	
No response	287	

Of these, 4,499 went on to answer the first non-demographic question (life satisfaction) – that’s 86%.

And 3,204 answered the last question – what has been the hardest thing about coming to Europe – 61%.

Survey analysis

All analyses were conducted in SPSS

Data cleaning & recoding

This section describes some of the basic cleaning processes carried out before analysis.

1. Data from all eight language versions was pooled together into one data set, with a variable added to indicate the language. Some work was needed to harmonise responses, as response codes were not always the same in all languages.
2. Basic recoding of missing data to distinguish between not selecting because an option was not valid, not selecting because a person skipped a question, and not selecting because a respondent wasn’t shown the question (because of skip logic)
3. 613 respondents (of those included in analysis) chose to write in an ethnicity as well as or instead of selecting one of the 7 predefined options. It would be possible, with some speculation, to recode some of these written responses into existing categories (for example to recode someone from who described themselves as Sierre Leonean as Black African). And, given that lots of respondents described themselves as Turkish (56), or Kurdish (135), it would be possible to create two new ethnic categories. In total, using these recodings would mean changing or giving a new ethnic category to 390 respondents. However, for the purposes of the analyses to date, this recoding has **not** been used (see the Box ‘coding for ethnicity’ for more on this issue).

4. On the other hand, we have recoded some respondents in terms of their country of residence. 14 respondents did not tick select a country of residence from the dropdown list, but then wrote in the name of a country that was one of our five target countries. We changed their response code to match what they had written. One can assume they were unable to find or recognise the name of their country of residence from the dropdown list, and so had chosen to write it in instead.
5. Similarly, we recoded 90 respondents who wrote in a country of origin rather than select one from the dropdown list. Some 55 respondents selected, as country of origin, a European country. We assumed these respondents misunderstood the question. They were included in analysis, but of course excluded from any analysis based on country of origin. In recoding, we created new codes for 4 disputed territories which had not been presented on the drop down list – Taiwan (24 respondents), Hong Kong (6 respondents), Kurdistan (4 respondents) and Kashmir (2 respondents).
6. 327 respondents wrote in a response to the question about job sector. We reviewed these responses, and recoded them where appropriate. For example, plenty of respondents said they worked as cleaners – we assigned them to job sector “Household and care / domestic work”. In total, we recoded 60 respondents into pre-existing codes, and then created three new codes: IT & Communication (80 respondents), Knowledge, research, consultancy and analysis (56 respondents) and House and car repairs (10 respondents).
7. Some derived variables were created:
 - a. Age recoded (pooling together younger respondents in one category, and older respondents in another)
 - b. Recode of country of origin into several groups: 1) Sub-Saharan Africa; 2) Arab-majority countries; 3) Indian subcontinent; 4) East and South-east Asia; 5) Turkey; 6) Iran; 7) Afghanistan & Central Asia; 8) Other. This variable was not used in the main analyses, but only to corroborate or explore findings based on ethnicity.
 - c. Count of number of types of crime experienced during the last 12 months (note this is the number of *types* of crime experienced, rather than individual crime experiences)
 - d. Overcrowding (only for those who said their accommodation was more like a house than a hostel) was calculated as the difference between the number of inhabitants in a property, and the number of rooms, minus 1, and set to have a minimum value of 0. So if a property has 2 rooms, and 4 inhabitants, overcrowding would be 1. If the same property had 3, 2 or 1 inhabitants, overcrowding would be 0.
 - e. Number of housing problems suffered (the survey asked about 5 possible housing problems, including: rot in windows, doors or floors; damp or leaks in walls or roof; lack of private space; lack of indoor flushing toilet; lack of bath or shower)
 - f. Dummy variables¹³ for:
 - i. Being overqualified
 - ii. Whether employer pays taxes. Don’t know treated as a ‘no’
 - iii. Saying that the crime they last experienced was caused by their ethnicity
 - iv. Saying that the crime they last experienced was caused by their migration status
 - v. Whether they reported they crime they last experienced to the police

¹³ A dummy variable is a simple binary yes, no variable typically coded as 1 for yes, and 0 for no.

Box: Coding for ethnicity

We included a question on ethnicity in the survey because we wanted to explore the intersection of issues related to racism and migrant status. Many of the countries from where migrants come have substantial variety in ethnicity and appearance. We anticipated, for example, that a dark-skinned migrant from Egypt might have a different experience from a lighter-skinned migrant from the same country.

However, it would have been impossible to define a comprehensive list of relevant ethnicities from across the globe. So we defined 7 broad categories: Arab, Black African, Central Asian, East Asian, South Asian, White and Mixed.

Unfortunately, it is clear that many migrants did not understand the categories in the way that we intended them, or indeed some readers are likely to understand them. For example, out of 419 migrants from Pakistan, 109 described themselves as 'East Asian'. 49 people from Turkey described themselves as 'Central Asian'. Meanwhile, we have no way of validating or assessing the variation in responses given by respondents in many major sender countries, such as Iran or Afghanistan. For example, of 411 respondents from Iran, 167 described themselves as Central Asian, and 157 described themselves as White. Does this division map onto real ethnic differences between them (there are a few minority ethnic groups in Iran)? Does it reflect differences in appearance or behavior which might result in differences in how they are treated in Europe? Does it reflect differences in personal identity? Or does it merely reflect the fact that some of the categories that we offered the respondents may not be familiar to them? Perhaps they had a very clear sense of their ethnicity (e.g. Irani) but did not find that category in the list so they struggled to choose an option?

Indeed 14% of respondents chose to write-in an ethnicity – that's quite a large number choosing to answer an open-ended 'other' question, suggesting plenty more did not feel comfortable with the options they were given.

Furthermore, the ethnicity variable had less predictive power than we might have hoped, which suggests that some of the responses were somewhat random. Testing against a set of 21 outcome variables that were easy to calculate in our preliminary work, ethnicity only had a significant effect on 2 of them (when controlling for other predictors), and then only marginally significant ($p < 0.05$). Conversely, creating a variable which grouped respondents into 8 categories based on their country of origin, we found this variable to be significant for 16 of those 21 outcomes. Furthermore, looking within the four countries of origin that had large samples and large variety of ethnicity (namely Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Pakistan), we didn't find that ethnicity predicted outcomes much – only 8 out of 84 tests being significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

Future research of this kind needs to find a better way to assess ethnicity. An open-ended question without pre-set categories would have generated less data, but it might be that data would have been of better quality.

Analysis method

Basic frequency tables and crosstabs were produced to understand the demographics of our sample, and the prevalence of various quality of life 'outcomes' (e.g. experiencing discrimination in the workplace, or experiencing overcrowding at home). But our main research focus was to understand how much variation in these outcomes can be explained by four key demographic variables:

1. Ethnicity
2. Country of origin (reduced to top six sender countries and 'other')
3. Country of residence (just the five target countries)
4. Legal status

To do so, we carried out a three-step approach:

Step 1

We used General Linear Model multivariate ANOVAs with fixed effects to test the significance of the independent variables controlling for a set of four control variables (language survey was completed in, age, gender and length of time in Europe). 57 sets of ANOVAs were carried out – one for each of 57 outcome variables. Ethnicity and country of origin were entered into one model alongside one another and the control variables. Two other models which then added either country of residence or legal status were then run. This was because both legal status and country of residence (when restricted to the five target countries) reduced our sample size considerably, and including them in the main model would have meant a considerable loss of data for analysis.

Multivariate analysis allows us to focus on those differences caused by our independent variables *independently* of the demographics. For example, simple crosstabs might imply that – for example – migrants in Italy have higher life satisfaction than those in Greece. However, it might be that this is simply because the migrants in Italy are older, and older migrants generally report higher life satisfaction. The multivariate ANOVA methodology in effect, allows us to compare two migrants of the same age in the two countries – and assess the difference in life satisfaction between them.

It also allows us to control for language of survey effects. We know that even the best translation can distort the meanings of survey questions, particularly more subjective questions such as those on wellbeing or on assessment of the integration programme. Language was a significant predictor of results for 34 of the 57 dependent variables, and indeed, it was more likely to be significant for more subjective questions (15 out of 19), than for objective questions (19 out of 38).

Having carried out all these ANOVAs, we then produced a table which showed which of the independent and control variables significantly predicted each of the outcome variables.

Step 2

The next step was to make the analyses in the ANOVAs more accessible for a general audience. That meant looking in more detail, but without statistical tests, at the differences in outcomes that were found to be significant for each independent variable.

For some variables, we simply compared means – e.g. mean life satisfaction, or mean income.

In other cases we used crosstabs – e.g. percentages giving each response to the question on ‘how many jobs did you apply for’, broken down by each independent variable. In some cases we summarised those crosstabs – for example, we calculated percentages who strongly agreed or agreed to each of the statements about the integration programme.

One complication in this is that, unsurprisingly, ethnicity, country of origin and language, were all intricately intertwined. Arabs (in terms of ethnicity) were more likely to complete the survey in Arabic, and more likely to be from Syria.

The ANOVA methodology should be able to unpick this and identify the variables which are most important in predicting each dependent variable. For example, ethnicity did not significantly predict the question ‘I feel close to people in the area where I live’, but language did strongly predict it and country of origin also did. So it could be that ethnicity is not that important for this item, and that most of the variation between

respondents is a matter of different interpretations of the question in terms of language, and differences between the scores for the 6 main countries of origin. For example, only 15% of people who completed the survey in Somali disagreed with this question, compared to almost 50% of those who completed it in English. It's possible that the translation into Somali made the question somewhat easier to agree with (or that the word for 'disagree' in Somali was a bit stronger than the word in English). Looking at country of origin, 22% from Somalia disagreed compared to 32% of those from Iran. In other words, people from Somalia who completed the survey in a language other than Somali were more likely to disagree – they may be a little bit closer to the average.

However, when three variables that are entered into an ANOVA correlate very strongly (so-called collinearity), then it can be hard for the statistics to disentangle which one has the best predictive power). As such, we were cautious in discarding independent variables as not being significant. When at least one of ethnicity, language or country of origin was significant, we produced tables to explore differences by ethnicity *and* country of residence.

Step 3

ENAR then reviewed the findings and identified those that were of most immediate interest. This then lead to the final step – which was to corroborate that these findings were indeed significant back in the original ANOVAs.

The ANOVA methodology produces two sets of significance tests. First it shows whether a given independent variable significantly predicts the outcomes variable. Second, it then shows which responses on that independent variable result in significantly different outcomes, different that is from a reference group. It also calculates B coefficients which quantify the differences in the outcome variables for each independent variable, all else being equal. For example, controlling for other variables, respondents who completed the survey in French gave life satisfaction scores 1.7 points lower than those who completed it in English (on 0-10 scale). Conversely, those who completed it in Somali, gave scores 0.3 points higher than those who completed it in English. That means the difference between French and Somali survey responses was 2.0 points. The difference between responses in English and French was significant, though the differences between responses in English and Somali wasn't.

An example can help illustrate the importance of this third step.

In Step 1, we found country of residence to be a strongly significant predictor of the question 'Do you feel close to people in your area?' (controlling for other variables). In step 2, we found that respondents in Sweden gave the worst scores – 36.6% disagreeing or disagreeing strongly, compared to 32.9% overall. In step 3 we revisited the ANOVA results and found the following results (see Table 7)

Table 7: Effect of country of residence on 'feeling close to people in your area'

Country of Residence	B coefficient	p
Germany	0.03	.51
Greece	0.16	.02
Hungary	0.14	.06
Italy	0.20	.00
Sweden	REF	

Sweden is the reference country. All other countries have positive B coefficients, indicating they scored higher than Sweden (which, for this question means feeling closer to people in the local area). But, the B

coefficient for Germany is very small and insignificant. There is no significant difference between migrants in Sweden and Germany – in other words migrants in Germany also feel less close to people in the local area. A separate ANOVA just comparing Germany with the three other countries combined (Hungary, Greece and Italy), confirms that the difference is significant.

Note that this was not immediately obvious in the crosstabs (the percentage disagreeing or disagreeing strongly in Germany was the same as for all countries of residence together). There are two reasons why the UNIANOVA reveals a finding that the straight crosstabs did not.

Firstly, because the UNIANOVA treats the outcome variable as a continuous variable, whereas in the crosstabs we converted the outcome variable into a simplified binary variable – either disagree/strongly or not. It seems that, whilst not that many migrants in Germany disagreed with the statement, very few strongly agreed with it compared to in other countries.

Secondly, the UNIANOVA controls for other variables – the beta coefficient is the difference between two hypothetical people in different of countries of residence but with the same age, gender, etc. The average migrant in our survey in Germany had been in Europe longer than the average migrant in Hungary, Italy or Greece. Generally, those who have been in Europe for longer tend to feel closer to people in the local area, unsurprisingly. So migrants in Germany should feel *more* at home than those in those three other countries. The fact they don't, that they even feel worse, is a surprise and shows the strength of the country of residence. It means that, if one were to take two migrants who have been in Europe for the same length of time, but in different countries, one would see a difference in this measure. And that's true. Looking at migrants who have been in Europe for between six months and a year (so a relatively short time), 41% in Germany didn't feel close to people, compared to 33% in Greece and 32% in Italy.

Annex 2 shows the data tables behind the key findings identified by the end of Step 3.

Annex 1: Survey



Migrants: speak up!

Page 1 - Introduction

This survey is designed for people who have migrated to Europe within the last five years. We want to hear about your experiences in Europe, so we can help speak out for your rights and improve services in the European Union.

This survey is for research purposes. All information is **anonymous** – we won't ask for your name or contact details.

The survey takes 10-15 minutes to complete. It can be completed on a computer, mobile phone or tablet. All the information you provide us will help us in our work, but please feel free to skip a question if you don't have an answer.

If you would like to complete the survey in a different language, click here:

[LINKS FOR ALL OTHER SURVEY LANGUAGES]

We are the European Network Against Racism, an organisation that works to put an end to racism and discrimination across Europe and make a real difference in ethnic and religious minorities' lives.

NEXT

Page 2 - You

Firstly, some questions about you:

1. Are you: Male Female
2. How old are you? 14 or under 15-19 20-24 25-34
 35-49 50-64 65-74 75+
3. Which one of the following most closely describes you
 Arab
 Black African
 Central Asian
 East Asian
 South Asian
 White
 Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups
Other ethnic group (please specify)
4. What is your religion, if any?
 Christian

- Muslim
- Jewish
- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Taoist
- Druze
- Yazidi
- No religion (agnostic or atheist)
- Other religion (please specify)

5. Which country do you live in now?

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

Other (please specify)

Error message: Please specify country where you currently live

6. How long have you lived in that country?

- Less than six months

- Between six months and a year
- Between a year and two years
- Between two years and five years
- More than five years

7. Which country are you originally from?

If you have lived in many countries, please select the country you identify most with.

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- British overseas territories
- Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Côte D'Ivoire
- Cuba
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Dutch overseas territories
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- French overseas territories and regions
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia

- Maldives
- Mali
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia

- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Other (please specify)

Error message: please specify which country you are from

8. How many years of education have you completed in total?

Remember to include everything from primary school to university.

- None
- 5 years or less
- 6 years
- 7 years
- 8 years
- 9 years
- 10 years
- 11 years
- 12 years
- 13 years
- 14 years
- 15 years

- 16 years
- 17 years or more

Page 3 - Wellbeing

Now some questions about your life overall:

9. Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

Not at all	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Completely
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	------------

10. How much of the time over the last two weeks have you felt...

	All of the time	Most of the time	More than half of the time	Less than half of the time	Some of the time	At no time
a. ... particularly tense						
b. ... lonely						
c. ... downhearted and depressed						

11. Next, indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about you and your life:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
a. I feel close to people in the area where I live					
b. I feel left out of society					
c. In my daily life, I get very little chance to show how capable I am					

Page 4 - Work

The next section is about work.

12. a. Which of the following best describes your situation?

- In paid work
- In education
- Unemployed
- Unemployed and not allowed to work
- Long term sick or disabled
- Looking after family or home
- Retired

Other (please specify)

Error message: Please specify

If they answer 'in paid work' then skip to Page 6.

Page 5 - Work

13. Have you at any point had a paid job during your time in Europe to date?

Yes/No

If they answer 'no' then skip to Page 10 – Crime and the police

Page 6 – Work

14. Which of the following best describes where you work now or your most recent job.

If you currently have more than one job, select one category for each job.

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing/industrial
- Construction
- Household and care / domestic work
- Hospitality (restaurants, bars or hotels)
- Transport or Logistics
- Healthcare
- Education
- NGO / Charity / Voluntary / Not-for-profit
- Financial or accounting
- Sales (e.g. in a shop)
- Other (please specify)

15. How many jobs did you apply for before you found employment?

- I got the first job I applied for
- 1-4 other jobs
- 5-10 other jobs
- More than 10 jobs

16. How does your current, or most recent job, match your education level:

- My education level fits my job
- I am underqualified for my job
- I am overqualified for my job
- My job is an appropriate level for my education, but in a different field
- Don't know / not relevant

If they answer 'I am overqualified...' or '... a different field', continue to page 7, otherwise skip to page 8

Page 7 - Work

17. What are the reason(s) for doing this job if it does not match your qualifications.

You can choose more than one option.

- I have not been able to get a job that matches my qualifications
- Language barriers prevent me from doing a job that matches my qualifications
- My qualifications are not recognised here
- My legal status prevents me from working in the area I want to work in
- I feel I have been discriminated against by employers because of my race or migrant status
- I want to change my career
- I'm not sure if I am going to stay in Europe

Other (please specify)

Page 8 - Work

18. What kind of contract do you have for your job?

- No contract
- Short-term contract (less than six months)
- Longer term contract (six months or more)
- Permanent contract
- Self-employed (I work as a self-employed person)
- Don't know

19. Does your employer pay taxes and/or social security for your employment?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

20. On average, roughly how much do you earn **per month** for all your jobs, after taxes have been paid?

- Less than €200 a month
- €200 - €400
- €400 - €800
- €800 - €1,200
- €1,200 - €1,600
- €1,600 - €2,000
- €2,000 - €3,000
- €3,000 or more
- Don't know / Prefer not to say

21. Do you feel you are treated with fairness and respect at work?

1- Not at all	2	3	4	5 – Very much so
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22. And how do you feel you are treated compared to those of your colleagues who are **not** migrants?

A lot worse	A little worse	The same	A little better	A lot better	Don't know or not applicable
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23. If you were treated unfairly by your boss, is there anything you could do?

- Yes, I could report the behaviour, and he/she would be disciplined
- I could report the behaviour, but nothing would happen
- There's nothing I could do
- Don't know

24. At work, have you encountered racism or discrimination because you are a migrant?

- Never
- Once
- Occasionally
- Often

If they answer 'once' or more, continue to Page 9. If they answer 'never' skip to Page 10 – Crime and the Police.

Page 9 - Work

25. Who was involved?

Tick all that apply

- Senior staff
- Other colleagues
- Customers or clients
- Other (please specify)

26. What form did this racism or discrimination take?

Tick all that apply

- Racist comments or jokes
- Paid less than other staff for the same work
- Given less skilled roles
- Feeling ignored or excluded
- Other (please specify)

Page 10 – Crime and the police

The following questions are about experience of crime, and with the police

27. During the last 12 months, have you been a victim of any of the following crimes? (please tick all that apply):

- Burglary (someone got into your home without permission and stole something, or tried to steal something)
- Vehicle theft (someone stole your car, van, motorcycle or bicycle, or stole something from it)
- Mugging (someone stole something from you personally using violence or the threat of violence)
- Pickpocketing (someone stole something from you personally without violence)
- Assault (someone attacked you physically)
- Sexual assault
- Vandalism or arson (someone damaged your property)
- Verbal abuse (e.g. racist comments or jokes)
- Discrimination (discriminated against because of your race, religion or migrant background)
- Domestic violence
- Other (please specify)

Error message: Please specify what kind of other crime was committed

If they refer to any of the crimes (aside from 'other', continue to Page 11. Otherwise skip to Page 23.

Page 11 – Crime and the police

28. Which of these crimes happened to you most recently?

Please choose one answer only.

- Burglary (someone got into your home without permission and stole something, or tried to steal something)
- Vehicle theft (someone stole your car, van, motorcycle or bicycle, or stole something from it)
- Mugging (someone stole something from you personally using violence or the threat of violence)
- Pickpocketing (someone stole something from you personally without violence)

- Assault (someone attacked you physically)
- Sexual assault
- Vandalism or arson (someone damaged your property)
- Verbal abuse (e.g. racist comments or jokes)
- Discrimination (discriminated against because of your race, religion or migrant background)
- Domestic violence

Routing to pages 12-21 depends upon answer to question 28.

Page 12 – Crime and the police

29. You said that you have been a victim of a burglary in the last 12 months.

Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

30. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

31. Did you report the burglary to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 13 – Crime and the police

32. You said that you have been a victim of vehicle theft in the last 12 months.

Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

33. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

34. Did you report the theft to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 14 – Crime and the police

35. You said that you have been mugged in the last 12 months.

Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

36. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

37. Did you report the mugging to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 15 – Crime and the police

38. You said that you have been the victim of assault in the last 12 months.

Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

39. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

40. Did you report the assault to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 16 – Crime and the police

41. You said that you have been the victim of sexual assault in the last 12 months.

Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

42. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No

- Don't know
43. Did you report the assault to the police?
- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 17 – Crime and the police

44. You said that you have been the victim of vandalism or arson in the last 12 months.
Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?
- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

45. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?
- Yes
- No
- Don't know
46. Did you report the crime to the police?
- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 18 – Crime and the police

47. You said that you have been the victim of verbal abuse in the last 12 months.
Do you think this happened to you because of your ethnicity?
- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

48. And do you think it happened to you because you are a migrant?
- Yes
- No
- Don't know
49. Did you report the incident to the police?
- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 19 – Crime and the police

50. You said that you have been the victim of domestic violence in the last 12 months.
Do you think this crime was committed to you because of your ethnicity?
- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

51. And do you think the crime was committed to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

52. Did you report the crime to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 20 – Crime and the police

53. You said that you have been the victim of pickpocketing in the last 12 months.

Do you think this happened to you because of your ethnicity?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If this has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

54. And do you think it happened to you because you are a migrant?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

55. Did you report the incident to the police?

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 21 – Crime and the police

56. You said that you have been the victim of discrimination in the last 12 months.

On what basis has that discrimination been?

Please tick all that apply.

- My ethnicity
- My religion
- My status as a migrant
- My gender
- My age
- A disability I have
- My sexual orientation
- Don't know
- Other (please specify)

57. Did you report this incident to the police?

If this type of crime has happened more than once in the last 12 months, think about the most recent incident.

- Yes
- No

If they answer 'yes', skip to Page 23. If they answer 'no', skip to Page 22

Page 22 – Crime and the police

58. Why did you not report it?

Tick all that apply

- I don't believe the police could do anything about it
- Too trivial / not worth reporting
- Not sure how to report
- Worried about negative consequences
- Too much trouble/time
- Fear of intimidation
- Don't trust the police
- No access to legal aid or financial support
- Fear of deportation
- Other (please specify)

Page 23 – Crime and the police

59. In the past two years, have the police approached you, stopped you or made contact with you for any reason? [] Yes [] No

If they answer 'yes' continue to Page 24, otherwise skip to Page 25

Page 24 – Crime and the police

60. Thinking about the last time you were stopped, how respectful were the police when dealing with you?

Very disrespectful	A bit disrespectful	Fairly respectful	Very respectful
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Page 25 – Where you live

Now some questions about where you live.

61. Which of the following best describes where you live?

- Accommodation provided by government (e.g. reception centre, social housing, etc.)
- Home that I (or my parents) own
- Home that I (or my parents) am renting
- Living with friends or extended family (e.g. cousins, uncles, aunts, etc.)
- Detention centre
- No fixed home

If they answer 'accommodation provided by government' continue to Page 26.

If they answer 'home that I own', 'home that I am renting', or 'living with friends', skip to Page 27.

If they answer 'detention centre', skip to Page 28.

If they answer 'no fixed home', skip to Page 31.

If they do not answer, skip to Page 29.

Page 26 – Where you live

62. Is your accommodation more like a house or a flat, or more like a hostel, hotel or detention centre?

- More like a house or flat
- More like a hostel, hotel, or detention centre

Error message if they don't answer this question: This question requires an answer.

If they answer 'more like a house or flat', continue to Page 27.

If they answer 'more like a hostel, hotel, or detention centre', skip to Page 28.

Page 27 – Where you live

63. How many people – both adults and children - normally live in the home you live in (including yourself)?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8 or more

64. And how many rooms does the house you live in have?

Just count the bedrooms and living room (if you have one).

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more
- Don't know

Page 28 – Where you live

65. How many people – both adults and children - normally sleep in the room you sleep in (including yourself)?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8 or more

Page 29 – Where you live

66. Do you have any of the following problems with your accommodation?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
--	-----	----	------------

Rot in windows, doors or floors			
Damp or leaks in walls or roof			
Lack of private space			

67. And do you have the following amenities in your accommodation?

	Yes	No
Indoor flushing toilet		
Bath or shower		

Page 30 – Where you live

68. How difficult would you say it has been for you to find a fixed home to live in, in the town or city where you live?

- Very easy
- Fairly easy
- Fairly difficult
- Very difficult
- Don't know / Not applicable

If they say 'fairly difficult' or 'very difficult' continue to Page 31. Otherwise skip to Page 32 – Legal status

Page 31 – Where you live

69. Why do you believe it has been difficult to find a fixed home?

Tick all that apply.

- Prices are too high
- There is not enough accommodation in this town/city
- I have struggled with language
- It is hard to find time
- Certain documents are required which I do or did not have
- Landlords do not want tenants who are migrants / of my ethnicity
- Landlords do not want tenants with low incomes or who are unemployed
- Other (please specify)

Page 32 – Legal status

70. Which of the following best describes your legal status in Europe?

Remember this survey is anonymous.

- Here on a work permit
- Here on a study permit
- Temporary resident permit
- Long-term resident permit
- Asylum seeker
- Refugee (accepted)
- Family reunification status
- No visa necessary for me to live and work here
- Temporary protected status
- Undocumented
- Other (please specify)

Error message: Please describe your status

71. Have you taken part in any integration programmes in Europe? Yes No

If they answer 'yes', continue to Page 33. Otherwise skip to Page 34 – Final comments.

Page 33 – Integration Programmes

72. What was (or has been) covered in the integration programme(s)?

If you have participated in more than one programme please think about **all** the programmes you have participated in when answering these questions.

Please tick all that apply.

- Language
- Rights as a migrant / asylum seeker / refugee
- Responsibilities as a migrant / asylum seeker / refugee
- Local culture and values
- Help and advice on finding a job

Other (please specify)

73. Who delivered the integration programme (s)?

Please tick all that apply.

- Government
- Non-governmental or voluntary organisation
- Educational institution
- Don't know

Other (please specify)

74. Overall how satisfied were or are you with the integration programme(s)?

0 – Very dissatisfied	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 – Very satisfied
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------------------

75. How much would you agree or disagree with the following statements about the programme(s)?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
I learnt a lot					
The organisers/teachers treated me with respect					
I felt patronised or that my culture was insulted					
It was a waste of time					
It has helped me find a job					
It has helped me to live a normal life in this country					
It made me more positive about living in this country					

Page 34 – Final comments

76. Overall, what has been the most difficult part of your journey to Europe and your life here?

- The journey here
 - Immigration administration
 - Getting a job
 - Accommodation and housing
 - Discrimination in the day to day
 - Access to services and information
 - Missing friends and family back home
 - Other (please specify)
- Error message:* Please enter a comment

77. Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

Page 35 - Thank you

Thank you for completing the survey. The answers you have provided will help us to speak out for migrants across Europe, and work to improve your rights and living conditions.

Please help us by sharing the survey with friends and family who are also recent migrants to Europe. And find out more on the [European Network Against Racism](#) website.

Annex 2 – Tables of key results

Profile

1. *Language survey completed in*

Language			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Arabic	1103	21.1	21.1
Chinese	98	1.9	1.9
English	1051	20.1	20.1
Farsi	1024	19.6	19.6
French	575	11.0	11.0
Somali	330	6.3	6.3
Turkish	578	11.0	11.0
Urdu	478	9.1	9.1
Total	5237	100.0	100.0

2. *Responses to Question 6: How long have you lived in [Europe]?*

How long have you lived in that country?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than six months	487	9.3	9.4	9.4
Between six months and a year	663	12.7	12.8	22.2
Between a year and two years	1698	32.4	32.8	55.0
Between two years and five years	2328	44.5	45.0	100.0
Longer than five years	61	1.2		
Total	5176	98.8	100.0	
	5237	100.0		

3. *Responses to Question 8: How many years of education have you completed in total?*

How many years of education have you completed?				
Remember to include everything from primary school to university.				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
None	118	2.3	2.3	2.3
5 years or less	207	4.0	4.1	6.4
6 years	108	2.1	2.1	8.5
7 years	98	1.9	1.9	10.4
8 years	173	3.3	3.4	13.8
9 years	196	3.7	3.8	17.7
10 years	277	5.3	5.4	23.1
11 years	222	4.2	4.4	27.4
12 years	671	12.8	13.2	40.6
13 years	301	5.7	5.9	46.5
14 years	429	8.2	8.4	54.9
15 years	364	7.0	7.1	62.1
16 years	642	12.3	12.6	74.6
17 years or more	1293	24.7	25.4	100.0
Total	5099	97.4	100.0	
Missing	138	2.6		
	5237	100.0		

4. Responses to Question 70: Which of the following best describes your legal status in Europe?

Legal status			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Other (please specify)	90	1.7	2.6
Here on a work permit	242	4.6	7.1
Here on a study permit	450	8.6	13.2
Temporary resident permit	242	4.6	7.1
Long-term resident permit	293	5.6	8.6
Asylum seeker	727	13.9	21.3
Refugee (accepted)	692	13.2	20.2
Family reunification status	296	5.7	8.7
No visa necessary for me to live and work here	57	1.1	1.7
Temporary protected status	154	2.9	4.5
Undocumented	175	3.3	5.1
Total	3418	65.3	100.0
Missing	1819	34.7	
	5237	100.0	

Analysis

Section: Well-being

5. Responses to Question 11c: "In my daily life, I get very little chance to show how capable I am"

In my daily life, I get very little chance to show how capable I am	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly disagree	223	5.1	5.1
Disagree	644	14.6	19.7
Neither agree nor disagree	834	18.9	38.6
Agree	1498	34.0	72.5
Strongly agree	1211	27.5	100.0
Total	4410	100.0	
Missing	829		

6. Mean scores for Question 9: Overall, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? (scale from 0 to 10), by ethnicity (Question 3)

Which one of the following most closely describes you?	Mean
Arab	4.6
Black African	3.5
Central Asian	4.5
East Asian	4.7
South Asian	5.3
White	5.3
Mixed	4.8
Total	4.5

7. Responses to Question 11a: "I feel close to people in the area where I live" by country of residence (Question 5)

country of residence	I feel close to people in the area where I live					Disagree or strongly
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	
Germany	10.4%	22.6%	39.7%	20.4%	6.8%	33.0%
Greece	13.0%	18.0%	31.9%	24.4%	12.7%	30.9%
Hungary	10.3%	24.3%	32.7%	22.3%	10.3%	34.7%
Italy	9.2%	21.1%	36.3%	22.9%	10.5%	30.3%

Sweden	12.5%	24.1%	36.9%	19.6%	6.8%	36.6%
All	10.7%	22.2%	37.1%	21.4%	8.5%	32.9%

Section: Employment

8. Number of jobs applied for (Question 15), by country of residence (Question 5)

	I got the first job I applied for	1-4 other jobs	5-10 other jobs	More than 10 jobs
Germany	37.6%	30.9%	10.7%	20.7%
Greece	45.5%	26.9%	9.7%	17.9%
Hungary	38.8%	18.6%	16.3%	26.4%
Italy	32.0%	28.7%	9.0%	30.3%
Sweden	30.7%	24.7%	9.8%	34.8%
All	35.7%	27.9%	10.5%	25.9%

9. Employment status (Question 12), by country of residence (Question 5)

	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Sweden	All
Other (please specify)	7.0%	9.1%	4.5%	6.9%	7.4%	7.0%
In paid work	26.9%	24.7%	28.4%	19.5%	27.3%	25.1%
In education	32.0%	5.7%	54.1%	25.2%	33.9%	29.5%
Unemployed	15.9%	35.1%	6.5%	31.2%	18.4%	21.5%
Unemployed and not allowed to work	10.8%	18.3%	2.7%	11.1%	8.5%	10.7%
Long term sick or disabled	1.4%	2.2%	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Looking after family or home	5.4%	4.0%	3.1%	4.6%	3.1%	4.5%
Retired	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%

10. Percentages who say they are overqualified for their job (in Question 16), by legal status (Question 70)

	N	%
Here on a work permit	185	30%
Here on a study permit	135	52%
Temporary resident permit	78	40%
Asylum seeker	157	43%
Refugee (accepted)	223	45%
Family reunification status	100	54%
No visa necessary for me to live and work here	40	38%
Temporary protected status	39	38%
Undocumented	25	32%

Long-term resident permit	141	43%
Total	1139	43%

11. Percentages who say they are overqualified for their job (in Question 16), by language of survey (Question 3)

	%
Arabic	55%
Chinese	41%
Farsi	35%
French	34%
Somali	13%
Turkish	39%
Urdu	40%
English	40%

12. Percentages who select “my legal status prevents me from working in the area I want to work in” as a barrier to finding a suitable job (Question 17), by country of residence (Question 5)

	N	%
Germany	591	6%
Greece	101	17%
Hungary	106	13%
Italy	272	13%
Sweden	292	5%
All	1362	8%

13. Percentages who say they are treated a little or a lot worse than their colleagues who are not migrants (Question 22), by country of origin (Question 7)

	A lot worse	A little worse	Worse (both)
Afghanistan	7.7%	25.4%	33.1%
Iran	8.5%	32.3%	40.9%
Pakistan	4.2%	12.5%	16.7%
Somalia	25.8%	41.9%	67.7%
Syria	9.4%	33.5%	42.9%
Turkey	10.0%	30.7%	40.7%
All	11.7%	30.5%	42.2%

14. Percentages who say they are treated a little or a lot worse than their colleagues who are not migrants (Question 22), by ethnicity (Question 3)

	A lot worse	A little worse	Worse (both)
Arab	9.1%	33.5%	42.7%
Black African	28.6%	35.2%	63.8%
Central Asian	8.5%	29.9%	38.3%
East Asian	12.9%	18.8%	31.7%
South Asian	6.3%	32.2%	38.5%
White	8.8%	25.6%	34.4%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	6.6%	30.8%	37.4%
All	11.7%	30.5%	42.2%

15. Percentages who say they have encountered racism or discrimination at work because you are a migrant (Question 24), by ethnicity (Question 3)

	Often
Arab	11.6%
Black African	27.3%
Central Asian	16.0%
East Asian	12.0%
South Asian	9.5%
White	4.9%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	7.0%
All	12.6%

Section: Crime

16. Percentages who report experiencing Assault (someone attacked them physically) (Question 27), by country of residence (Question 5)

	Assault
Germany	5.0%
Greece	15.0%
Hungary	6.2%
Italy	4.8%
Sweden	5.3%
Total	6.1%

17. Percentages who report experiencing Verbal Abuse (e.g. racist comments or jokes) (Question 27), by ethnicity (Question 3)

	%
Arab	32%

Black African	37%
Central Asian	27%
East Asian	23%
South Asian	25%
White	20%
Mixed	36%
Total	29%

18. Percentages who said they did not report the last crime they experienced to the police (Question 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55 or 57), and that the reason was because they 'don't trust the police' (Question 58), by country of residence (Question 5). Ns are total numbers of respondents who answered both one of the questions on reporting crime to the police (i.e. Question 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55 or 57) and question 5, and %s are of that N

	N	%
Germany	697	8%
Greece	184	13%
Hungary	123	23%
Italy	429	10%
Sweden	291	9%
Total	1724	10%

19. Percentages who said they did not report the last crime they experienced to the police (Question 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55 or 57), and that the reason was because of 'fear of deportation' (Question 58), by legal status (Question 70). Ns are total numbers of respondents who answered both one of the questions on reporting crime to the police (i.e. Question 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55 or 57) and question 70, and %s are of that N

	N	%
Here on a work permit	104	4%
Here on a study permit	252	6%
Temporary resident permit	126	13%
Asylum seeker	376	15%
Refugee (accepted)	335	8%
Family reunification status	107	5%
No visa necessary for me to live and work here	29	n/a
Temporary protected status	89	11%
Undocumented	95	41%
Long-term resident permit	126	2%
Other (please specify)	40	13%
Total	1679	11%

20. Percentages who said they think the last crime they experienced was because of their ethnicity (Question 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50 or 53) or because they were a migrant (Question 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51 or 54), by country of origin (Question 7). Ns are total numbers of respondents who answered at least one of the questions on the causes of crime (i.e. Questions between 29 and 54) and question 7, and %s are of that N

Country of Origin	N	% caused by ethnicity	% caused by migration status
Other	845	40%	53%
Afghanistan	192	24%	66%
Iran	224	33%	50%
Pakistan	155	25%	40%
Somalia	73	42%	37%
Syria	305	34%	66%
Turkey	194	36%	38%
Total	2056	36%	53%

21. Percentages who said they think the last crime they experienced was because of their ethnicity (Question 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50 or 53), by language of survey. Ns are total numbers of respondents who answered at least one of the questions on the causes of crime (i.e. Questions between 29 and 54), and %s are of that N

Language	N	% caused by ethnicity
Arabic	481	36%
Chinese	38	55%
Farsi	419	29%
French	299	33%
Somali	69	46%
Turkish	197	37%
Urdu	137	22%
English	416	44%
Total	2056	36%

Section: Police

22. Responses to Question 60: Thinking about the last time you were stopped, how respectful were the police when dealing with you?, by country of residence (Question 5)

	Very disrespectful	A bit disrespectful	Fairly respectful	Very respectful
Germany	10.2%	15.4%	40.4%	34.0%
Greece	34.6%	25.2%	29.0%	11.2%

Hungary	9.0%	28.4%	43.3%	19.4%
Italy	10.5%	25.4%	36.8%	27.2%
Sweden	8.0%	16.8%	37.2%	38.1%
All	12.9%	20.5%	37.8%	28.8%

Section: Housing

23. Average number of housing problems by country or residence (Question 5). 'Number of housing problems' is calculated by summing the number of yes responses to Question 66a-c, and the number of no responses to Question 67a-b, so total scores range from 0 to 5.

	Mean	N
Germany	0.85	1218
Greece	1.52	218
Hungary	0.70	212
Italy	0.95	666
Sweden	0.67	514
All	0.88	2828

24. Average number of people sleeping one room (Question 65), for those who described their accommodation more like a hostel or a detention centre, by country of residence (Question 5). This is likely to be an underestimate, as the 46 respondents who said '8 or more' were counted as if their response was 8.

By country of residence	Mean	N
Germany	2.90	182
Greece	4.74	61
Hungary	n/a	18
Italy	4.56	132
Sweden	2.70	46
All	3.63	439

25. Responses to Question 68: How difficult would you say it has been for you to find a fixed home to live in, in the town or city where you live?, by country of origin (Question 7)

Country of Origin	Very easy	Fairly easy	Fairly difficult	Very difficult	Fairly or very difficult
Afghanistan	4.2%	8.0%	23.5%	64.3%	87.8%
Iran	5.3%	16.2%	28.9%	49.6%	78.4%
Pakistan	12.9%	10.8%	28.5%	47.8%	76.3%
Somalia	6.5%	11.7%	18.2%	63.6%	81.8%

Syria	1.5%	7.2%	27.6%	63.8%	91.4%
Turkey	9.2%	21.7%	35.4%	33.8%	69.1%
Total	7.1%	15.5%	29.3%	48.1%	77.4%

26. Responses to Question 68: How difficult would you say it has been for you to find a fixed home to live in, in the town or city where you live?, by legal status (Question 70)

Legal Status	Very easy	Fairly easy	Fairly difficult	Very difficult	Fairly or very difficult
Here on a work permit	7.7%	25.5%	31.7%	35.1%	66.8%
Here on a study permit	7.1%	23.2%	38.9%	30.8%	69.7%
Temporary resident permit	7.6%	17.3%	26.4%	48.7%	75.1%
Asylum seeker	8.1%	9.9%	23.8%	58.3%	82.1%
Refugee (accepted)	4.4%	8.7%	24.0%	62.9%	86.9%
Family reunification status	8.1%	21.4%	35.0%	35.5%	70.5%
No visa necessary for me to live and work here	8.9%	24.4%	26.7%	40.0%	66.7%
Temporary protected status	3.2%	6.5%	26.6%	63.7%	90.3%
Undocumented	9.2%	17.1%	25.0%	48.7%	73.7%
Long-term resident permit	9.0%	18.0%	31.4%	41.6%	73.1%
Total	7.1%	15.8%	28.9%	48.2%	77.1%

Section: Integration Programmes

27. Responses to Question 71: Have you taken part in any integration programmes in Europe?

	N	Percent
Yes	1087	33
No	2158	67

28. Percentages answering 'Yes' to Question 71: Have you taken part in any integration programmes in Europe?, by country of residence (Question 5)

	Yes
Germany	51.0%
Greece	10.9%
Hungary	11.0%
Italy	19.5%
Sweden	33.9%
All	33.4%

29. Responses to Question 74: Overall how satisfied were or are you with the integration programme(s)?

Satisfaction with integration programmes			
	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 - Very dissatisfied	98	9.5	9.5
1	55	5.4	14.9
2	59	5.7	20.6
3	100	9.7	30.4
4	74	7.2	37.5
5	160	15.6	53.1
6	90	8.8	61.9
7	121	11.8	73.6
8	98	9.5	83.2
9	40	3.9	87.1
10 - Very satisfied	133	12.9	100.0
Total	1028	100.0	
Missing	4211		

Section: Overall

30. Responses to Question 76: Overall, what has been the most difficult part of your journey to Europe and your life here?, by country of residence (Question 5)

Which		The journey here	Immigration administration	Getting a job	Accommodation and housing	Discrimination in the day to day	Access to services and information	Missing friends and family back home	Other (please specify)
Germany		13.9%	15.9%	15.0%	13.2%	7.8%	6.8%	20.8%	6.6%
Greece		18.7%	15.1%	25.4%	8.7%	5.0%	8.0%	10.7%	8.4%
Hungary		6.5%	17.3%	15.0%	9.8%	6.1%	15.0%	24.8%	5.6%
Italy		11.5%	15.2%	28.8%	9.1%	8.0%	6.8%	15.1%	5.4%
Sweden		11.5%	24.3%	21.5%	11.9%	4.8%	4.6%	15.1%	6.4%
Total	All	12.8%	17.3%	20.6%	11.3%	6.9%	7.1%	17.6%	6.4%

31. Responses to Question 76: Overall, what has been the most difficult part of your journey to Europe and your life here?, by ethnicity (Question 3)

		The journey here	Immigration administration	Getting a job	Accommodation and housing	Discrimination in the day to day	Access to services and information	Missing friends and family back home	Other (please specify)
Which one	Arab	14.6%	12.4%	22.2%	16.0%	3.5%	6.0%	19.4%	5.8%
	Black African	17.0%	18.9%	20.0%	6.4%	12.2%	3.4%	14.7%	7.4%
	Central Asian	12.8%	28.0%	14.3%	9.4%	8.0%	7.7%	14.7%	5.1%
	East Asian	13.1%	10.1%	34.2%	7.5%	8.0%	7.0%	15.6%	4.5%
	South Asian	13.7%	12.4%	27.8%	12.4%	7.2%	6.5%	17.3%	2.6%
	White	6.5%	18.1%	16.6%	14.2%	4.4%	10.7%	21.1%	8.5%
	Mixed /	11.8%	14.5%	21.7%	8.6%	6.6%	10.5%	17.8%	8.6%
Total	All	13.2%	16.8%	21.1%	11.5%	6.9%	6.9%	17.5%	6.2%

32. Responses to Question 76: Overall, what has been the most difficult part of your journey to Europe and your life here?, by country of origin (Question 7)

		The journey here	Immigration administration	Getting a job	Accommodation and housing	Discrimination in the day to day	Access to services and information	Missing friends and family back home	Other (please specify)
	Afghanistan	23.2%	37.1%	5.8%	7.7%	7.1%	1.9%	10.0%	7.1%
	Iran	8.0%	28.1%	10.3%	15.8%	7.8%	8.8%	14.0%	7.3%
	Pakistan	18.2%	9.3%	39.9%	5.4%	7.0%	5.4%	12.4%	2.3%
	Somalia	20.4%	8.7%	17.5%	9.7%	16.5%	1.9%	7.8%	17.5%
	Syria	16.3%	8.9%	23.0%	17.1%	3.5%	5.3%	20.0%	5.8%
	Turkey	4.3%	13.7%	18.8%	12.5%	3.1%	12.8%	27.1%	7.7%
sixcountri	Other	10.8%	16.0%	23.2%	9.7%	7.5%	8.0%	18.9%	5.9%
Total	All	12.8%	17.4%	20.5%	11.5%	6.6%	7.1%	17.6%	6.5%

33. Responses to Question 76: Overall, what has been the most difficult part of your journey to Europe and your life here?, by legal status (Question 70)

		Other (please specify)	The journey here	Immigrati on administr ation	Getting a job	Accommod ation and housing	Discrimina tion in the day to day	Access to services and informatio n	Missing friends and family back home
Which of	Other (please	25.3%	20.3%	15.2%	7.6%	5.1%	1.3%	5.1%	20.3%
	Here on a work	4.9%	3.6%	16.4%	23.1%	14.7%	4.4%	9.8%	23.1%
	Here on a study	7.3%	3.3%	12.7%	20.9%	12.4%	9.4%	12.9%	21.1%
	Temporary	3.9%	10.9%	19.6%	24.8%	11.3%	5.7%	6.5%	17.4%
	Asylum seeker	6.1%	18.8%	29.8%	15.2%	8.7%	7.2%	4.3%	9.9%
	Refugee	6.4%	17.8%	10.9%	20.1%	14.8%	7.5%	5.8%	16.8%
	Family	5.2%	4.5%	9.0%	34.1%	7.1%	4.9%	7.5%	27.7%
	No visa necessary for	5.8%	3.8%	11.5%	26.9%	17.3%	7.7%	9.6%	17.3%
	Temporary	6.2%	16.6%	17.9%	13.8%	15.2%	6.2%	7.6%	16.6%
	Undocumented	6.7%	24.7%	29.3%	11.3%	7.3%	7.3%	3.3%	10.0%
	Long-term	5.6%	10.0%	11.5%	26.3%	10.7%	5.9%	8.5%	21.5%
Total	All	6.4%	12.8%	17.4%	20.5%	11.4%	6.8%	7.1%	17.5%