



Special Eurobarometer 519

Integration of immigrants in the European Union

Sources of information on immigration and integration related matters

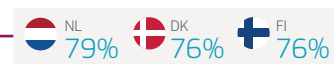
More than half of Europeans (56%) predominantly obtain their information on traditional mass media, followed by **15%** of the population using social media and networks

Newspapers/TV/radio

(traditional mass media – local or national) – **56%**



In particular those living in:



Social media and networks

15%



Discussions with family and trusted friends

10%



Observations on what is going on in my local area

10%



Discussions with colleagues and acquaintances

7%



Other

(SPONTANEOUS) – **1%**



Don't know

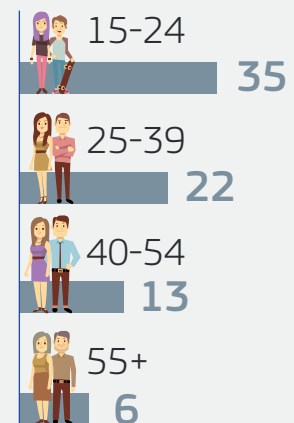
1%



Use of social media and networks as source of information

EU27

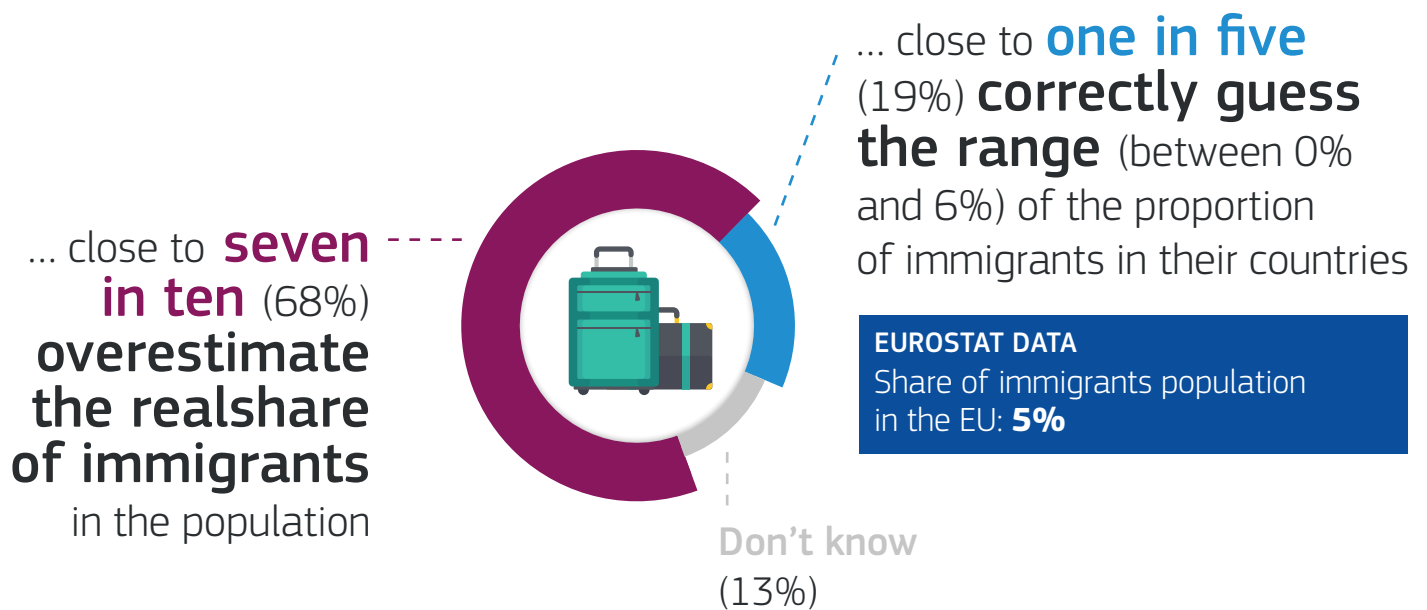
Age





Knowledge of the share of immigrants in the EU population

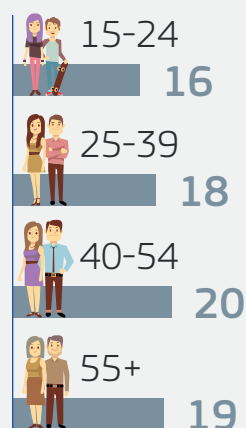
In the EU, on average...



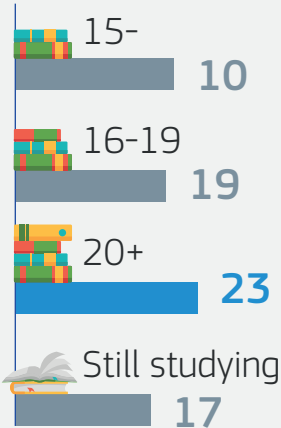
% Estimate correctly (between 0% and 6%)



Age



Education (End of)





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Integration of immigrants in the European Union

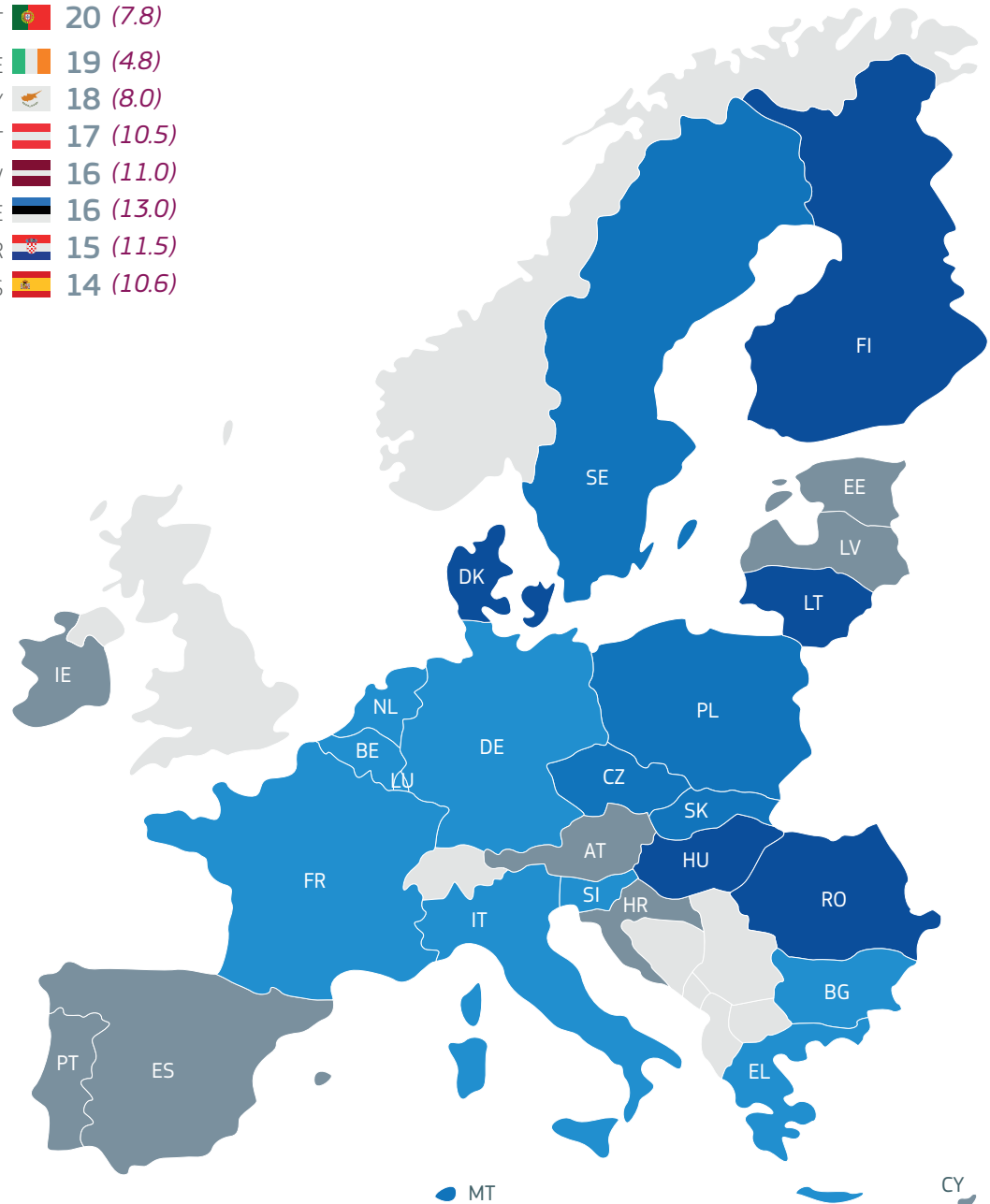
Estimations vs real share of non EU immigrant population at country level

■ % Estimate correctly*
 ■ Real % of non-EU immigrants according to Eurostat data*

LT		46 (4.5)	DE		25 (10.3)
RO		44 (2.3)	LU		24 (13.2)
HU		44 (2.6)	FR		23 (9.5)
DK		43 (8.0)	BE		22 (9.6)
FI		41 (4.8)	SI		21 (10.3)
SK		40 (0.7)	PT		20 (7.8)
SE		40 (14.1)	IE		19 (4.8)
CZ		35 (3.1)	CY		18 (8.0)
PL		32 (1.4)	AT		17 (10.5)
MT*		31 (12.5)	LV		16 (11.0)
BG		30 (1.7)	EE		16 (13.0)
EL		29 (9.3)	HR		15 (11.5)
NL		29 (9.8)	ES		14 (10.6)
IT		25 (7.4)			

% of respondents who estimate correctly the real share of non-EU immigrants population

- 41-50%
- 31-40%
- 21-30%
- 11-20%



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

In this survey immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in the country



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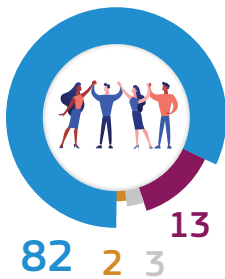
Integration of immigrants in the European Union

Personal experiences and interactions with immigrants

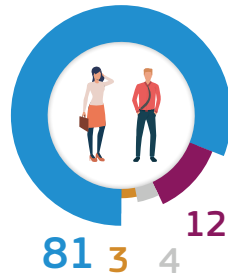
The large majority of Europeans **feel comfortable** in having social relations with immigrants as...

● % Total 'Comfortable' ● % Total 'Uncomfortable' ● Refusal ● Don't know

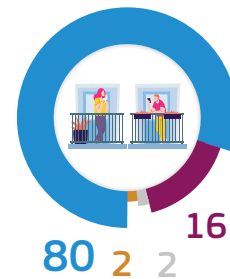
Friend



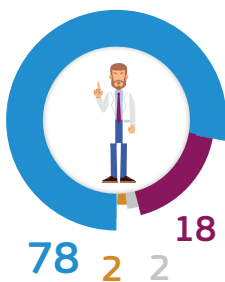
Work colleague



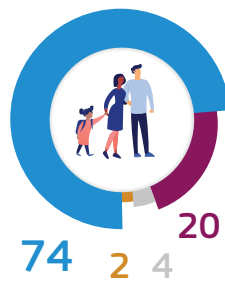
Neighbour



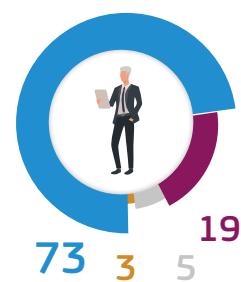
Doctor



Family member
(including partner)



Manager



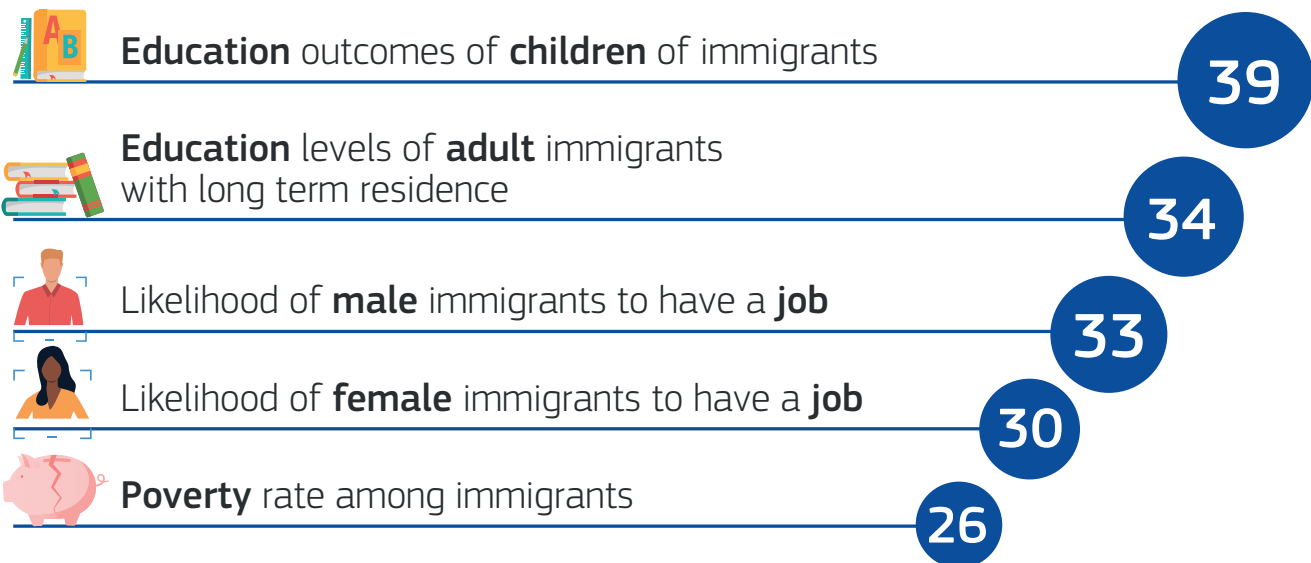
Four in ten Europeans **interact weekly with immigrants**

- 40%** Total 'Weekly' 📅
- 18%** At least once a month 📅
- 9%** At least once a year 📅¹
- 31%** Less often or never 📅⁻¹



Perception of the situation of legal immigrants in the EU

Around one in three Europeans consider that the **immigrants' situation improved over the last ten years** in the following aspects (in % 'Has improved')

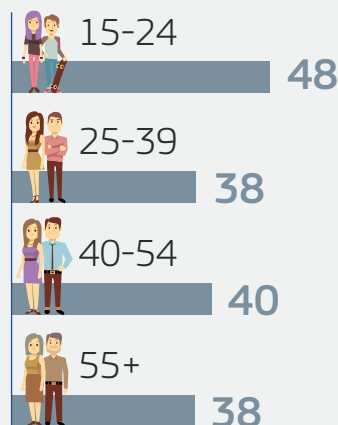


The youngest respondents have a more positive perception of the education outcomes of children of immigrants (in %)

Education outcomes of children of immigrants (% Age)



Age





The factors contributing to the successful integration of immigrants

Europeans consider **being able to speak country language** (85%) and **contributing to welfare system** (78%) as the top two factors for the successful integration of immigrants (in % 'Total important')

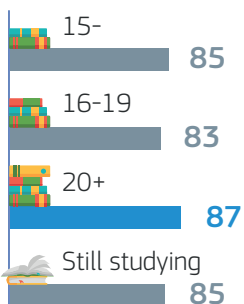


Most important factors for the successful integration of immigrants (in %)

Being able to speak country's language

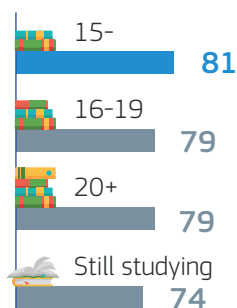
Being able to speak at least one of the official languages of the country

Education (End of)



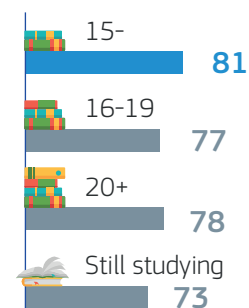
Contributing to the welfare system by paying taxes

Education (End of)



Being committed to the way of life in the country by accepting the values and norms of the society

Education (End of)

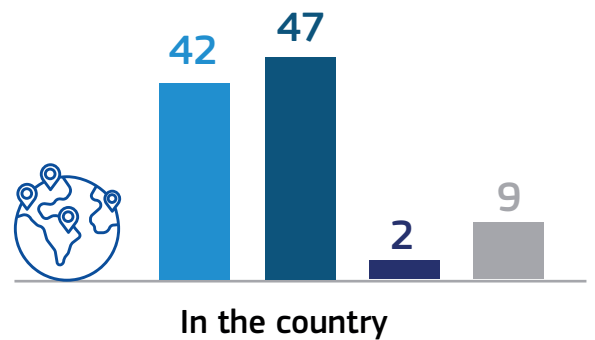
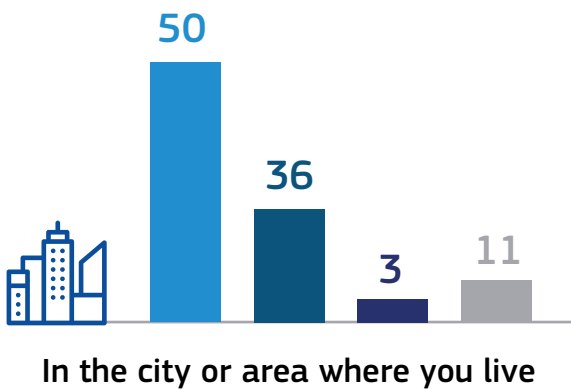




Europeans' perception of the successful integration of immigrants

Half of Europeans agree that integration of immigrants is successful in their city or local area, while slightly less (42%) think the same about integration in their country

■ Total 'Successful'
 ■ Total 'Unsuccessful'
 ■ There are no or almost no immigrants in...
 ■ Don't know

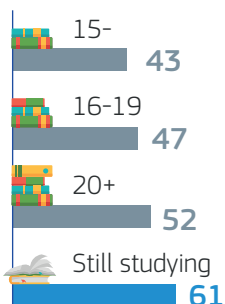


How successful is integration of immigrants living...

(% Total 'Successful')

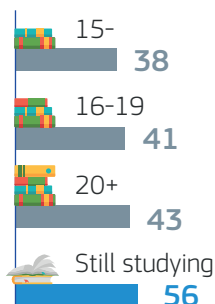
In the city or local area

Education (End of)



In the country

Education (End of)





The role of various actors in the process of integration of immigrants

More than **eight in ten** Europeans think that the **immigrants themselves** play an important role in the process of integration (in % "Total important")



83%
The immigrants themselves



79%
Education Institutions
(e.g. pre-school, schools, universities)



76%
Employers



76%
The national government



75%
The authorities at local and regional level



73%
National citizens



67%
The EU institutions



67%
The media



64%
Civil society actors
(e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)

Urban-rural divide on the role played by political and governmental authorities

Subjective urbanisation



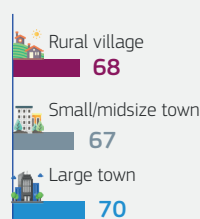
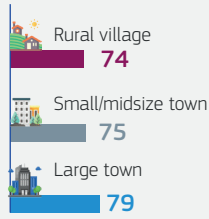
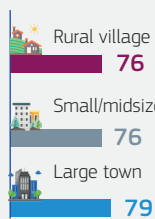
The national government



The authorities at local and regional level



The EU institutions



The immigrants themselves



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



Employers



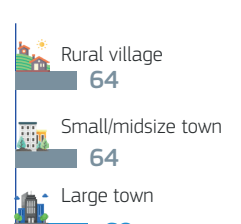
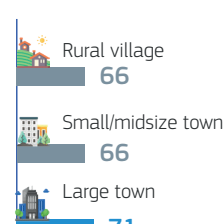
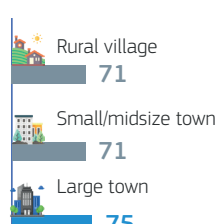
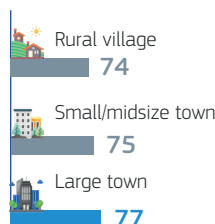
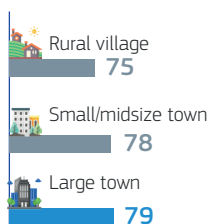
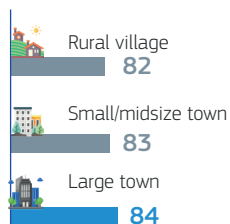
National citizens



The media



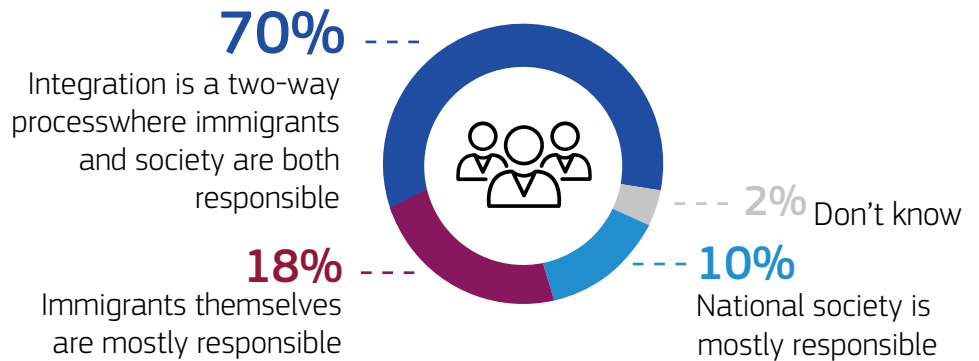
Civil society actors
(e.g. NGOs, trade unions, religious and cultural institutions)





The role of government and society in the integration process

Seven in ten Europeans view integration as a **two-way process** where both host society and immigrants are responsible for successful integration.



The **majority** of Europeans consider the **issue of integration as a high priority**, but not among the top priority of their **national government**



- **15%** top priority
- **53%** high priority
- **27%** low priority
- **5%** don't know



Younger respondents tend to consider integration as high governmental priority and as an issue to prioritise in the national political agenda

Age

15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
59	51	53	53
43	37	33	32

High priority, but not among the top issues of concern for the government



Higher than currently is the case



More than four in ten Europeans declare that this issue should be **placed as it is in the national government policy agenda**

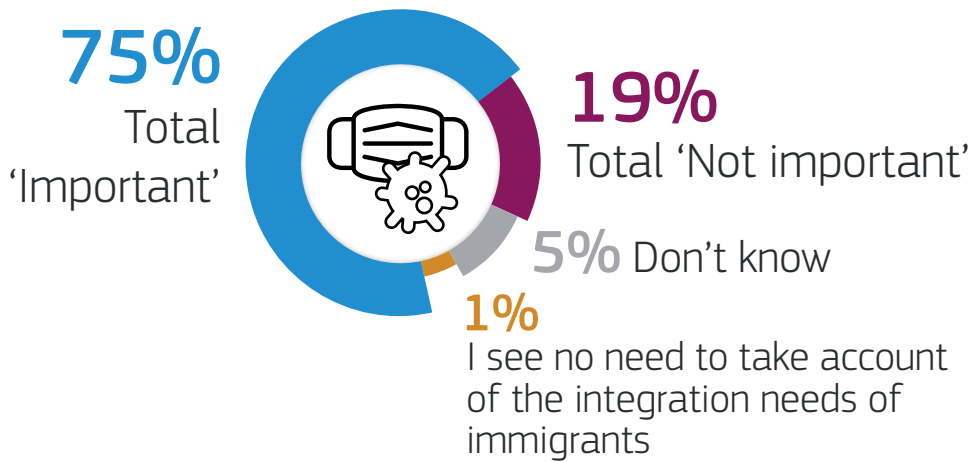


- **35%** higher
- **43%** about the same
- **17%** lower
- **5%** don't know



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

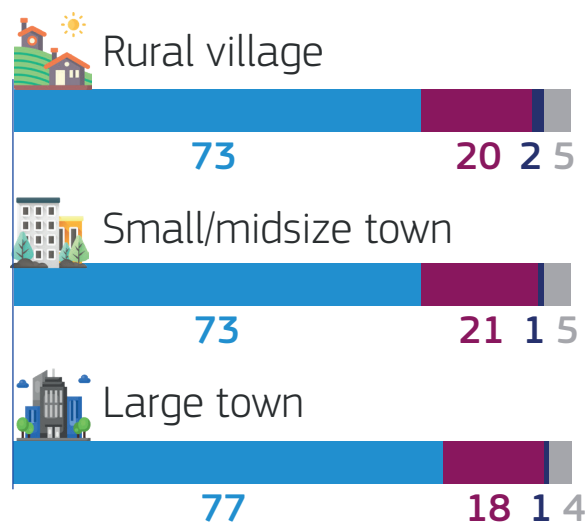
Three quarters of Europeans consider important to take into account integrations needs in the measures to fight the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic



Taking into account integration needs in the COVID-19 measures

■ Total 'Important'
 ■ Total 'Not important'
 ■ I see no need to take account of the integration needs of immigrants
 ■ Don't know

Subjective urbanisation



In this survey immigrants are defined as people born outside the European Union, who have moved away from their country of birth and are at the moment staying legally in the country