

Access to citizenship and its impact on immigrant integration (ACIT)

Citizenship Status and the Integration of Immigrants: CITINT Indicators

Financed by the European Fund for the Integration of Non-EU Immigrants (EIF)

Derek Hutcheson & Kristen Jeffers

University College Dublin

26 November 2012

Contact

derek.hutcheson@ucd.ie, kristen.jeffers@ucd.ie,

Contents

Integration and Citizenship.....	3
The Independent Variable: Citizenship status	3
<i>The Dependent Variable: Integration Indicators (CITINT)</i>	4
Data Sources	5
Population Groups	6
Sample	7
Chapter 1: Indicators of Labour Force Participation.....	8
1.1 Results: Unemployment	9
1.2 Results: Economic Activity Rate	14
1.3 Results: Overqualification Rate.....	18
Chapter 2: Indicators of Social Exclusion	22
2.1 Results: Mean Level of Education	23
2.2 Results: Difficulty Making Ends Meet	26
2.3 Results: Unmet Healthcare Need.....	30
Chapter 3: Indicators of Living Conditions.....	33
3.1 Results: Poor Dwelling	34
3.2 Results: Level of Property Ownership.....	42
3.3 Results: Social Housing Occupation	45
3.4 Results: Housing Cost Burden	49
Bibliography.....	53
Appendix 1: Sample Sizes	55
Appendix 2: Guide to Reading Tables	57

Integration and Citizenship

In a political sense, citizenship 'refers to the individual membership, rights, and participation in a polity'; in migration contexts it 'marks a distinction between members and outsiders based on their different relations to particular states' (Bauböck, 2006: 15). In this view, citizenship is a recognizable threshold, which once crossed will change the quasi-contractual relationship between the individual and the collectivity within a particular state, and alter status, rights and obligations, and identities in a political community.

Immigrants fall on either side of this boundary. In the first instance they are outside the national citizenship; later, they may take up the opportunity of naturalization and fall inside it, or remain as long-term non-citizens, or denizens, who may be eligible for but do not take up the opportunity of gaining citizenship of their host country. Naturalization is by no means the only indicator of integration into national society – though there is frequently some controversy over what indicators do measure this.

The research question at the heart of the ACIT project is the extent to which changes in citizenship status affect levels of integration. Our first task is thus to establish a basic framework for understanding the concept of integration itself, and how best to measure it through indicators of integration (CITINT).

The Independent Variable: Citizenship status

The fundamental basis of our study is the connection between citizenship status and integration levels. Ager and Strang (2008) see citizenship as the foundation of integration; Entzinger and Biezeveld (2003: 25-28) see it as a sub-feature of integration in the legal and political sphere. At the most basic level, we must take account of (1) rules for birthright acquisition (*ius soli* and *ius sanguinis*); (2) rules for citizenship status transitions (acquisition and loss of citizenship after birth); and (3) differentiation of legal rights and duties attached to the status of citizens residents, non-citizen residents and non-resident citizens. In terms of integration, this means comparing the situations of native citizens, those who have undertaken a citizenship transition through naturalization, and of non-citizens.

Examination of the relationship between citizenship and integration should allow us to improve our understanding of the role of citizenship status in societal cohesion and individual integration. The plethora of different citizenship regimes of the EU is well-documented, but less examination has been made so far of the impact that this has on individual and collective integration. The states of the EU therefore provide the perfect laboratory for such an analysis. Once the overall framework of integration has been established, the next task is to determine links between citizenship regimes and integration outcomes.

The Dependent Variable: Integration Indicators (CITINT)

Robinson (1998: 118, cited in Ager and Strang, 2008: 167) described integration as a ‘chaotic concept’ and highlighted the myriad – and often conflicting – definitions given. There are, however, certain common features in the various analyses that have been put forward. In the first instance, a number of authors (e.g., Bauböck, 1994: 9 and 2006: 11; Entzinger and Biezeveld, 2003: 6; Gil Leal et al., 2011) have highlighted two different levels of integration: the macro-level (i.e., the state of societal cohesion as a whole) and the individual level (the inclusion of groups and individuals within society). Thus our indicators should include measures both of societal integration as well as the individual fates of immigrants within society.

At the outset we should also be wary of confusing *integration* and *assimilation*. Assimilation refers to the convergence of identity, culture, political and socio-economic features between natives and immigrants, taking place across multiple dimensions (Gordon, 1964; Alba and Nee, 1997). Integration is a two-way process, rather than simply the supplanting of old ties with new (Bauböck, 2006: 11). Growing affinity with the new country does not necessarily imply a weakening of ties with the old; these can coexist.

Recent attempts at creating unified sets of integration indicators across the EU (e.g., Gil Leal et al., 2007; Kraszewska et al., 2011) have highlighted some of the methodological problems of comparison across different citizenship regimes, but also tried to find common ground on what constitutes successful integration and how to measure it.

Socio-economic integration forms the basis of the four domains proposed by Ager and Strang (2008: 169-73) as ‘markers and means’ of integration, namely, *employment, housing, education and health*. These same domains feature in most practitioner-oriented analyses of integration indicators (Entzinger and Biezeveld, 2003; Gil Leal et al., 2007; Kraszewska et al., 2011). Informed by these existing analyses, we have developed ten core indicators to measure the integration outcomes of migrants within and across countries in Europe (see table 1). Indicators are organized into three categories: labour force participation, social exclusion, and living conditions.

Table 1: List of CITINT indicators

Area of integration	Indicator	Data source
<i>Labour Force Participation</i>	Unemployment rate	LFS 2008 Ad Hoc Module
	Economic activity rate	LFS 2008 Ad Hoc Module
	Overqualification rate	LFS 2008 Ad Hoc Module
<i>Social Exclusion</i>	Education level	LFS 2008 Ad Hoc Module
	Difficulty making ends meet	EU-SILC 2008
	Unmet healthcare need	EU-SILC 2008
<i>Living Conditions</i>	Poor Dwelling	EU-SILC 2008
	Levels of property ownership	EU-SILC 2008
	Social housing occupation	EU-SILC 2008
	Housing cost burden	EU-SILC 2008

Data Sources

Labour Force Participation¹

Indicators of labour force participation have been derived from the 2008 Eurostat Labour Force Survey Ad Hoc Module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) is arguably the most comprehensive survey of its kind in Europe: a large sample survey that collects data on employment, unemployment, and economic activity in the 27 European Union Member States, as well as Norway, Switzerland, Croatia, and EU candidate countries. In most countries, all age groups are interviewed. For our analysis, we focus on the working-aged population and consider only those respondents aged 15 to 74.

National statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, and conducting the interviews. The sampling units in the EU-LFS are dwellings, households or individuals depending on the sampling frame used by the countries. Most national institutes employ a multi- staged stratified random sample design, using population registers and census address information as the sampling frame. The average EU-LFS quarterly sample in 2008 was 1.8 million individuals. Questionnaires are prepared in national languages, and data are collected through personal interviews, telephone interviews and self-administering of questionnaires. All countries, with the exception of Turkey and Switzerland, conduct the EU-LFS as a continuous survey and transmit data to Eurostat on a quarterly basis.

Since 1999, a set of questions has been added to the EU-LFS on a yearly basis. In 2008, the *ad hoc* module examined the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants. Additional questions concerned reasons for migration, legal status of the respondents, the length of residence in the host country, the acquisition of citizenship, country of birth of parents, language barriers, and experience of finding a job in the host country. The recent economic crisis in Europe renders employment and activity data from 2008 somewhat dated. Still, without data on acquisition of citizenship and country of birth of parents, it would be impossible to distinguish first generation migrants (individuals who are themselves and both of their parents born outside of country of destination) from second-generation migrants, and citizens born abroad to native parents. Therefore, despite the recent and significant changes in the economic climate in Europe, we see the 2008 data as preferable to more recent EU-LFS data that conflates several categories of foreign-born and non-citizen respondents. Subsequent surveys should examine the impact on the

¹ Data explanation based on following sources:

-Eurostat LFS Website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction

- Quality report of the European Union Labour Force Survey, 2008 operation; available from:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-RA-10-005

-The European Union Labour Force Survey, Methods and Definitions 2001; available from:

epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY...03.../KS-BF-03-002-EN.PDF

economic crisis on the immigrant population in more detail.

Social Exclusion & Living Conditions²

Indicators in the social exclusion and living conditions categories are derived from the 2008 cross-sectional European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) instrument. EU-SILC data are not gathered from a single survey or common questionnaire. Data are gathered based on harmonized lists of target variables to be transmitted to Eurostat; common guidelines and procedures; common concepts and classifications aimed at maximizing comparability of the information produced. EU-SILC brings together statistics on income, poverty, social exclusion, housing, labour, education, and health from the 27 European Union countries, and also Croatia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

The EU-SILC framework stipulates that samples must be selected based on probability sampling and that samples should be nationally representative of the population residing in private households in the territory of the countries, regardless of language, nationality or legal residence status. All household members are surveyed, but only those aged 16 and above are interviewed. About 130,000 households and 270,000 persons aged 16 and more are interviewed in the European Union countries. EU-SILC data are collected primarily through personal interviews, but telephone interviews and self-administered questionnaires are also used as modes of data collection.

EU-SILC 2008 cross-sectional data were used for analysis in order to allow comparison with the indicators of labour force participation from the same year.

Population Groups

The ACIT project is primarily concerned with the effects the acquisition of citizenship has on the integration of first-generation immigrants. As a result, the primary distinctions in our comparative analysis are simultaneously country of birth and citizenship status. At this first level of analysis, we separate natives, first-generation citizens and first-generation non-citizens.

An analysis of migrant integration in Europe requires a second-level distinction between migrants from other EU Member States and migrants from outside the EU. Third-country migrants face distinct cultural and legal barriers to integration compared with EU citizens who exercise their right to free movement. Previous analyses have found that EU migrants tend to have higher levels of education and labour force involvement than non-EU migrants, and that non-EU migrants face higher levels of poverty than EU-migrants and natives (Lelkes, 2004).

² Prepared based on following sources:

-Eurostat SILC website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction

-EU-SILC User Database Description, Version 2006-1 from 01-03-08; available from:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/eusilc/library?l=/data_dissemination/udb_user_database/2006/description_01-03-08pdf/_EN_1.0_&a=d

The technical descriptions for each population group are presented in tables 2 and 3. Information on country of birth of the parents of the respondent is available for indicators derived from EU-LFS data, but not for the indicators derived from the EU-SILC data. As a result, definitions of population groups differ slightly for the two categories of indicators.

Table 2: Population group descriptions, EU-LFS indicators

Population Group	Description
Citizen	Citizens are individuals who hold the citizenship of the country of residence.
Non-citizen	Non-citizens are individuals who do not hold the citizenship of the country of residence.
Native	Natives are individuals who were themselves and both of their parents born in the country of residence, or individuals who are themselves born outside of country of residence but both of their parents are born in the country of residence.
First generation immigrant	First generation immigrants are individuals who were themselves and both their parents born outside the country of residence
EU-born	Region of origin is the European Union when an individual was born in an EU Member State ³ and both parents were born outside the country of residence.
Non EU-born	Region of origin is outside the European Union when an individual was born outside the EU and both parents were also born outside the EU.

Table 3: Population group descriptions, EU-SILC indicators

Population Group	Description
Citizen	Citizens are individuals who hold the citizenship of the country of residence
Non-citizen	Non-citizens are individuals who do not hold the citizenship of the country of residence
Native	Natives are individuals who were born in the country of residence and hold the citizenship of the country of residence
Foreign-born	Foreign-born persons are individuals who were born outside the country of residence
EU-born	Region of origin is the European Union when an individual was born in an EU Member State other than the country of residence.
Non EU-born	Region of origin is outside the European Union when an individual was born outside the EU.

Sample

Based on the criteria outlined above, indicators are derived for each of the twenty-seven Member States of the European Union, Switzerland and Norway. The sample sizes for each country are given in appendix 1.

³ This refers to those 27 countries that were EU Member States in 2008, even if the countries were not necessarily members of the EU or its predecessors at the time of the respondent's birth.

Chapter 1: Indicators of Labour Force Participation

Participation in the local labour force is a fundamental indicator of immigrant integration. Employment contributes to economic security, but also supports social inclusion, civic involvement, and health among migrants. Employment provides migrants with access to a network of native colleagues that can offer valuable cultural and political cues as well as serve as an important source of social capital that can be difficult to build, especially outside of the migrant's own ethnic or language group. Indeed, persistent unemployment has been identified as one of the main mechanisms of social and political exclusion (Schmid and Gazier, 2002).

Three indicators serve to compare the labour market outcomes of naturalized citizens and non-citizen migrants in Europe.

1) **Unemployment rate.** The unemployment rate is the number of people aged 15 to 74 unemployed, as defined by the International Labour Organization, as a percentage of the labour force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed) of the same age group.

An unemployed person is defined according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization as someone aged 15 to 74 without work during the reference week who is available to start work within the next two weeks and who has actively sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.

2) **Economic activity rate.** The economic activity rate is the proportion of the working age population who are active or potentially active members of the labour market. The economic activity rate is the total number of people aged 15 to 74 employed plus the total number of people unemployed (the labour force) as a percentage of the total population of the same age group (employment and unemployment defined by Eurostat according to guidelines of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

High economic activity rates mean that a high proportion of people are working or available for work or training, and should be considered together with levels of employment as an indicator of economic and social integration. Alone, low unemployment rates might indicate successful integration in the labour market. Accompanied by low economic activity rates, however, low unemployment might actually reveal discouragement among job seekers. Similarly, high levels of economic activity suggest strong 'labour market attachment' (Barham, 2003), even in the presence of high unemployment.

Among the working age population, the most commonly inactive are students, early retirees, women looking after young children, and those with illness or disability (Weir, 2003). High economic activity levels amongst immigrants would be indicative of their embeddedness in the economic structures of their country of destination, but might also point to economic conditions within the household that complicate the pursuit of educational opportunities or family responsibilities. Lower rates, by contrast, might imply a disconnection with the societal structures and indicate a lower level of integration, but may

also be indicative of better opportunities for people to leave that labour market – e.g., by retiring early or voluntarily staying at home rather than seeking work.

3) Overqualification rate. The overqualification rate is calculated as the share of the population aged 25 to 74 with a high educational level (university degree or higher) working in low or medium-skilled jobs (as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations) among employed persons having attained a high educational level of the same age group.

Previous studies have shown that, generally, unemployment rates are higher for immigrants than for natives (Van Tubergen, 2006). Similarly, foreigners, particularly third-country nationals, are significantly more likely to be overqualified for their positions than native citizens (Kraszewska et al., 2011: 77-89). A number of factors contribute to these trends, including language barriers, policies concerning migrants' labour market access in destination countries, labour market discrimination in destination countries, and differences in the educational systems and recognition of qualifications in the country of origin and country of destination (Fleishmann & Dronkers, 2010). Researchers have identified several factors that might explain the variation in the labour market outcomes of immigrants across Europe (see van Tubergen, Flap and Maas, 2004; de Vroome and van Tubergen, 2010; Fleischmann and Dronkers, 2010). At the micro level of analysis, certain characteristics of migrants such as age, health, religion, duration of residence, level of education, and language proficiency have been used to predict and explain success in the labour market in the destination country. At the macro level of analysis, several features of the political, economic, and legal systems of the countries of origin and destination have been examined for their role in facilitating or impeding the labour market participation of migrants. These include levels of economic development and income inequality, immigration policies and labour market regulations, and the balance of power between left-leaning and more conservative parties in the government.

We expect that unemployment rates for immigrants will generally be higher than unemployment rates for natives in most countries in our sample. Because the acquisition of citizenship enhances the formal and informal residence and working rights of immigrants and signals longer periods of residence and thus better social integration, we expect that naturalized immigrants will have better labour market outcomes than immigrants who have not acquired the citizenship of the country of destination.

1.1 Results: Unemployment

For each indicator we report the results in tabular form, and the guide to reading these tables is found in appendix 2.

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Our analysis shows that unemployment is indeed higher among both non-citizen and naturalized immigrants than it is among native-born citizens in most countries in our

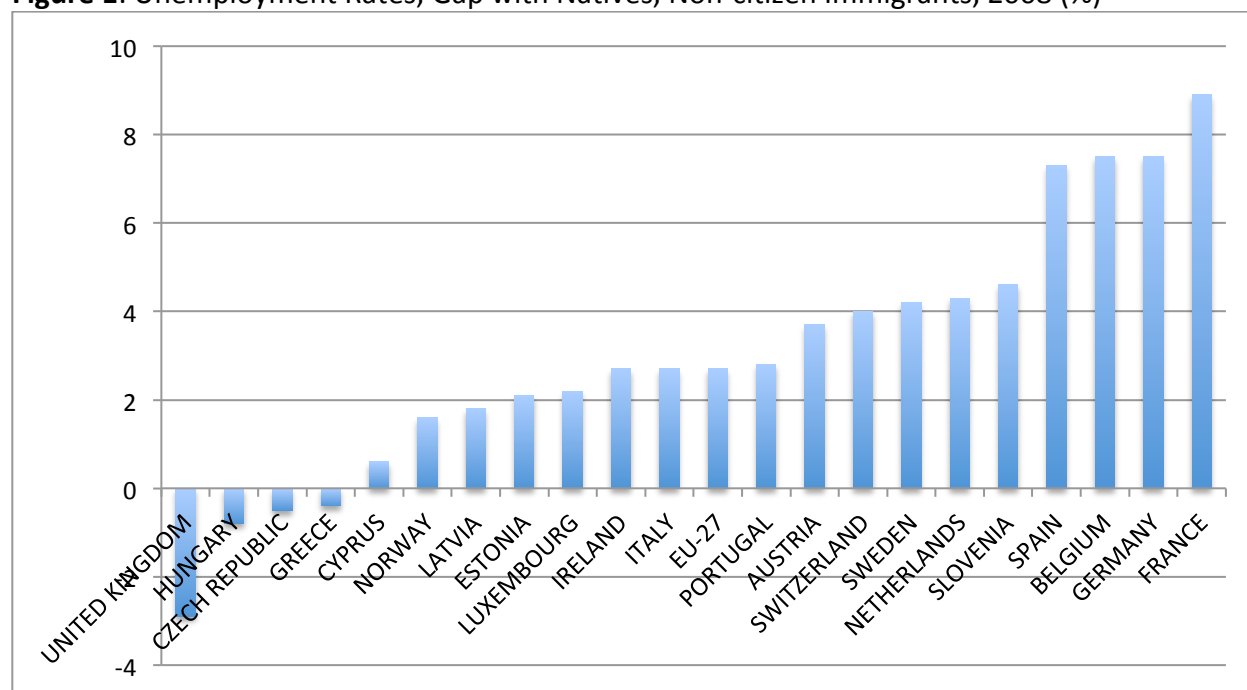
sample. Unemployment among immigrants is particularly high relative to natives in Belgium and Germany.

The connection between unemployment and citizenship status amongst immigrants is less clear. In twelve countries in our sample (Austria, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain) unemployment is higher among foreign-born non-citizens than among naturalized immigrants. These results are consistent with the assumptions that naturalized citizens, who have been in the country of destination longer, reap all the associated benefits (better social integration, improved language skills, increased opportunities for education and training in the host country, etc.), and that citizenship provides legal access to a wider pool of jobs.

In Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Norway, and the United Kingdom, however, unemployment rates are higher among naturalized immigrants than they are among non-citizen immigrants.

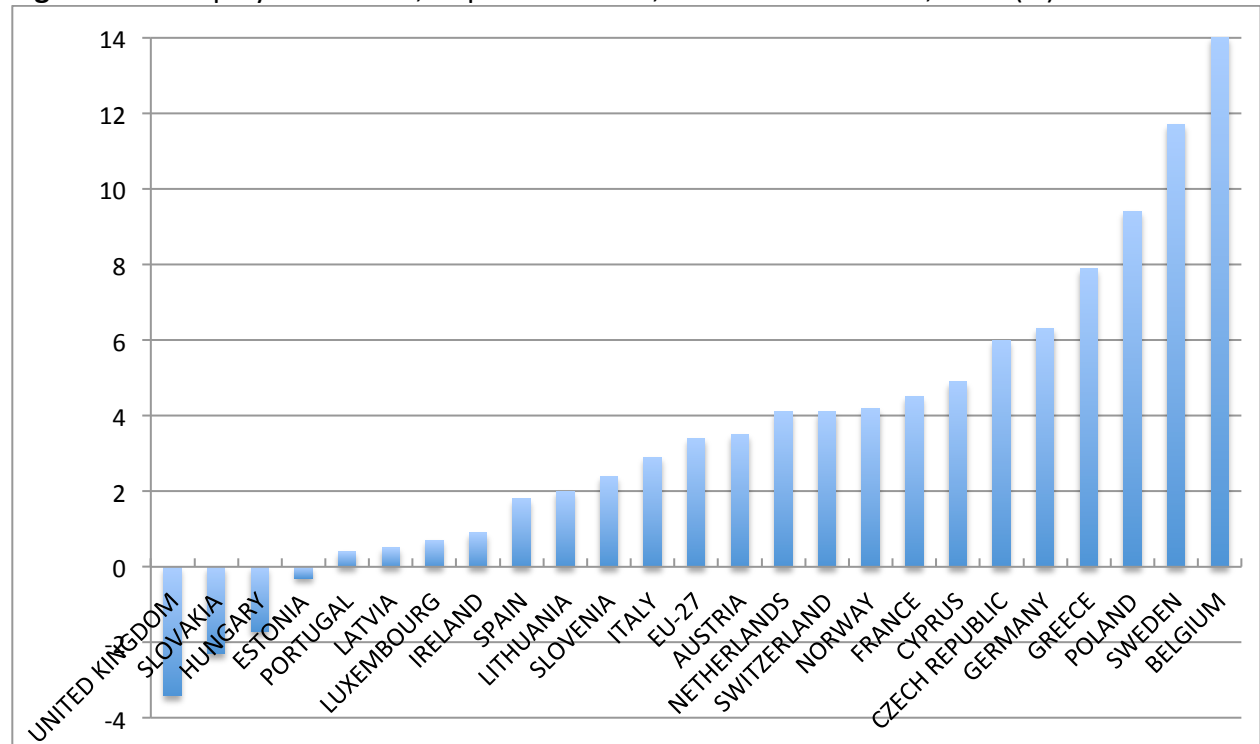
We observe significant differences between naturalized and non-citizen immigrants in some countries. In Spain, the unemployment rates for naturalized immigrants and natives are fairly similar, but the unemployment rate of non-citizen migrants is more than seven percentage points higher than the unemployment rate of natives. In Greece, the situation is reversed: the unemployment rate for naturalized immigrants is nearly eight percentage points higher than the rate for natives, while the unemployment among non-citizen immigrants is lower than unemployment for natives.

Figure 1: Unemployment Rates, Gap with Natives, Non-citizen Immigrants, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Figure 2: Unemployment Rates, Gap with Natives, Naturalized Citizens, 2008 (%)

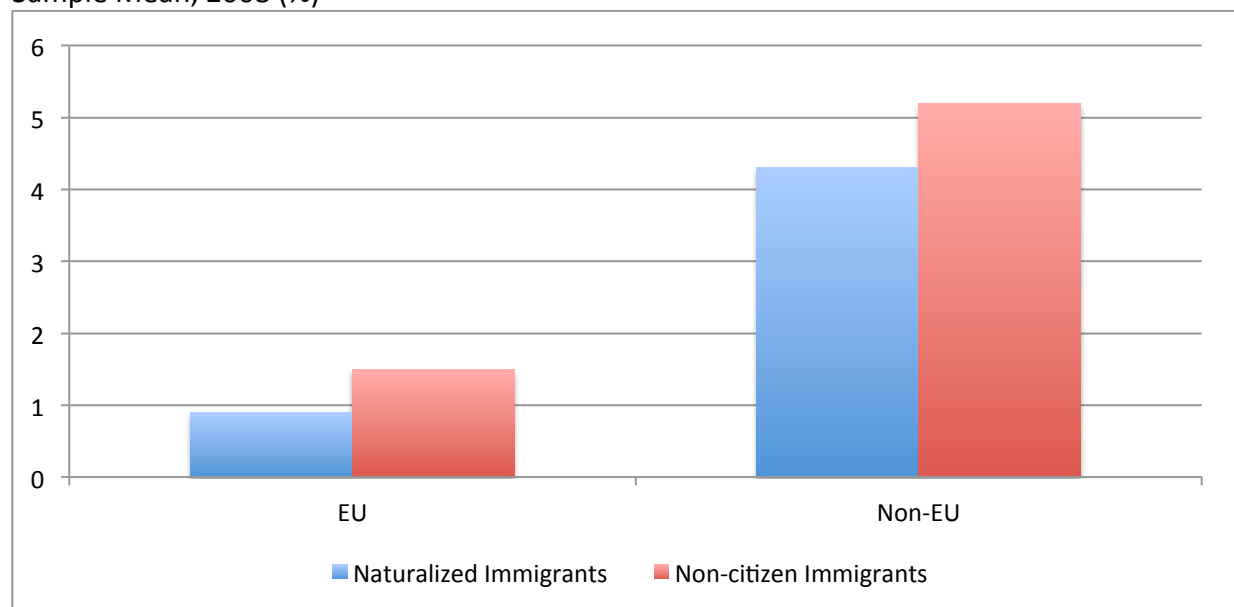


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

A clear trend emerges when we consider region of origin. In nearly every country in our sample, migrants from other EU countries have lower levels of unemployment than migrants from outside the EU, regardless of citizenship status. In most countries in Europe, non-citizen migrants from another EU country have lower levels of unemployment than migrants from outside the EU who have naturalized.

Figure 3: Unemployment Rate by Region of Origin and Citizenship Status, Gap with Natives, Sample Mean, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 4a: Unemployment rate by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.2	2.9	2.7	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	4.9	7.4
BELGIUM	6.3	5.7	4.4	18.4	8.5	20.8	12.1	11.9	7.3	21.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	3.1	3.0	2.9	7.8	-	-	3.8	3.5	5.1	2.7
CZECH REPUBLIC	4.7	4.7	4.5	10.5	12.3	-	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8
DENMARK	3.3	3.1	3	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	-
ESTONIA	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	-	4.3	8.5	6.8	-	6.4
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	8.0	7.6	6.8	11.2	4.3	12.9	15.1	15.6	9.2	20.1
GERMANY	6.9	6.4	6.1	12.4	8.6	14.0	13.3	13.6	7.9	17.6
GREECE	7.2	7.2	7.1	15	-	16.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
HUNGARY	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.2	8.4	2.5	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.7
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.6	6.3	4.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	8.3
ITALY	6.7	6.6	6.5	9.4	7.9	9.9	9.3	9.2	7.9	9.6
LATVIA	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	-	5.7	7.7	7.0	-	7.0
LITHUANIA	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.8	2.1	-	5.8	5.3	3.9	16.8
NETHERLANDS	2.8	2.7	2.2	6.4	4.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.4	7.5
NORWAY	2.4	2.3	2.1	6.3	-	7.2	3.8	3.7	2.2	5.8
POLAND	7.3	7.3	7.3	16.7	-	16.7	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	-	7.5	9.4	9.9	5.1	10.6
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	10.1	10.1	10.1	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	4.2	4.1	3.9	6.3	-	6.3	9.6	8.5	-	8.5
SPAIN	10.3	9.9	9.7	11.6	22.0	12.4	17.1	17.1	14.7	18.0
SWEDEN	3.9	3.7	2.8	14.6	4.4	16.2	10.8	7.0	-	-
SWITZERLAND	4.1	2.6	2.0	6.1	4.6	7.6	5.9	6.0	3.9	9.5
UNITED KINGDOM	4.9	4.8	4.5	7.0	3.6	7.3	6.8	6.7	4.1	8.8
AVERAGE	5.5	5.2	4.9	8.7	7.2	9.3	8.6	8.1	6.3	10.3
EU-15	5.7	5.4	5.1	9.9	6.9	11.2	9.8	9.5	7.0	12.8
EU-27	5.7	5.4	5.2	8.9	7.4	9.5	8.9	8.5	6.7	10.6

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 4b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in unemployment rate by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

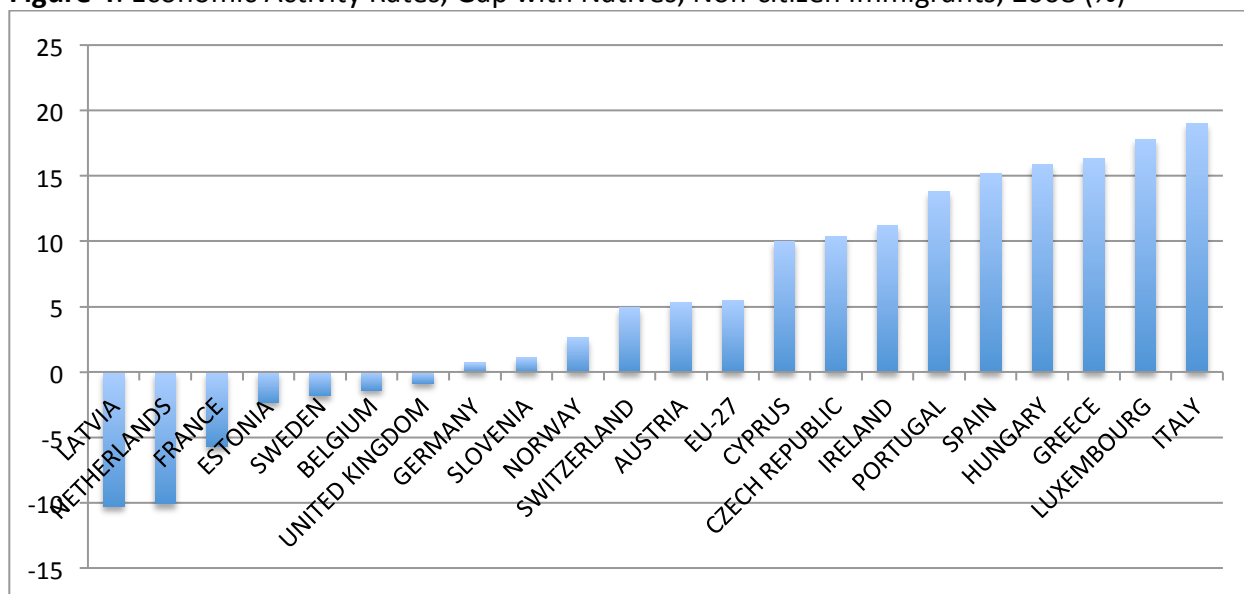
	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.5	1.2	4.3	3.7	2.3	4.7
BELGIUM	14.0	4.1	16.4	7.5	2.9	17.4
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	4.9	-	-	0.6	2.2	-0.2
CZECH REPUBLIC	6.0	7.8	-	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	-0.3	-	-0.4	2.1	-	1.8
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	4.5	-2.4	6.1	8.9	2.5	13.4
GERMANY	6.3	2.5	7.9	7.5	1.9	11.5
GREECE	7.9	-	9.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
HUNGARY	-1.7	-0.5	-6.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	0.9	1.6	-0.6	2.7	2.4	3.5
ITALY	2.9	1.4	3.4	2.7	1.4	3.1
LATVIA	0.5	-	0.5	1.8	-	1.8
LITHUANIA	2.0	-	2.3	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	0.7	-1.0	-	2.2	0.9	13.8
NETHERLANDS	4.1	2.3	4.3	4.3	3.1	5.2
NORWAY	4.2	0.0	5.1	1.6	1.6	0.1
POLAND	9.4	-	9.4	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	0.4	-	0.5	2.8	-1.9	3.5
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-2.3	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	2.4	-	2.4	4.6	-	4.6
SPAIN	1.8	-7.6	2.7	7.3	4.9	8.2
SWEDEN	11.7	1.6	13.4	4.2	-	-
SWITZERLAND	4.1	2.6	5.6	4.0	1.9	7.5
UNITED KINGDOM	-3.4	0.3	0.7	-2.9	1.8	-
AVERAGE	3.5	0.9	4.3	3.0	1.5	5.2
EU-15	4.2	0.6	5.6	3.5	1.7	7.1
EU-27	3.7	2.2	4.3	3.3	1.5	5.4

1.2 Results: Economic Activity Rate

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

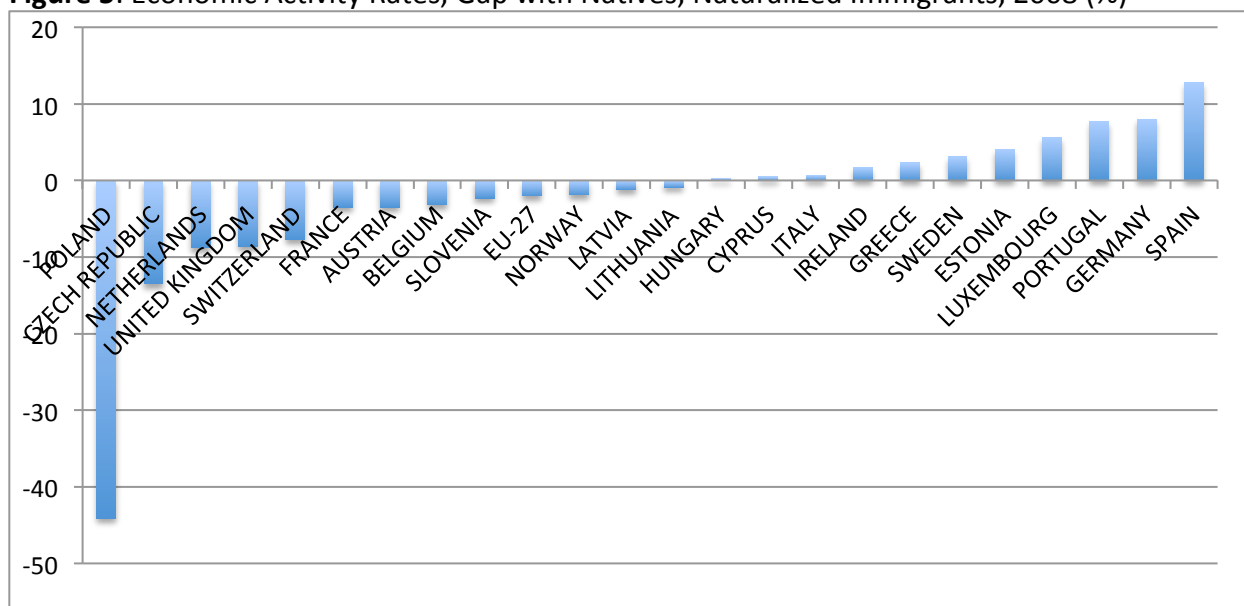
In most countries in our sample, non-citizens immigrants are more economically active than naturalized citizens and natives. This is consistent with findings from the United States, where first-generation immigrants are over-represented in the labour force (Fortuny and Chaudry, 2011). Where non-citizen immigrants typically have higher rates of economic activity than natives, naturalized-citizens are less economically active than natives in many countries in our sample.

Figure 4: Economic Activity Rates, Gap with Natives, Non-citizen Immigrants, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Figure 5: Economic Activity Rates, Gap with Natives, Naturalized Immigrants, 2008 (%)

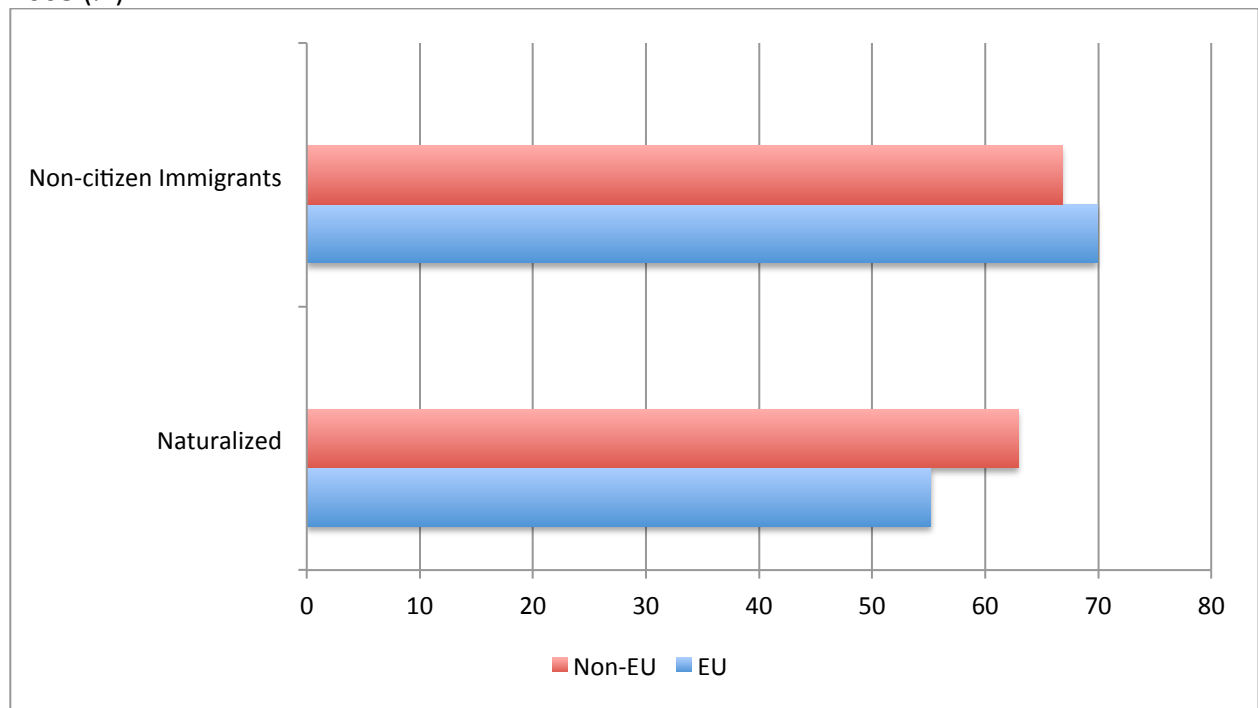


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

Trends in economic activity levels of EU and non-EU migrants are different depending on citizenship status. For non-citizens, rates of economic activity are higher among migrants from other EU countries than among third-country nationals. For naturalized citizens, the reverse is true.

Figure 6: Economic Activity Rate by Region of Origin and Citizenship Status, Sample Mean, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 5a: Economic activity rate (%) by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	66.3	66.0	66.4	62.9	47.3	70.9	71.3	71.7	73.1	70.9
BELGIUM	57.2	57.3	57.8	54.6	41.6	59.1	57.1	56.4	59.6	67.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	64.7	63.4	63.7	64.2	-	-	72.5	73.7	67.7	77.3
CZECH REPUBLIC	59.6	59.5	59.6	46.1	43.5	-	70.1	70.0	70.3	69.5
DENMARK	73.0	73.1	73.1	-	-	-	70.9	-	-	-
ESTONIA	63.8	63.2	62.1	66.3	-	66.0	62.3	59.9	-	59.1
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	60.9	61.2	61.5	58.0	48.1	60.9	56.2	55.8	58.5	54.1
GERMANY	60.0	60.1	63.4	71.3	66.8	73.5	59.1	64.0	72.7	59.1
GREECE	56.0	55.1	56.2	58.4	-	59.4	71.6	72.4	63.8	74.3
HUNGARY	49.6	49.6	49.6	50.0	50.9	46.6	61.8	65.5	67.6	60.4
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	64.5	63.5	63.7	65.4	64.0	68.8	74.0	74.9	77.0	69.4
ITALY	48.8	48.2	51.3	52.0	41.6	57.4	64.8	70.3	70.6	70.3
LATVIA	63.2	63.1	61.6	60.3	-	60.3	63.7	51.3	-	51.3
LITHUANIA	57.5	57.5	57.4	56.4	-	56.3	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	54.6	50.0	49.7	55.3	51.8	-	65.7	67.5	68.4	60.1
NETHERLANDS	75.4	75.7	76.5	67.7	63.8	68.0	65.8	66.4	76.2	60.4
NORWAY	74.9	74.8	74.8	72.9	60.7	75.2	78.2	77.4	82.2	71.9
POLAND	52.7	52.7	55.3	11.2	-	11.2	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	58.6	58.6	62.4	70.1	-	71.9	69.2	76.2	56.9	80.3
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	58.1	58.0	58.3	53.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	62.1	62.1	61.8	59.5	-	59.5	62.4	62.8	-	62.8
SPAIN	57.1	56.5	61.0	73.7	45.1	78.4	67.8	76.2	71.9	77.9
SWEDEN	81.3	81.4	82.4	85.6	91.9	77.8	80.5	80.6	-	-
SWITZERLAND	63.6	58.6	68.6	60.8	51.8	74.4	71.4	73.5	73.5	73.5
UNITED KINGDOM	60.9	60.6	71.2	62.6	59.5	62.9	64.8	70.3	78.1	64.7
AVERAGE	61.8	61.2	62.8	59.9	55.2	62.9	67.3	68.4	69.9	66.8
EU-15	62.5	62.0	64.0	64.4	56.5	67.4	67.1	69.4	68.9	67.4
EU-27	61.1	60.7	62.0	59.3	55.1	61.6	66.6	67.7	68.8	66.1

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 5b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in economic activity rate by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	-3.5	-19.1	4.5	5.3	6.7	4.5
BELGIUM	-3.2	-16.2	1.3	-1.4	1.8	-7.4
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	0.5	-	-	10.0	4.1	13.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	-13.5	-16.1	-	10.4	10.7	9.9
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	4.1	-	3.9	-2.3	-	-3.0
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-3.5	-13.3	-0.6	-5.7	-3.0	-7.4
GERMANY	8.0	3.5	10.1	0.7	9.3	-4.3
GREECE	2.3	-	3.2	16.3	7.7	18.2
HUNGARY	0.3	1.3	-3.0	15.9	18.0	10.8
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	1.7	0.2	5.0	11.2	13.2	5.6
ITALY	0.7	-9.7	6.1	19.0	19.3	18.9
LATVIA	-1.2	-	-1.2	-10.3	-	-10.3
LITHUANIA	-0.9	-	-1.1	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	5.6	2.1	-	17.8	18.7	10.4
NETHERLANDS	-8.8	-12.7	-8.5	-10.1	-0.3	-16.1
NORWAY	-1.9	-14.1	0.3	2.6	7.4	-2.9
POLAND	-44.1	-	-44.1	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	7.7	-	9.5	13.8	-5.5	17.9
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-2.3	-	-2.3	1.1	-	1.1
SPAIN	12.8	-15.9	17.4	15.2	11.0	17.0
SWEDEN	3.1	9.4	-4.6	-1.8	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-7.7	-16.7	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
UNITED KINGDOM	-8.6	-11.7	-8.3	-0.9	7.0	-6.5
AVERAGE	-2.3	-8.6	-0.3	5.3	7.7	3.8
EU-15	1.1	-7.6	2.9	6.1	7.2	4.2
EU-27	-2.0	-7.6	-0.7	5.5	7.9	4.1

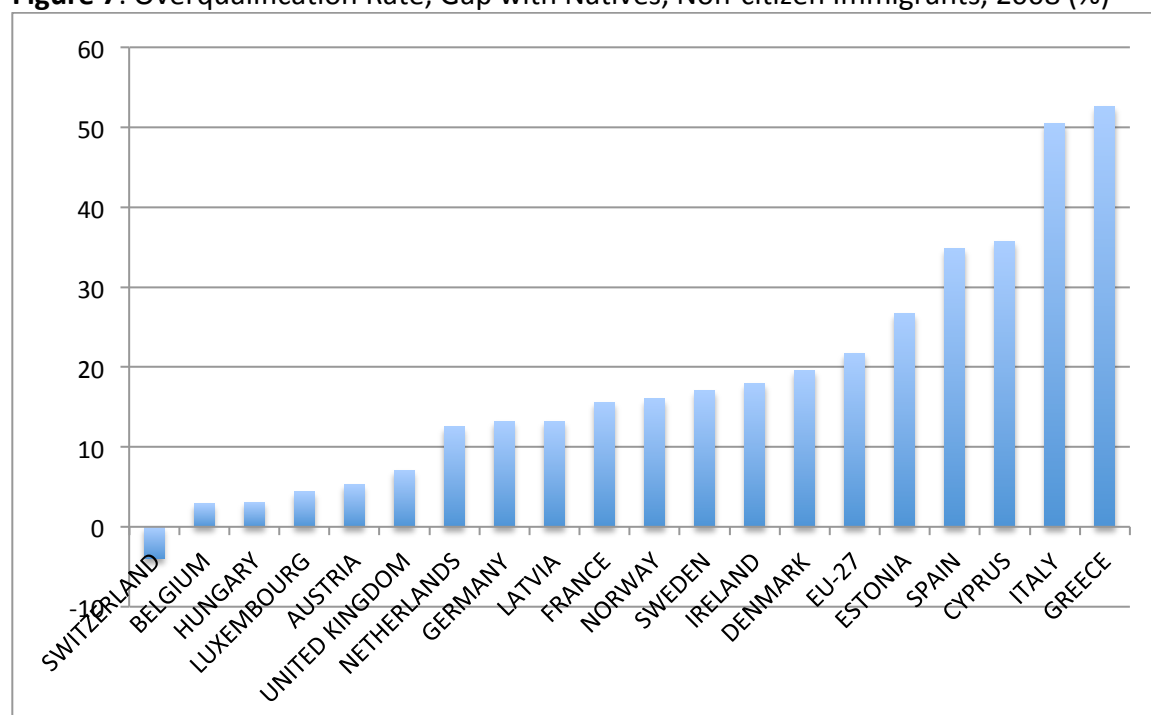
1.3 Results: Overqualification Rate

Small samples of naturalized citizens for several countries prevent comparison of overqualification rates between naturalized and non-citizen immigrants. Sample sizes are sufficiently large to allow for comparison between non-citizen immigrants and native-born citizens.

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Overqualification rates among non-citizen immigrants are much higher than among native-born citizens. Gaps between migrants and natives are larger for this indicator than for most other indicators in our study. Overqualification rates are particularly high among non-citizen migrants in the southern European countries of Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Spain.

Figure 7: Overqualification Rate, Gap with Natives, Non-citizen Immigrants, 2008 (%)

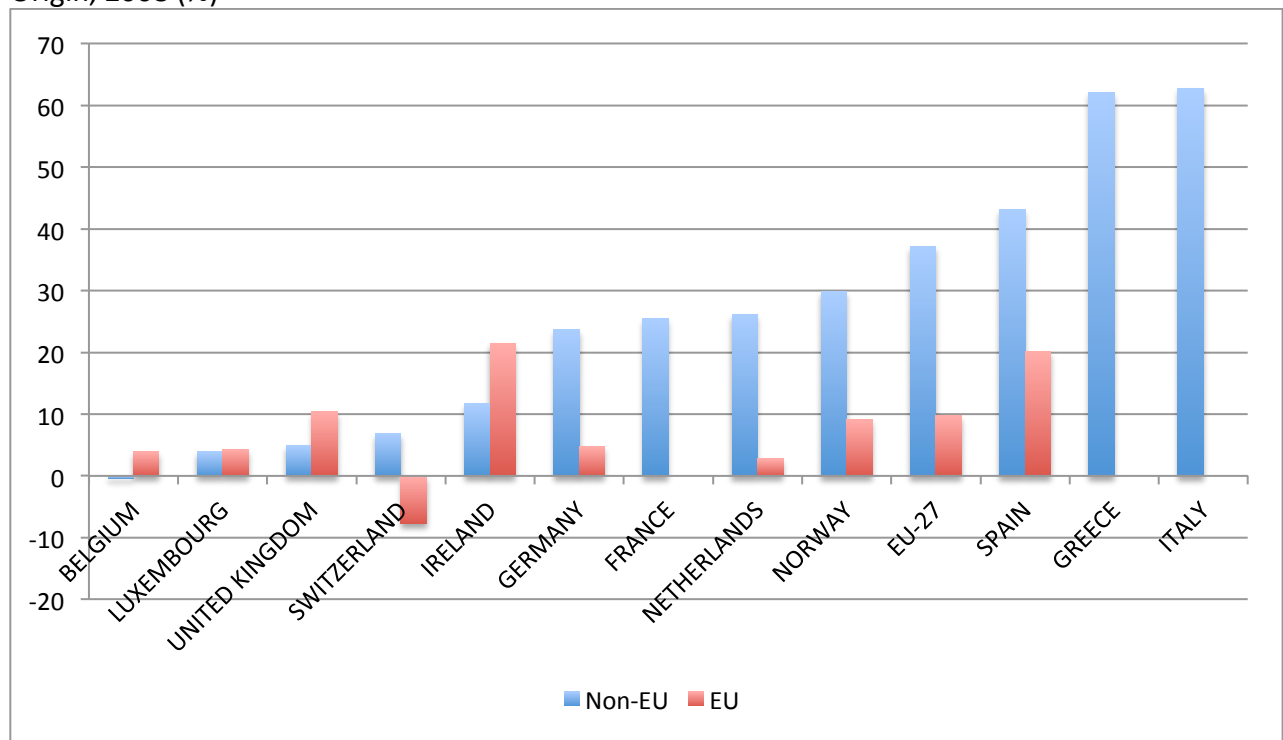


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

Among non-citizen immigrants, both EU-originating migrants and third-country nationals are more likely to be overqualified than natives. Gaps with natives are quite large for third-country non-citizens in Spain, Greece, and Italy.

Figure 8: Overqualification Rates, Gaps with Natives, Non-Citizen Immigrants by Region of Origin, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 6a: Overqualification rate by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 25-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	22.8	22.4	21.8	34.6	-	-	27.1	27.1	17.9	-
BELGIUM	22.1	21.9	21.7	30.0	-	-	24.7	25.6	21.4	-
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	30.4	25.6	25.4	-	-	-	61.1	60.2	-	75.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	7.5	7.2	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	13.3	12.8	12.6	-	-	-	32.2	-	-	-
ESTONIA	28.1	24.3	21.1	40.2	-	40.6	47.8	49.1	-	49.4
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	18.1	17.7	17.1	24.1	-	24.9	32.9	32.7	-	42.6
GERMANY	21.0	20.6	19.9	33.8	27.1	27.6	31.9	33.1	24.7	43.6
GREECE	18.9	17.2	18.9	-	-	-	68.5	71.5	-	81.0
HUNGARY	11.3	11.3	11.3	12.8	10.4	18.9	13.2	14.4	-	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	29.3	27.3	27.4	24.5	25.6	-	43.7	45.3	48.9	39.1
ITALY	12.8	11.3	11.2	-	-	-	60.7	61.7	-	74.0
LATVIA	17.7	16.3	16.2	-	-	-	29.4	-	-	-
LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	3.8	2.3	1.4	-	-	-	5.8	5.7	5.2	-
NETHERLANDS	11.9	11.6	10.8	25.4	-	26.3	21.9	23.4	13.7	37.1
NORWAY	12.0	11.2	10.7	33.9	-	-	26.5	26.7	19.7	40.5
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	31.3	30.1	30.0	43.2	-	44.6	63.2	64.8	50.3	73.3
SWEDEN	12.7	12.1	11.0	16.8	-	-	28.0	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	18.6	19.7	20.6	22.9	19.5	27.8	17.1	16.6	12.9	27.3
UNITED KINGDOM	21.3	20.8	20.7	25.1	-	25.2	28.1	27.8	31.1	25.6
AVERAGE	18.2	17.2	16.8	28.3	20.7	29.5	34.9	36.6	24.6	50.8
EU-15	18.4	17.5	17.3	28.6	26.4	29.7	36.1	38.1	26.7	52.0
EU-27	18.6	17.4	17.0	28.2	21.0	29.7	36.5	38.7	26.7	54.1

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

Table 6b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in overqualification rate by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	12.7	-	-	5.3	-3.9	-
BELGIUM	8.3	-	-	2.9	3.9	-0.4
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-	-	-	35.7	34.8	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	19.6	-	-
ESTONIA	19.1	-	19.6	26.7	28.1	-
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	7.0	-	7.8	15.6	-	25.5
GERMANY	13.9	7.2	17.7	13.2	4.8	23.7
GREECE	-	-	-	52.6	-	62.1
HUNGARY	1.5	-0.9	7.6	3.1	-	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	-2.9	-1.8	-	17.9	21.5	11.7
ITALY	-	-	-	50.5	-	62.8
LATVIA	-	-	-	13.2	-	-
LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	4.4	4.3	3.9
NETHERLANDS	14.6	-	15.5	12.5	2.8	26.2
NORWAY	23.3	-	-	16.0	9.1	29.9
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	13.1	-	14.6	34.8	20.2	43.2
SWEDEN	5.8	-	-	17.0	-	-
SWITZERLAND	2.4	-1.1	7.2	-4.0	-7.7	6.8
UNITED KINGDOM	4.3	-	4.4	7.1	10.4	4.9
AVERAGE	11.5	3.9	12.7	19.8	7.8	34.0
EU-15	11.3	9.1	12.4	20.8	9.4	34.7
EU-27	11.2	4.0	12.7	21.7	9.7	37.1

Chapter 2: Indicators of Social Exclusion

Inter-related with labour force participation are questions about the social exclusion of migrants. Social exclusion, broadly defined, is being unable to participate in society because of a lack of material and non-material resources (Eurobarometer 2010). There is no one measure for poverty and social exclusion. The European Commission has developed a set of fourteen indicators of social protection and social inclusion for common use by Member States. The current set of indicators include measures of income, poverty, employment, and education. Indicators on health, housing and material deprivation are currently being developed. We considered employment in the previous chapter, and will look at housing quality and living standards in the next chapter. In this chapter, we use three basic indicators to broadly evaluate the degree of social exclusion of migrants in Europe:

1) **Mean education level.** The mean education level is the average highest education attainment level among respondents aged 25 to 74 in the particular population group. Values correspond to education levels specified by the International Standard Classification on Education:

Primary education	ISCED 1
Lower secondary education	ISCED 2
Higher secondary education	ISCED 3
Post-secondary non-tertiary education	ISCED 4
University degree	ISCED 5
Postgraduate studies	ISCED 6

Education facilitates economic activity and integration. It can be expected that integration is likely to be more limited where education levels of immigrants are significantly lower than those of the surrounding community, based on the expectation that education fosters social understanding and also creates a transferable skills set that in turn makes labour market participation more likely.

2) **Difficulty making ends meet.** Difficulty making ends meet measures the percentage of respondents who indicate they have some difficulty, difficulty, or great difficulty paying usual household expenses.

Measures of absolute income or income relative to other population groups do not provide complete information about the sufficiency of household income. Even *per capita* measures fail to take account of the specific characteristics of a household that affect expenses and disposable income levels. Based on self-reported perceptions, a measure such as 'difficulty making ends meet' offers a more holistic picture of the financial situation of the household, as it reflects self-perception of the respondent's socio-economic situation that takes account family-specific circumstances.

3) **Unmet healthcare need.** Unmet healthcare need measures the percentage of respondents who indicate that there has been at least one occasion during the last twelve months when they needed medical or dental examination or treatment and did not receive treatment.

The recent Eurostat study of immigrant integration (Kraszewska et al., 2011: 200-37) provides data on immigrants' state of general self-perceived wellbeing, but this is both subjective and focused on health outcomes rather than integration into the healthcare system. Moreover, data on actual or perceived health is reflective of so many different and unrelated factors that have nothing to do with citizenship status (past medical history, genetics, lifestyle, etc.), that their connection to integration as such is fairly tangential. For these reasons, we use 'unmet healthcare need' as a less subjective a more relevant indicator of access to healthcare provision. Where there are barriers to this – such as linguistic problems or different gender or cultural perceptions – this can impact negatively on integration.

We expect citizenship status and region of origin to affect social inclusion outcomes. We expect that the informal and formal rights as well as extended period of residence associated with the acquisition of citizenship will have positive effects on social inclusion outcomes. As noted earlier, citizenship can improve rights to work in better paying jobs in stable industries. It also provides improved access to social programs and benefits that support economic security.

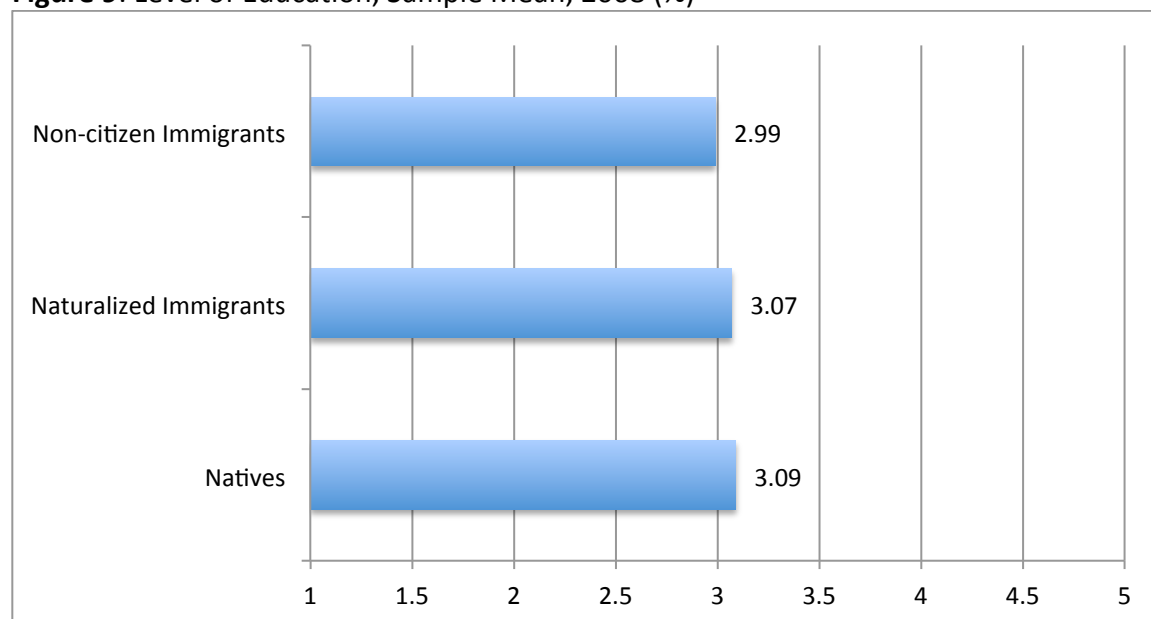
The distinction between EU and non-EU migrants is important for social inclusion. Intra-EU migrants tend to have reasonably high levels of education, often higher than native citizens' (Lelkes, 2004). Given the EU's rules on freedom of labour movement, EU citizens generally have similar employment rights as native citizens, except where specific derogations have been made, which opens many fields of employment to them and reduces any structural disadvantage they might suffer relative to the native population. Thus we would expect there to be less difference in their socio-economic status than between natives' and third-country nationals', who often need to apply for extra working permits and are more likely to end up employed in industries that pay low wages and offer limited benefits, placing them at higher risk of poverty and economic disadvantage (Lelkes and Zólyomi, 2011).

2.1 Results: Mean Level of Education

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Generally, non-citizen immigrants have lower levels of educational attainment than naturalized and native-born citizens in Europe. In Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, native-born citizens have the highest levels of educational attainment. In Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Slovakia, and Spain, naturalized citizens have the highest levels of educational attainment. In the Czech Republic, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden, non-citizen immigrants have the highest levels of educational attainment. Gaps between population groups are fairly small in most countries.

Figure 9: Level of Education, Sample Mean, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

There is a variance by citizenship status in the educational attainment of EU and non-EU migrants. Among non-citizens, migrants from other EU Member States generally have higher levels of educational attainment than migrants from outside the EU. This is true in the majority of countries in our sample, but except in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, and Luxembourg, where non-citizen migrants from outside the EU have higher levels of educational attainment. Among naturalized citizens, the trend is not as clear. In Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the UK, EU-migrants have higher levels of educational attainment than migrants from outside the EU. In France, Hungary, Ireland, and Sweden, migrants from outside the EU have higher levels of educational attainment than migrants from other EU countries.

Table 7: Average ISCED level of education by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 25-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.10	3.45	2.89	3.12	3.13	3.68	2.75
BELGIUM	3.03	3.05	3.10	2.40	2.46	2.37	2.85	2.83	3.02	2.46
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	3.03	2.97	2.93	3.84	-	-	3.33	3.32	3.43	3.24
CZECH REPUBLIC	3.13	3.13	3.14	2.83	2.75	-	3.21	3.21	3.12	3.29
DENMARK	3.42	3.42	3.42	-	-	-	3.47	-	-	-
ESTONIA	3.49	3.50	3.46	3.79	-	3.80	3.59	3.61	-	3.61
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	2.95	2.99	3.01	2.61	2.35	2.70	2.29	2.27	2.34	2.22
GERMANY	3.34	3.38	3.39	3.18	3.34	3.09	2.75	2.72	3.07	2.53
GREECE	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.82	-	2.72	2.52	2.48	3.05	2.36
HUNGARY	2.93	2.93	2.93	3.16	3.12	3.30	3.14	3.15	3.08	3.35
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	3.10	3.04	3.01	3.75	3.53	4.26	3.71	3.74	3.57	4.20
ITALY	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.95	3.08	2.87	2.51	2.51	2.89	2.40
LATVIA	3.22	3.24	3.21	3.44	-	3.44	3.10	3.15	-	3.15
LITHUANIA	3.56	3.55	3.55	3.47	-	3.94	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	3.01	3.03	3.06	2.97	2.86	-	2.95	2.94	2.89	3.37
NETHERLANDS	3.26	3.28	3.31	2.77	3.19	2.73	2.90	2.90	3.44	2.55
NORWAY	3.49	3.48	3.49	3.23	-	3.17	3.67	3.70	3.86	3.46
POLAND	3.15	3.15	3.14	2.87	-	2.87	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	1.66	1.64	1.63	2.27	-	2.25	2.53	3.25	3.17	2.39
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	3.15	3.15	3.18	2.71	-	2.71	2.57	2.56	-	-
SPAIN	2.66	2.66	2.65	2.92	-	3.01	2.72	2.70	3.10	2.53
SWEDEN	3.48	3.47	3.50	3.47	3.35	3.58	3.63	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	3.45	3.54	3.54	3.38	3.39	3.35	3.33	3.32	3.44	3.11
UNITED KINGDOM	3.44	3.44	3.42	3.33	3.36	3.32	3.42	3.40	3.38	3.37
AVERAGE	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.11	3.09	3.12	3.06	3.04	3.21	2.97
EU-15	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.96	3.10	2.98	2.96	2.91	3.13	2.76
EU-27	3.05	3.05	3.06	3.09	3.07	3.10	3.02	2.99	3.15	2.93

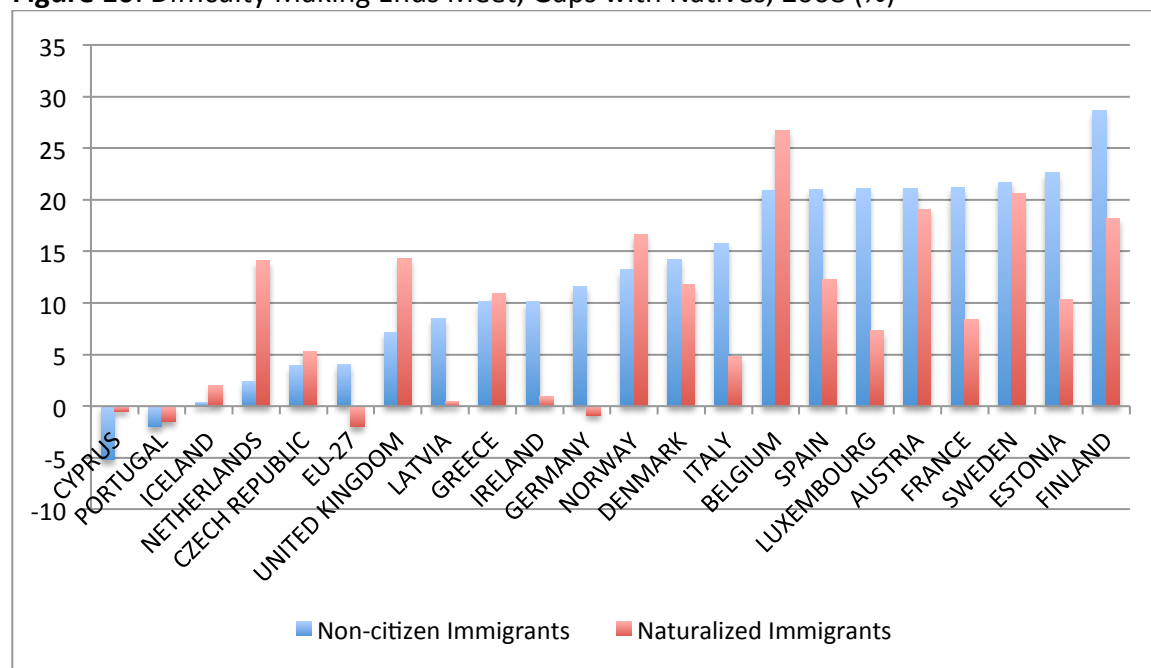
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 2008

2.2 Results: Difficulty Making Ends Meet

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Naturalized immigrants and non-citizen immigrants have more difficulty paying usual household expenses than natives in Europe. Generally, the gaps between naturalized immigrants and natives are smaller than the gaps between non-citizen immigrants and natives. In Belgium, however, 65.6 per cent of naturalized immigrants have difficulty making ends meet compared with only 38.8 per cent of natives, a difference of nearly 27 percentage points. Non-citizen immigrants have more difficulty paying usual household expenses than natives in fourteen countries in our sample. The gaps between non-citizen immigrants and natives are quite large for this indicator for Finland, Estonia, Sweden, France, Austria, Luxembourg, Spain and Belgium. The largest gap is in Finland, where 51.9 per cent of non-citizen immigrants have difficulty making ends meet compared with only 23.2 per cent of natives, a difference of nearly 30 percentage points.

Figure 10: Difficulty Making Ends Meet, Gaps with Natives, 2008 (%)

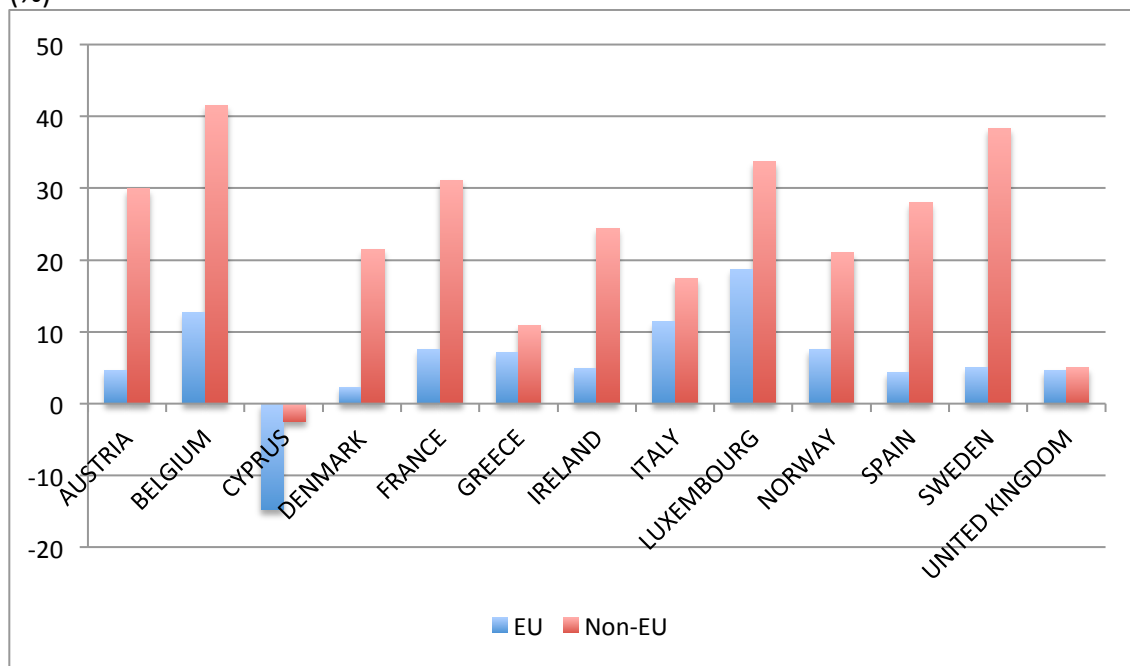


Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

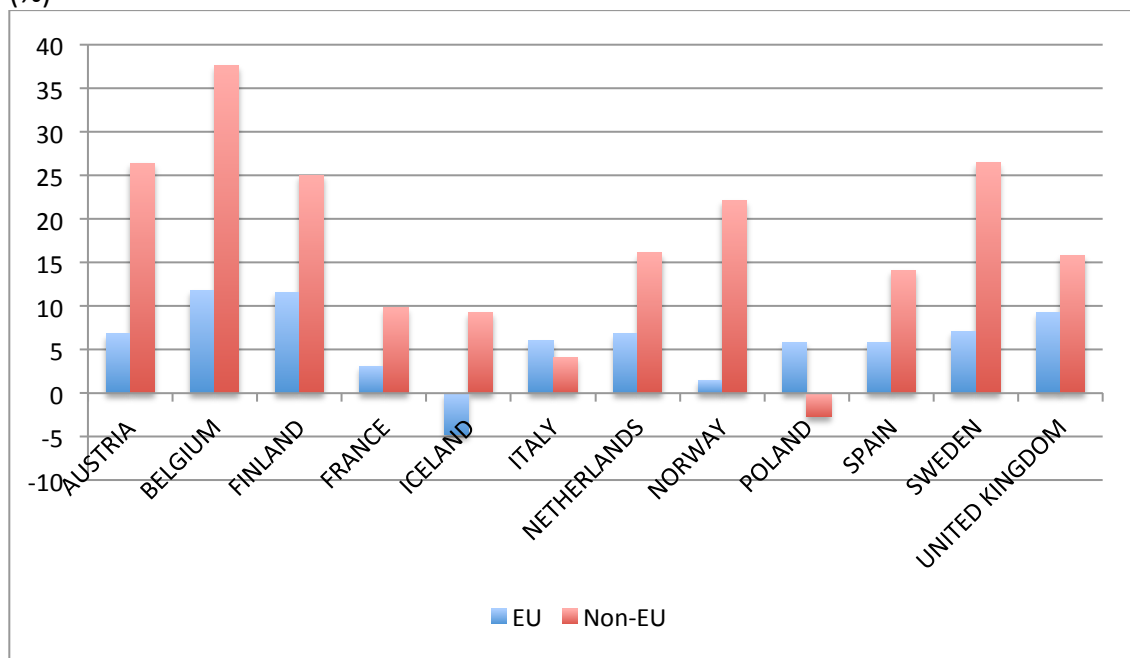
Migrants from outside the EU have more difficulty paying usual household expenses than migrants from other EU countries. The percentage of migrants from outside the EU having difficulty making ends meet is much larger than the percentage of with the same problem. This is true for both naturalized immigrants and non-citizen immigrants, though the differences between natives and naturalized immigrants are generally slightly smaller than those between natives and non-citizens.

Figure 11: Difficulty Making Ends Meet, Gaps with Natives, Non-citizen Immigrants, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Figure 12: Difficulty Making Ends Meet, Gaps with Natives, Naturalized Immigrants, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 8a: Percentage of respondents indicating that they have difficulty paying usual household expenses, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	38.7	37.0	35.6	54.7	42.4	62.0	57.0	56.7	40.2	65.5
BELGIUM	42.3	40.6	38.8	65.5	50.6	76.4	60.0	59.7	51.5	80.3
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	83.4	84.0	84.0	83.5	-	-	79.2	78.8	69.2	81.5
CZECH REPUBLIC	66.2	66.2	66.0	71.3	70.8	-	69.5	69.9	-	-
DENMARK	14.5	14.5	13.7	25.5	-	28.6	28.0	27.9	16.0	35.2
ESTONIA	40.3	37.2	36.6	46.9	-	46.9	62.8	59.2	-	59.2
FINLAND	23.9	23.5	23.2	41.4	34.8	48.2	50.5	51.9	-	62.5
FRANCE	53.7	52.7	52.2	60.6	55.3	62.0	73.3	73.4	59.8	83.3
GERMANY	18.5	18.3	18.3	17.4	-	17.4	29.4	29.9	-	29.9
GREECE	81.2	80.6	80.3	91.2	-	91.5	90.4	90.4	87.4	91.2
HUNGARY	87.1	87.1	87.2	81.9	80.0	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	28.3	28.3	28.2	30.2	23.4	37.5	28.3	28.6	24.0	-
IRELAND	53.5	52.9	52.8	53.7	53.0	-	62.9	62.9	57.7	77.2
ITALY	74.9	74.3	74.1	78.9	80.1	78.2	89.1	89.9	85.5	91.5
LATVIA	78.3	77.0	76.9	77.4	-	77.4	85.5	85.4	-	85.4
LITHUANIA	81.0	80.9	80.8	82.9	-	83.2	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	27.0	15.5	14.9	22.2	24.1	-	35.5	36.0	33.6	48.6
NETHERLANDS	20.2	20.2	19.6	33.7	26.4	35.7	21.9	22.0	15.6	-
NORWAY	15.4	14.7	13.9	30.5	15.4	36.0	27.1	27.1	21.4	34.9
POLAND	75.1	75.2	75.2	76.6	81.0	72.5	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	82.1	82.1	82.2	80.7	-	77.9	79.3	80.0	-	82.0
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	76.8	76.7	76.8	73.3	74.6	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	59.1	57.8	57.5	69.8	63.3	71.6	78.5	78.6	61.8	85.1
SWEDEN	17.2	16.5	14.6	35.2	21.7	41.1	34.9	36.3	19.6	52.9
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	41.8	41.4	40.7	55.0	50.0	56.5	49.7	47.8	45.3	45.8
AVERAGE	51.2	50.2	49.8	57.6	49.8	57.9	56.8	56.8	45.9	66.2
EU-15	43.2	41.9	41.2	52.4	45.6	57.5	56.0	56.2	47.8	66.5
EU-27	52.7	51.7	51.3	58.7	52.0	59.1	58.3	58.3	47.7	68.1

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 8b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents indicating that they have difficulty paying usual household expenses, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

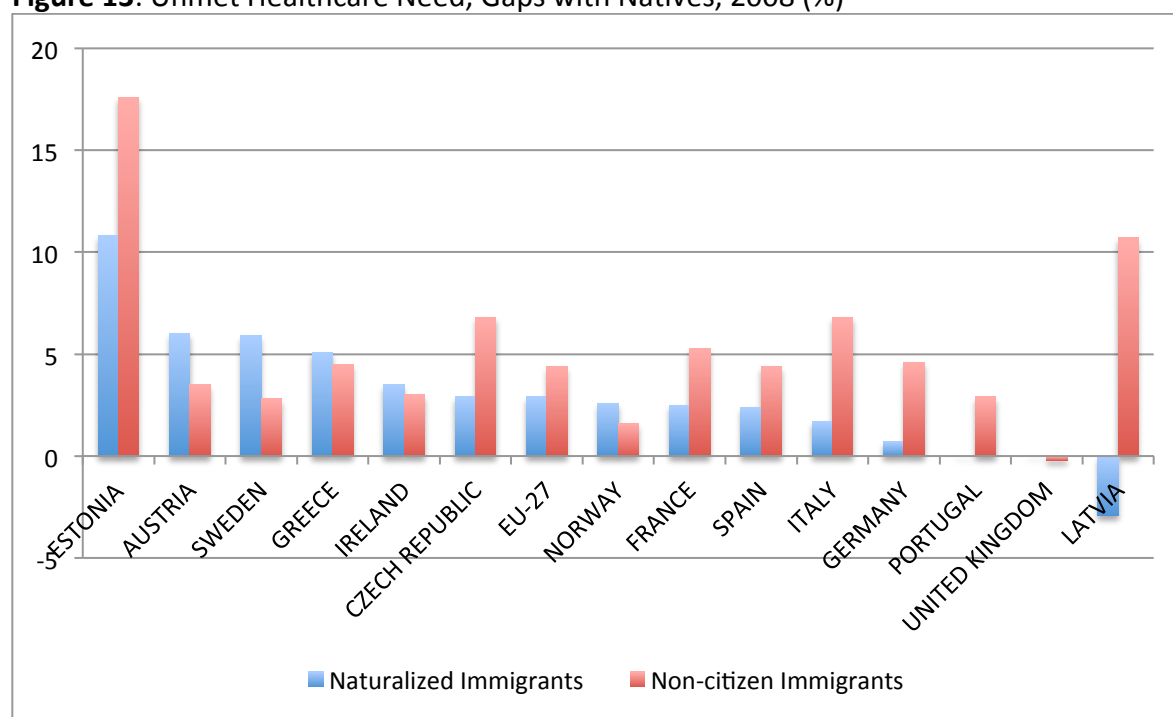
	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	19.1	6.8	26.4	21.1	4.6	29.9
BELGIUM	26.7	11.8	37.6	20.9	12.7	41.5
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-0.5	-	-	-5.2	-14.8	-2.5
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.3	4.8	-	3.9	-	-
DENMARK	11.8	-	14.9	14.2	2.3	21.5
ESTONIA	10.3	-	10.3	22.6	-	22.6
FINLAND	18.2	11.6	25.0	28.7	-	39.3
FRANCE	8.4	3.1	9.8	21.2	7.6	31.1
GERMANY	-0.9	-	-0.9	11.6	-	11.6
GREECE	10.9	-	11.2	10.1	7.1	10.9
HUNGARY	-5.3	-7.0	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	2.0	-4.8	9.3	0.4	-4.2	-
IRELAND	0.9	0.2	-	10.1	4.9	24.4
ITALY	4.8	6.0	4.1	15.8	11.4	17.4
LATVIA	0.5	-	0.5	8.5	-	8.5
LITHUANIA	2.1	-	2.4	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	7.3	9.2	-	21.1	18.7	33.7
NETHERLANDS	14.1	6.8	16.1	2.4	-4.0	-
NORWAY	16.6	1.5	22.1	13.2	7.5	21.0
POLAND	1.4	5.8	-2.7	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-1.5	-	-4.3	-2.0	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-3.5	-2.2	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	12.3	5.8	14.1	21.0	4.3	28.0
SWEDEN	20.6	7.1	26.5	21.7	5.0	38.3
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	14.3	9.3	15.8	7.1	4.6	5.0
AVERAGE	7.8	0.1	8.2	7.8	0.1	8.2
EU-15	11.1	4.4	16.2	11.1	4.4	16.2
EU-27	7.5	0.7	7.9	7.5	0.7	7.9

2.3 Results: Unmet Healthcare Need

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Small sample sizes limit the number of countries included in the analysis for this indicator, but in the countries for which reliable data are available, immigrants are more likely to have had an unmet healthcare need than natives. However, gaps between natives and immigrants are quite small (generally less than five percentage points). Naturalized citizens are more likely to have had an unmet healthcare need than non-citizen immigrants in Austria, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and the UK. Non-citizen immigrants are more likely to have had an unmet healthcare need in the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Portugal and Spain. The gaps between natives and immigrants are largest in Estonia.

Figure 13: Unmet Healthcare Need, Gaps with Natives, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

The small sample sizes prevent meaningful comparison between migrants from outside the EU and inside the EU for this indicator for most countries. In Austria and Sweden, migrants from outside the EU are more likely to have had an unmet healthcare need than migrants from inside the EU. In Spain and Italy, migrants from inside the EU are more likely to have had an unmet healthcare need than migrants from outside the EU.

Table 9a: Percentage of respondents with an unmet medical or dental need during the previous twelve months, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	7.8	7.5	7.0	13.0	9.2	15.3	11.0	10.5	8.6	11.6
BELGIUM	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	3.3	3.7	-	-
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	11.1	11.7	11.7	-	-	-	7.1	7.2	7.6	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.3	5.8	5.2	8.1	8.4	-	11.7	11.9	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	15.7	14.1	13.5	24.3	-	24.3	26.9	31.1	-	31.1
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	9.3	9.1	9.0	11.5	-	12.2	13.9	14.3	10.8	16.8
GERMANY	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.2	-	9.2	13.0	13.1	-	13.1
GREECE	11.5	11.2	11.1	16.1	-	16.7	15.4	15.5	17.3	15.4
HUNGARY	15.4	15.4	15.5	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	6.2	6.3	6.2	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	5.2	5.0	4.8	8.3	8.7	-	7.8	7.8	7.3	-
ITALY	15.2	14.9	14.9	16.6	16.9	16.4	21.5	21.7	25.1	20.8
LATVIA	27.0	25.6	25.8	22.8	-	22.8	34.4	36.4	-	36.4
LITHUANIA	10.4	10.3	10.2	12.8	-	13.6	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	6.7	5.4	5.7	-	-	-	7.6	7.8	7.7	6.2
NETHERLANDS	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.6	-	4.2	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	5.1	5.1	5.0	7.6	-	8.2	8.2	6.6	-	-
POLAND	15.9	17.0	17.0	19.2	21.0	17.6	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	-	9.7	12.0	12.3	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	11.6	11.4	11.3	13.7	20.3	12.2	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.9
SWEDEN	10.4	10.5	9.9	15.7	15.4	15.9	12.1	12.7	10.8	14.5
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	-	6.9	6.6	6.7	-	7.3
AVERAGE	10.0	9.8	9.7	12.6	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.8	12.3	17.2
EU-15	8.2	8.0	7.9	11.3	14.1	11.9	11.7	11.8	12.9	13.5
EU-27	10.2	10.0	9.9	12.8	14.3	14.1	13.8	14.3	12.3	17.2

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 9b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents with an unmet medical or dental need during the previous twelve months, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	6.0	2.2	8.2	3.5	1.6	4.6
BELGIUM	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-	-	-	-4.5	-4.1	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.9	3.2	-	6.8	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	10.8	-	10.8	17.6	-	17.6
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	2.5	-	3.2	5.3	1.8	7.8
GERMANY	0.7	-	0.7	4.6	-	4.6
GREECE	5.1	-	5.6	4.5	6.3	4.3
HUNGARY	-4.4	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	3.5	3.9	-	3.0	2.5	-
ITALY	1.7	2.0	1.6	6.8	10.2	5.9
LATVIA	-2.9	-	-2.9	10.7	-	10.7
LITHUANIA	2.7	-	3.4	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	2.1	2.0	0.5
NETHERLANDS	2.2	-	2.8	-	-	-
NORWAY	2.6	-	3.2	1.6	-	-
POLAND	2.2	4.0	0.5	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	0.0	-	0.2	2.9	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	2.4	9.0	0.8	4.4	4.0	4.5
SWEDEN	5.9	5.5	6.0	2.8	1.0	4.6
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	0.0	-	0.0	-0.2	-	0.4
AVERAGE	2.9	4.6	4.0	4.1	2.6	7.5
EU-15	3.4	6.2	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.6
EU-27	2.9	4.4	4.2	4.4	2.4	7.3

Chapter 3: Indicators of Living Conditions

Looking beyond basic economic circumstances, we turn to more qualitative evaluations of living standards – in particular, the quality of housing in which people dwell. Integration in housing involves more than simply comparing the quality of housing conditions between immigrants and natives in quantitative terms – e.g., size, facilities, use of social housing, etc. – although these are in themselves useful indicators. Stability in residence can help to foster community links which in turn impact positively upon integration in other ways.

The extent of segregation of ethnic minorities is also important, but its impact on integration can be ambivalent. On the one hand, a concentration of non-native citizens in a particular location may negatively impact on social bridge-building with the host community. On the other, it may have a positive effect on social bonding within the local community, thereby making the individual more integrated even if at the expense of acculturation. In those countries where public policy focuses on the positive incorporation of immigrants (rather than mainstreaming their needs) or promotes multiculturalism as a societal model, a concentration of immigrants in one location can also mean that the host society can make better infrastructural provision, such as additional language provision in local educational and health establishments (Entzinger and Biezeveld, 2003: 40-2).

Indicators used for the measurement of housing need to take account of some of these ambiguities, and we should also be aware of the co-variances between these and other indicators. For example, higher levels of social housing dwelling would presumably correlate closely with levels of poverty and income.

In practice, different countries use different measures to measure housing integration (Gil Leal et al., 2008: 22-36). Portugal and Germany, for example, focus on qualitative issues such as the basic amenities of the housing in which people live. Some countries (such as Denmark, Portugal and Germany) measure segregation of immigrants, whilst others examine the utilization of public/social housing by immigrants compared with the population as a whole (a measure used by Denmark and Spain, the latter of which also measures homelessness amongst migrants). The other side of the coin is the extent of private ownership of housing, a measure used in Italy and proposed by Kraszewska et al. (2011: 237-43) as a measure of integration, presumably on the basis that owning property makes one more likely to build a long-term connection with a country.

Thus, bearing in mind the caveats about their cross-correlation outlined above, we use four core indicators to measure integration in the area of housing:

1) Poor Dwelling. Three sub-indicators aim to measure the physical quality of accommodation and location of housing of respondents. Poor Dwelling (quality) measures the percentage of respondents who indicate that the dwelling in which they live has a problem with a leaking roof and/or damp ceilings, dampness in the walls, floors or foundation and/or rot in window frames and doors. Poor Dwelling (environment) measures the percentage of respondents who indicate that pollution, grime, or other environmental problems in the area caused by traffic or industry is a problem for the household. Poor

dwelling (crime) measures the percentage of respondents who indicate that crime, violence, or vandalism in the area is a problem for the household.

2) **Levels of Property Ownership.** This indicator measures percentage of respondents who live in accommodation owned (outright or with mortgage) by someone in the household.

3) **Social Housing Occupation.** Social Housing Occupation aims to provide information on the extent of segregation (in particular, the extent to which immigrants are housed disproportionately in social housing complexes). The indicator measures the percentage of respondents who live in accommodation that is rented at a reduced rate (lower than the market price) by someone in the household.

4) **Housing Cost Burden.** Housing cost burden measures the average proportion of monthly disposable household income spent on monthly housing costs.

Disposable household income is the sum of income from rental land or property; family/children related allowances; housing allowances; social benefits not classified elsewhere; regular inter-household cash transfers received; interest, dividends, and profits from investments; income received by people under age 16+, for all household members, employee cash or near cash income; company car; cash benefits or losses from self-employment; unemployment benefits; survivor's benefits, sickness benefits, disability benefits and education-related allowances LESS regular taxes on wealth, regular inter-household cash transfers paid, and tax on income and social contributions.

Housing costs include rent or mortgage payments, insurance, taxes, utilities payments, and services charges (e.g. refuse removal).

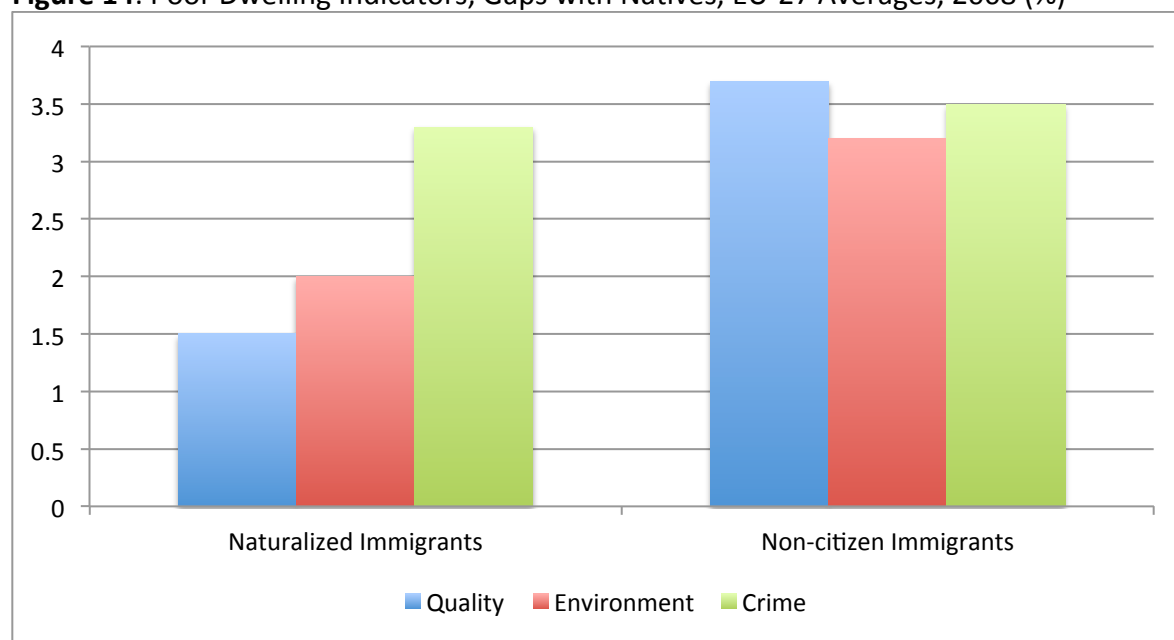
We would expect that lower levels of integration are denoted by poorer dwelling quality, lower levels of housing tenure, higher levels of social housing occupation, and a higher proportion of disposable household income being spent on the provision of accommodation.

3.1 Results: Poor Dwelling

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Immigrants in general are more likely than natives to live in housing in areas where pollution, grime, other environmental, crime, violence, or vandalism are issues for the household. Non-citizens are more likely than naturalized immigrants to live in housing with these issues. For all three indicators of poor dwelling situations, gaps between natives and immigrants are quite small (less than five percentage points).

Figure 14: Poor Dwelling Indicators, Gaps with Natives, EU-27 Averages, 2008 (%)

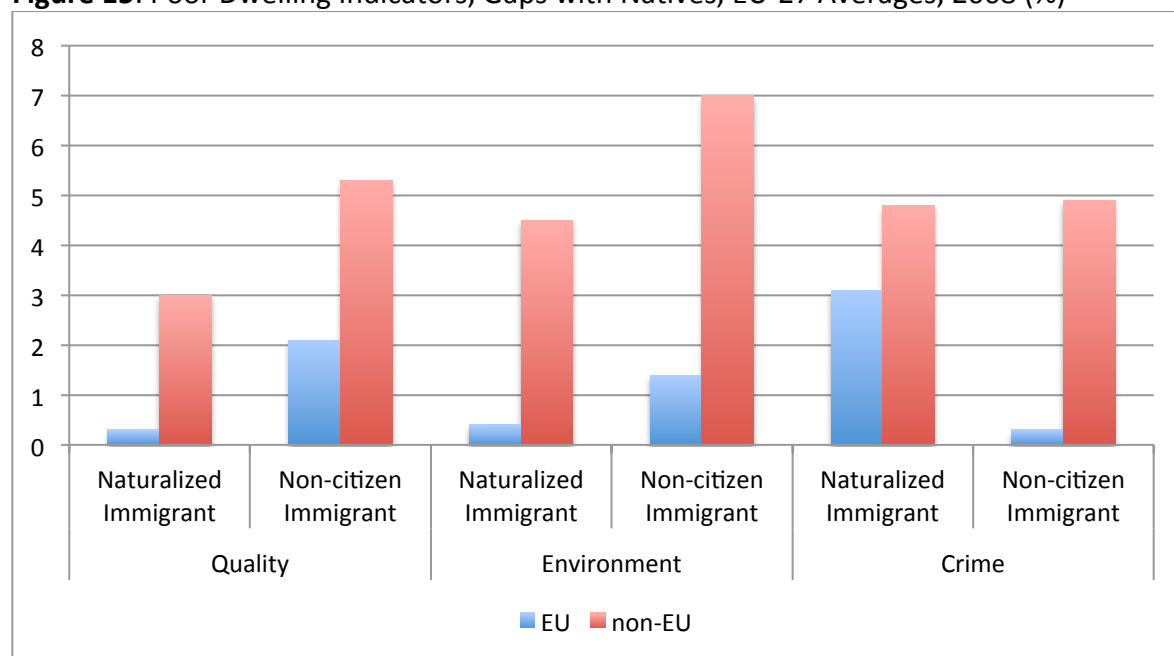


Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

Migrants from outside the EU are more likely than EU migrants to live in low quality housing. This is true for all three poor dwelling indicators.

Figure 15: Poor Dwelling Indicators, Gaps with Natives, EU-27 Averages, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 10a: Percentage of respondents indicating that the dwelling in which they live has a problem with a leaking roof and/or damp ceilings, dampness in the walls, floors or foundation and/or rot in window frames and doors, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	12.7	12.0	11.7	15.6	10.0	18.8	20.3	19.9	14.1	23.1
BELGIUM	18.0	17.5	17.2	21.7	16.6	25.4	22.4	22.7	18.4	30.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	27	27.8	27.9	24.4	-	-	20.3	20.5	16	23.2
CZECH REPUBLIC	13.3	13.4	13.3	18.4	18.8	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.2	-	-	9.1	9.6	-	12.4
ESTONIA	19.8	20.5	20.9	13.5	-	13.5	14.7	15.1	-	15.1
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	12.6	12.3	12.2	13.8	12.0	14.3	19.0	19.4	18.4	19.9
GERMANY	12.7	12.6	12.7	11.9	-	11.9	15.8	16.4	-	16.4
GREECE	18.3	17.7	17.5	23.2	-	22.8	27.1	27.0	26.0	27.2
HUNGARY	29.6	29.5	29.6	22.9	24.1	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	18.6	18.3	18.1	24.3	22.6	26.0	26.1	26.3	25.7	-
IRELAND	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.2	11.4	-	13.9	13.9	12.2	15.9
ITALY	17.9	19.7	19.7	21.3	24.7	19.3	27.8	28.3	24.0	30.0
LATVIA	26.4	26.8	27.0	21.2	-	21.2	24.0	23.7	-	23.7
LITHUANIA	22.6	22.6	22.6	24.2	-	24.8	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	19.1	12.8	12.8	13.4	14.0	-	23.8	23.7	22.6	25.7
NETHERLANDS	13.9	13.8	13.7	17.4	19.3	16.9	20.0	19.9	18.4	-
NORWAY	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.2	-	-	12.2	11.9	-	16.1
POLAND	23.7	23.9	23.9	27.0	28.1	26.0	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	17.8	17.5	17.4	19.7	-	23.9	32.5	32.1	-	36.0
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	16.4	15.9	15.8	20.6	19.5	20.9	23.6	23.6	20.2	24.8
SWEDEN	7.8	7.6	7.3	10.3	6.0	12.2	13.3	12.7	13.2	12.8
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	14.0	13.8	13.4	21.2	15.7	22.9	16.3	17.5	-	19.3
AVERAGE	16.9	16.6	16.6	17.9	17.3	20.1	20.1	20.2	19.1	21.9
EU-15	14.4	13.8	13.6	16.5	14.9	19.0	20.4	20.5	18.8	22.6
EU-27	17.4	17.1	17.0	18.5	17.3	20.1	20.6	20.7	19.1	22.3

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008

Table 10b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents indicating that the dwelling in which they live has a problem with a leaking roof and/or damp ceilings, dampness in the walls, floors or foundation and/or rot in window frames and doors by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.9	-1.7	7.1	8.2	2.4	11.4
BELGIUM	4.5	-0.6	8.2	5.5	1.2	13.6
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-3.5	-	-	-7.6	-7.4	-11.9
CZECH REPUBLIC	5.1	5.5	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	1.6	-	-	2.0	-	4.8
ESTONIA	-7.4	-	-7.4	-5.8	-	-5.8
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	1.6	-0.2	2.1	7.2	6.2	7.7
GERMANY	-0.8	-	-0.8	3.7	-	3.7
GREECE	5.7	-	5.3	9.5	8.5	9.7
HUNGARY	-6.7	-5.5	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	6.2	4.5	7.9	8.2	7.6	-
IRELAND	-0.7	-0.5	-	2.0	0.3	4.0
ITALY	1.6	5.0	-0.4	8.6	4.3	10.3
LATVIA	-5.8	-	-5.8	-3.3	-	-3.3
LITHUANIA	1.6	-	2.2	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	0.6	1.2	-	10.9	9.8	12.9
NETHERLANDS	3.7	5.6	3.2	6.2	4.7	-
NORWAY	-0.7	-	-	5.0	-	9.2
POLAND	3.1	4.2	2.1	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	2.3	-	6.5	15.1	14.7	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	4.8	3.7	5.1	7.8	4.4	9.0
SWEDEN	3.0	-1.3	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.5
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	7.8	2.3	9.5	4.1	-	5.9
AVERAGE	1.4	0.8	3.5	3.7	2.5	5.3
EU-15	2.8	1.3	5.4	6.8	5.1	9.0
EU-27	1.5	0.3	3.0	3.7	2.1	5.3

Table 11a: Percentage of respondents indicating that pollution, grime, or other environmental problems in the area is a problem for the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	7.9	7.5	7.3	10.5	9.2	11.3	12.5	12.3	12.9	11.8
BELGIUM	16.6	15.6	14.9	24.1	17.4	29.0	26.2	26.8	22.5	35.9
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	21.3	21.9	22.0	18.3	-	-	16.6	16.5	13.4	19.1
CZECH REPUBLIC	15.6	15.6	15.5	18.8	18.8	-	16.8	17.2	-	29.9
DENMARK	6.6	6.6	6.5	9.4	-	-	8.8	9.2	-	11.3
ESTONIA	21.3	20.0	19.7	24.6	-	24.6	30.6	29.3	-	29.3
FINLAND	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	-	17.4	11.2	11.1	-	-
FRANCE	14.3	14.1	13.7	20.1	12.9	22.1	18.7	18.3	16.5	20.1
GERMANY	22.6	22.5	22.6	21.5	-	21.5	27.3	27.4	-	27.4
GREECE	18.7	18.3	17.9	29.6	-	28.9	25.4	25.4	23.6	25.7
HUNGARY	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	9.9	9.9	10.0	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	7.7	7.8	7.7	9.8	10.2	-	5.6	5.6	-	-
ITALY	12.2	18.0	18.1	15.6	18.3	13.9	15.8	15.4	18.5	14.2
LATVIA	35.7	35.5	35.5	36.2	-	36.2	36.8	34.9	-	34.9
LITHUANIA	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.4	-	13.2	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	15.2	16.1	16.0	17.2	17.5	-	14.4	14.2	14.1	17.0
NETHERLANDS	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.9	15.9	13.5	10.5	10.7	-	-
NORWAY	7.6	7.4	7.2	11.6	-	11.9	11.7	10.2	-	16.1
POLAND	11.2	11.1	11.0	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.9	-	18.9	26.6	26.7	-	28.1
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.0	21.1	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	12.0	12.3	12.3	14.1	-	13.6	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.6
SWEDEN	9.0	8.7	8.5	10.5	9.8	10.7	12.6	12.1	12.3	11.6
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	13.0	12.6	12.5	14.5	15.7	14.1	16.3	16.4	-	18.4
AVERAGE	14.4	14.6	14.5	16.6	15.2	18.8	17.9	17.6	16.2	21.4
EU-15	13.1	13.3	13.2	15.9	14.1	17.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	19.5
EU-27	14.7	14.9	14.8	16.8	15.2	19.3	18.2	18.0	16.2	21.7

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 11b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents indicating that pollution, grime, or other environmental problems in the area caused by traffic or industry is a problem for the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.2	1.9	4.0	5.0	5.6	4.5
BELGIUM	9.2	2.5	14.1	11.9	7.6	21.0
BULGARIA						
CYPRUS	-3.7	-	-	-5.5	-8.6	-2.9
CZECH REPUBLIC	3.3	3.3	-	1.7	-	14.4
DENMARK	2.9	-	-	2.7	-	4.8
ESTONIA	4.9	-	4.9	9.6	-	9.6
FINLAND	0.4	-	5.9	-0.4	-	-
FRANCE	6.4	-0.8	8.4	4.6	2.8	6.4
GERMANY	-1.1	-	-1.1	4.8	-	4.8
GREECE	11.7	-	11.0	7.5	5.7	7.8
HUNGARY	-2.0	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	2.1	2.5	-	-2.1	-	-
ITALY	-2.5	0.2	-4.2	-2.7	0.4	-3.9
LATVIA	0.7	-	0.7	-0.6	-	-0.6
LITHUANIA	0.6	-	0.4	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	1.2	1.5	-	-1.8	-1.9	1.0
NETHERLANDS	1.4	3.4	1.0	-1.8	-	-
NORWAY	4.4	-	4.7	3.0	-	8.9
POLAND	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	0.1	-	3.1	10.9	-	12.3
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	1.1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	1.8	-	1.3	0.2	-0.6	0.3
SWEDEN	2.0	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.8	3.1
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	2.0	3.2	1.6	3.9	-	5.9
AVERAGE	2.1	0.7	4.3	3.2	1.7	6.9
EU-15	2.7	0.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	6.3
EU-27	2.0	0.4	4.5	3.2	1.4	7.0

Table 12a: Percentage of respondents indicating that crime, violence, or vandalism in the area is a problem for the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	10.8	10.6	10.5	12.1	10.8	12.9	13.3	13.5	11.3	14.9
BELGIUM	16.5	15.8	15.3	22.9	17.8	26.7	23.0	23.3	19.4	28.6
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	12.4	12.4	12.3	16.7	15.6	-	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	10.2	10.5	10.4	13.4	-	-	7.8	8.1	9.0	8.8
DENMARK	15.8	15.7	15.5	20.5	-	20.9	18.5	18.5	19.2	17.9
ESTONIA	14.8	12.9	12.4	21.8	-	21.8	28.6	28.5	-	28.5
FINLAND	10.8	10.7	10.7	13.4	-	14.7	14.2	15.1	-	17.2
FRANCE	14.5	14.2	13.9	20.0	18.4	20.4	20.8	21.0	15.9	24.5
GERMANY	12.4	12.4	12.6	10.6	-	10.6	13.3	13.2	-	13.2
GREECE	10.6	10.4	10.2	16.1	-	14.6	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.3
HUNGARY	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	12.9	13.0	12.9	14.9	15.7	-	12.1	12.1	11.4	15.2
ITALY	26.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	8.0	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.6
LATVIA	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.3	-	27.3	29.0	27.6	-	27.6
LITHUANIA	5.4	5.4	5.2	7.6	-	8.2	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	10.0	11.8	11.6	13.7	13.0	-	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6
NETHERLANDS	14.3	14.3	14.1	18.8	24.8	17.1	17.3	17.0	-	-
NORWAY	5	4.9	4.7	9	-	8.8	7	7.1	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	10.5	10.3	10.1	14.8	-	16.7	21.9	21.8	-	25.2
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	12.0	14.2	15.6	12.5	16.4	11.6	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.6
SWEDEN	12.3	12.1	11.0	22.6	13.5	26.3	16.1	16.0	15.5	16.7
SWITZERLAND										
UNITED KINGDOM	24.8	24.6	24.3	30.5	27.0	31.5	26.9	27.3	20.8	30.5
AVERAGE	13.8	13.1	13.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	16.5	16.4	13.7	18.3
EU-15	14.3	13.5	13.4	16.9	16.5	18.0	16.0	16.0	14.1	17.6
EU-27	14.2	13.5	13.4	16.7	16.5	18.2	17.0	16.9	13.7	18.3

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 12b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents indicating that crime, violence, or vandalism in the area is a problem for the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

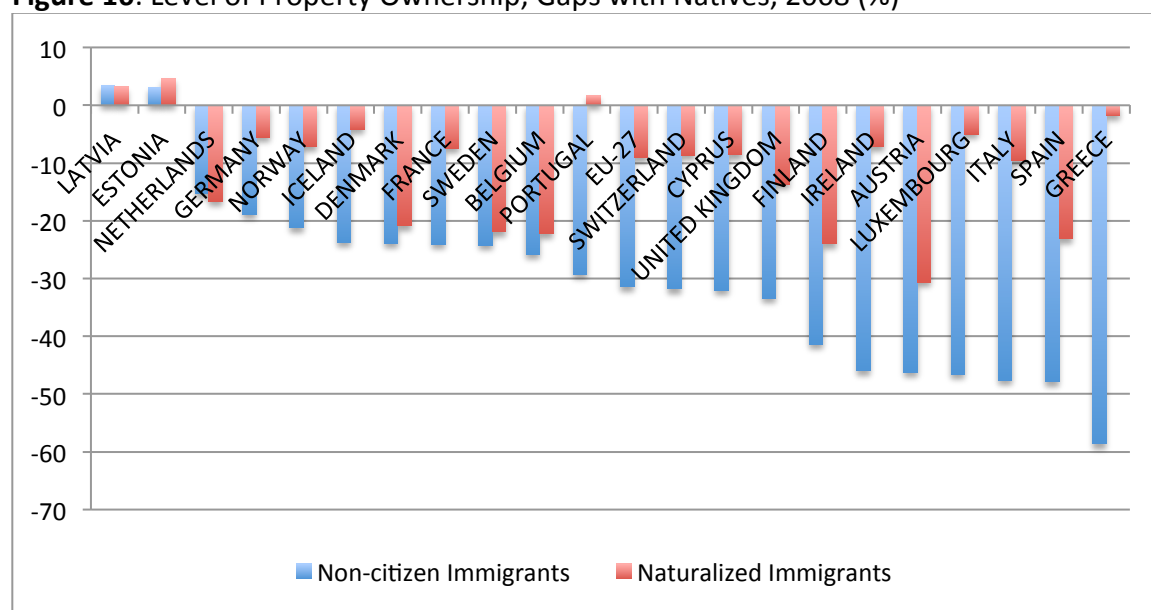
	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	1.6	0.3	2.4	3.0	0.8	4.4
BELGIUM	7.6	2.5	11.4	8.0	4.1	13.3
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	3.0	-	-	-2.3	-1.4	-1.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	4.4	3.3	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	5.0	-	5.4	3.0	3.7	2.4
ESTONIA	9.4	-	9.4	16.1	-	16.1
FINLAND	2.7	-	4.0	4.4	-	6.5
FRANCE	6.1	4.5	6.5	7.1	2.0	10.6
GERMANY	-2.0	-	-2.0	0.6	-	0.6
GREECE	5.9	-	4.4	3.1	3.2	3.1
HUNGARY	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRELAND	2.0	2.8	-	-0.8	-1.5	2.3
ITALY	-2.8	-4.3	-1.9	-2.8	-3.1	-2.7
LATVIA	-0.6	-	0.6	1.1	-0.3	-
LITHUANIA	2.4	-	3.0	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	2.1	1.4	-	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0
NETHERLANDS	4.7	10.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	-
NORWAY	4.0	-	4.1	2.4	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	4.7	-	6.6	11.7	-	15.1
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-3.1	0.8	-4.0	-5.1	-4.9	-5.0
SWEDEN	11.6	2.5	15.3	5.0	4.5	5.7
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	6.2	2.7	7.2	3.0	-3.5	6.2
AVERAGE	3.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	0.7	5.3
EU-15	3.5	3.2	4.7	2.7	0.7	4.2
EU-27	3.3	3.1	4.8	3.5	0.3	4.9

3.2 Results: Level of Property Ownership

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Immigrants are less likely than natives to live in accommodation owned by someone in the household. Non-citizen immigrants are much less likely than natives to live in accommodation owned by someone in the household, where the differences between naturalized citizens and natives are smaller. This is largely in line with expectations, given that naturalized citizens are more likely to envisage a long-term relationship with their new country of citizenship. Gaps between naturalized immigrants and natives are particularly large in Spain, Luxembourg, Ireland and Portugal. Gaps between non-citizen immigrants and natives are fairly large in most countries in our sample, with the most significant differences in Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, and Austria. Estonia and Latvia are the exceptions to this rule, but this may be related to the particular nature of these two countries, as many of the non-citizens are long-term residents who were already living as Soviet citizens on the territories of these two states at the time of the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, and have not acquired formal citizenship of the countries despite long-term settlement.

Figure 16: Level of Property Ownership, Gaps with Natives, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

Migrants from within the EU are more likely than migrants from outside the EU to live in accommodation owned by someone in the household in most countries in our sample. In several countries in our sample, migrants from within the EU are much more likely (10+ percentage points) than migrants from outside the EU to live in accommodation owned by someone in the household.

Table 13a: percentage of respondents who live in accommodation owned (outright or with mortgage) by someone in the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	61.4	64.9	67.2	36.6	51.8	27.7	21.8	21.0	31.6	15.3
BELGIUM	74.2	76.1	77.7	55.5	72.6	42.9	54.1	51.9	59.1	36.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	78.0	81.6	81.8	73.2	-	-	50.4	49.7	62.2	45.9
CZECH REPUBLIC	79.1	79.4	79.7	-	-	-	-	49.1	-	-
DENMARK	78.4	79.1	79.7	58.8	-	53.7	56.9	55.8	68.8	47.4
ESTONIA	91.2	90.9	90.6	95.2	-	95.2	93.5	93.7	-	93.7
FINLAND	81.6	82.2	82.6	58.6	66.0	51.4	44.6	41.2	-	30.6
FRANCE	65.5	66.6	67.1	59.6	75.1	55.2	43.9	43.0	64.5	27.8
GERMANY	57.0	57.3	57.7	52.1	-	52.1	39.8	38.8	-	38.8
GREECE	79.5	83.0	83.0	81.2	-	80.9	24.6	24.4	33.9	22.5
HUNGARY	90.8	90.9	90.9	88.6	91.2	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	89.6	90.3	90.5	86.3	92.9	79.7	66.0	66.7	67.6	-
IRELAND	82.0	84.8	85.2	78.0	80.4	-	39.3	39.3	43.6	23.2
ITALY	76.4	78.2	78.5	68.9	-	67.8	32.4	30.9	31.1	30.9
LATVIA	86.6	86.3	86.2	89.4	-	89.4	88.2	89.6	-	89.6
LITHUANIA	94.4	94.4	94.3	95.3	-	95.2	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	61.2	86.7	87.1	82.1	82.0	-	42.4	40.5	41.9	34.1
NETHERLANDS	78.0	78.2	78.9	62.3	64.1	61.8	64.1	63.6	69.9	-
NORWAY	89.2	90.8	91.1	83.9	86.3	83.0	69.7	69.9	80.3	56.3
POLAND	68.8	68.7	68.7	69.0	62.0	75.6	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	78.5	79.0	79.0	80.7	-	77.9	49.7	49.7	-	48.2
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	89.6	89.6	89.7	87.5	86.8	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	83.5	86.3	86.9	63.8	71.9	61.6	39.0	39.0	42.8	37.9
SWEDEN	72.6	73.6	75.7	53.8	72.2	46.2	52.9	51.5	63.8	38.5
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	76.6	78.3	78.7	70.0	76.2	68.1	49.8	46.9	54.7	45.7
AVERAGE	78.5	80.7	81.1	72.1	75.4	66.6	51.2	50.3	54.4	42.4
EU-15	73.8	77.0	77.7	64.1	71.2	57.5	43.7	42.5	50.5	34.1
EU-27	78.1	80.3	80.7	71.6	74.7	65.7	50.2	49.3	52.5	41.6

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 13b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents who live in accommodation owned (outright or with mortgage) by someone in the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	-30.6	-15.4	-39.5	-46.2	-35.6	-51.9
BELGIUM	-22.2	-5.1	-34.8	-25.8	-18.6	-40.9
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-8.6	-	-	-32.1	-19.6	-35.9
CZECH REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-30.6	-	-
DENMARK	-20.9	-	-26.0	-23.9	-10.9	-32.3
ESTONIA	4.6	-	4.6	3.1	-	3.1
FINLAND	-24.0	-16.6	-31.2	-41.4	-	-52.0
FRANCE	-7.5	8.0	-11.9	-24.1	-2.6	-39.3
GERMANY	-5.6	-	-5.6	-18.9	-	-18.9
GREECE	-1.8	-	-2.1	-58.6	-49.1	-60.5
HUNGARY	-2.3	0.3	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-4.2	2.4	-10.8	-23.8	-22.9	-
IRELAND	-7.2	-4.8	-	-45.9	-41.6	-62.0
ITALY	-9.6	-	-10.7	-47.6	-47.4	-47.6
LATVIA	3.2	-	3.2	3.4	-	3.4
LITHUANIA	1	-	0.9	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-5.0	-5.1	-	-46.6	-45.2	-53.0
NETHERLANDS	-16.6	-14.8	-17.1	-15.3	-9.0	-
NORWAY	-7.2	-4.8	-8.1	-21.2	-10.8	-34.8
POLAND	0.3	-6.7	6.9	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	1.7	-	-1.1	-29.3	-	-30.8
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-2.2	-2.9	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-23.1	-15.0	-25.3	-47.9	-44.1	-49.0
SWEDEN	-21.9	-3.5	-29.5	-24.2	-11.9	-37.2
SWITZERLAND	-8.7	-2.5	-10.6	-31.8	-24.0	-33.0
UNITED KINGDOM	-13.7	-6.4	-16.9	-33.4	-32.0	-33.9
AVERAGE	-9.0	-5.7	-14.5	-30.8	-26.8	-38.7
EU-15	-13.5	-6.4	-20.2	-35.2	-27.2	-43.5
EU-27	-9.1	-6.1	-15.0	-31.4	-28.2	-39.1

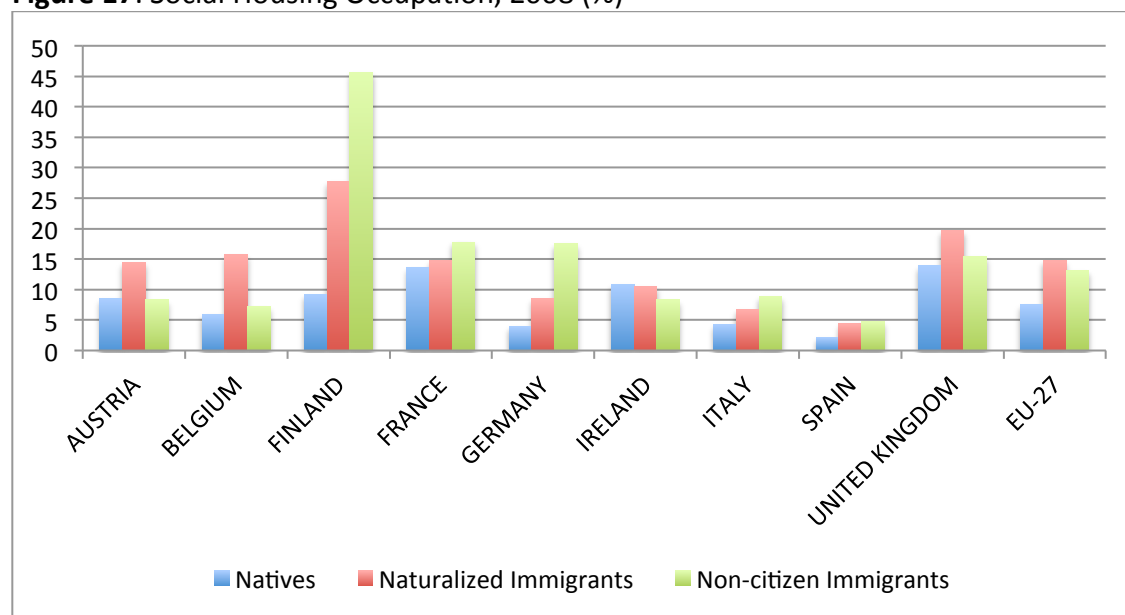
3.3 Results: Social Housing Occupation

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Missing data limits our analysis to only a few countries for this variable, but from those countries a clear trend emerges: immigrants are more likely to live in social housing than natives. There is, however, no clear-cut pattern as to whether non-citizens or naturalized immigrants are more densely congregated in social housing. In Finland (where social housing numbers are much higher than average), France, Germany, Italy and Spain, non-citizen immigrants are more likely to live in social housing than naturalized immigrants. In Austria, Belgium, Ireland and the United Kingdom, the reverse is true (Ireland is exceptional insofar as natives are more likely to live in social housing than either group of migrants).

It is important to note here that there is variation across Member States in policies regarding access to social benefits and housing allowances, affecting cross-country variation in indicator values. Similarly, some countries provide housing allowance to certain groups of migrants, such as refugees and asylum seekers, which might affect intra-country variation in social housing occupation. Whilst social housing occupation is generally an indication of poverty and social exclusion, the higher levels of social housing occupation amongst naturalized immigrants in some countries might paradoxically be a sign of greater integration into the system, insofar as it may be difficult for third-country nationals who are not asylum seekers or in special categories to access social housing and meet the qualifications for its allocation.

Figure 17: Social Housing Occupation, 2008 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

In the few countries where small sample sizes do not prevent comparison between EU and non-EU migrants (Austria, Belgium, France, Finland and the UK), migrants from outside the EU are generally more likely to live in social housing than migrants from other EU countries.

Table 14a: Percentage of respondents who live in accommodation that is rented at a reduced rate (lower than the market price) by someone in the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	8.8	8.9	8.5	14.5	16.1	13.6	8.2	8.3	-	8.8
BELGIUM	6.6	6.5	5.9	15.7	11.6	18.8	7.6	7.3	6.3	9.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	14.0	14.1	13.8	25.1	25.4	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	10.0	9.4	9.2	27.7	22.7	32.6	43.3	45.7	-	57.6
FRANCE	13.9	13.7	13.6	14.8	10.1	16.1	17.5	17.8	11.5	22.6
GERMANY	4.6	4.4	4.0	8.6	-	8.6	16.2	17.6	-	17.6
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	4.1	3.7	3.8	-	-	-	15.4	15.6	-	-
IRELAND	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.5	9.0	-	8.3	8.3	8.3	-
ITALY	4.5	4.4	4.3	6.7	-	7.9	8.8	8.9	7.7	9.4
LATVIA	4.7	4.7	4.7	-	-	-	4.6	4.0	-	4.0
LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	3.5	2.8	2.7	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.7	5.2
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.4	-	4.7	5.0	4.8	-	5.9
SWEDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	14.1	14.1	13.9	19.7	15.6	21.0	15.5	15.4	-	17.8
AVERAGE	7.9	7.7	7.5	14.8	15.8	15.4	12.9	13.1	7.5	15.9
EU-15	8.0	7.8	7.6	13.6	14.2	15.4	13.4	13.8	7.5	17.2
EU-27	7.9	7.7	7.5	14.8	15.8	15.4	12.9	13.1	7.5	15.9

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 14b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in percentage of respondents who live in accommodation that is rented at a reduced rate (lower than the market price) by someone in the household, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

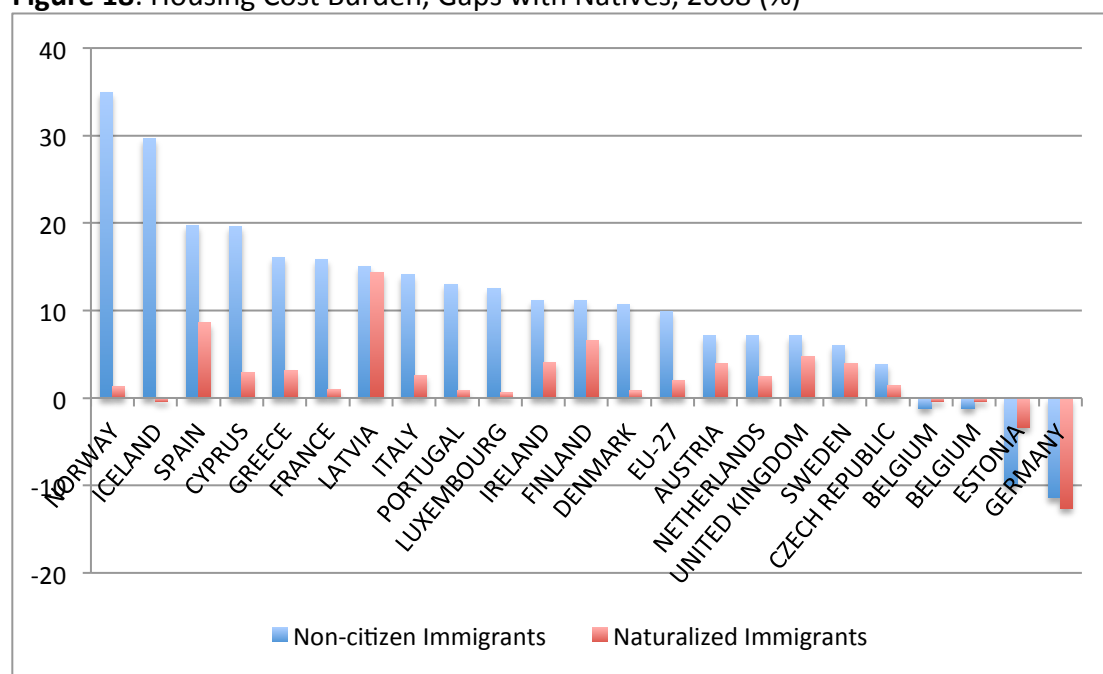
	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	6.0	7.6	5.1	-0.2	-	0.3
BELGIUM	9.8	5.7	12.9	1.4	0.4	3.9
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	11.3	11.6	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESTONIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINLAND	18.5	13.5	23.4	36.5	-	48.4
FRANCE	1.2	-3.5	2.5	4.2	-2.1	9.0
GERMANY	4.6	-	4.6	13.6	-	13.6
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNGARY	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-	-	-	11.8	-	-
IRELAND	-0.4	-1.9	-	-2.6	-2.6	-
ITALY	2.4	-	3.6	4.6	3.4	5.1
LATVIA	-	-	-	-0.7	-	-0.7
LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	2.5
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	1.7	-	2.0	2.1	-	3.2
SWEDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	5.8	1.7	7.1	1.5	-	3.9
AVERAGE	7.2	8.2	7.9	5.6	0.0	8.3
EU-15	6.1	6.6	7.8	6.2	-0.1	9.6
EU-27	7.2	8.2	7.9	5.6	0.0	8.3

3.4 Results: Housing Cost Burden

Naturalized Citizens and Non-citizen Immigrants

Migrants spend a larger share of their monthly income on housing costs than native-born citizens in Europe. Naturalized immigrants spend only slightly more (between zero and five percentage points) than native-born citizens, but non-citizen immigrants in most countries in our sample are spending a share of their income that is close to or more than ten percentage points more than the share natives spend. The largest gaps between naturalized immigrants and native-born citizens are in Finland, Latvia and Spain. The largest gaps between non-citizen immigrants and native-born citizens are in Iceland, Norway and Spain. The largest gaps between non-citizen immigrants and naturalized immigrants are in France, Iceland, Norway and Spain.

Figure 18: Housing Cost Burden, Gaps with Natives, 2008 (%)



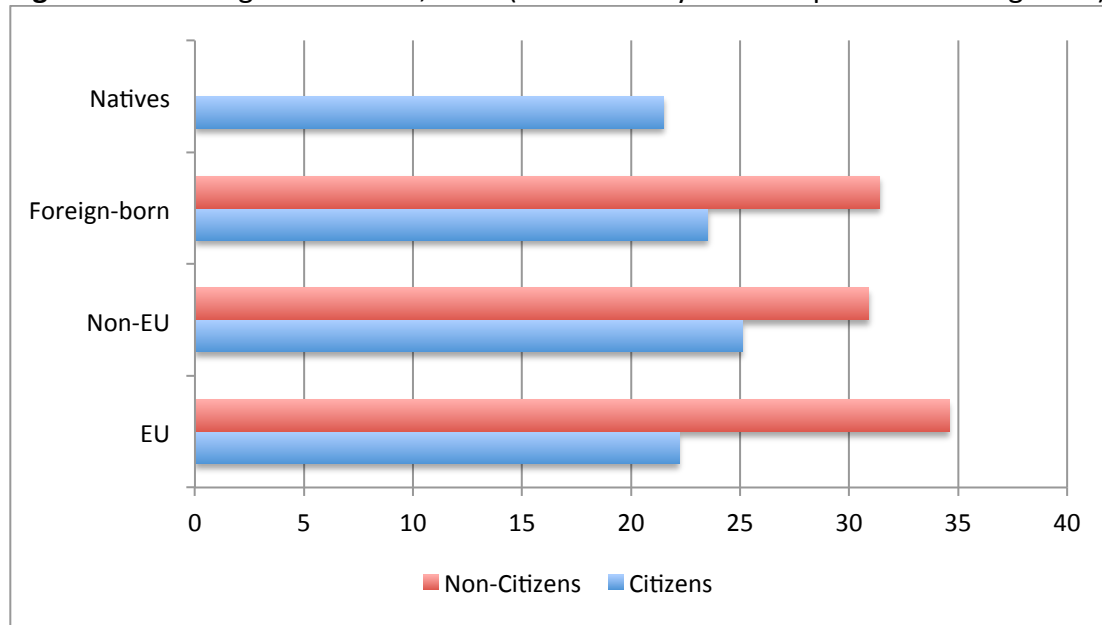
Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Preliminary analysis suggests that higher housing cost burden among migrants is due to not only lower disposable incomes for this group, but also generally higher monthly housing costs. In future investigations, we plan to explore this trend and evaluate whether migrants in Europe may be the victims of exploitative landlord practices.

EU Migrants and Non-EU Migrants

Migrants from outside the EU spend a larger share of their monthly income on housing costs than migrants from the EU. The gap between non-EU and EU migrants is more pronounced for non-citizen migrants than for immigrants who have naturalized.

Figure 19: Housing Cost Burden, 2008 (% of monthly income spent on housing costs)



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 15a: Average proportion of monthly disposable household income spent on monthly housing costs, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	TOTAL POPULATION (aged 15-74)	CITIZENS					NON-CITIZENS			
		TOTAL	NATIVE	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
				TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN		TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	17.7	17.2	16.9	20.7	20.5	20.9	23.9	24.0	24.6	23.6
BELGIUM	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.5	35.4	33.9	33.2	33.7	30.9	40.8
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	11.5	9.3	9.3	12.2	-	-	28.3	28.9	38.5	22.6
CZECH REPUBLIC	25.5	25.5	25.4	26.8	26.8	-	28.9	29.2	-	-
DENMARK	26.9	26.6	26.6	27.4	-	27.9	36.9	37.2	39.9	35.8
ESTONIA	23.2	24.4	24.6	21.2	-	21.2	14.8	14.5	-	14.5
FINLAND	15.9	15.8	15.7	22.3	20.5	24.0	25.9	26.7	-	29.0
FRANCE	14.6	13.8	13.8	14.7	11.9	15.5	29.2	29.6	40.2	22.8
GERMANY	44.7	44.9	45.8	33.2	-	33.2	35.3	34.4	-	34.4
GREECE	35.8	34.8	34.7	37.8	-	40.9	50.7	50.9	47.9	51.5
HUNGARY	23.7	25.1	25.0	28.5	28.8	-	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	23.0	22.2	22.2	21.8	24.6	19.0	51.5	51.9	73.6	-
IRELAND	14.9	14.3	14.1	18.1	18.4	-	25.3	25.3	25.3	30.2
ITALY	19.7	19.2	19.1	21.7	22.9	20.9	33.1	33.2	28.6	35.0
LATVIA	20.6	18.9	18.3	32.7	-	32.7	29.3	33.2	-	33.2
LITHUANIA	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.0	-	15.1	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	18.7	12.0	11.9	12.5	11.9	-	23.8	24.5	24.0	27.0
NETHERLANDS	26.9	26.7	26.6	29.1	29.1	29.1	34.2	33.7	30.0	-
NORWAY	24.0	22.4	22.4	23.7	20.3	24.9	54.8	57.3	77.2	31.9
POLAND	24.8	25.1	25.1	23.4	23.6	23.3	-	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.7	-	18.3	29.7	29.8	-	31.7
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.1	20.6	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	14.5	13.4	13.2	21.7	16.7	23.1	32.8	32.8	30.0	33.8
SWEDEN	17.8	17.6	17.2	21.2	19.5	21.8	23.0	23.1	21.3	25.2
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	25.3	25.1	24.8	29.7	24.7	31.2	31.7	31.9	28.5	34.1
AVERAGE	22.2	21.6	21.6	23.5	22.1	25.1	32.2	32.7	37.4	31.0
EU-15	23.0	22.2	22.1	24.2	21.0	26.2	31.2	31.4	30.9	32.5
EU-27	22.2	21.6	21.5	23.5	22.2	25.1	31.1	31.4	34.5	30.9

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC, 2008

Table 15b: Gap (in percentage points, reference group: native citizens) in the average proportion of monthly disposable household income spent on monthly housing costs, by citizenship status and region of birth, 2008 (%)

	CITIZENS			NON-CITIZENS		
	FOREIGN-BORN			FOREIGN-BORN		
	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN	TOTAL	EU-BORN	NON-EU BORN
AUSTRIA	3.9	3.6	4.0	7.1	7.7	6.7
BELGIUM	-0.4	0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-4.0	5.9
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	2.9	-	-	19.6	29.2	13.3
CZECH REPUBLIC	1.4	1.4	-	3.8	-	-
DENMARK	0.8	-	1.3	10.7	13.3	9.3
ESTONIA	-3.4	-	-3.4	-10.0	-	-10.0
FINLAND	6.6	4.8	8.4	11.1	-	13.3
FRANCE	1.0	-1.9	1.8	15.8	26.4	9.1
GERMANY	-12.6	-	-12.6	-11.4	-	-11.4
GREECE	3.1	-	6.1	16.1	13.2	16.8
HUNGARY	3.4	3.7	-	-	-	-
ICELAND	-0.4	2.4	-3.2	29.7	51.5	-
IRELAND	4.1	4.4	-	11.2	11.3	16.1
ITALY	2.6	3.8	1.8	14.1	9.5	15.9
LATVIA	14.4	-	14.4	15.0	-	15.0
LITHUANIA	0.0	-	-0.4	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG	0.6	0.0	-	12.5	12.1	15.0
NETHERLANDS	2.5	2.4	2.5	7.1	3.4	-
NORWAY	1.3	-2.1	2.5	34.9	54.8	9.5
POLAND	-1.7	-1.5	-1.8	-	-	-
PORTUGAL	0.9	-	1.5	13.0	-	14.9
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLOVAKIA	1.2	1.7	-	-	-	-
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	8.6	3.5	10.0	19.7	16.8	20.6
SWEDEN	4.0	2.4	4.7	6.0	4.1	8.0
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	4.8	-0.1	6.4	7.1	3.6	9.3
AVERAGE	2.0	0.6	3.5	11.1	15.8	9.4
EU-15	2.0	-1.1	4.1	9.2	8.8	10.4
EU-27	2.0	0.7	3.6	9.9	13.0	9.4

Bibliography

- Ager, Alistair, and Alison Strang (2008). 'Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework', *Journal of Refugee Studies* 21:2, pp.166-91.
- Alba, Richard, and Victor Nee (1997). 'Rethinking Assimilation Theory for a New Era of Immigration', *International Migration Review* 31, pp.826-75.
- Barham, Catherine. (2003). 'Life stages of economic inactivity', *Labour Market Trends*, 111(10), 495-502.
- Bauböck, Rainer (1994). *The Integration of Immigrants* (Strasbourg: Council of Europe) CMDG (94) 25 E.
- Bauböck, Rainer (ed.) (2006). *Migration and Citizenship. Legal Status, Rights and Political Participation* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press).
- de Vroome, Thomas and Frank van Tubergen. (2010). 'The Employment Experience of Refugees in the Netherlands', *International Migration Review*, 44:2, pp. 376-403.
- Entzinger, Han and Renske Biezeveld (2003). *Benchmarking in Immigrant Integration* (Rotterdam: ERCOMER).
- EU (2010). European Ministerial Conference on Integration (Zaragoza, 15 and 16 April 2010): Draft Declaration, accessed online:
http://ec.europa.eu/ews/UDRW/images/items/doc1_13055_519941744.pdf, accessed 2 January 2012.
- European Commission. (2010) Special Eurobarometer Report 321: Poverty and Social Exclusion. Accessed online: ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_321_en.pdf
- European Commission, Eurostat, EU-SILC 2008 cross-sectional (rev.4 / March 2012)
- European Commission, Eurostat, Labour Force Survey 2008 Ad Hoc Module
- Fleischmann, Fenella and Jaap Dronkers. (2010). 'Unemployment among immigrants in European labour markets: an analysis of origin and destination effects', *Work, employment and society*, 24:2, pp.337-354.
- Fortuny, Karina and Ajay Chaudry. (2011). A Comprehensive Review of Immigrant Access to Health and Human Services. The Urban Institute. Available online:
<http://www.urban.org/publications/412425.html>
- Schmid, Günther and Bernard Gazier. (2002). *The Dynamics of Full Employment: Social Integration Through Transitional Labour Markets* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited).

Gil Leal, Miguel Angel *et al.* (2007). *Immigrant Integration Indicators: Proposal for Contributions to the Formulation of a System of Common Integration Indicators* (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Spain). Available online: <http://english.wodc.nl/onderzoeksdatabase/indicators-of-immigrants-integration.aspx>, accessed 2 January 2012.

Gordon, Milton M. (1964). *Assimilation in American Life: The Role of Race, Religion, and National Origins* (New York: Oxford University Press).

Kraszewska, Katarzyna, Bettina Knauth and David Thorogood (2011). *Indicators of Immigrant Integration: A Pilot Study* (Luxembourg: European Union/Eurostat).

Lelkes, Orsolya. (2007). 'Poverty Among Migrants in Europe', European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research. Accessed online: www.euro.centre.org/data/1178099907_77304.pdf

Lelkes, Orsolya and Eszter Zólyomi. (2011). 'Poverty and Social Exclusion of Migrants in the European Union', European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research. Accessed online: www.euro.centre.org/data/1298540538_34816.pdf

Robinson, V. (1998) 'Defining and Measuring Successful Refugee Integration', *Proceedings of ECRE International Conference on Integration of Refugees in Europe, Antwerp, November 1998* (Brussels: ECRE) (cited in Ager and Strang)

van Tubergen, Frank and Ineke Maas. (2004). 'The Economic Incorporation of Immigrants in 18 Western Societies: Origin, Destination, and Community Effects', *American Sociological Review*, 69, pp. 704-727.

Weir, Guy. (2003). 'Economic inactivity in selected countries', *Labour Market Trends*, 111(6), 299-309.

Appendix 1: Sample Sizes

Labour Force Survey Sample Sizes, 2008

Country	Total (aged 15-74)	First Generation Immigrants (aged 15-74)
Austria	26591	2858
Belgium	25244	2387
Bulgaria	31472	49
Cyprus	7745	1206
Czech Republic	36132	924
Denmark	28748	142
Estonia	22242	2143
France	43560	4024
Germany	34483	3114
Greece	55733	3462
Hungary	227738	3378
Ireland	54774	5445
Italy	135468	5135
Latvia	7470	832
Lithuania	12183	359
Luxembourg	10836	3061
Netherlands	83965	6605
Norway	19955	1279
Poland	41554	194
Portugal	34681	994
Romania	48452	39
Slovakia	21928	148
Slovenia	13281	918
Spain	83156	4576
Sweden	49314	831
Switzerland	47899	17921
United Kingdom	94340	6377
Total	1298944	78401

EU-SILC Sample Sizes, 2008

Country	Total (aged 15-74)	Foreign-born (aged 15-74)
Austria	9954	1441
Belgium	11086	1401
Bulgaria	9145	55
Cyprus	7411	989
Czech Republic	20480	696
Denmark	10837	620
Estonia	9859	1228
Finland	19807	568
France	18104	1816
Germany	22564	1932
Greece	12297	1070
Hungary	16952	269
Ireland	8781	949
Iceland	6238	435
Italy	38975	2429
Latvia	9615	1314
Lithuania	9200	580
Luxembourg	7301	4183
Netherlands	18290	904
Norway	10212	746
Poland	30902	278
Portugal	8822	455
Romania	14758	8
Slovakia	13126	150
Slovenia	23218	2042
Spain	26650	2156
Sweden	13761	1728
Switzerland	-	-
United Kingdom	15124	1317
Total	423469	31759

Appendix 2: Guide to Reading Tables

Averages

In all tables, we report indicator results for three groups of countries:

Average = All countries in the sample (27 EU Member States, Switzerland, and Norway)

EU-27 = 27 EU Member States

EU-15 = 12 original EU Member States (Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Denmark, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, France, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom) plus those countries that joined the EU between 1 January 1995 and 30 April 2004 (Austria, Finland, and Sweden).

For tables with overall results, the value reported for each of these groups is the simple arithmetic mean of countries for which there are reliable data.

For tables with gaps, the average gap value reported for each of these groups is the difference in percentage points in overall results between the population group and native-born citizens, not an arithmetic mean of the gaps for the countries in each group.

Overall results

In tables with overall indicator results, small sample sizes and small cell sizes are indicated using a dash (-) and **bold** formatting:

dash (-) = sample of immigrants is less than 100 OR cell size (the number of respondents counted for the particular category) is less than 20.

bold formatting = cell size (the number of respondents counted for the particular category) is between 20 and 50.

Gaps

Positive gaps are shaded in yellow, orange and red; negative gaps are shaded in green and blue. Shading corresponds to the following gaps, measured in percentage points:

Below -10	-9.9 to -5.0	-4.9 to -0.1	0.0	+0.1 to +4.9	+5.0 to 9.9	Over +10
-----------	--------------	--------------	-----	--------------	-------------	----------

Example: In the EU-27, the unemployment rate of foreign-born citizens is 8.9% while the unemployment of the native population is 5.2%. This yields a gap of $8.9\% - 5.2\% = 3.7$ percentage points. The corresponding cell thus reports '3.7' and is shaded yellow.