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MIGRANT INTEGRATION IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

COMPARATIVE WORKING PAPER

Public Opinions and Policy Impact on Integration and Social Cohesion

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Executive summary

This comparative working paper reports on the analysis of the Whole-COMM survey on public opinions on the integration of refugees from outside Europe and Ukraine to four European countries: Austria, Germany, Italy and Sweden. It also summarizes the key findings of a pilot integration policy index, MIPEX-L whose result are analysed in relation to the typology of the localities selected by the project as well as the survey results sampled from these localities in an attempt to link attitudes and policies.

The main goal of the analysis on public opinions on integration was to find out whether there are differences in public opinions between people living in big cities and small and medium-sized towns are rural areas. We found minor differences by type of municipality. Slightly more people living in SMsTRA think that migrants are responsible for their own integration whereas slightly less people living in SMsTRA think migrant, institutions and long-term residents are responsible for integration. More people living in cities perceive tension and hostility in the relationships between refugees from non-EU countries and long-term residents.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine generated new migration flows to Whole-COMM study countries. Differences in the response given by the EU and its member states to the inflow of Ukrainian migrants and previous waves of refugees from outside Europe have been a source of debate. Previous studies show that there is a correlation between attitudes towards immigration and opinions on integration. In line with these studies, we found consistently more favorable opinions towards the integration of Ukrainians compare to refugees from outside Europe, not only regarding integration outcomes but also concerning relationships between long-term residents and the two refugee groups analysed, and how they should be supported by policy provisions.

Finally, we investigated if there are country-level differences in public opinions towards integration. Opinions are overall the most favourable in Italy and the least favourable in Austria. This applies to opinions on integration outcomes and relationships with refuges. Differences in the number of refugees from these regions, the political climate and the economic situation might explain some of these findings. More detailed analysis investigating these and other possible factors is needed to test these hypotheses. More people in Austria think that refugees only are responsible for their own integration, more people in Sweden believe it is a joint responsibility of refugees and institutions, more people in Germany considers refugees, institutions and other people are all responsible for integration, whereas opinions in Italy are quite balanced.

Our regression analysis provides some evidence to support the threat hypothesis: perceiving that relationships between long-term residents and refugees are hostile, that refugees increase crime and that they are a burden to the welfare state are negatively correlated to the probability of perceiving refuges as being well integrated. On the contrary, opinions about refuges being good for the economy and boosting innovation in the study countries (and also

the idea that they help filling jobs in occupation where there is a shortage of labour, in the case of Ukrainians) are positively associated with the probability of perceiving refuges as being well integrated.

In relation to contact theory, our analysis reveals that the context of the contact matters: daily contact with refugees from outside Europe in sports and cultural activities (but not in other contexts) increases people's likelihood of considering refugees as well integrated. It is possible that leisure activities create a better context to develop closer relationships. Further analysis is needed to investigate the relationships between contact variables and opinions on integration.

The results from the analysis of the local level policy indicators show the variation in policies even in the same national contexts. Further underlining the importance of the comparative indicator approach for policy making, this assessment emphasizes the need to measure and compare policies across various levels of governance. Using the typology of proposed by this consortium, this analysis also illustrated how policy frameworks are closely linked with experience diversity, structural development/material capabilities of the localities and political affiliations of elected localities. Finally, we explored the linkages between integration policies and public attitudes in the selected localities sampled in the public opinion survey and probed the plausibility of a potential effect. The preliminary results from the analysis of this rather small subset of the survey seem to support this expectation in that, favourable integrational policies go hand in hand with favourable opinions of refugees as well as lesser differentiation across Ukrainians versus refugees from outside Europe.

By focusing on views on integration, rather than on migration and immigrants, this paper contributes to the scarce body of literature on this topic. Furthermore, it presents a pilot index of local migrant integration studies called MIPEX-L, which is an adaptation of national and regional indexes previously developed in the light of the conceptual framework proposed by Whole-Comm. The paper not only provides a comparative analysis of the different levels of policies across the selected Whole-Comm localities, it also compares these results to the initially theorized project typology. Finally, the deliverable contributes to the important debate on the nexus between integration policy and public opinion by analyzing the results of the survey data against the expert assessments of localities' migration policy.

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1. Introduction

This comparative working paper reports on the analysis of the Whole-COMM survey on public opinions on the integration of refugees to four European countries that received a large number of migrants after 2014, namely, Austria, Germany, Italy and Sweden. It also summarizes the key findings of a pilot integration policy index, MIPEX-L whose result are analysed in relation to the typology of the localities selected by the project as well as the survey results sampled from these localities in an attempt to link attitudes and policies.

By focusing on views on integration, rather than on migration and immigrants, it contributes to the scarce body of literature on this topic. While it is difficult to neatly disentangle attitudes towards migration and integration (see the metaanalysis of Dražanová et al. 2023 for dominant themes in analyses of attitudes to migration that often include integration related aspects), there is nevertheless overall less attention to integration – and integration policy for that matter. According to Dražanová et al. (2020), the under exploration of this topic is a result of the limited data available on it. While we also acknowledge that there are no comparable datasets on public perceptions on integration beyond the Special Eurobarometer "Integration of immigrants in the European Union" from 2017 and 2022, there are other surveys that, without focusing exclusively on public perceptions on integration, they do include questions on this topic. This is, for example, the case of the annual Eurobarometer, which asks the respondents to evaluate factors facilitating and hindering integration, and the measures that could support it.

Furthermore, as reported in the Whole-COMM deliverable 6.1 Data Inventory on Integration Policies, Outcomes, Public Perceptions and Social Cohesion at National and Sub-national Levels (Yilmaz et al. 2022), there are also several surveys on attitudes towards migrants and their integration conducted at the sub-national level – regional, provincial or local – in several countries in Europe such as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden or Turkey. These surveys are asked in national and sometimes subnational languages and do not always refer to "integration" in their titles. Some of them focus on migrants in general whereas others concentrate on refugees or on specific nationalities (for example, Syrians in Turkey; or Moroccans in Andalusia and Murcia, Spain). In comparison with national and regional surveys, local level studies are more concerned about cohabitation between migrants and non-migrants or the receiving communities' perceptions of having refugees and refugee accommodation in their neighbourhoods and municipalities[1.]

To our knowledge, these surveys have only been descriptively analysed in national languages. Reports based on the annual "integration barometer" survey in Austria (see, for example,

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[1] For a comprehensive inventory of surveys on public perceptions on migrants and their integration in European countries refer to Yilmaz et al. (2022).

Hajek and Siegl, 2023) are a good example for such a limited analysis. While there are some in-depth studies more thoroughly examining patterns and determinants of public attitudes towards integration, these studies are not always available in English (see for example Glatschnigg, 2023 on Vienna) and even fewer result in ⌷scientific publications⌷ in international journals (see Glorius et al. 2020 and Schneider et al. 2021 on rural regions in Germany). ⌷⌷Comparative studies on this topic are also scarce.

One comparative study is the OECD publication analyzing the 2017 Special Eurobarometer "Integration of immigrants in the European Union" by Dražanová et al. (2020). These scholars study the relationship between perceived immigrants' integration success at the local and national levels, and attitudes regarding the impact of immigrants on society in EU28 countries. They also analyze the correlation between the perception of the level of successful integration by immigrants at the local and national levels, and a set of independent variables measuring socio-demographic and ideological characteristics of the respondents, their interaction with immigrants, and attitudes towards them, the role of information regarding immigration and integration, and contextual variables⌷.

They find that countries that perceive integration not to be successful at the national level (e.g. Central Eastern Europe, Greece, Italy and Sweden) also perceive it as unsuccessful at the local level. In line with group-threat theory, they also observe that people who see immigration as a problem also perceive their integration as unsuccessful. The same correlation was found among respondents reporting positive attitudes. Regarding factors associated with the respondents' perception on integration, they conclude that younger people, women, foreign nationals, those who report being comfortable or having frequent interactions with immigrants, individuals self-identified as well informed about immigration, who self-align with a leftist political orientation or do not perceive corruption as a problem in public institutions are more likely to perceive integration as being more successful at both the local and national levels than they counterparts do. Being employed and living in a large city are also positively associated with attitudes on integration at the national level; so are having tertiary education and reporting no difficulties paying bills with attitudes at the local level.

The second comparative study on public perceptions on integration that we found was conducted by Sobolewska et al. (2017) and uses survey-embedded conjoint experiments in the Netherlands and the UK to investigate people's understanding and opinions on what constitutes successful integration. The study establishes a hierarchy of preference for integration outcomes, with cultural and social indicators being the strongest predictors of perceived successful integration. The most significant findings measuring these factors are as follows: speaking the host country language to children at home, attitudes towards women's employment, attitudes towards women's employment among Muslim migrants (but not their religiosity), having friends among natives (more than intermarriage) and voting (rather than citizenship). This hierarchy was found to be stable across the usual demographic and attitudinal differences between people in both countries. In the UK, migrants' origin mattered

to how well integrated they were perceived to be: Muslim and African-origin immigrants were seen as less integrated than otherwise identical white immigrants. The authors conclude that public opinion on integration is multi-dimensional: cultural factors, followed by social and civic ones, were found to be the strongest predictors on perceptions on successful integration but not all indicators were equally valued.

Regarding data and studies on policy impact, this deliverable presents a pilot index of local migrant integration studies called MIPEX-L, which is an adaptation of national and regional indexes previously developed in the light of the conceptual framework proposed by Whole-Comm. This deliverable not only provides a comparative presentation of the different levels of policies across the selected Whole-Comm localities, it also compares these results to the initially theorized project typology. Finally, the deliverable contributes to the important debate on the nexus between integration policy and public opinion by analyzing the results of the survey data against the expert assessments of localities' migration policy.

2. Refugee reception in the study countries

In the years immediately after 2014, Austria, Germany, Italy and Sweden were among top countries of destination for migrants from outside Europe and, in particular, for asylum seekers. Below we briefly describe the reception policies in each country for non-European and Ukrainian refugees.

2.1 Austria

Asylum and reception policies in Austria have been ambivalent for over a decade. While Austria has remained an important country of asylum for many refugees, several policy changes have aimed at restricting asylum, while facilitating integration after long procedures. In 2012, the Federal Agency for Asylum and Immigration (BFA) was established, centralising different migration management agenda into one agency. The establishment of BFA – which became operational in 2014 – went along with serious problems in processing applications, leading to long waiting times and an increasing backlog when asylum applications started to rise sharply following the Arab Spring. From an average of about 14,000 applications between 2006 and 2012, the number of asylum applications increased to 28,068 in 2014 and 88,340 in 2015. In relation to the total population, Austria recorded the third-highest number of asylum applications in Europe in 2015 with 10.4 per 1,000 inhabitants, behind Hungary (17.9)3 and Sweden (16.4). This sharp increase in the number of asylum seekers created a reception crisis already well before the large-scale arrival of refugees from August 2015 onwards, with emergency accommodation such as tents being used on a large scale.

Politically, 2015 was a major turning point. Following the opening of Austria's borders in response to the deteriorating situation of asylum seekers in Hungary, a number of policy actors, including the former minister of foreign affairs and integration, Sebastian Kurz, called for border closure (Rheindorf and Wodak 2018), while also pushing for a ceiling on the maximum number of asylum seekers Austria would accept (Hadj-Abdou and Ruedi 2021). The 2015 crisis also led to several legislative and policy measures on integration, such as the 50 points plan on integration of beneficiaries of international protection and the Integration Act of 2017. Among other measures, the Act introduced the obligation to participate in a number of integration courses for beneficiaries of international protection. Despite these policy developments, asylum seekers have been largely excluded from integration support, except for those who belong to a group with a high likelihood of recognition (effectively, mostly Syrians). Also, between 2004 and 2021 asylum seekers could only work in seasonal work and certain other – casual or semi-independent jobs, a decree ruled unlawful by the Federal Administrative Court in 2021.

Although asylum applications decreased significantly in the years following the reception crisis, they began to rise again in 2021 and reached their highest level to date with 112,272 applications in 2022. The top countries of origin were Afghanistan, followed by India4 and

Syria. In addition, just over 90,000 refugees from Ukraine were granted temporary protection, following the onset of the Russian invasion in February 2022. Ukrainians receive support under the Basic Welfare Support Act, as asylum seekers do. The restrictive income conditions of this Act mean that gainful employment might result in loss of assistance, including accommodation, thus increasing the barriers to employment. Many of these asylum applicants never entered the reception system. At the end of 2022, only 37,102 persons related to international protection – asylum applicants, persons with an international protection status and persons with other statuses5 – were in the reception system and received basic care. Out of this number, only 21,572 were asylum applicants. Among Ukrainians, 55,827 entered the system and became the top groups among forced migrants assisted in Austria (Bundesministerium für Inneres 2023: 51; Rabl 2023).

2.2 Germany

In 2015, Germany took an active role in the reception of refugees initiated by chancellor Angela Merkel to suspend the Dublin-III regulation for refugees from Syria (BAMF 2015). In 2015/16 over 424 000 asylum applications of Syrians were registered (BPB 2023). Syrians remained the largest group of refugees until 2022; further prominent countries of origin of asylum seekers in Germany are Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Turkey (BPB 2023). Within Germany, asylum seekers are distributed from national level to the *Länder* according to distribution quotas after the so-called Königsteiner Schlüssel (§45, AsylvfG) based on the preceding year's tax revenues and number of inhabitants (§45 (1)). The *Länder*, in turn, distribute asylum seekers as soon as they are registered and have filed for asylum to Municipalities (counties and independent cities) who are then in charge to provide reception and accommodation. This top-down distribution policy implies that also smaller municipalities have been involved in the reception of asylum seekers since 2015. Whereas numbers of asylum seekers considerably decreased since 2017 with very low numbers in 2020, also due to mobility restrictions caused by the pandemic, numbers are rising since 2021, however still far below 2015/16 (BPB 2023).

With the beginning of the Russian War in Ukraine, the numbers of refugees from Ukraine were rising fast. In 2022 alone over one Million people from Ukraine sought protection in Germany and in July 2023 over 1 117 000 Ukrainians live in Germany which means that the number of Ukrainians in Germany has increased sevenfold since February 2022 (Statistisches Bundesamt 2023). Many refugees from Ukraine arrived by private transport and sought refuge at family or friends who had been living in Germany before or they were taken in by private hosts. Ukrainians could enter and stay in Germany without a residence permit for up to 90 days, so immigration happened in a partially unordered manner. Also, due to the geographical possibility, Ukrainian refugees do not necessarily remain static in Germany, but there are considerable movements between Ukraine and Germany (Statistisches Bundesamt 2023). As other European countries, Germany applied the EU's Temporary Protection Directive to manage the high numbers of incoming people. Consequently, Ukrainians in Germany are

eligible to participate in the general national language classes (*Integrationskurse*) and have full access to the labour market.

Given the anew rising numbers of asylum seekers since 2021 in general and from Ukraine in particular, the reception of asylum seekers has currently become an increasingly contested issue that is further pushed by the far-right party AFD. In the regional elections in Bavaria and Hesse in September 2023, the AFD has become the second (Hesse) and third (Bavaria) strongest party whit their electoral campaigns mainly focusing on migration and asylum issues. Decreasing the numbers of asylum seekers and how to deal with asylums seekers and refugees in Germany on the local level has become one of the most prominent topics in summer/autumn 2023, often discussed in an alarmist to far rightist tone. The prevalence of the topic refugee reception that is discussed in an increasingly populist way must be kept in mind when interpreting the findings of the survey in Germany.

2.3 Italy

Starting from late 2014 the number of sea arrivals and asylum applications significantly increased also in Italy, reaching a peak of 181,436 sea arrivals in Southern Italy in 2016. Sea arrivals and asylum applications suddenly decreased after Italy signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Libyan authorities in 2017 with the aim to stop migration flows cross the Mediterranean. As a result, in 2018, only 23,370 migrants reached the Italian shores. Around 60 per cent of asylum-seekers whose applications were examined by the competent Italian authorities in 2014 received some form protection, while this percentage decrease to 40 per cent after 2014.

In 2017 and 2019 two major reforms of the asylum procedure ended up in further restrictions in criteria to access the different forms of protection. Despite the increase in asylum applications, it is important to point out that, during the reception crisis of 2014-2016, the total number of migrants that reached Italy remained rather stable. Family migration flows remained much more significant than asylum-seeking flows, while labour migration drastically diminished after 2014, in the absence of legal pathways to enter the country. The vast majority of migrants who applied for asylum in Italy during the crisis came from African countries. At the peak of the crisis, in 2016, the main countries of origin were Nigeria (17.3%), Eritrea (12.6%), Gambia (8.1%) and Côte d'Ivoire (7.5%).

Measures targeting asylum-seekers and refugees developed and implemented in Italy are limited to first and second reception. Once beneficiaries of protection leave the reception facilities, there are no programmes aimed at supporting their integration. In September 2017 the Italian government approved the National Integration Plan for beneficiaries of international protection, as foreseen by Legislative Decree 18/2014, which transposed the EU recast Qualification Directive (Directive 2011/95/EU). Funded by EU and national financial resources, the plan set the priorities for 2017-2018: inter-religious dialogue, language learning, access to education and recognition of qualifications, access to healthcare services,

employment and housing inclusion. The implementation process of the Plan has not, however, been clearly defined nor has it been a priority for subsequent Italian governments. Implementation has, therefore, been limited to pilot actions carried out in three regions (namely, Piedmont, Emilia Romagna and Calabria) by UNHCR.

In 2022, Italy emerged as a primary refuge for Ukrainians fleeing war, probably attracted by the relatively large Ukrainian population already established in the country, which numbered 235,000 individuals, with the majority of them being women (ISTAT, 2022). In May 2022, over 100,000 Ukrainians entered Italy, surpassing the entire count of asylum seekers and refugees accommodated within the reception system at the onset of the conflict by an additional 20,000 (Ministry of Interior, 2022). The influx of this considerable number of refugees in Italy has necessitated the adoption of emergency housing measures and the establishment of more organized and longer-term reception initiatives. These efforts have unfolded within a notably favorable social and political context. As early as March 2022, the Italian government ensured Ukrainians' access to the regular reception system for asylum seekers, concurrently expanding the available capacity (Ministry of Interior, 2022). The temporary accommodation centers offer social and psychological support, medical assistance, cultural agency, legal counselling and Italian language courses (Council of Europe, 2022). Ukrainian migrants are allowed to work independently or in a subordinate form following a request to the Questura for a residence permit, by way of derogation from the maximum quotas set out in the annual schedule.

2.4 Sweden

After the outbreak of the Syrian war, Sweden became a top destination for asylum seekers from Syria and other countries in the Middle East. Between 2012 and 2020, the most common country of citizenship for asylum seekers was Syria – whereas in 2021 it was Afghanistan and in 2022, Ukraine (Statistics Sweden 2023). As a result, the Syrian population in Sweden increased from 20,758 in 2010 to 191,530 in 2019 (Statistics Sweden 2019). Around 43% of them were women. The majority of people who were granted international protection between 2013 and 2016 received permanent residence status. However, in reaction to the large inflow of asylum seekers, a temporary policy change was implemented in July 2016 that limited opportunities for permanent residency and family reunification among refugees. Under the new regulation, initial temporary permits for 13 months and three years were issued for subsidiary protection and Geneva Convention refugees, respectively. In addition, family reunification was restricted to immediate members of the family, to refugees who had a large enough home and were able to support their family members. Irrespective of the duration of the permit, the residency permit gives refugees the right to participate in an introduction program organized by the Swedish Employment Agency. The program is offered

for a maximum of 24 months and consists of various components, including language classes, civic orientation and job training (Bevelander and Irastorza 2020).

Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, a significant shift in Swedish policies was brought about by the EU's Temporary Protection Directive in response to the mass displacement of Ukrainians throughout Europe. Sweden applied this directive and by the end of 2022, around 51,000 Ukrainians sought protection in the country (Swedish Migration Board 2023). The directive is expected to expedite the integration of Ukrainians in Sweden by giving them the right to work and to receive welfare services from the state without having to endure year-long asylum processes (MSB, 2022). Despite these seemingly favourable policies, Ukrainians in Sweden do not have the right to participate in the introduction program nor to follow the publicly funded Swedish for Immigrants language course. Instead, they are offered a community education course online by the Swedish Migration Agency, and language courses run by adult education organizations that are limited in number and geographic spread. Furthermore, the Temporary Protection Directive does not include avenues for permanent residency.

3. Data collection and methods

The leading research question of this deliverable is as follows: Are there differences in public opinions on the integration of refugees between people living in big cities and those living in small and medium-sized towns and rural areas (henceforth, SMsTRAs) and how are these opinions potentially linked to local level integration policies?

After the Whole-COMM project proposal was granted funding from the Horizon 2020 program, the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has forcibly displaced millions of people within Ukraine and across national borders, including the Whole-COMM study countries. Considering this important development in human mobility in Europe, our survey includes questions that allow us to investigate whether public opinions differ in relation to migrants from outside Europe and Ukrainians.

Additionally, a country-level comparison of our data was conducted to analyse the role of national policy frameworks via the MIPEX-Local Indicators developed by MPG and the Whole-Comm Consortium in shaping public opinions on integration. The methodology of the indicator-based research will be laid out in the second section of this deliverable.

3.1 Survey data

3.1.1 Data collection

A questionnaire on public opinions on integration and integration policies was designed based on (i) the inventory of previous surveys completed as a joint effort from all Whole-COMM partners and included in the Whole-COMM deliverable 6.1 Data Inventory on Integration Policies, Outcomes, Public Perceptions and Social Cohesion at National and Sub-national Levels; and (ii) the findings from the fieldwork conducted in this project.

The questionnaire, included in Appendix 1 was developed in several iterations and translated into German, Italian, and Swedish. It includes the following themes: Familiarity with refugees and their integration, opinions and attitudes on refugees and integration and opinions on policies and their effects. Additional questions on the usual socio-demographic factors were also asked.

3.1.1.1 Target group

The target group consisted of a representative sample of 16,000 people, equally distributed across Austria, Germany, Italy and Sweden. Quotas were set for age, gender and size of the municipality of residence (big cities and SMsTRAs). Based on the OECD/EC typology of urban areas, Whole-COMM defines big cities as those with 250,000 inhabitants or more (see Tiziana and Pettrachin 2022). The rest of the municipalities were grouped as SMsTRAs, with the exception of satellite towns around big cities, which were excluded from the sample as many of their inhabitants' work, study or spend their leisure time in the city. Being the main focus

of the Whole-COMM project, the main target of our survey has been individuals residing in SMsTRAs with a set target of 3,000 completed questionnaires per country. People living in big cities were included as a comparison group and we planned to collect 1,000 completed questionnaires of urbanites per country.

The qualifying criteria for participation in the survey was as follows:

- To be at least 18 years old;
- To have been born or have lived in the study country for at least 10 years;
- To have been living in this municipality for at least three years.

The inclusion of foreign-born, long-term residents among the target population of the survey was planned to collect the voices of previously arrived migrants and therefore, to go beyond the traditional native-immigrant division in the definition of the local population. Additionally, a minimum residency period of three years in the municipality was established to allow survey participants get acquainted enough with the local context to be able to answers questions about integration in their municipalities.

3.1.1.2 Method and panel description

Data collection was subcontracted to the marketing company Interview Partners and took place between June 27, 2023 and August 14, 2023. The survey was distributed among an online panel hosted by Dynata. Dynata is a long-established, large first-party data company that has survey respondents in more than 90 countries. Their datasets include potential participants who declare that they will cooperate for future data collection if selected, generally in exchange for a reward or incentive. Dynata uses three types of recruitment channels. First, loyalty panels – where members must be invited to join – are built through large national brands across retail, travel, hospitality or entertainment. Loyalty panelists take part in research in exchange for rewards in the branded currency of the loyalty program. Second, survey respondents are also recruited openly through the web, social media, influencers, billboards, advertising, paid search and more. Third, via integrated channels, which comprise people coming from partnerships with publishers, social networks, additional websites and more (read more about Dynata panels at https://www.dynata.com). For the Whole-COMM survey, 4% of respondents were recruited from loyalty panels, 63% via open channels and 32% from integrated channels.

People who fit the qualifying criteria described above were identified among all the panellists in each country through panel profiling whereas participants who did not fit the screening requirements were excluded from the pool of potential respondents. Suitable participants received an email with a link to the survey in the national language of each study country. The duration of the survey was estimated and communicated to be 20 minutes and the average duration was 18 minutes.

3.1.1.3 Response rates and final samples

In order to obtain 4000 complete questionnaires per country, the following numbers of potential respondents were contacted in each country: 9,671 in Austria, 12,133 in Germany, 10,510 in Italy and 10,375 in Sweden.

Out of these, the number of people who were excluded from the survey because of the geographical quotas was 28% in Austria, 27% in Germany, 34% in Italy and 33% in Sweden.

Finally, the share of people who did not start or complete the survey was as follows: 31% in Austria, 40% in Germany and 28% in Italy and Sweden.

Final sample sizes and response rates are presented in Table 2.

Country	Big cities	SMsTRA	Total country	Response rates
Austria	1,014	3,007	4,011	41,5%
Germany	1,000	3,011	4,021	33,1%
Italy	1,006	3,006	4,020	38,2%
Sweden	1,002	3,018	4,012	38,7%
Total sample	4,022	12,042	16,064	37,9%

Table 1: Whole-COMM survey. Final samples

3.1.1.4 Representativeness of the samples

As indicated above, quotas were set to achieve a representative sample of the population in each country based on gender and age. While geographical distribution is also a common criterion to consider for sample representativeness, in this project the typology SMsTRA vs. big cities was prioritized and the same quotas were established and achieved for all four countries: 3,000 responses from SMsTRA and 1,000 from big cities.

Table 3 compares the gender and age distribution of the Whole-COMM survey sample with data collected from national statistics. In all countries except for Sweden, where the share of people aged 16-74 in with at least basic overall digital skills in is higher (World Economic Forum 2022), the older age group is underrepresented in our samples. Digital skills among older people are typically lower than among younger generations and are, therefore, often underrepresented in online panels. In this project, reaching the quota for geographical distribution was prioritized over the quotas for age and gender. While the share of women in our sample and national statistics is somewhat comparable for all countries, women are

slightly overrepresented in Austria and therefore, weights are applied for both age and gender on data collected in all four countries when reporting descriptive statistics.

	Survey sample	National statistics[2]	Difference
AUSTRIA			
Age groups (%)			
18-34	26,06	25,43	0,7
35-54	38,55	33,08	5,4
55+	35,39	41,50	-6,1
Women (%)	54,27	51,20	3,1
GERMANY			
Age groups (%)			
18-34	21,82	23,87	-2,05
35-54	35,53	30,88	4,65
55+	42,66	45,25	-2,59
Women (%)	52,36	51,17	1,19
ITALY			
Age groups (%)			
18-34	23,95	19,73	4,22
35-54	37,06	33,27	3,79
55+	38,98	46,99	-8,01
Women (%)	52,29	51,63	0,66
SWEDEN			
Age groups (%)			
18-34	20,87	27,43	-6,56

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[2] These statistics were collected from the websites of national statistics agencies or, in the case of Sweden, previously purchased register data, for the following dates: Austria 01/01/2023, Germany 31/12/2022, Italy 01/01/2023 and Sweden 31/12/2021. Links to the data are provided in the reference list.

35-54	33,61	32,96	0,65
55+	45,52	40,60	4,92
Women (%)	49,83	50,0	0,17

Table 2: Whole-COMM survey. Representativeness of the samples

3.1.2 Research design

The three leading questions for the analysis of public opinions on the integration of refugees in the study countries were as follows:

(1) Are the differences in public opinions on the integration of post-2014 refugees between people living in big cities and small and medium-sized towns are rural areas?
(2) Do these opinions differ in relation to the integration of refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainians, and how?
(3) Are there country-level differences in public opinions towards integration?

Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis were applied on Whole-COMM survey data to answer these questions. Cross-tables were created and the results are displayed as figures in section four of this deliverable combining the type of municipality based on size (SMsTRA or big cities), study countries and opinions towards refugees from outside Europe or Ukrainians.

A series of logistic regression models were also run to analyse the correlation between the respondents' perception of refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees being well-integrated or not and a set of independent variables. A figure summarizing the main findings of the overall models is presented in section four and full regression tables for this model and country specific models are included in the Appendix 4, Table A3.

Information about the original questions included in the analysis and their recoding is provided in Appendix 2, Table A1.

3.1.3 Sample description

Descriptive statistics for variables that are not reported in section four are included in Appendix 3, Table A2. Cross-country differences in key variables of interest are as follows: on average, respondents are more highly educated in Austria and Germany than they are in Italy, and, in particular, Sweden. People living in Sweden have more contact with refugees from outside Europe in different contexts than in the other three countries, whereas people living in Germany have the most contact with Ukrainian refugees. Overall, long-term residents of Italy have better opinions about the impact of refugees from outside Europe on their country

than people living in the rest of the countries, while long-terms residents of Sweden have better opinions about the impact of refugees from Ukraine on their country compared to the other study countries.

3.2 Policy indicators

3.2.1 Conceptualizing the Local Migrant Integration Index – MIPEX-L

MIPEX-L introduces a comparative analytical tool that offers a specific and novel approach to compare local integration models following the local turn in migration studies, identify their strengths and weaknesses and highlight possible directions for improvement following MPG's previous indicators from MIPEX and REGIN indexes. This approach is consistent with the local turn in integration studies, which emphasizes the role of local policy making departing from the observation of variation across localities not only in terms of the implementation of national frameworks but also in terms of independent decision making. In particular, this index predominantly aims to assess the resources allocated to integration policy and practice as well as the breadth of policies specifically adopted by respective municipalities.

Conceptually, MIPEX-L tries to reflect the WoC perspective to integration developed by Whole-Comm researchers which conceptualises immigrant integration as a process of community-making (Working Paper 1, September 2022). Accordingly, this process takes place "in specific local contexts characterised by distinct configurations of structural factors in terms of the local economy and the labour market, demographic composition and trends and levels of socio-cultural diversity and historical relations with migrant-related groups". It is also a process involving interactions of multiple actors – as individuals, organisations, institutions and/or corporate entities – who shape the local community with their multilevel and multi-situated relations, networks, interests and resources with open ended outcomes. The different dimensions of MIPEX-L attempt to tap this complex process via a set of indicators MPG researchers developed in close collaboration with the consortium partners.

The localities where it is implemented closely reflects the Whole-Comm typology which combines the structural (local economy and external shocks, demographic composition and trends) and the sociocultural (levels of socio-cultural diversity and historical relations with migrant-related groups) dimensions of local immigrant integration and identifies four types of local context (Whole-COMM Working Paper n. 1 September 2022):

1. Revitalising/better-off localities with a thriving or quickly expanding local economy and population growth and a presence of migrants' settlement dating before 2015
2. Left-behind localities with an economic and demographic decline and no remarkable arrivals of migrants before 2014
3. Marginal localities where demographic and economic decline is combined with the presence of migrants' settlements before 2014

4. In transition localities with an improving economic and demographic situation but no migration-related diversity before 2014.

We applied this newly developed tool to 39 localities in six EU countries and Turkey. With this, the MIPEX-L aims to i) provide evidence-based knowledge to foster migrant integration at the local level; ii) refine the use of indicators for integration-policy evaluation at the local level; iii) pinpoint the contribution of local actors in the integration process; iv) foster the capacity for mutual learning between localities in the EU and v) propose a unique tool for better exploration of the linkages between integration policy and outcomes.

3.2.2 Normative Framework

To build the indicators on integration at local level, following the literature in the field (Pasetti et al. 2022, Solano and Huddleston 2020, Wolffhardt et al. 2019), WHOLE-COM identifies the highest European and international normative standards on asylum and refugee, migrant integration, and human rights protection, including:

• European Commission EU Action Plan Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027

• Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFR), 2000

• Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU, 2004

• Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

(European Convention on Human Rights), 1950

• Council Directive 77/486/EEC of 25 July 1977 on the education of the children of

migrant workers

• Council of Europe, Convention on the participation of foreigners in public life at

local level, 1992

• Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June

2013 Laying Down Standards For The Reception Of Applicants For International

Protection.

• Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general

framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation.

• Directive implementing the principle of equal treatment between person

irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, 2000/43 of 29 June 2000.

• EC Council Conclusions of 26 November 2009 on the education of children with a

migrant background 2009/C 301/07

• EC Directive on the right of citizens and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, 2004/38 of 29 April 2004

• EC Directive on the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, 2003/109 of 25 November 2003.

• Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951

• International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

• UN International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and the Members of Their Families

• UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

• UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (IESCR)

• UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education

• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948

3.2.3 Building the Index and Analytical Dimensions

Based on the aforesaid theoretical and normative basis, the following dimensions have been constructed with the corresponding indicators:

Indicator	Measurement
Governance System	Strategy (development)
	Scope
	Target Group
	Staff Training
Actors and Relations	Decision making Scope
	Strength of Consultative Body
	Intermunicipal Cooperation
	Body/Unit on Integration
Monitoring	Existence of Monitoring
	Monitoring Policy Effectiveness

	Monitoring Service Use
Labor Market Integration	
Educational Integration	
Language Integration	
Social Services	Access
	Assistance measure
	Universal/Public Service
Housing	
Political Participation	
Health	Health conditions
	Targeted measures
Antidiscrimination	
Interculturalism	Public Commitment
	Intercultural Mediation

The first set of three dimensions refer to the governance of integration policy as a whole, with a specific focus on underlying vision and strategies, the actors involved in the decision-making structures and the quality assurance mechanisms in relation to specific policies. In particular, the first dimension, the governance system covers the constitutive elements of governance such as the existence of a strategy on integration, its scope, target group, the measures to train the staff. This dimension is quite important and distinct in that it provides information regarding the overall goals of the municipality regardless of its capabilities and resources and the numerous element that constitute this dimension are indicative of a sustainability and potential institutionalization. The second dimension covers the set of actors and relations involved (individual and collective, public, and private, internal, and external). This is particularly important for the local policy making as decision making involves multilevel governance and coordination among many actors both above and below. For instance, the way NGOs working in this area supported by the municipalities or the involvement of migrant led civil society in decision making are some elements evaluated as part of this dimension. The third dimension refers to the attention paid to the excellency assessment of integration policy with a special attention paid to the existence of a monitoring structure in general, whether or specific integration policies are tested about their effectiveness, taking integration outcomes into consideration and the use of services. As an indispensable part of policy governance, this dimension is usually adopted at a later stage and hence generally indicates an advanced and integrated policy framework. The remaining dimensions relate to the particular areas of policy making, with a majority also examined in the original MIPEX and shown to be critical for a holistic approach to managing migrant integration.

3.2.4 Further Notes on Methodology

The MIPEX-L methodology relies on an 'experts-based' evaluation according to which indicators are completed by regional experts and the process of data gathering also involves the participation of localities. Data sources comprise of regional laws and legal provisions, policy documents, official reporting, local budgets and spending evidence, official data, along with independent evaluation provided by the experts. After validation and verification on the local level, the data are submitted and processed by Whole-Comm technical partners and checked by MPG in several rounds of revision. Data are screened from a comparative point of view to ensure intercoder reliability and further validated in clarification loops with the local experts and partners before scoring. When any doubts arise, MPG return to the regional experts in order to ask for additional information. Other experts are involved when additional information is needed[3].

To ensure a valid and robust evaluation, MIPEX-L applies a standardized questionnaire. Following MIPEX and REGIN, the assessment method is based on a 0-100 scoring system scale applied to the whole questionnaire.[4] Each indicator is formulated as a question relating to a specific element of the migrant and refugee integration system. The score attributed (i.e., answer given among possible options) captures the extent to which such element meets the normative standards employed, where a score of 100 means the standard is fully met and 0 means the standard is fully unmet.

It is also important to note as to what this index does not measure. Firstly, different national contexts allow for different policy making competences to their localities. While it is not impossible, it is rather rare and difficult for municipalities to circumvent these competence constraints and directly get involved in these policy areas. In a similar vein, the fact that the municipality does not have services in an area, does not automatically mean that there are no services provided to immigrants in that locality. Both national and –if exists, regional levels can directly be involved in providing these services and may not leave any room/necessity for the local level to be part of them. Similarly, these services can be historically provided by strong NGOs and municipalities may see no place or need for themselves. As a result, the first caveat is that, a low MIPEX-L score does not necessarily mean low level of policy making in regards to migrant integration in that particular municipality. Rather it indicates the initiative

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[3] Special thanks to local integration policy expert Fulya Memisoglu, who provided additional evaluation of the policy frameworks of selected Turkish municipalities.

[4] The questionnaire of governance-indicator includes also a few qualitative-indicators. In these cases, the information gathered is not synthesized and converted into scores (nor considered for the building of composite indicators).

actually taken by the municipality to provide policy in this area independent of existing national frameworks. Furthermore, issues of embeddedness in higher level policy making should be taken into consideration –more in some countries than in the others, in that, in some national contexts in Germany, regional level is quite influential in setting the agenda, determining priorities and methods in the area of migrant integration policy making. While this makes the job of localities in regions with progressive policy making easy in that they are equipped with a structured vision and knowhow, those localities in non-progressive regions have a lag behind at the start. Still, this index exemplifies an important attempt in measuring and understanding the policy frameworks these small and medium sized localities develop despite all their challenges, and the preliminary analysis provides insights into their common challenges and opportunities.

4. Findings

4.1 Public opinions on integration

Comparative research across countries is subject to challenges, one of them being related to differences in the composition of migrants. This is the case of post-2014 migrants who became residents of Austria, Germany, Italy and Sweden, who came from different countries, for different reasons and have a different gender and educational composition. Since the Whole-COMM survey asks questions about opinions on the integration of refugees from outside Europe – without mentioning particular countries – and Ukrainian refugees in the four study countries, it was important to know who the respondents had in mind when they were thinking of refugees from outside Europe.

Figure 1 reports the answers to this multiple-choice question (Q21 of the questionnaire). Most people in Austria, Germany and, in particular, Sweden, chose the Middle East as the main region of origin for refugees, whereas in Italy they chose Northern Africa and other African countries. Northern Africa was the second response for people in Austria and Germany and other countries in Africa was for Sweden. Broadly speaking, these responses are in line with insights provided by official statistics about asylum-seeking flows to these countries during the refugee crisis (see section above of this report). It is important to bear this in mind to understand potential cross-country differences in the responses to other questions.
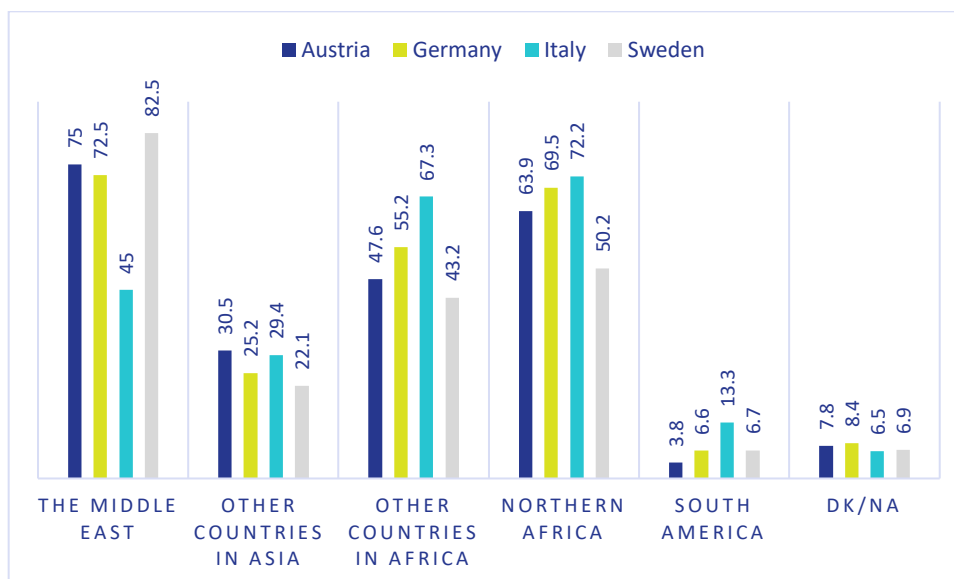
Figure 1: Public opinions on the origin of refugees from outside Europe

4.1.1 Who is responsible for integration?

A key question in public debates and policies about integration concerns the allocation of responsibilities for it. We asked this question (Q26 in the questionnaire) and we present the answers by size of municipality and country in Figures 2 to 4.

Figure 2 shows minor differences by size of municipality. Slightly more people living in SMsTRA think migrants are responsible for their own integration whereas slightly more people living in bigger cities think refugees, institutions and long-term residents are responsible for integration.
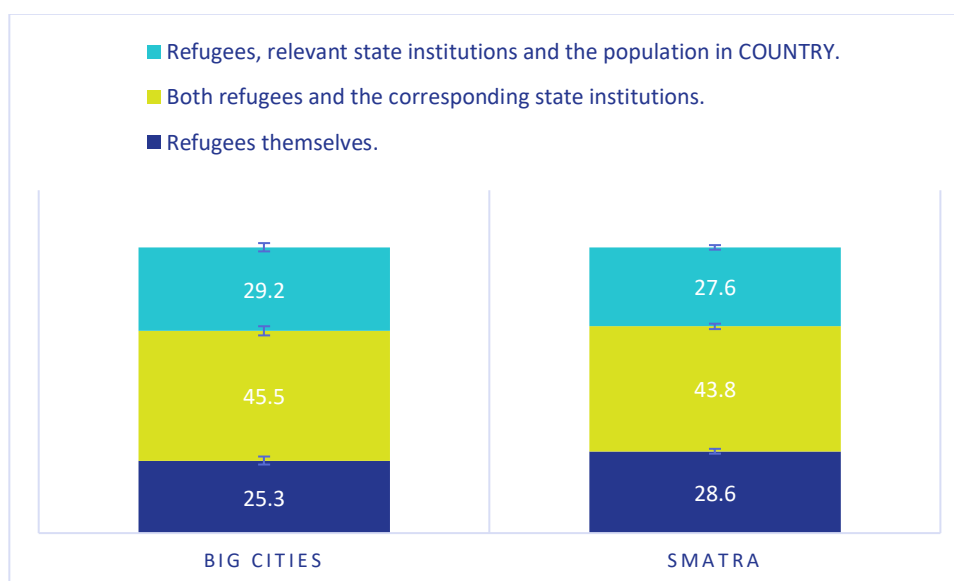
Figure 2: Public opinions on who is responsible for integration by size of municipality

As depicted in Figure 3, there are more salient differences by study country. Almost half of the respondents in Austria, Germany and Sweden are of the opinion that refugees and institutions are responsible for their integration, whereas in Italy slightly more than one third of the people are of the same opinion. The stronger welfare state in these three countries, where the state – In Sweden – or the state and welfare organizations co-funded by the state – in Austria and Germany – are the main provider of services, might partly explain these differences. Opinions in Italy are almost equally divided.

Legend:
- Refugees, relevant state institutions and the population in COUNTRY.
- Both refugees and the corresponding state institutions.
- Refugees themselves.

	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	ITALY	SWEDEN
Refugees, relevant state institutions and the population	25.9	28.1	31.7	26.5
Both refugees and the corresponding state institutions	44.4	46.7	35.7	49.7
Refugees themselves	29.7	25.2	32.6	23.8

Figure 3: Public opinions on who is responsible for integration by country

The last figure of this section illustrates opinions on the responsibility for integration by size of municipality and country of residence. The most salient differences are observed in Italy, where about 8 percent point more people living in SMsTRA believe only refugees are responsible for integration, compared to people living in bigger cities. On the contrary, about 6 percent point more people in big cities think that both refugees and institutions are responsible for integration. In Austria and Germany, slightly more people living big cities consider that integration is a joint responsibility of refugees, institutions and long-term residents than people living in SmsTRA; whereas less people living in big cities – particularly in Austria – think that refugees have sole responsibility for integration. In Sweden there are no differences in opinions on this matter between people living in big cities and smaller towns.
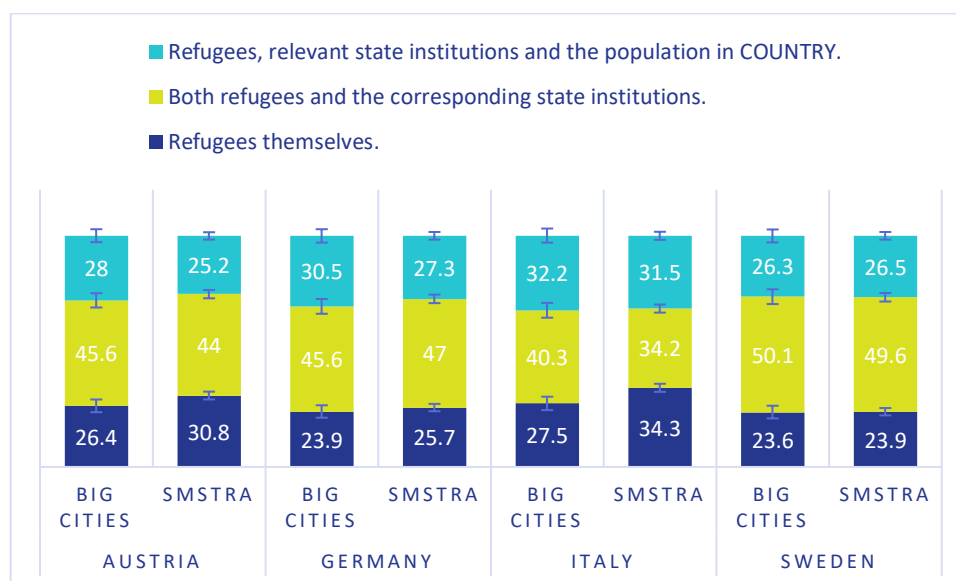
Figure 4: Public opinions on who is responsible for integration by size of municipality and country

4.1.2 Are refugees well integrated?

We also asked respondents to agree or disagree to the statement "In COUNTRY, refugees are well integrated" concerning refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees (Q28 of the questionnaire). Figures 5 to 7 illustrate the answers to this question by size of municipality and country. It is clear from all figures that there are more people who think that Ukrainians are well-integrated than people who think that non-European refugees are well-integrated.

More precisely, Figure 5 shows that about twice as many people agree to the statement that Ukrainian refugees are well integrated compared to those who agree that refugees from outside Europe are well integrated. Previous studies conclude that attitudes towards migrants are closely correlated with opinions of integration (see OECD 2020). Considering that the average employment rate of Ukrainian refugees in Europe is around 40% (UNHCR 2023) and employment is perceived to be a key indicator of integration, differences in attitudes towards non-European and Ukrainian refugees could explain this finding. For Germany, differences could also be explained be feelings of "cultural proximity" by Germans to White, catholic Ukainians as compared to the perceived "cultural distance" from refugees from the Middle East and African countries, and especially from people of Muslim belief as found in the fieldwork of this project (Enßle-Reinhardt et al. 2023). There are no differences in the response to this question between people living in SMsTRA and big cities.
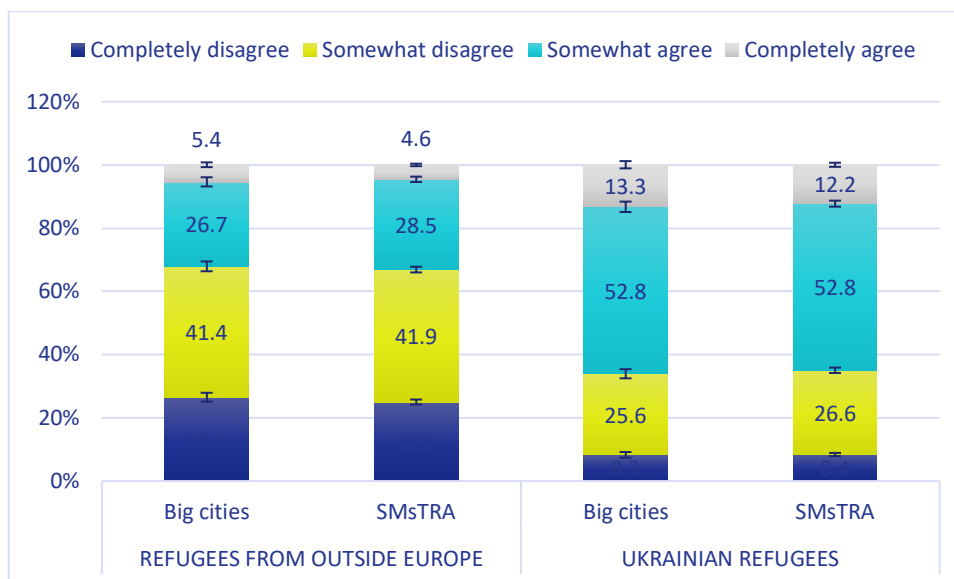
Figure 5: Public opinions on refugees' integration by size of municipality

Analysing the same question by country, we see that more people living in Austria and Germany believe that refugees, regardless of their origin, are not well integrated compared to Sweden and Italy, where more than half are of the same opinion. Overall, people in Italy agree more to the statement that refugees are well integrated in their country than they do in other countries – although there are almost no differences between Italy and Sweden regarding the integration of Ukrainian refugees. Opinions vary in every country regarding the situation of refugees from outside Europe versus Ukrainians: in Austria, Germany and Sweden twice as many people agree to the statement that Ukrainians are well integrated than to the statement that refugees from outside Europe are well integrated, while in Italy the difference in opinions is smaller.
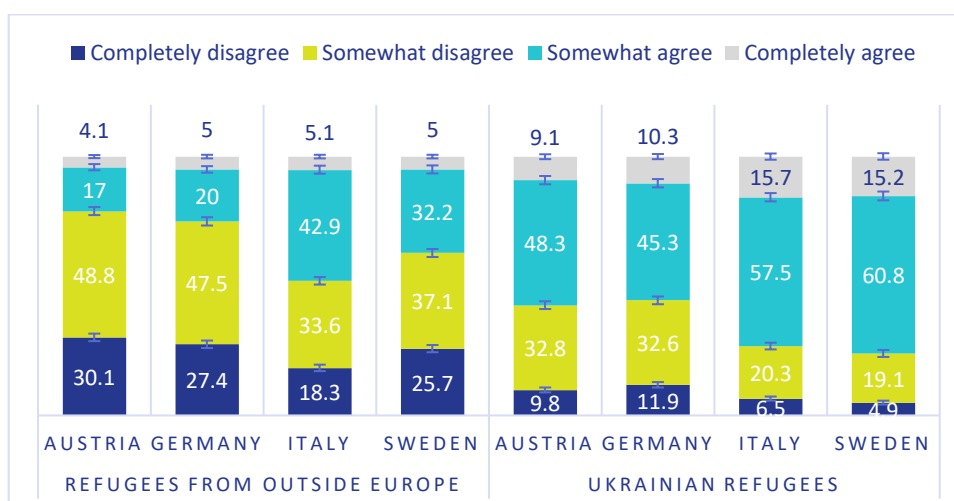
Figure 6: Public opinions on refugees' integration by country

The last figure of this section reports on people's opinions on the integration of refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees by size of municipality in the four study countries.

Slightly more people living in big cities in Austria and Germany are in complete disagreement with the statement "Refugees from outside Europe in COUNTRY are well-integrated" compared to people living in SMsTRA. In Italy and Sweden, there are more people living in big cities who are in complete agreement with the same statement, although the difference is very minor. Regarding opinions on the integration of Ukrainian refugees, slightly more people living in SMsTRA in Austria and Germany agree that they are well integrated whereas the opposite is true in Sweden, although the difference is also marginal. All the other differences are negligeable.

REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE EUROPE

■ Completely disagree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Completely agree

	AUSTRIA		GERMANY		ITALY		SWEDEN	
	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA
Completely agree	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.2	6.5	4.7	6.4	4.5
Somewhat agree	14.9	17.7	20.2	20	40.1	43.8	32.1	32.3
Somewhat disagree	48.1	49.1	45.7	48.1	35.1	33.2	36.5	37.2
Completely disagree	32.5	29.3	29.7	26.7	18.2	18.3	25	26

UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

■ Completely disagree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Completely agree

	AUSTRIA		GERMANY		ITALY		SWEDEN	
	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA	BIG CITIES	SMSTRA
Completely agree	9	9.1	10.7	10.1	18.4	14.8	15.5	15.1
Somewhat agree	51.7	47.2	48.3	44.2	54	58.7	58	61.7
Somewhat disagree	29.2	34	30.5	33.3	21.8	19.8	20.1	18.7
Completely disagree	10.1	9.7	10.5	12.3	5.8	6.7	6.4	4.4

25

Figure 7: Public opinions on refugees' integration by size of municipality and country

4.1.3 How are the relationships between refugees and long-term residents?

In this section we analyse responses to the question "How are the relationships between refugees from outside Europe/Ukrainian refugees and long-term residents in your municipality?" (Q33 of the questionnaire). As in the previous set of figures, the most salient differences in opinions are those related to the origin of the refugees and once again, these are more positive towards Ukrainian refugees. It is also worth mentioning that more than half of respondents in all countries consider that there is almost no relationship between refugees and long-term residents, a finding that is in line with the conclusions of the fieldwork conducted in this project (Hadj Abdou and Katsiaficas 2023). In the German case study localities, for example, both, local and migrant interviewees referred to a "silent majority" of the population that would not oppose migration, but also don't interact with refugees. Various refugee interviewees described how they failed to establish social relations with people beyond a small circle of engaged volunteers (Enßle-Reinhardt et al. 2023, p.10). In Sweden, few migrant interviewees reported meaningful encounters with hostility. Instead, what characterizes the majority of their interactions is a sense of indifference, as long-term residents will either ignore them altogether or treat them instrumentally (e.g. as clients, recipients of aid, etc.). This was presented as a great obstacle for the development of long-term meaningful relations (Lundstedt 2022).

As shown in Figure 8, there are almost no differences in opinions on the quality of relationships with Ukrainians by type of municipality of residence. Regarding relationships with non-European refugees, more people living in cities think there is tension and hostility between them and long-term residents.

Figure 8: Public opinions on relationships between refugees and long-term residents by size of municipality

Figure 9 depicts the answers to this question by country of residence. In all countries relationships with Ukrainians are considered to be better than relationships with non-Europeans. People living in Italy perceive relationships between them and refugees, regardless of their origin, to be better than people living in the other three countries. Looking at the situation between non-European refugees and long-term residents, the biggest difference is observed between Italy and the rest of the countries: in the latter opinions are more negative and more than one third of respondents think that there is tension and hostility between non-European refugees and long-term residents. When asked about relations between long-term residents and Ukrainian refugees, opinions in Italy and Sweden, where more people think relationships are good and less people think there is tension and hostility, are comparable and so are opinions in Austria and Germany, where they are more negative. The higher number of refugees from Ukraine living in Germany compared to the other study countries could explain this finding.
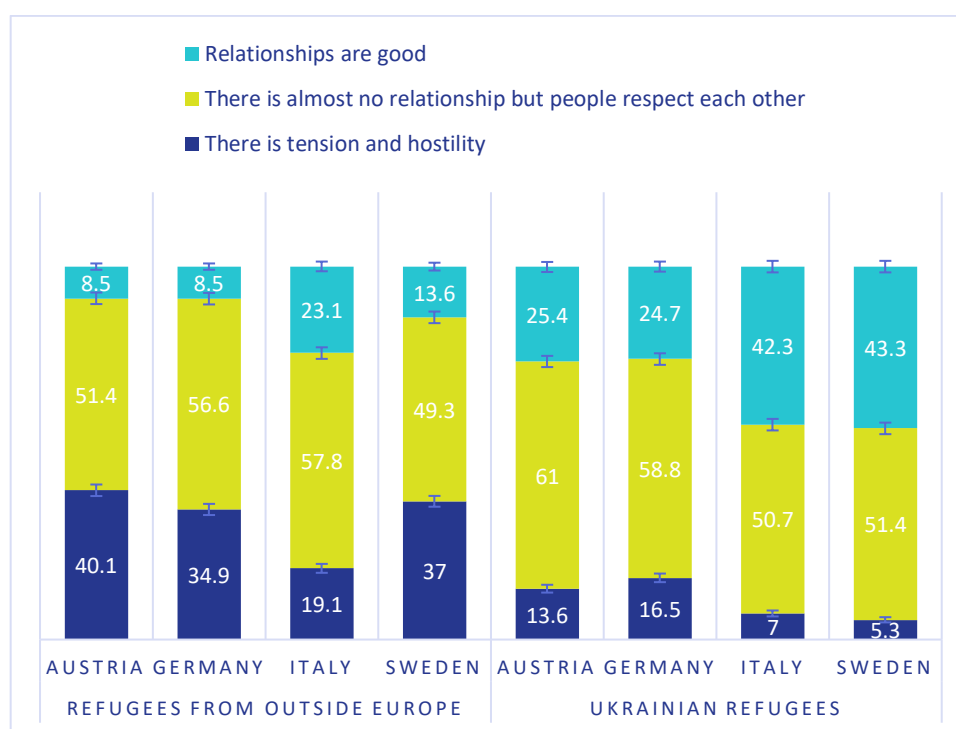
Figure 9: Public opinions on relationships between refugees and long-term residents by country

The last figure of this section combines the answers to the same question by size of municipality and country of residence. In all countries there is substantially more people who perceive tension and hostility in the relationships between long-term residents and non-European refugees than between long-term residents and Ukrainians. On the contrary, relationships with Ukrainians are considered to be good by more people compared to

relationships with non-European refugees. There is a difference as well in the perception of tension and hostility with non-European refugees between big cities, where it is higher, and SMsTRA in all four countries but mostly in Austria. In Italy more people living in SMsTRA think these relations are good than those living in big cities, whereas in other countries these differences are negligeable.

Differences in public opinions concerning relationships between long-term residents and Ukrainians are much smaller: the biggest difference is observed in Sweden where more people living in SMsTRA describe these relationships are good compared to people living in the city, whereas in Germany slightly more people living in big cities have the same opinion.
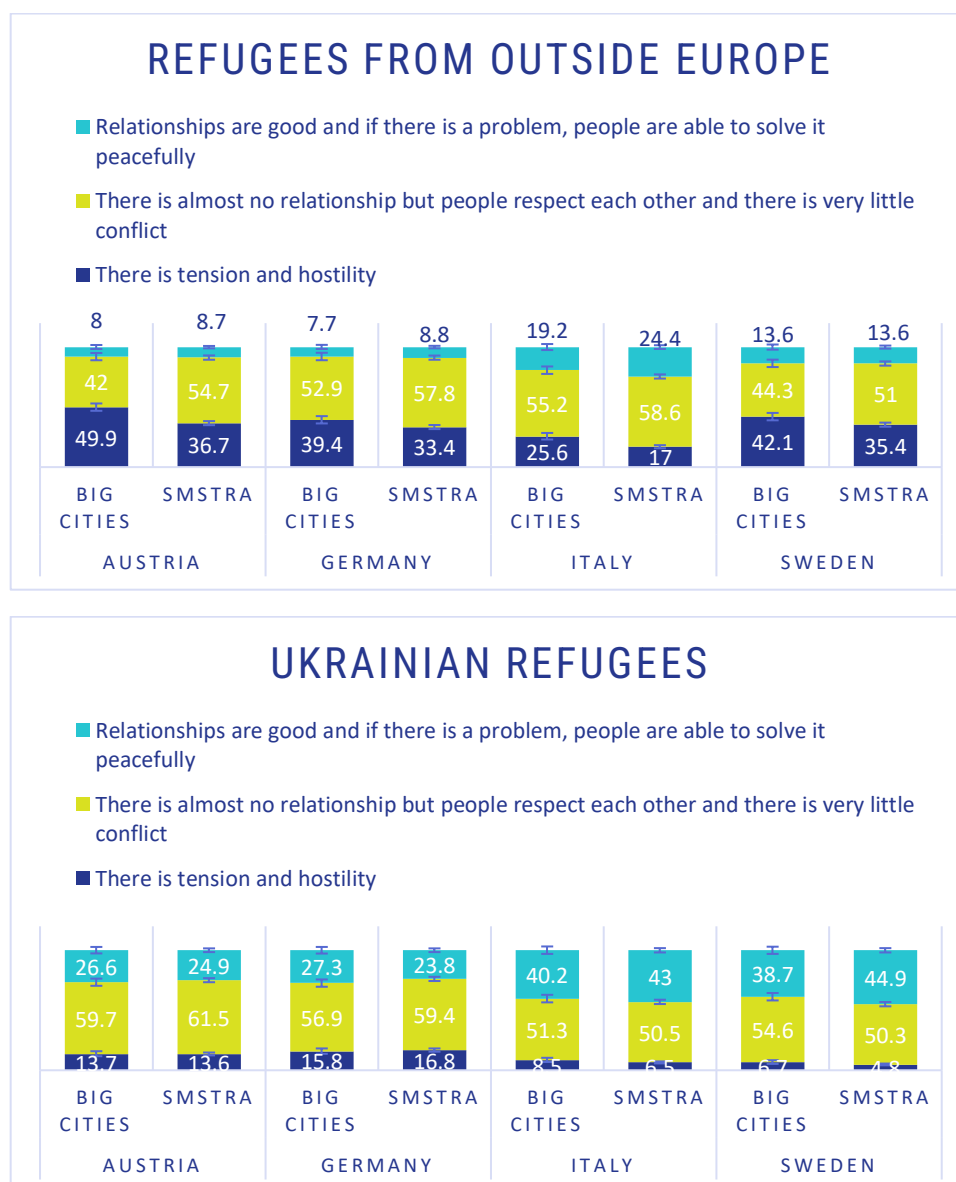
Figure 10: Public opinions on relationships between refugees and long-term residents by size of municipality and country

4.1.4 What fosters positive opinions on integration outcomes?

To conclude with the analysis of public opinions on integration, we present the results of a series of regression analysis. The dependent variable, "well-integrated" was recoded from the answers to the statement "Refugees from outside Europe/Ukrainian refugees are well integrated", where "completely agree" and "somewhat agree" equals 1 and "completely disagree" or "somewhat disagree" equals 0. Figure 11 depicts odd ratios – and confidence intervals – for variables explaining opinions on the integration of non-European refugees or Ukrainian refugees in the four study countries. Regression tables for each model are included in the Appendix[5].

The main variable of interest, living in SMsTRA or in a big city. People living in Austria and Germany are less likely to think that refugees – and particularly refugees from outside Europe – are well-integrated compared to those living in Italy, whereas living in Sweden versus living in Italy does not make a difference.

As expected, there is a negative correlation between perceptions on lack of inter-group relationships or bad relationships, refugees being a burden for the welfare state and worsening crime, and opinions of both groups of refugees as being well integrated. On the contrary, thinking that refugees promote innovation or are good for the economy, in general, is associated to positive perceptions on integration for both groups. These findings, once again, confirm previous studies that show a correlation between attitudes towards migration and attitudes towards integration (see OCDE 2020).

Evidence for other variables related to threat and contact hypotheses are mixed: people who think that Ukrainian refugees (but not those from outside Europe) fill jobs where there is a shortage of labour are positively correlated to opinions on integration; ideas about non-European refugees (but not Ukrainians) taking jobs away from long-term residents increases people's likelihood of considering that their integration is going well; whereas having contact with refugees from outside Europe (but not Ukrainian refugees) during sports, volunteering or cultural activities, that is, leisure time, increases people's likelihood of thinking that

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[5]Note that some independent variables included in the regression models such as occupational level and a few contact variables have a high number of missing values. An analysis of missing values for variables included in the regression is available from the authors upon request as well as additional regression tables where we excluded these variables to increase the sample size in the regressions. The only difference in the significance of the correlations between the models included in this paper and the additional models is that educational level becomes significant for opinions on the intergation of refugees from outside Europe (they do not change regarding Ukrainian refugees).

integration is going well for this group. There rest of the contact variables were not statistically significant for any of the two groups..

Regarding socio-demographic variables, women are less likely to think that refugees are well integrated than men. The rest of the variables are only statistically significant in one of the two models, refugees from outside Europe or Ukrainian refugees. Younger people and people who work in highly skilled occupations are more likely to think that non-European refugees are well-integrated, whereas people who are single or married are more likely to consider that Ukrainian refugees are well integrated compared to people who are separated, divorced or widowed. Finally, being more interested in or better informed about the topic of migration and integration (recoded from answers to questions 19 and 20 of the questionnaire) is negatively associated to having positive opinions on the integration of refugees from outside Europe. As we mentioned before, the average employment rate of Ukrainian refugees in Europe is around 40% (UNHCR 2023). Therefore, it is not surprising that people who are interested and better informed on topics related to migration and integration are less likely to think that Ukrainians are well integrated.
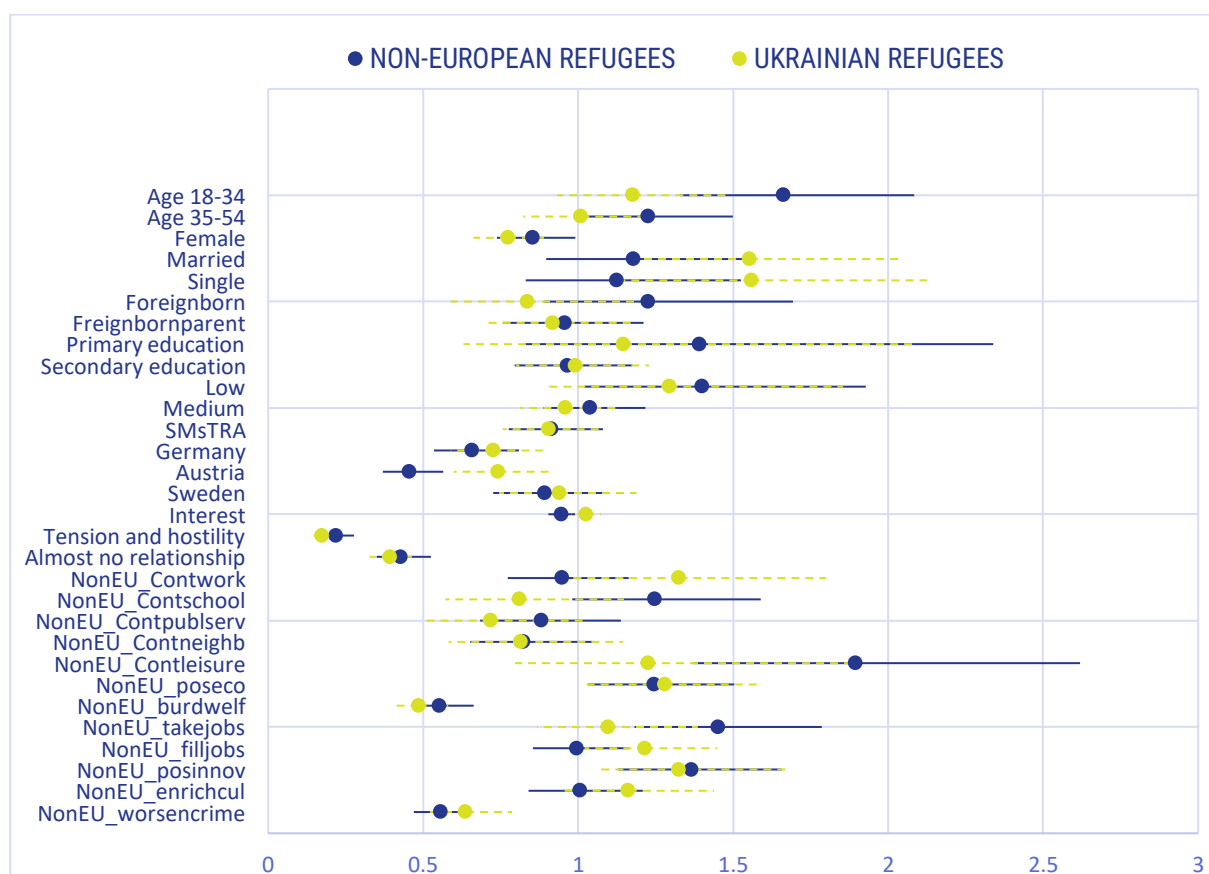
Figure 11: Odd ratios for public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated

We also ran identical models separately for each country and regression tables are included in Appendix 4. Below we highlight key findings for each country.

In Austria, like in the other three countries, the perceived relationship between refugees and long-term residents is significantly correlated with the perception of integration of both non-European and Ukrainian refugees: perceived tension and hostility or lacking relationships is associated with a worse perception of integration of refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainians. Also, the perception of refugees as burden for the welfare state is negatively associated with the public opinion on integration of both groups. Another similarity in public opinions on the integration of non-European and Ukrainian refugees in Austria is that working in a low- or medium-skilled occupation, correlates with a more negative perception of integration compared to working in a high-skilled occupation. The main differences in opinions towards the integration of both groups are as follows: people who think that refugees worsen crime problems in Austria are more likely to have a more negative opinion about the integration of Ukrainians while those who are more interested and better informed about migration and integration tend to have a better opinion about the integration of Ukrainian refugees. Women and people living in SMsTRA are less likely to think that Ukrainians are not well integrated. These correlations did not prove to be statistically significant for refugees from outside Europe. The following correlations are statistically significant for non-European refugees but not for those coming from Ukraine: people who think that refugees take the jobs from Austrians and those who believe that refugees bring new ideas and innovation to Austria have a higher probability to perceive integration of non-European refugees as positive. Foreign-born long-term residents are more likely to think that integration is going well for refugees from outside Europe whereas people between 35 and 54 years-old tend to think they are not well integrated. Interestingly, younger people (aged 18 to 34) have a higher probability to perceive Ukrainian refugees are well integrated but a lower likelihood to regard non-European refugees as well-integrated.

In Germany, the perception of hostile relationships between long-term residents and refugees, regardless of their origin, and of refugees as a burden for the welfare state are also negatively correlated with opinions on refugees' integration. On the other, thinking that refugees, both from outside Europe and from Ukraine, foster innovation is positively correlated with the opinion on refugees' integration. Regarding differences between the two groups, having low occupational skills and having almost no contact to refugees is negatively correlated to opinions on integration of Ukrainian refugees (but not on refugees from outside Europe). For refugees from outside Europe, thinking that refugees worsen crime problems and having contact in the neighbourhood is negatively correlated to opinions on integration. However, having contact in leisure activities and thinking that refugees take jobs, is positively correlated to public opinion on their integration (but not on Ukrainian refugees' integration). Women and people who are 34-54 years-old are less likely to think that the integration of refugees from outside Europe (but not Ukrainian refugees) is going well. Foreign-born long-

term residents are more likely to have positive opinions on the integration of refugees from outside Europe (but this is not statistically relevant for refugees from Ukraine).

In Italy, the perception of hostile relationships or the lack of relationships between refugees, regardless of their origin, and long-term residents is also correlated to public opinions on integration and so is the belief that refugees are a burden for the welfare state, and the belief that immigrants worsen crime. Single people (compared to those who are separated/divorced or widowed) are less likely to think that integration is going well for refugees regardless of their origin. The main differences in variables of interest regarding refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees are as follows: having contact with refugees from outside Europe at public service increases people's chances of perceiving that refugees from outside Europe are well integrated (while this is not the case for Ukrainian refugees); having contact at work is also positively correlated to opinions on the integration of Ukrainian refugees (but it not statistically significant regarding non-European refugees); the perception that Ukrainian refugees fill jobs is associated to opinions on the integration of this group (but it is not the case for non-European refugees); whereas people with an interest in the topic of migration and integration are more likely to think they Ukrainian refugees are well integrated (this variable is not statistically significant in the model for refugees from outside Europe).

In Sweden, the correlation between public opinions on the integration of refugees, regardless of their origin, and the following variables is statistically significant and has the same expected direction as in the other countries: the perception of hostile or lack of relationships between refugees and long-term residents and the believe that refugees, regardless of their origin, are a burden for the welfare state. The main differences in variables of interest regarding refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees are as follows: having contact with refugees from outside Europe during leisure activities increases people's chances of perceiving that refugees from outside Europe are well integrated (while this is not the case for Ukrainian refugees); having contact at childcare, school or university is also positively correlated to opinions on the integration of non-Europeans (but it not statistically significant regarding Ukrainians); the perception that non-European refugees worsen crime problems in Sweden is negatively associated to opinions on the integration of this group (but it is not the case for Ukrainians); women and single people (compared to those who are separated/divorced or widowed) are less likely to think that integration is going well for Ukrainians whereas people with secondary education (compared to those with tertiary education) are more likely to think they are well integrated (none of these variables are statistically significant in the model for refugees from outside Europe).

4.1.5 What should policies do?

In this section we analyse the respondents' opinions on integration policies in their countries (questions Q38.1-4 in the questionnaire). In particular, we asked the respondents about whether or not: 1) policies should provide full support to refugees and if 2) their national

government should provide more support to refugees in the future (ompared to the current situation.

Overall, the majority of the respondents think that policies should fully support refugees. However, they are more likely to think so when it comes to Ukrainian refugees compared to non-European refugees. This is particularly true in Austria and Sweden and in SMsTRA. Similarly, the majority of the respondents think that their national government should provide more support to refugees in the future. As in the case of the role of policies, interviewees are more likely to think so when it comes to Ukrainian refugees compared to non-European refugees - this is particularly the case in Sweden. Interestingly, there is a strong correlation between the extent to which respondents agree with the statement that policies should provide full support to refugees and their idea that the national government should provide more support to refugees in the future. This holds true when it comes to both refugees from outside Europe (r=0.78, p=0.000) and from Ukraine (r=0.74, p=0.000). All in all, the main driving force behind differences in opinions seems to be related to the origin of refugees.

Going more into detail in the findings, Figure 12 shows the answers to the question: "Do you agree with the following statements: Policies should provide full support to refugees for their integration". It compares big cities and SMsTRA and opinions towards Ukrainian and non-European refugees. There are almost no differences in opinions on the role of integration policies between cities and in SMsTRA. A majority of people in both cities and in SMsTRA think that policies should fully support integration of refugees. but respondents tend to think that policies should fully support refugees from Ukraine more than refugees from outside Europe. This holds for both big cities and SMsTRA, although the difference in the share of respondents is slightly higher in the latter than in the former.
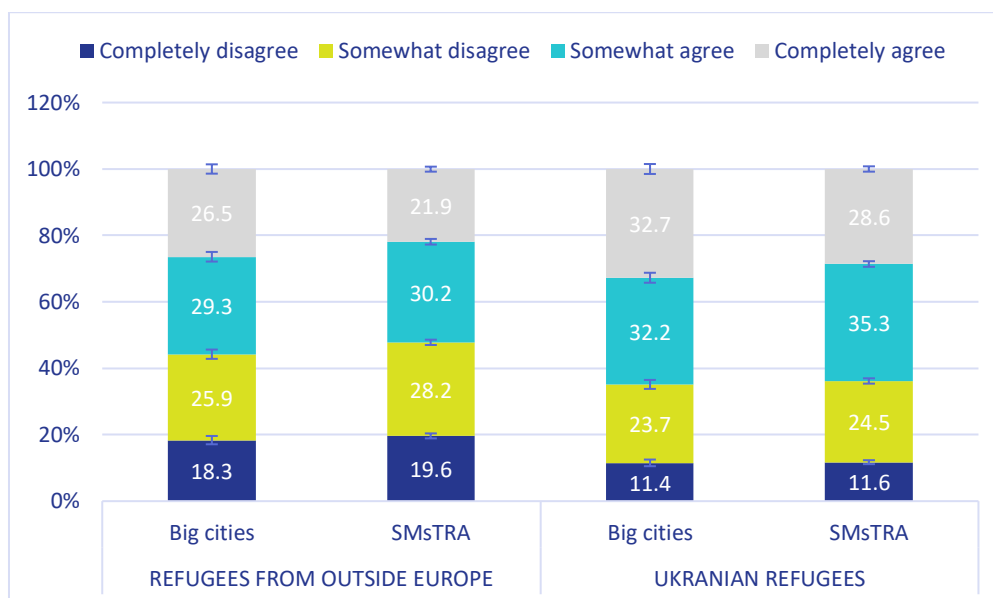
Figure 12: Public opinions on the role of integration policies to support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe

Figure 13 depicts the answers to this question by country of residence. Results display a certain degree of national variation. More than half of people in Germany, Italy and Sweden agree with the fact that policies should provide full support to refugees from outside Europe. By contrast, more than half of respondents in Austria do not agree with this opinion. A large majority of respondents in all four countries think that Ukrainian refugees should be fully supported by policies. In all the countries, the differences in the opinion on the role of policies for non-European and Ukrainian refugees are confirmed: respondents tend to think that policies should fully support refugees from Ukraine to a higher extent than refugees from outside Europe. The difference is particularly strong in Sweden and Austria. Italy is the only countries where the opinions on Ukrainian and non-European refugees are rather similar.
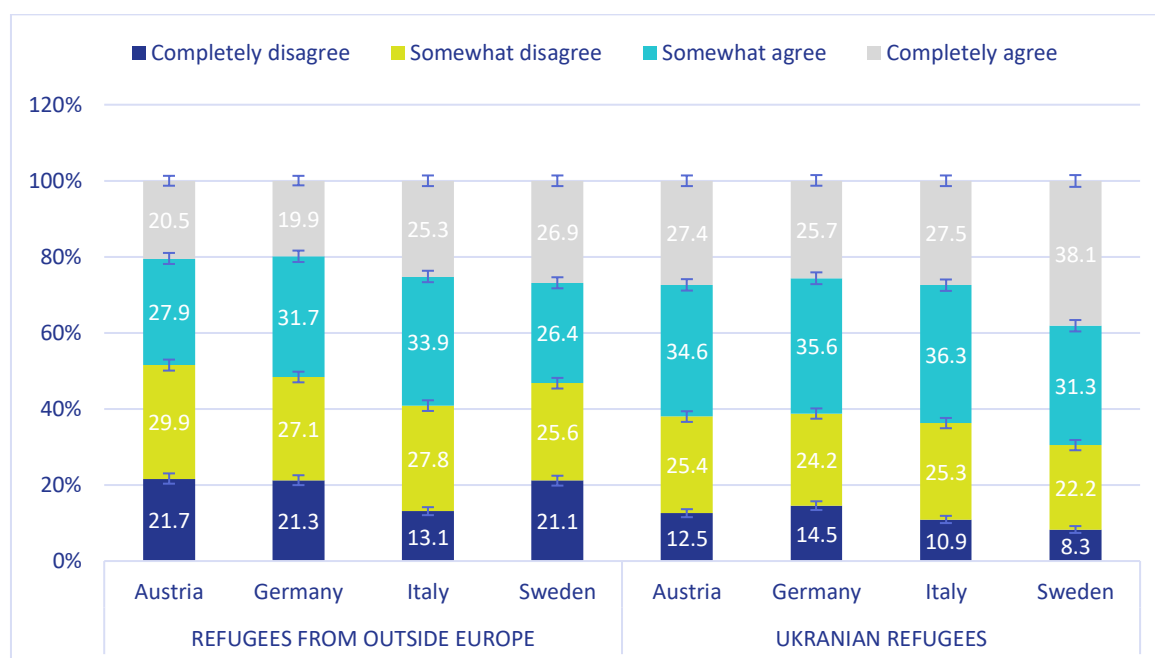
Figure 13: Public opinions on the role of integration policies to support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe by country

Figure 14 combines the answers to the same question by size of municipality and country of residence. When it comes to refugees from outside Europe, opinions between big cities and SMsTRA are rather similar in Italy and Sweden. By contrast, in Austria and Germany, people in big cities are more likely to think that policies should support refugees than in SMsTRA. Differences between big cities and SMsTRA are smaller regarding Ukrainian refugees in all countries. Nevertheless, respondents in big cities are generally slightly more open towards supportive policies. This is the case of Austria, Germany and Italy while the opposite holds true in Sweden, where respondents from SMsTRA are more likely to consider that policies should be supportive. Differences in the opinion towards policies for Ukrainian and non-European

refugees are particularly salient in both big cities and SMsTRA in Sweden and Austria, while are smaller in Italy.
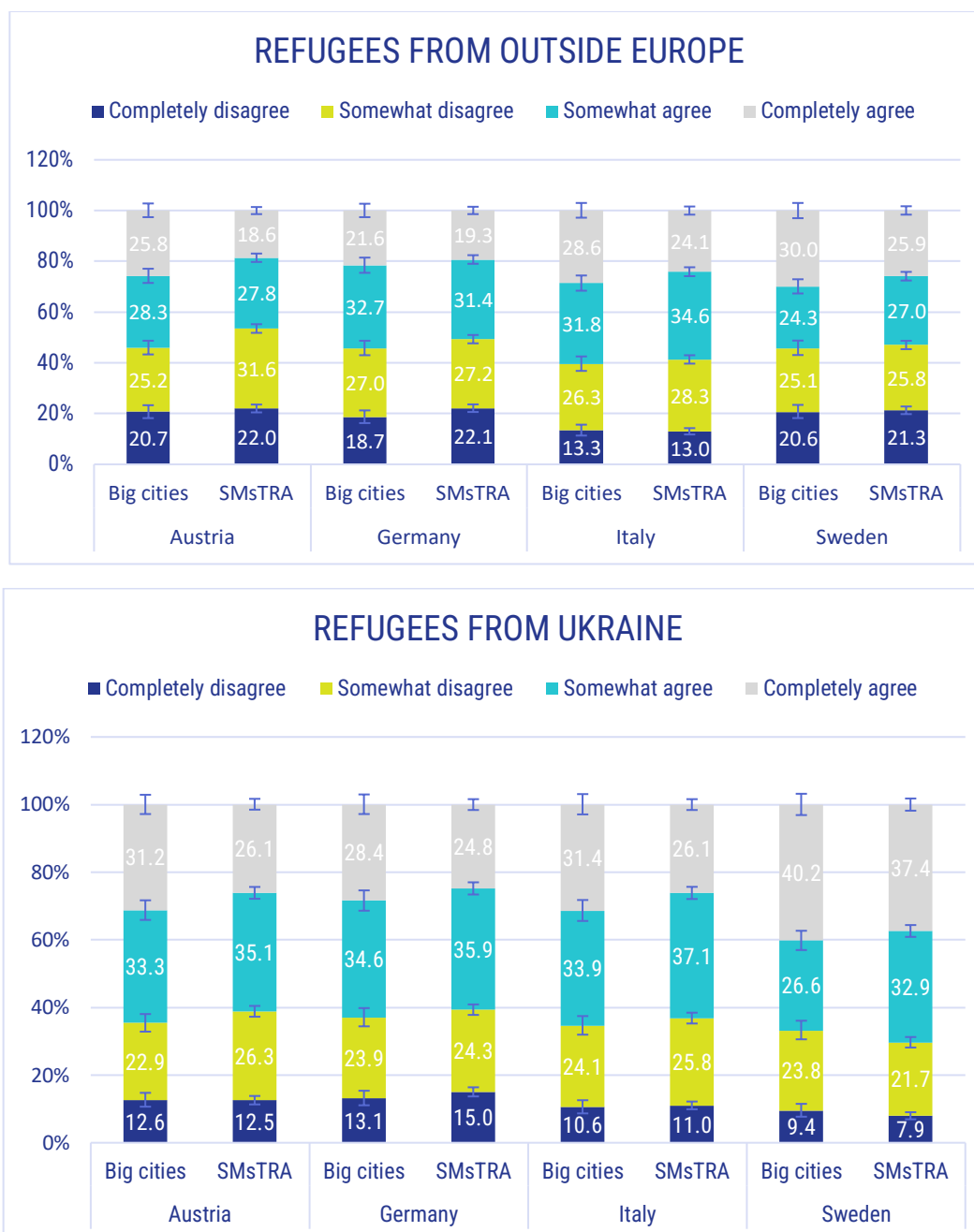
Figure 14: Public opinions on the role of integration policies to support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe by size of municipality and country

Figure 15 displays the answers to the question: "Do you agree with the following statements: Compared to the current situation, in the future, the government should provide more support to refugees for their integration". It compares big cities and SMsTRA and opinions towards Ukrainian and non-European refugees. Respondents in big cities tend to ask for

support for refugees for non-European refugees to a higher extent compared to respondents in SMsTRA. By contrast, there is there is almost no difference in opinions concerning future policies for Ukrainian refugees. Respondents tend to think that policies should support refugees from Ukraine more in the future than refugees from outside Europe. This is holds for both big cities and SMsTRA.
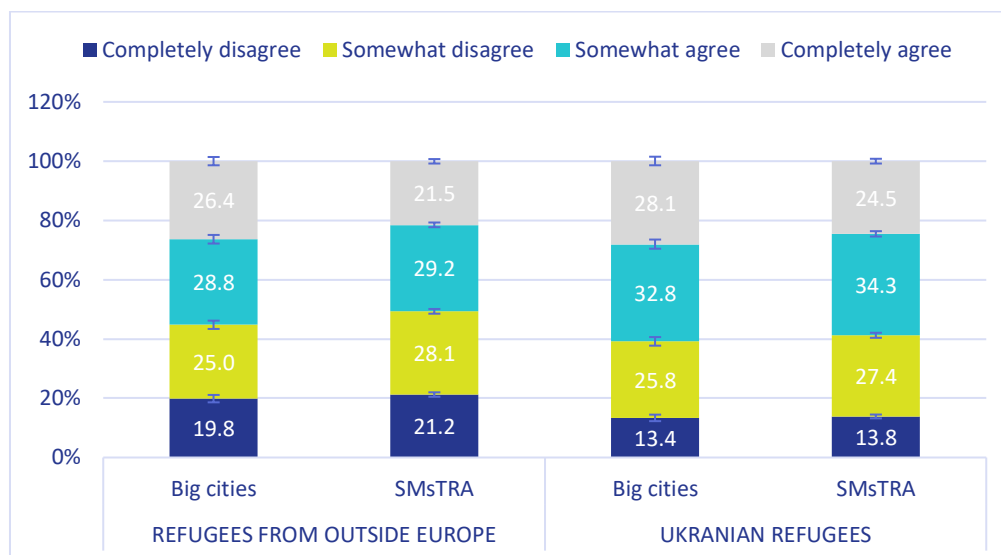
Figure 15: Public opinions on whether or not integration policies should support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe more in the future

Figures 16 shows the answers to this question by country of residence. Results display a certain degree of national variation. More than half of the respondents in Italy, Germany and Austria agree with the fact that policies should provide additional support to refugees from outside Europe in the future. By contrast, the majority of respondents in Sweden do not agree with it. The situation is slightly different when it comes to Ukranian refugees. The large majority of respondents in all countries think that Ukrainian refugees should receive additional support in the future. In all the study countries, respondents are more likely to think that, in the future, policies should additionally support refugees from Ukraine than refugees from outside Europe. The difference is particularly strong in Sweden −

where, as we explained in the policy section, refugees from Ukraine are not entitled to the same integration policy provisions as refugees from outside Europe – while Italy is the only countries where the opinions on future policies for Ukrainian and non-European refugees are rather similar.
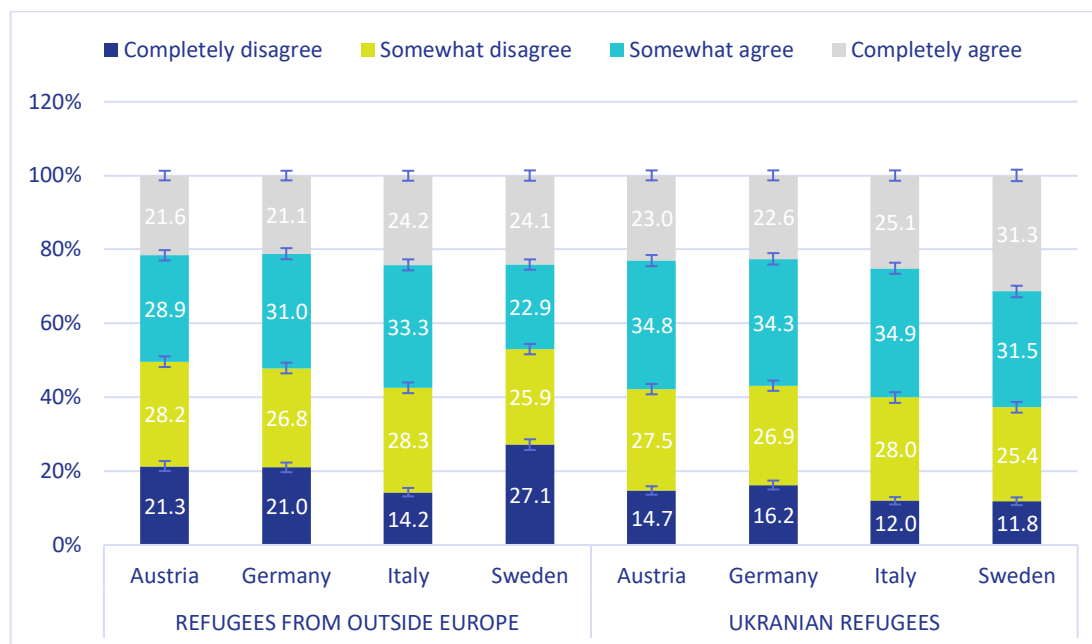
Figure 16: Public opinions on whether or not integration policies should support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe more in the future by country

Figures 17 displays the answers to this question by country of residence and size of municipality. When it comes to refugees from outside Europe, opinions in big cities and SMsTRA are rather similar in Germany. By contrast, people in big cities living in Austria – and to a lesser extent also in Italy and Sweden – are more likely to think that policies should provide additional support in the future than in SMsTRA. Differences between big cities and SMsTRA hold also regarding Ukrainian refugees in Austria, Germany and Italy. The opposite holds true in Sweden, where respondents from SMsTRA are more likely to consider that policies should be more supportive. The preference towards more supportive future policies for Ukranian refugees compared to non-European refugees differ particularly in Swedish big cities and SMsTRA ,Austrian SMsTRA and German big cities.
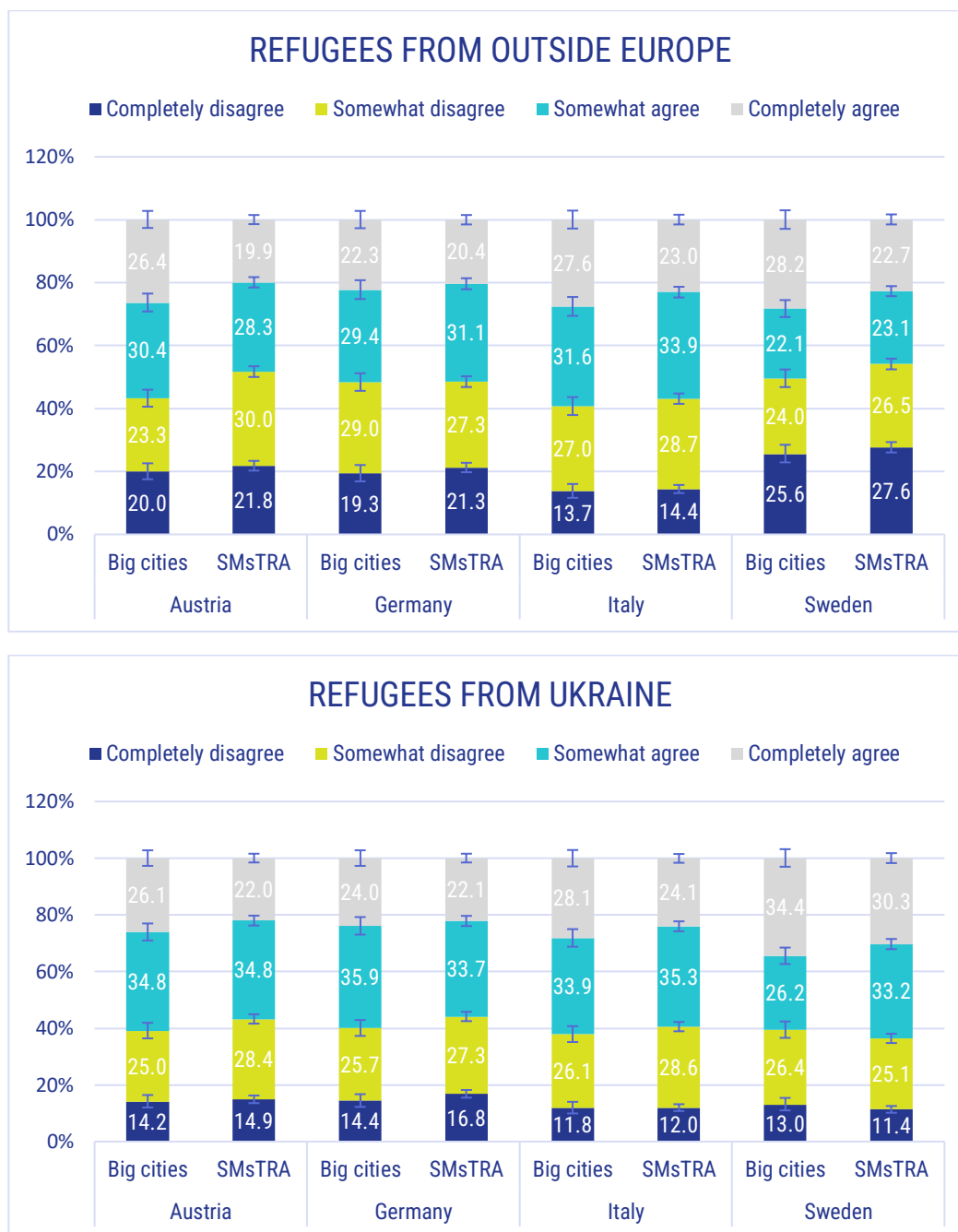
Figure 17: Public opinions on whether or not integration policies should support refugees from Ukraine and outside Europe more in the future by size of municipality and country

4.2 Policy analysis

This section introduces the comparative migrant integration policy indicators developed and implemented for the Whole-Comm localities, presents an analysis of its results and investigates how it relates to the aforesaid survey results. In particular, the first section presents the MIPEX-L index and comparatively analyzes the localities in relation to their size,

structural conditions, political affiliation as well as the Whole-Comm comparative classification. In linking this section with the survey analysis presented above, the second section replicates the survey analysis only in selected Whole-Comm municipalities in an attempt to demonstrate the potential implications of pre-existing policies on current public attitudes.

4.2.1 MIPEX-L Scoring Process and Results

In order to measure and score the selected Whole-Comm municipalities on their migrant integration policies, the various dimensions of the MIPEX-L portrayed in the methodology section were converted into specific indicators that capture the range of policy practices from no policy to ideal cases and the scores assigned reflected this potential variation. The scoring rubric utilized for this index can be found in the appendix. As outlined in the previous section, in the first round, the country integration experts (from designated partners of the Whole-Comm consortium) were provided with the questionnaires consisting of these set of indicators to give feedback on the content, to reflect on the topics covered, range of potential answers and their scoring. Upon incorporating all the feedback received, this time experts were asked to fill in the questionnaire of indicators with clear instructions on how to score them, how to provide supporting/justifying evidence, which data to consider in scoring them as well as what kind of desk research and interview data is needed for gathering sufficient information. The research team at MPG and the experts were in communication regarding the potential questions and challenges stemming from the context. Following these stages, MPG researchers analyzed each questionnaire filled in for all the localities and cross-checked with the sources provided by experts and compared the localities across each country and across the countries to identify issues of cross-comparison and scoring. As part of the standard indexing procedure, two rounds of consistency checks were performed with the country experts of Whole-Comm. The first round entailed written exchanges for the purposes of data clarification and potential rescoring, while the second round consisted of on average one-hour meetings with MPG researchers and country expert researchers from Whole-Comm consortium to go over the potential inconsistencies identified by the former, which is then followed by a joint decision on the final scoring of the localities on each indicator. This rigorous process led to the following scores of municipalities on the different dimensions of their migrant integration policies:

	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
	Piedmont, Rural	Piedmont, Small	Piedmont, Medium	Sicily Rural	Sicily, Small	Sicily, Medium	Saxony, Small	North Rhine W, Small	Lower Saxony, Rural	Saxony, Rural	Mecklenburg, Medium	Lower Saxony, Medium	Wallonia, Small	Wallonia, Medium	Flanders, Medium	Flanders, Small	Tyrol, Medium	Lower Austria, Small	Tyrol, Rural	Lower Austria, Rural
System	53,25	79,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	42,83	61,50	11,46	0,00	8,33	75,96	67,63	0,00	0,00	69,13	45,67	77,38	12,50	13,75	0,00
(development)	75,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	75,00	12,50	0,00	0,00	100,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Scope	22,00	66,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	22,00	88,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	88,00	88,00	0,00	0,00	77,00	33,00	77,00	0,00	55,00	0,00
Target Group	66,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	66,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	82,50	82,50	0,00	0,00	49,50	33,00	82,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
Staff Training	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,33	50,00	33,33	0,00	33,33	33,33	50,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	16,67	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00
Relations	41,67	20,83	15,63	33,25	6,25	18,75	30,13	28,13	28,13	34,38	56,25	21,88	15,63	15,63	32,38	35,50	43,75	55,13	45,75	45,75
Decision	75,00	37,50	37,50	33,00	25,00	50,00	75,00	75,00	37,50	25,00	75,00	37,50	12,50	12,50	25,00	37,50	37,50	37,50	25,00	37,50
Consultative	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	67,00	67,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	33,00
Intermunicipal	50,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	12,50	37,50	25,00	12,50	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	37,50	37,50	37,50	50,00	25,00	12,50
Body/Unit on	25,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	25,00	0,00
Monitoring	41,67	20,83	15,63	33,25	6,25	18,75	30,13	28,13	28,13	34,38	56,25	21,88	15,63	15,63	32,38	35,50	43,75	55,13	45,75	45,75
Monitoring	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Policy	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Monitoring	75,00	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Labor Market	41,67	20,83	15,63	33,25	6,25	18,75	30,13	28,13	28,13	34,38	56,25	21,88	15,63	15,63	32,38	35,50	43,75	55,13	45,75	45,75
Education	0,00	43,75	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,75	12,50	18,75	18,75	43,75	25,00	18,75	18,75	25,00	18,75	75,00	68,75	6,25	0,00
Language	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	50,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	50,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00
Services	58,33	30,56	25,00	25,00	25,00	36,11	33,33	25,00	41,67	41,67	36,11	41,67	0,00	0,00	41,67	19,44	19,44	25,00	0,00	8,33
Access	75,00	50,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	25,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	25,00
measure	50,00	16,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	16,67	8,33	16,67	16,67	0,00	0,00
Universal/Publ	50,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,33	25,00	0,00	50,00	50,00	33,33	50,00	0,00	0,00	58,33	25,00	16,67	58,33	0,00	0,00
Housing	25,00	37,50	0,00	12,50	0,00	75,00	37,50	0,00	25,00	25,00	37,50	25,00	0,00	0,00	12,50	0,00	25,00	37,50	0,00	25,00
Pol	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	12,50	25,00	25,00	62,50	25,00	12,50	25,00	0,00	0,00
Health	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	100,00	37,50	37,50	33,00	33,00	50,00	87,50	33,50	33,50	33,50	33,50	33,00	33,00	33,00	33,00
conditions	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	75,00	75,00	66,00	66,00	75,00	75,00	67,00	67,00	67,00	67,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00
measures	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Antidiscrimina	0,00	62,50	50,00	12,50	0,00	25,00	50,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	37,50	0,00	0,00	100,00	50,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00
Interculturalis	47,75	51,75	16,50	16,50	22,75	41,50	31,25	25,00	0,00	18,75	41,50	64,25	12,50	12,50	60,25	22,75	31,25	41,50	29,00	16,50
Commitment	62,50	37,50	0,00	0,00	12,50	50,00	62,50	50,00	0,00	37,50	50,00	62,50	25,00	25,00	87,50	12,50	62,50	50,00	25,00	0,00
Mediation	33,00	66,00	33,00	33,00	33,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	66,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	33,00
TOTAL	36,46	44,78	15,93	16,49	11,53	35,55	42,46	23,08	22,17	21,05	52,52	45,16	10,19	10,19	52,84	35,46	40,92	39,94	12,39	14,70

Table 4.2.1 MIPEX-L results for Whole-COMM localities – part 1

|	SWEDEN Skana, Small	SWEDEN Blekinge, Rural	SWEDEN Småland, Medium	SWEDEN Gavleborgs, Small	SWEDEN Dalarna, Rural	SWEDEN Gävleborgs, Medium	NETHERLA Utrect, Medium	NETHERLA Zuid-Holland,	NETHERLA Overijssel, Small	NETHERLA Drenthe, Rural	SPAIN Cataluna, Small	SPAIN Castilla, Small	SPAIN Cataluna, Medium	SPAIN Valenciana, Rural	SPAIN Andalucia, Medium	SPAIN Andalucia, Small	TURKEY South, Small	TURKEY Marmara, Medium	TURKEY Middle, Small
Governance	38,04	21,38	18,63	24,13	24,13	22,75	84,38	56,67	0,00	25,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	13,13	0,00	0,00
Strategy	75,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00
Scope	44,00	44,00	33,00	55,00	55,00	33,00	55,00	77,00	0,00	44,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	11,00	0,00	0,00
Target	16,50	16,50	16,50	16,50	16,50	33,00	82,50	33,00	0,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	16,50	0,00	0,00
Staff	16,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	16,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Actors and	12,50	12,50	28,13	18,75	66,75	21,88	51,13	23,88	40,63	40,63	31,25	36,38	14,50	3,13	3,13	3,13	6,25	1,39	0,00
Decision	25,00	25,00	62,50	25,00	75,00	37,50	37,50	37,50	37,50	37,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	25,00	25,00	25,00
Strength of	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	67,00	0,00	67,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	0,00	0,00
Intermunici	0,00	25,00	50,00	50,00	25,00	50,00	50,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	12,50	0,00	12,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	12,50	0,00	0,00
Body/Unit	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	50,00
Monitoring	12,50	12,50	28,13	18,75	66,75	21,88	51,13	23,88	40,63	40,63	31,25	36,38	14,50	3,13	3,13	3,13	0,00	0,00	0,00
Existence	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	50,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Monitoring	100,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Monitoring	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	75,00	100,00	100,00	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Labor	12,50	12,50	28,13	18,75	66,75	21,88	51,13	23,88	40,63	40,63	31,25	36,38	14,50	3,13	3,13	3,13	0,00	0,00	0,00
Education	37,50	25,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	75,00	87,50	62,50	43,75	50,00	18,75	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	12,50	0,00	0,00	0,00
Language	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Social	55,56	61,11	56,25	63,89	63,89	63,89	80,56	75,00	75,00	72,22	25,00	25,00	36,11	27,78	25,00	8,33	0,00	5,56	0,00
Access	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Assistance	33,33	33,33	25,00	33,33	33,33	33,33	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00
Universal/P	33,33	50,00	43,75	58,33	58,33	58,33	66,67	50,00	50,00	41,67	0,00	0,00	33,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00
Housing	25,00	25,00	50,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	75,00	75,00	62,50	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Pol	25,00	25,00	25,00	50,00	25,00	25,00	50,00	37,50	25,00	37,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Health	100,00	100,00	100,00	75,00	100,00	100,00	58,00	58,00	58,00	58,00	58,00	33,00	45,50	33,00	33,00	33,00	45,50	33,00	33,00
Health	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00	66,00
Targeted	100,00	100,00	100,00	50,00	100,00	100,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	50,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00
Antidiscrim	0,00	0,00	25,00	50,00	25,00	37,50	62,50	25,00	0,00	25,00	12,50	0,00	25,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Intercultura	0,00	18,75	31,25	31,25	50,00	31,25	60,25	43,75	0,00	35,25	41,50	12,50	41,50	35,25	18,75	12,50	29,00	16,50	6,25
Public	0,00	37,50	62,50	62,50	100,00	62,50	87,50	87,50	0,00	37,50	50,00	25,00	50,00	37,50	37,50	25,00	25,00	0,00	12,50
Intercultura	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	0,00	0,00	33,00	33,00	0,00
TOTAL	39,25	30,86	49,27	42,99	51,97	48,41	65,94	53,61	40,76	50,51	18,23	14,79	18,92	11,15	11,59	9,19	9,99	5,84	5,42

Table 4.2.1 MIPEX-L results for Whole-COMM localities – part 2

As shown in the figures above, there is indeed quite a variation across the towns within the same country when it comes to their migrant integration policies. One common characteristic of the localities with the relatively favorable policy frameworks is that they have drawn up a clear strategy of migrant integration with specific goals and objectives. Regarding the policy processes and involvement of different stakeholders in the policy making, the decision-making scope is the most developed subdimension in the selected Whole-Comm municipalities, while a strong consultative structure and municipal body dealing with integration related measures seem rather weak across the board. One area where most municipalities covered could improve considerably is monitoring. Except for the Dutch towns and some medium sized German, and Swedish municipalities, there is limited policy development in monitoring policies and their effectiveness. When it comes to specific policy areas, healthcare, language, labor market inclusion and education are areas of at least some engagement from the municipalities. On the other hand, there is limited policy development regarding promotion of migrant political participation, intercultural communication and antidiscrimination.

4.2.2 Analysis in relation to Whole-Comm Typologies

In this section, the integration scores compiled will be compared across the different characteristics of municipalities. This is important to see how the integration policies compare across different kinds of municipalities and to understand how they relate to Whole-Comm typology. This process can also provide some insights to the determinants of advanced migrant integration policy.

The first characteristics being considered here is the type of the locality as the municipalities scored for MIPEX consist of varying types. As the results below point out, of those municipalities scored, rural ones have considerably lower scores as compared to small and medium towns, while the difference between the last two are rather negligible. This is consistent with the literature and could have a number of reasons. For instance, Jorgensen (2012) points out that large sized municipalities have more experience with integration due to their attractiveness and can potentially secure more the government sources they can secure. This can also be function of both the infrastructure of the municipalities as well as their exposure to migration.

Type of Locality and Integration Policy Score
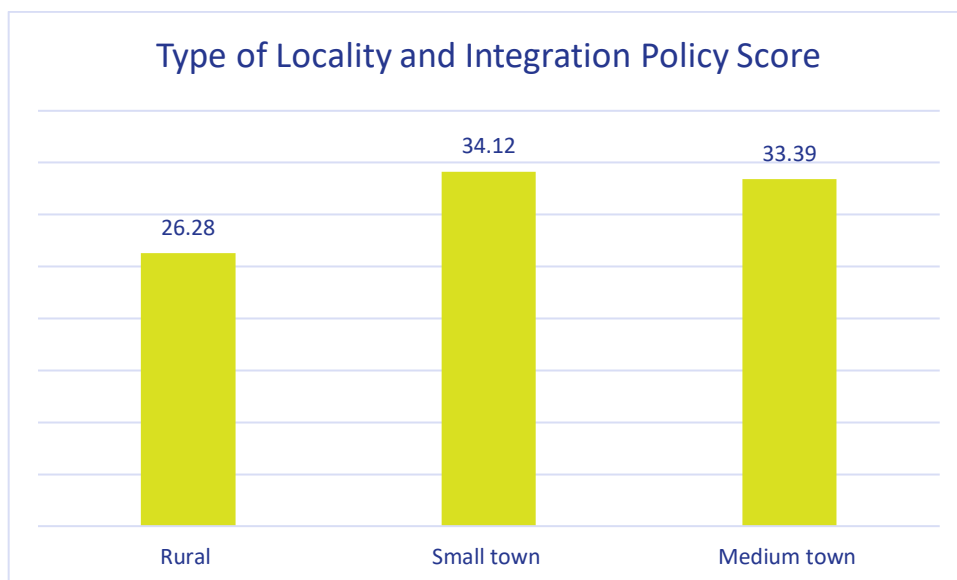
Figure 18: Size of municipality and integration policy score

The second set of characteristics explored relate to the structural conditions of that municipality. Not surprisingly, those municipalities with more favorable structural conditions in terms of their basic economic indicators such as income and employment levels are also those with higher scores on MIPEX-L. This is consistent with the literature pointing out to the fact that limited funding may affect the effectiveness of policymaking whereas developed economic structure allows better employment opportunities for immigrants.
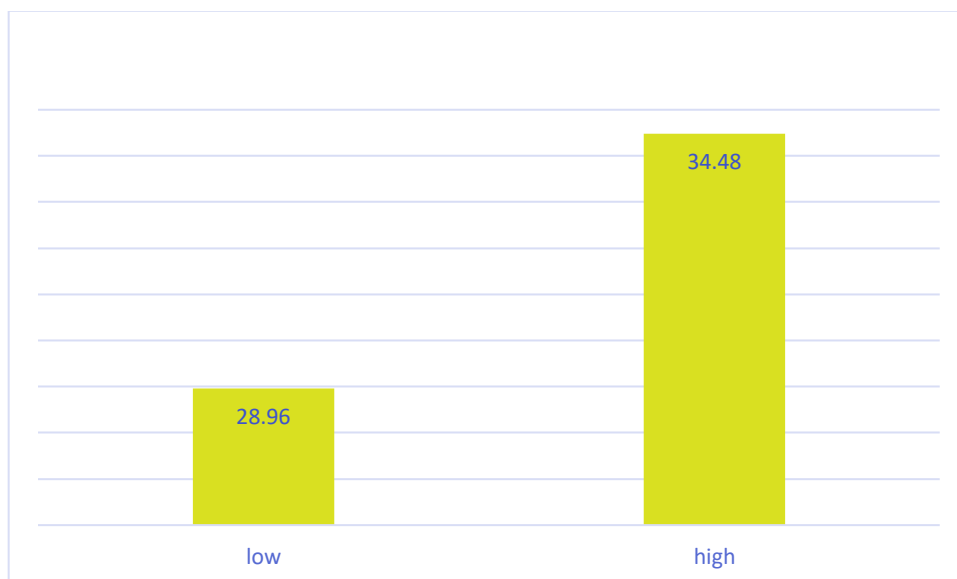
Figure 19: Structural Conditions and Integration Score

Political constituency also matters, as ideological differences across the municipalities as well as between the government and the municipality may affect policies. When this dimension is considered vis-à-vis. The policy frameworks, the findings illustrate that municipalities governed by a conservative party are more likely to have low scores on migrant integration as compared to the other municipalities. Furthermore, when municipalities governed by mixed and progressive parties are considered, those with mixed parties are in fact the ones with better integration frameworks.
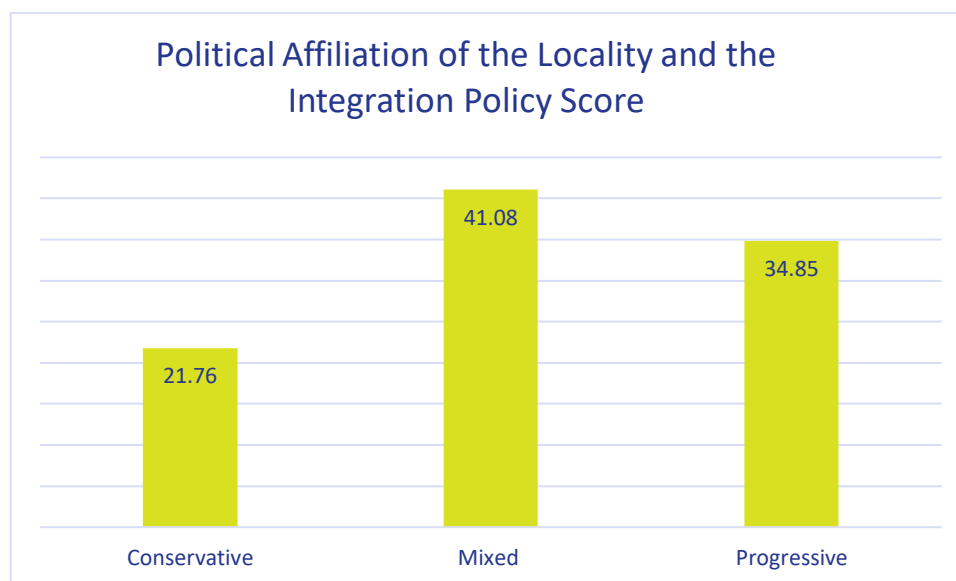
Figure 20: Political affiliation of the locality and integration policy score

Finally, when we consider the overall Whole-Comm classification of municipalities which takes many important dimensions such as size, economic wellbeing, experience with migrants prior to 2015, the indicator results are laid out as follows:
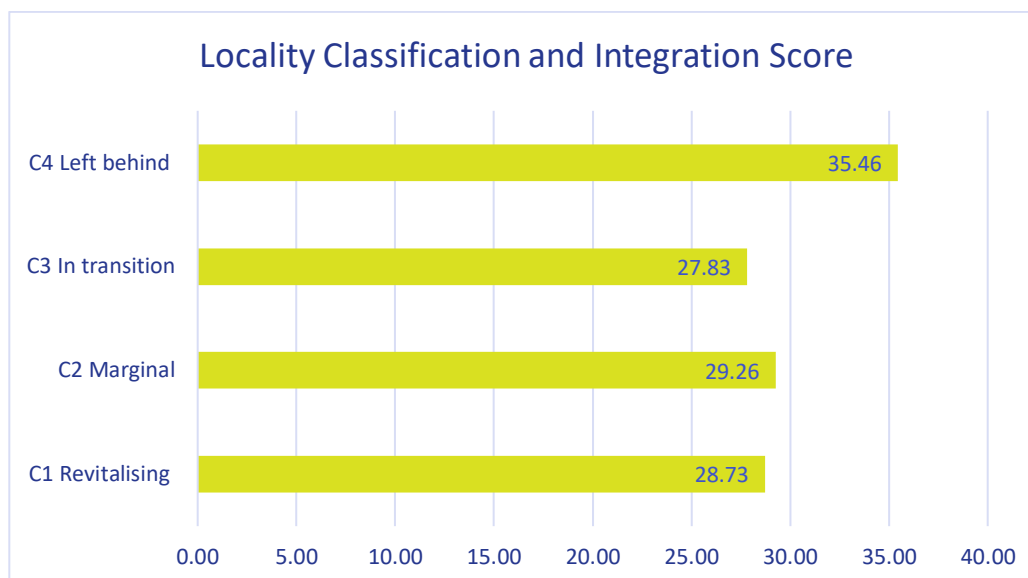
Figure 21: Type of locality and integration score

Accordingly, when it comes to the migrant integration policies, those municipalities that are actually left behind score better than all the other, namely those in transition, marginal or revitalising with minor differences across the latter three.

All in all, this initial analysis illustrates important differences across municipalities across the different classifications, pointing out to all as important contributors to all encompassing migrant integration policy at the local level.

4.2.3 Policies and Attitudes: How are they linked in selected localities?

Numerous studies using national level MIPEX data point out to the close links between integration policies and integration outcomes. So far, we could identify over 130 peer reviewed scientific studies linking MIPEX to integration outcomes for immigrants and for the public. Regarding particularly the link to the public opinion, a country's approach to integration strongly influences the public's attitudes and behaviour towards immigrants. Integration policies are one of the strongest factors shaping the public's willingness to accept and interact with immigrants(https://www.mipex.eu/key-findings). The figure below plots the average scores of the 52 MIPEX countries against the aggregate results of GALLUP Migrant Acceptance Index and shows the strong linear link between the two.
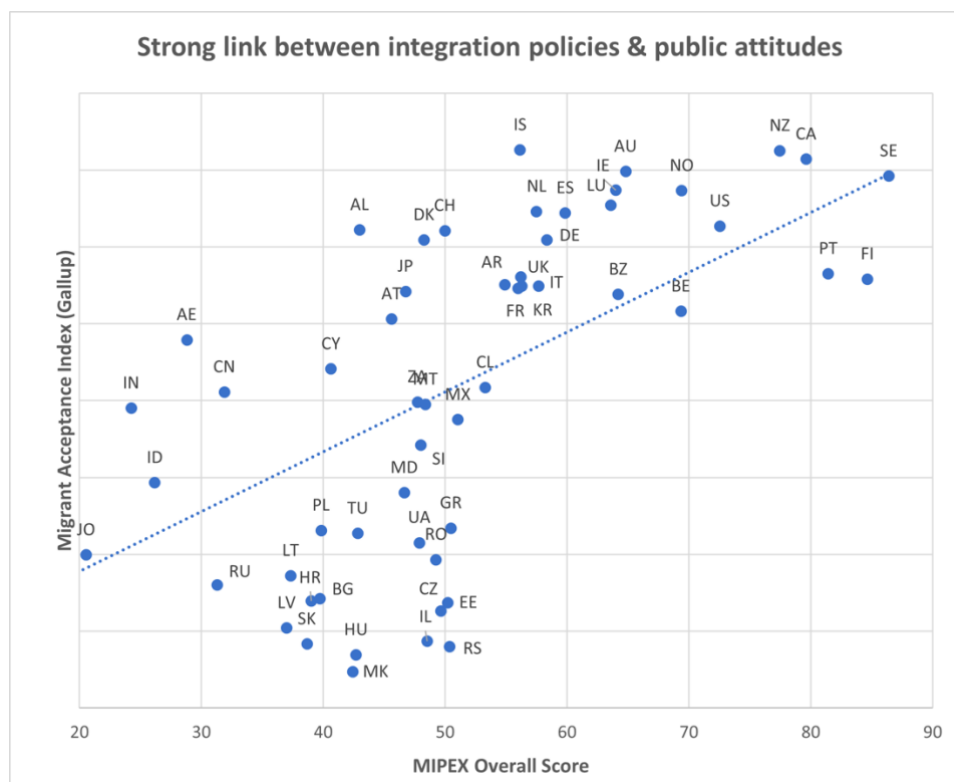
Figure 22: Correlation between MIPEX and GALLUP Migrant Acceptance Index

Several other studies support this finding. In her meta analysis, Callens (2015) shows that in all 18 studies investigated, integration policies are strongly associated with the general public's level of perceived threat from immigrants and, perhaps, to their level of anti-immigrant attitudes. More recently, through a mulilevel regression analysis of MIPEX data together with European Social Survey data from 27 EU Member states, Gregurovic (2021) demonstrated that the respondents from countries with well-developed integration policies express a more positive attitude towards immigrants and acknowledge their contribution to all areas of the host society.

As argued by Callens (2015) whenever disentangling the relationship between public opinion and policies, the obvious question is one of causality. While this relationship can be defined as dialectic, with effects going in both directions (Jakobs & Herman2009; Meuleman and Reeskens 2008), the majority of studies point out to the limited impact of public opinion on immigration on policy makers (Freeman 1995) and the stability of policies over time (Koopmans 2012). Using bivariate autoregressive cross-lagged panel analysis on the country level, Schlueter and colleagues (2013) found that integration policies at one period changed the perceptions of group threat at a second period, while they did not find any evidence for the reverse hypothesis that prior perceived group threat determines subsequent immigrant integration policiesThe common assumption of all the aforesaid studies linking the two is that as policies take long time to change, they preceed the public opinion and they are likely to

produce more positive public attitudes as they also produce better integration outcomes to start with. Following the strong evidence regarding this link at the national level, there is reason to expect a similar connection at the local level in that public in localities with more established migrant integration policies are less likely to hold negative attitudes towards migrants. Still, this is not to say the opposite effect is not at all possible. Public attitudes may impact policies in these localities, but analysis to that effect would ideally thrace the critical junctures in these path dependent policies and try to link that to paralleling public attitudes from preceeding periods.

The public opinion survey analysed in the first section of this deliverable was conducted in 4 of the 7 countries where Whole-Comm localities were selected from, namely Sweden, Italy, Germany, and Austria and including a subsample of the selected municipalities. In this section, the mean scores for the questions analyzed in the previous section were compared across the selected municipalities and against their integration policy scores. Following the line of aforesaid argument, it is expected for local integration policies also reflect on local public perceptions of migration with higher policy scores to be correlated to more positive attitudes in general. Still, due to the shrinking of number of observations when the subsets of survey are analyzed, the results discussed below do not yield themselves to a proper multilevel model, and hence are only probing the plausability of these expectations in a suggestive manner.

The first set of analysis replicated from the previous section related to the host community's perceptions regarding the actual integration outcome of the two groups, namely non-European refugees and Ukrainian refugees. Table below illustrates the results in that actually, as one moves from a municipality with a low migrant integration policy score to the high one, the average public perception of differential integration of these two migrant groups diminishes for this subset of sampled data. In other words, better integration policies seem to come with similar appraisal of integration outcomes for all migrant groups by the host community. Better integration scores seem also to be related to the perception that Non-European refugees are better integrated in general, in addition to less differences with Ukrainians. This finding based on the subset of this sample suggests that integration policies may indeed are likely to be perceived to contribute to the actual process of integration.

Town	Integration Score	NEU well integ	Ukr well integ	Difference
GER-Meclenburg-Medium	52,52	2,06	2,17	0,11
SWE-Dalarna-Rural	51,97	2,36	3,29	0,93

SWE-Småland-Medium	49,27	2,35	3,24	0,89
SWE-Gävleborgs-Medium	48,41	2,25	3,36	1,11
GER-Lower Saxony-Medium	45,16	2,75	3	0,25
ITA-Piedmont-Small	44,78	2,71	2,57	-0,14
SWE-Gävleborgs-Small	42,99	2,83	4	1,17
GER-Saxony-Small	42,46	2,33	2,56	0,23
AUS-Tyrol-Medium	40,92	2,09	2,61	0,52
AUS-Lower Austria-Small	39,94	2,06	2,97	0,91
ITA-Piedmont-Rural	36,46	2,33	3,66	1,33
ITA-Sicily-Medium	35,55	3,09	3,62	0,53
SWE-Blekinge-Rural	30,86	3,13	3,5	0,37
GER-North-Rhine-Westfalia-Small	23,08	2,25	3,25	1
GER-Lower Saxony-Rural	22,17	2	3	1
ITA-Piedmont-Medium	15,93	2,27	3,09	0,82
AUS-Lower Austria-Rural	14,70	1,33	2	0,67
AUS-Tyrol-Rural	12,39	2	5	3
Pearson's "R"		0,36	-0,24	-0,47

Table 4.2.2 MIPEX-L and public opinions on integration

The second set of analysis replicated with the subsample of the survey relates to the question on perceived level of relationship between locals and host communities. As indicated in the previous section analyzing the entire sample and different subsets, also for the Whole-Comm municipalities, there is higher agreement with a positive relationship assessment between

locals and Ukrainian refugees as compared to Non-EU refugees. This difference seems more visible for rural areas and small towns as compared to medium sized towns. While higher integration scores seem somewhat correlated with assessment of relations with non-EU refugees, as the integration score of the locality increases, respondents see less of a difference between Ukrainian and Non-EU refugees regarding their relations with the host communities.

Town	Integration Score	NON-EU Relations	Ukrainian Relations	Difference
GER-Meclenburg-Medium	52,52	1,61	1,61	0
SWE-Dalarna-Rural	51,97	1,86	2,5	0,64
SWE-Småland-Medium	49,27	1,89	2,47	0,58
SWE-Gävleborgs-Medium	48,41	1,58	2,33	0,75
GER-Lower Saxony-Medium	45,16	1,5	1,5	0
ITA-Piedmont-Small	44,78	2,29	2	-0,29
SWE-Gävleborgs-Small	42,99	1,96	2,54	0,58
GER-Saxony-Small	42,46	1,56	2,11	0,55
AUS-Tyrol-Medium	40,92	1,94	2,15	0,21
AUS-Lower Austria-Small	39,94	1,64	2,13	0,49
ITA-Piedmont-Rural	36,46	2,33	3	0,67
ITA-Sicily-Medium	35,55	2,44	2,5	0,06
SWE-Blekinge-Rural	30,86	2,25	2,75	0,5
GER-North-Rhine-Westfalia-Small	23,08	1,75	2	0,25
GER-Lower Saxony-Rural	22,17	2	3	1
ITA-Piedmont-Medium	15,93	1,91	2,27	0,36
AUS-Lower Austria-Rural	14,70	1,66	2	0,34
AUS-Tyrol-Rural	12,39	1	2	1
Pearson's "R"		0,16	-0,11	-0,29

Table 4.2.3 MIPEX-L and public opinions on intergroup relations

Finally, the last analysis of the survey data replicates the result for the questions on desired direction of policy for supporting refugees both currently and in the future. In particular, numbers indicate the average score of the respondents' agreement with the statements that "Policies should provide full support to refugees for their integration" with higher values indicating more agreement. As seen, not only is there more agreement with supporting the refugees from Ukraine be it current policy or future direction, but both are positively correlated with integration policy. Furthermore, as the localities have a more favorable migrant integration policies, the sample of those surveyed indicate higher agreement for the policies to support the non-EU refugees.

Town	Integration Score	Policies to support Non-EU	Current Policy Ukr-NEU	Future Policy Ukr-NEU
GER-Meclenburg-Medium	52,52	2,56	0,34	0,06
SWE-Dalarna-Rural	51,97	2,86	0,65	0,07
SWE-Småland-Medium	49,27	2,73	0,58	0,2
SWE-Gävleborgs-Medium	48,41	2,66	0,38	0,22
GER-Lower Saxony-Medium	45,16	2,5	0,5	1
ITA-Piedmont-Small	44,78	2,29	-0,57	0,14
SWE-Gävleborgs-Small	42,99	2,38	0,3	0,33
GER-Saxony-Small	42,46	3,33	0,44	0,55
AUS-Tyrol-Medium	40,92	2,45	0	-0,06
AUS-Lower Austria-Small	39,94	2,35	0,3	-0,07
ITA-Piedmont-Rural	36,46	3	1	0
ITA-Sicily-Medium	35,55	2,44	-0,31	-0,18
SWE-Blekinge-Rural	30,86	3,13	0,38	0
GER-North-Rhine-Westfalia-Small	23,08	2,25	-1,25	0
GER-Lower Saxony-Rural	22,17	2	0	-1
ITA-Piedmont-Medium	15,93	2,27	0	-0,08
AUS-Lower Austria-Rural	14,70	3,17	0,5	0,67
AUS-Tyrol-Rural	12,39	2	0	0
Pearson's "R"		0,26	0,33	0,27

Table 4.2.4 MIPEX-L and public opinions on integration policies.

5. Conclusions

This comparative working paper combines the analysis of the Whole-COMM survey data and the local migrant integration policy indicators developed as part of WP6. By focussing on public opinions towards integration rather than migration from a comparative perspective (across countries and by type of municipality), it contributes to the scarce literature on this topic. It also illustrates the methodology and results of a pilot integration policy index, MIPEX-L whose result are analysed in relation to the typology of the localities selected by the project as well as the survey results sampled from these localities in an attempt to link attitudes and policies. Below we highlight our main conclusions on public opinions and policy analysis on integration.

5.1   Public opinions on integration

In line with the primary goal of the Whole-COMM project, the main goal of the analysis on public opinions on integration was to find out whether there are differences in public opinions between people living in big cities and small and medium-sized towns are rural areas. We found minor differences by type of municipality. Slightly more people living in SMsTRA think that migrants are responsible for their own integration whereas slightly less people living in SMsTRA think migrant, institutions and long-term residents are responsible for integration. More people living in cities perceive tension and hostility in the relationships between refugees from non-EU countries and long-term residents. We found no statistically significant differences in the likelihood of people perceiving refugees as being well integrated by type of municipality.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine generated a new migration flow to Whole-COMM study countries. Differences in the response given by the EU and its member states to the inflow of Ukrainian migrants and previous waves of refugees from outside Europe have been a source of debate. Due to the novelty of this migration flow, there are no studies analysing public opinions towards the integration of Ukrainians. This paper fills this gap by comparing opinions towards refugees from outside Europe and Ukrainian refugees. Previous studies show that there is a correlation between attitudes towards immigration and opinions on integration. Based on this, we expected to find more favourable opinons towards the integration of Ukrainians. Our findings confirm this hypothesis. Furthermore, these were the most salient differences shown in our descriptive analysis. There are more people who think that Ukrainians are well-integrated than people who think non-European refugees are well-integrated. There are more people who think that there is tension and hostility in between long-term residents in their municipalities and non-European refugees than people who think there is tension with Ukrainians. There are more people who think that Ukrainians deserve to be supported more in the future. On the contrary, there are more people who think relationships with Ukrainians are good than people who think relationships with non-

European are good. Furthermore, when asked about what integration policies should do, more people responded that Ukrainians should receive more support in the future compared to the current situation whereas less people have the same opinion about refugees from outside Europe.

Finally, we investigated if there are country-level differences in public opinions towards integration. Our analysis shows that more people in Austria think that refugees only are responsible for their own integration, more people in Sweden believe it is a joint responsibility of refugees and institutions, more people in Germany considers refugees, institutions and other people are all responsible for integration, whereas opinions in Italy are quite balanced. There are more people in Italy (and Sweden) who believe that refuges, regardless their origin, are well-integrated than in Austria (and Germany) and vice-versa. Public opinions are generally more favourable in Italy (and Sweden) and less favourable in Austria (and Germany). More people in Austria and Sweden think relationships with non-European refugees are hostile, while more people in Italy think they are are good. Concerning relationships with Ukrainians, more people in Italy and Sweden think they are good and more people in Austria and Germany consider they are hostile. Our regression analysis shows that people living in Austria and Germany – compared to Italy – are less likely to think that refugees, regardless of their origin, are well-integrated, whereas living in Sweden versus Italy does not make a difference. Differences in the number of refugees from these regions, the political climate and the economic situation might explain some of these findings. More detailed analysis investigating these and other possible factors is needed to test these hypotheses. In sum, the descriptive analysis of survey data shows mixed opinions on integration between SMsTRA, where more people think refugees only are responsible for their own integration, and big cities, where there is more tension between long-term residents and refugees from outside Europe. Respondents from all countries have better opinions about the integration of Ukrainians than about the integration of refugees from outside Europe. Regressions analyses run separately in all four countries show that a perception of tense and hostile relationships, and thinking that refugees are a burden for the welfare state, is negatively correlated to opinions on the integration of refugees, regardless of their origin.

Regression analysis provides some evidence to support the threat hypothesis: perceiving that relationships between long-term residents and refugees are hostile, that refugees increase crime and that they are a burden to the welfare state are negatively correlated to the probability of perceiving refuges as being well integrated. On the contrary, opinions about refuges being good for the economy and innovation in the study countries (and also the idea that they help filling jobs in occupation where there is a shortage of labour, in the case of Ukrainians) are positively associated with the probability of perceiving refuges as being well integrated.

Regression analysis also provides mixed evidence in relation to contact theory: daily contact with refugees from outside Europe in sports and cultural activities (but not in other contexts) increases people's likelihood of considering refugees as well integrated. It is possible that leisure activities create a better context to develop closer relationships. Further analysis is needed to investigate the relationships between contact variables and opinions on integration.

5.2 Policy analysis

In line with the theoretical focus of the Whole-Comm project, the results from the analysis of the local level policy indicators show the variation in policies even in the same national contexts. Further underlining the importance of the comparative indicator approach for policy making, this assessment also emphasizes the need to measure and compare policies across various levels of governance. Using the typology of proposed by this consortium, this analysis also illustrated how policy frameworks are closely linked with experience diversity, structural development/material capabilities of the localities and political affiliations of elected localities. Finally, the last section explored the linkages between integration policies and public attitudes in the selected localities sampled in the public opinion survey and probed the plausibility of a potential effect. The preliminary results from the analysis of this rather small subset of the survey seem to support this expectation in that, favourable integrational policies go hand in hand with favourable opinions of refugees as well as lesser differentiation across Ukrainians vs other non-EU. For firmer conclusions and to have an understanding of the magnitude of this effect in comparison to other drivers of public opinion, this data needs to be supported with future surveys and larger samples.

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Appendix 1

Whole-COMM survey on attitudes towards integration in Austria, Italy, Germany and Sweden

This survey is about refugees who arrived in /COUNTRY/ after 2014 from outside the European Union, and more specifically these two groups:

(1) People who came from outside Europe immediately after 2014, including Syria and other Middle Eastern countries, as well as Africa;
(2) Ukrainians, who arrived more recently escaping the war in the Ukraine.

We want to understand what you think about the integration of these groups in /COUNTRY/. In this questionnaire, the first group will be called "refugees from outside Europe" and the second one "Ukrainian refugees".

By "long-term residents" we refer to people born in /COUNTRY/ or those born abroad who have been living in /COUNTRY/ for ten years or more.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

6. What is your gender?
1   Male
2   Female
3   Diverse

7. What is your marital status?
1   Single
2   Married
3   Living with Partner
4   Separated
5   Divorced
6   Widowed
7   Civil Union / Civil Partnership / Registered Domestic Partnership
8   Prefer not to answer EXCLUSIVE

8. Which country were you born in?
Dropdown selection.

9. Which country was your partner born in? (If codes 2,3,7 at qu. 7)
Dropdown selection.

10. Which country was your mother born in?
Dropdown selection.

11. Which country was your father born in?
Dropdown selection.

12. What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?
1   Primary of Elementary School
2   Secondary School
3   Technical College or Vocational Qualification
4   Bachelor's or Undergraduate Degree
5   Master's or Postgraduate Degree (Non-doctorate)
6   PhD or above
9   Don't know/refused EXCLUSIVE

13. Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, or not employed?
1   Full-time
2   Part-time
3   Not employed
9   Don't know/refused EXCLUSIVE

14. What is your occupation level?
1 Legislator, senior official, manager
2 Professional
3 Technician / Associate professional
4 Clerk
5 Service worker, shop or market sales worker
6 Skilled agricultural and fishery worker
7 Craft and related trades worker
8 Plant and machine operator / assembler
9 Elementary occupation
0 Armed forces

15. In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?

16. On a scale from 1 to 4, 1 being "strongly disagree" and 4 being "strongly agree", how would you describe your ideas about the following statements regarding values and norms in society? PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER
1. Women should have the same rights and opportunites as men.
2. Women and men should have the same role in the household and society, in general.
3. Religious authorities should inform the law.

4. Religious authorities should lead the social conduct of men and women.
5. People should be free to choose their sexual orientation.
6. Non-heterosexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people.

17. Listed below are a number of statements concerning personal attitudes and traits.
   Read each item and decide whether the statement is true or false as it pertains to you.
   GRID ROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

	TRUE	FALSE
1. I never hesitate to go out of my way to help someone in trouble.		
2. I have never intensely disliked anyone.		
3. There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others		
4. I would never think of letting someone else be True punished for my own wrongdoings.		
5. I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable		
6. When I don't know something I don't at all mind admitting it.		
7. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something.		
8. I am sometime irritated by people who ask favours of me		

18. How often did you use the internet (including apps) for the following activities and
   private purpose in the last 3 months? GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

	Never	Sometimes	Regularly
1. Sending / receiving e-mails			
2. Personal communication over the internet (e.g. sending messages through WhatsApp or Messenger; making personal calls via Skype, WhatsApp, Facetime, etc.)			
3. Participating in social networks/social media (creating user profile, posting messages or other contributions to Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, etc.)			
4. Reading online news sites / newspapers / news magazines			
5. Finding information about goods or services			
6. Expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)			
7. Taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic			

8. or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition)			

SECTION A Familiarity with refugees and their integration

First, we would like to ask you a few questions to understand how familiar you are with the situation of newly arrived refugees living in /COUNTRY/.

19. How often do you listen or read news items about immigration and integration related matters?

1 - Never

2 - Rarely

3 – At least once per month

4 – At least once per week

5 – Daily

20. How often do you discuss immigration and integration related matters with people (e.g. relatives, friends, colleagues, etc.)?

1 - Never

2 - Rarely

3 – At least once per month

4 – At least once per week

5 – Daily

21. Thinking about refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE who arrived in /COUNTRY/ after 2014, in your opinion, which ones of the following World regions did they come from? (Choose as many as apply) MULTIPLE SELECT

1   The Middle East

2   Other countries in Asia

3   Northern Africa

4   Other countries in Africa

5   South America

6   DK/NA EXCLUSIVE

22 Please indicate which of the following statements applies best to you:
a) Regarding refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE:

1. You have family members or friends who are refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE.

2. You have acquaintances who are refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE.

3. None of the above. EXCLUSIVE

b) Regarding UKRAINIAN refugees:

1. You have family members or friends who are UKRAINIAN refugees.

2. You have acquaintances who are UKRAINIAN refugees.

3. None of the above. EXCLUSIVE

23 a) On average, how often do you interact with refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE? Interaction can mean anything from exchanging a few words to doing an activity together. GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

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

b) On average, how often do you interact with UKRAINIAN refugees? GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

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

24 What are these encounters like? Please choose the answer which best describes your personal experience. (ONLY ASK TO THOSE WHO ANSWERED 1-4 IN THE PREVIOUS QUESTION) i.e. did not select DK/NA for 1-4
a) Encounters with refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE are generally… GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER
Very negative/Negative/Neither N nor P/Positive/Very positive   N/A

							N/A
1	In your workplace	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	At a childcare center, school or university	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport)	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	During sport, volunteering or cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

b) Encounters with UKRAINIAN refugees are generally… GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

1	In your workplace	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	At a childcare center, school or university	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport)	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets)	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	During sport, volunteering or cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	When using household services (e.g. home helps, cleaners, repair technicians or babysitters)	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

SECTION B Opinions and attitudes on refugees and integration

Next, we are going to ask you about your opinions on immigration, refugees and their experiences of participation in different spheres of society.

25 a) There are different views regarding the impact of refugees on society in /COUNTRY/.
To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Overall, refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE… GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

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

NEW

b) Overall, UKRAINIAN refugees… GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

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

NEW

26 People also have different understandings about integration and who is responsible for it. Which of the following statements is closest to your personal view? PROG: ROTATE ORDER OF 1-3

1. Refugees themselves are responsible for their own civic, economic and social integration.

2. Refugees and /COUNTRY/ institutions, as providers of rights, services and equal opportunities for all, are responsible for the civic, economic and social integration of refugees.

3. Refugees and the /COUNTRY/society institutions and residents are responsible for adapting to each other.

4. DK/NA EXCLUSIVE

27 **In your opinion, how important is each of the following for the participation and acceptance of refugees in YOUR MUNICIPALITY? GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER**

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

28 **Please state your level of agreement with the following statements:**
 a) In /COUNTRY/, refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE are well integrated
 1. Completely disagree
 2. Somewhat disagree
 3. Somewhat agree
 4. Completely agree
 5. DK/NA EXCLUSIVE
 b) In /COUNTRY/, UKRAINIAN refugees are well integrated
 1. Completely disagree
 2. Somewhat disagree
 3. Somewhat agree
 4. Completely agree
 5. DK/NA EXCLUSIVE

29 **Generally speaking, do you think refugee immigration from OUTSIDE EUROPE is more of a problem or more of an opportunity today for:**

a) Your MUNICIPALITY?
1.   More of a problem
2.   Neither a problem nor an opportunity
3.   More of an opportunity

b) /COUNTRY/?
1.   More of a problem
2.   Neither a problem nor an opportunity
3.   More of an opportunity

30 Generally speaking, do you think refugee immigration from the UKRAINE is more of a problem or more of an opportunity today for:
A) Your MUNICIPALITY?
1.   More of a problem
2.   Neither a problem nor an opportunity
3.   More of an opportunity

B) /COUNTRY/?
1.   More of a problem
2.   Neither a problem nor an opportunity
3.   More of an opportunity

SECTION C Living together in your municipality or area of residence
Through the questions included in this section we would like to get an understanding of the sense of community, relationships and living together among residents in your municipality or area of residence.

31 To what extent do you feel part of a community in your municipality or area of residence?
1 (the lowest) to 5 (the greatest).

32 In your opinion, to what extent are:
a) Refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE accepted as part of that community? 1 to 5 (with a DK/NA option).
a) UKRAINIAN refugees accepted as part of that community? 1 to 5 (with a DK/NA option).

33 How would you evaluate the relationships between refugees and long-term residents in your municipality?
a) … regarding refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE
1. There is tension and hostility
2. There is almost no relationship but people respect each other and there is very little conflict
3. Relationships are good and if there is a problem, people are able to solve it peacefully
b) … regarding UKRAINIAN refugees
1. There is tension and hostility
2. There is almost no relationship but people respect each other and there is very little conflict
3. Relationships are good and if there is a problem, people are able to solve it peacefully

34 **Thinking about social integration between refugees and long-term residents in your municipality, how important is each of the following obstacles to closer relationships?**
GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER
a) Regarding refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE:

	Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1. Long-term residents in my municipality are reserved and like to keep to themselves.	1	2	3	4	5
2. We do not speak the same language.					
3. There are important differences in societal values like the role of women in society.					
4. There are important differences in the role of religion in society.					
5. There are important differences in the acceptance of different lifestyles, for example, regarding people with different sexual orientations.					
6. Long-term residents in my municipality are not interested in socializing with refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE.					
7. Refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE in my municipality are not interested in socializing with long-term residents.					
8. Refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE in my municipality are more prone to being subject to racism and discrimination.					

9. There is an increasing polarization in /COUNTRY/ society.					

PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER
b) Regarding UKRAINIAN refugees:

	Very important	Fairly important	Fairly not important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1. Long-term residents in my municipality are reserved and like to keep to themselves.	1	2	3	4	5
2. We do not speak the same language.					
3. There are important differences in societal values like the role of women in society.					
4. There are important differences in the role of religion in society.					
5. There are important differences in the acceptance of different lifestyles, for example, regarding people with different sexual orientations.					
6. Long-term residents in my municipality are not interested in socializing with UKRAINIAN refugees.					
7. UKRAINIAN refugees in my municipality are not interested in socializing with long-term residents.					
8. UKRAINIAN refugees in my municipality are more prone to being subject to racism and discrimination.					

9. There is an increasing polarization in /COUNTRY/ society.					

SECTION D Opinions on policies and their effects

Finally, we are going to ask you about migrant integration policies. These are laws and policies from the government that establish the standards for a migrant to stay in the receiving country (resident permits), to access services (for example, healthcare and social security) and opportunities (right to work, access to school) and eventually to become a citizen of this country. Some of these policies are implemented by authorities and other actors at the local level.

35 a) Do you think that the government should provide refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?
PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER GRID
  1. Essential and/or emergency health care
  2. Public education
  3. Equal pay for equal work
  4. Social security
  5. Access to justice
  Answer 1: "Both accepted refugees and asylum seekers waiting for a decision"
  Answer 2: "Only accepted refugees"
  Answer 3: "Only accepted refugees who have a job"

b) Do you think that the government should provide UKRAINIAN refugees equal access to the following services, welfare benefits and rights?
PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER GRID
  1. Essential and/or emergency health care
  2. Public education
  3. Equal pay for equal work
  4. Social security
  5. Access to justice
  Answer 1: "Both accepted refugees and asylum seekers waiting for a decision"
  Answer 2: "Only accepted refugees who have a job"

**36 Do you agree or disagree with the following integration meassures? GRID PROG:
ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER**

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

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

NEW

13. Making the requirements for the acquisition of permanent residency and citizenship more demanding (for example by including or increasing language requirements).
14. Including policy provisions that allow the revocation of /COUNTRY/ citizenship for people born abroad.

37 In your opinion, how important is the role of each of the following actors for promoting successful integration processes? GRID PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

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

10. Networks of people from the same nationality or other refugees.

38 Do you agree with the following statements? (1-4 totally agree, totally disagree, 5 do not know) PROG: ROTATE STATEMENT ORDER

1. Policies should provide full support to refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE for their integration in /COUNTRY/.

2. Policies should provide full support to UKRAINIAN refugees for their integration in /COUNTRY/.

3. Compared to the current situation, in the future, the goverment should provide more support to refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE for their integration in /COUNTRY/.

4. Compared to the current situation, in the future, the goverment should provide more support to UKRAINIAN refugees for their integration in /COUNTRY/.

END OF SURVEY
THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix 2

Table A1: List of original variables and recodings

Survey question	Possible answers to question	Name of variable	Type of variable	Recodings
Q28r1: In COUNTRY refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE are well integrated. Please state your level of agreement with the following statements:	1. Completely disagree 2. Somewhat disagree 3. Somewhat agree 4. Completely agree	NonEU_wellintegrated	Dummy	1 if somewhat agree or completely agree; 0 if completely disagree or somewhat disagree
Q28r2: In COUNTRY, UKRAINIAN refugees are well integrated. Please state your level of agreement with the following statements:	1. Completely disagree 2. Somewhat disagree 3. Somewhat agree 4. Completely agree	Ukrainians_wellintegrated	Dummy	1 if somewhat agree or completely agree; 0 if completely disagree or somewhat disagree
Q33ar1: … regarding refugees from OUTSIDE EUROPE - How would you evaluate the relationships between refugees and long-term residents in your municipality?	1. There is tension and hostility 2. There is almost no relationship but people respect each other 3. Relationships are good	NonEU_Goodrelations	Dummy	1 if relationships are good; 0 otherwise
Q33ar2: … regarding UKRAINIAN refugees - How would you evaluate the relationships between refugees and long-term residents in your municipality?	1. There is tension and hostility 2. There is almost no relationship but people respect each other 3. Relationships are good	Ukrainians_Goodrelations	Dummy	1 if relationships are good; 0 otherwise

Q19: How often do you listen or read news items about immigration and integration related matters?	1. Never 2. Rarely 3. At least once per month 4. At least once per week 5. Daily			
Q20: How often do you discuss immigration and integration related matters with people (e.g. relatives, friends, colleagues, etc.)?	1. Never 2. Rarely 3. At least once per month 4. At least once per week 5. Daily	Interest	Continuous	Sum of values for questions 19 and 20
Q23Ar1: In your workplace, on average, how often do you interact with refugees from outside Europe	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	NonEU_Contwork	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS

Question	Response options	Variable	Type	Recoding
Q23Ar2: At a childcare center, school or university - On average, how often do you interact with refugees from outside Europé?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	NonEU_Contschool	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Ar3: When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport) - On average, how often do you interact with refugees from outside Europe?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	NonEU_Contpublserv	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Ar4: In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets) - On average, how often do you interact with refugees from outside Europe?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	NonEU_Contneighb	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS

Q23Ar5: During sport, volunteering or cultural activities - On average, how often do you interact with refugees from outside Europe?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	NonEU_Contleisure	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Br1: Im myour workplace - How often on average do you have contact with Ukrainian refugees?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Contwork	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Br2: At a childcare center, school or university - How often on average do you have contact with Ukrainian refugees?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Contschool	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS

Q23Br3: When using public services (e.g. hospitals, local authorities' services, public transport) - How often on average do you have contact with Ukrainian refugees?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Contpublserv	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Br4: In your neighbourhood (e.g. shops, restaurants, parks and streets) - How often on average do you have contact with Ukrainian refugees?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Contneighb	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS
Q23Br5: During sport, volunteering or cultural activities - How often on average do you have contact with Ukrainian refugees?	1. Daily 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. At least once a year 5. Less often or never 6. Not applicable 7. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Contleisure	Dummy	1 if daily; 0 otherwise; 6-7 SYSMIS

Q25ar1: In general, refugees from outside Europe have a positive impact on the German economy - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

1. Totally agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Totally disagree
5. DK/NA

NonEU_Goodeco   Dummy

1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25ar2: In general, refugees from outside Europe are a burden on the social system - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

1. Totally agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Totally disagree
5. DK/NA

NonEU_Burdwelf   Dummy

1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25ar3: In general, refugees from outside Europe take jobs away from workers in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

1. Totally agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Totally disagree
5. DK/NA

NonEU_Takejobs   Dummy

1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25ar4: In general, refugees from outside Europe help to fill jobs for which it is difficult to find workers in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

1. Totally agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Totally disagree
5. DK/NA

NonEU_Filljobs   Dummy

1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25ar5: Generally, refugees from outside Europe bring new ideas and/or increase the adoption of innovations in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	NonEU_Goodinnov	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25ar6: Generally, refugees from outside Europe enrich cultural life (art, music, food, etc.) in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	NonEU_Enrichcul	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25ar7: In general, refugees from outside Europe worsen the crime problems in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	NonEU_Worsencrime	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25br1: In general, Ukrainian refugees have a positive impact on the German economy - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Goodeco	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25br2: In general, Ukrainian refugees are a burden on the social system - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Burdwelf	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25br3: In general, Ukrainian refugees take jobs away from workers in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Takejobs	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25br4: In general, Ukrainian refugees help fill jobs that are difficult to find in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Filljobs	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25br5: Generally, Ukrainian refugees bring new ideas and/or increase the introduction of innovations in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Goodinnov	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Q25br6: Generally, Ukrainian refugees enrich cultural life (art, music, food, etc.) in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Enrichcul	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS
Q25br7: Generally, Ukrainian refugees exacerbate the crime problems in Germany - To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	1. Totally agree 2. Tend to agree 3. Tend to disagree 4. Totally disagree 5. DK/NA	Ukrainians_Worsencrime	Dummy	1 if totally agree or tend to agree; 0 if tend to disagree or totally disagree; 5 SYSMIS

Appendix 3

Table A2: Descriptive statistics (weights for age and gender applied)

	All	Austria	Germany	Italy	Sweden
Age 18-34	23.7	24.5	23.8	19.9	26.7
Age 35-54	32.2	32.3	30.9	33.1	32.7
Age 55+	44,0	43.2	45.3	47.0	40.7
Female	50.9	49.9	51.4	51.5	50.8
Married	59.6	63.2	58.3	63.9	53.0
Single	26.2	22.7	25.9	25.0	31.0
Separated/divorced/widowed	14.2	14.1	15.8	11.2	15.9
Foreignborn	6.8	8.5	5.4	3.9	9.3
Freignbornparent	16.2	19.9	15.5	7.4	22.1
Primary education	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.7	6.5
Secondary education	22.8	8.4	10.3	32.0	40.6
Tertiray education	74,0	89.1	87.8	66.3	52.9
Employed	62.4	62.8	62.3	62.0	62.7
Low occupational skills	4.5	2.4	3.2	5.5	6.7
Medium occupational skills	34.8	34.7	37.6	36.7	30.2
High occupational skills	22.7	25.3	21.0	19.1	25.5
SMsTRA	75.1	74.5	75,0	75.6	75.1
Interest in the topic	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.8
NonEU_Contact at work	13,0	10.2	11.5	8.4	21.7
NonEU_Contact at school	6.1	4.5	6.1	4.0	9.7
NonEU_Contact at public service	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	8.6
NonEU_Contact in neighbourhood	11.6	10.4	12.2	9.4	14.3
NonEU_Contact during leisure	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	4.5
Ukrainians_Contact at work	5.5	5.1	7.3	4.0	5.6
Ukrainians_Contact at school	3.1	2.8	4.2	2.1	3.4
Ukrainians_Contact at public service	3.5	3.6	5.2	3.1	2.2
Ukrainians_Contact in neighbourhood	4.9	4.5	7.8	4.2	3.1
Ukrainians_Contact during leisure	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.5
NonEU_Good for economy	19.7	14.7	18.1	24.2	21.9
NonEU_Burden for welfare	45.6	59.7	56.6	28.6	37.5
NonEU_Take jobs	14.5	12.4	13.1	18.4	13.9
NonEU_Fill jobs	47.2	44.4	42,0	50.8	51.6
NonEU_Good for innovation	23.3	16.0	22.1	22.0	33.2
NonEU_Enrich culture	33.6	25.9	32.3	34.4	42.0
NonEU_Worsen crime	51.1	59.0	49.2	40.9	55.4
Ukrainians_Good for economy	22.6	21.5	23.8	22.8	22.4
Ukrainians_Burden for welfare	30.8	40.5	45.2	23.3	14.2
Ukrainians_Take jobs	11.7	11.3	11.8	16.1	7.8
Ukrainians_Fill jobs	36,0	34.1	34.9	34.2	40.8
Ukrainians_Good for innovation	25.3	20.7	24.2	24.2	32.1
Ukrainians_Enrich culture	30.3	25.9	30,0	30.7	34.8
Ukrainians_Worsen crime	15.7	16.8	18.5	18.6	8.8
N	15,997	4,022	3,964	4,007	4,004

Appendix 4

Table A3: Logistic regression on public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated

	REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE			UKRAINIAN REFUGEES		
	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.
Age 18-34	<.001	1.663	.115	.173	1.177	.120
Age 35-54	.047	1.226	.102	.922	1.010	.104
Female	.037	.855	.075	.001	.774	.080
Marital status (REF:	.469			.007		
Married	.237	1.180	.140	.002	1.554	.141
Single	.446	1.125	.155	.005	1.559	.158
Foreignborn	.212	1.227	.164	.328	.838	.180
Freignbornparent	.718	.958	.120	.517	.918	.132
Education (REF: Tertiary)	.406			.896		
Primary education	.212	1.392	.265	.654	1.147	.306
Secondary education	.734	.967	.100	.932	.991	.110
Occupational skills (REF: High)	.113			.229		
Low	.038	1.401	.163	.159	1.295	.183
Medium	.636	1.039	.081	.623	.959	.086
SMsTRA	.295	.915	.084	.271	.905	.091
Country (REF: Italy)	<.001			.008		
Germany	<.001	.658	.106	.003	.727	.108
Austria	<.001	.457	.108	.007	.743	.110
Sweden	.280	.892	.105	.609	.941	.119
Interest	.017	.946	.023	.278	1.026	.024
Rrelationships between refugees and LT	<.001			<.001		
Tension and hostility	<.001	.219	.121	<.001	.174	.137
Almost no relationship	<.001	.429	.104	<.001	.393	.094
Contwork	.607	.948	.104	.069	1.326	.155
Contschool	.072	1.248	.123	.237	.811	.178
Contpublserv	.333	.882	.130	.068	.718	.181
Contneighb	.111	.825	.120	.240	.816	.173
Contleisure	<.001	1.895	.165	.355	1.226	.220
Poseco	.022	1.246	.096	.029	1.280	.113
Burdwelf	<.001	.554	.091	<.001	.486	.091
Takejobs	<.001	1.453	.105	.439	1.097	.120
Filljobs	.970	.997	.079	.028	1.216	.089
Posinnov	.001	1.367	.098	.016	1.326	.117
Enrichcul	.936	1.008	.093	.170	1.162	.109
Worsencrime	<.001	.557	.087	<.001	.637	.108
Constant	<.001	3.177	.270	<.001	3.808	.265
N	3695			3879		

Table A4: Logistic regression on public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated in Austria

	REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE			UKRAINIAN REFUGEES		
	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.
Age 18-34	<.001	.226	.339	.091	1.745	.329
Age 35-54	<.001	.180	.505	.790	.895	.418
Female	.166	.660	.300	.089	.611	.290
Marital status (REF:	.138			.527		
Married	.231	.645	.366	.258	.693	.323
Single	.148	2.306	.578	.911	.936	.599
Foreignborn	.092	2.508	.545	.205	.481	.578
Freignbornparent	.473	.741	.418	.794	.894	.429
Education (REF: Tertiary)	.482			.783		
Primary education	.323	.426	.862	.860	1.175	.911
Secondary education	.464	.610	.674	.516	.690	.570
Occupational skills (REF: High)	.004			.063		
Low	.038	.146	.929	.026	.109	.998
Medium	.005	.074	.917	.019	.092	1.015
SMsTRA	.866	.926	.454	.053	.429	.438
Interest	.769	1.026	.088	.087	1.150	.082
Rrelationships between refugees and LT	<.001			<.001		
Tension and hostility	<.001	.067	.471	<.001	.050	.482
Almost no relationship	<.001	.201	.419	<.001	.311	.346
Contwork	.360	.640	.489	.714	.799	.613
Contschool	.556	.740	.512	.278	2.144	.703
Contpublserv	.657	.797	.512	.973	1.023	.662
Contneighb	.276	.606	.460	.240	.513	.569
Contleisure	.543	1.527	.695	.643	1.472	.833
Poseco	.305	.681	.374	.543	.779	.411
Burdwelf	<.001	.217	.352	<.001	.214	.316
Takejobs	.045	2.310	.418	.301	1.568	.435
Filljobs	.329	1.389	.336	.585	1.191	.320
Posinnov	.001	3.523	.396	.646	1.211	.415
Enrichcul	.806	.914	.366	.462	1.348	.406
Worsencrime	.169	.621	.347	.079	.513	.379
Constant	<.001	116.720	1.228	<.001	73.178	1.202
Muncipalities	YES			YES		
N	882			852		

Table A5: Logistic regression on public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated in Germany

	REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE EUROPE			UKRAINIAN REFUGEES		
	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.
Age 18-34	.108	.448	.498	.135	.524	.433
Age 35-54	<.001	.059	.765	.353	.618	.518
Female	<.001	.169	.437	.586	.825	.352
Marital status (REF:	.358			.326		
Married	.970	1.019	.495	.846	1.095	.466
Single	.153	3.507	.878	.144	.438	.566
Foreignborn	.025	7.946	.926	.521	1.649	.780
Freignbornparent	.576	.715	.599	.485	.709	.493
Education (REF: Tertiary)	.296			.516		
Primary education	.998	3.320E+17	17784.968	.936	1.155	1.799
Secondary education	.119	4.058	.897	.250	2.185	.680
Occupational skills (REF: High)	.151			.106		
Low	.130	.147	1.265	.063	.121	1.139
Medium	.303	.276	1.250	.152	.202	1.115
SMsTRA	.340	1.774	.601	.420	1.546	.541
Interest	.090	.779	.148	.958	.994	.114
Rrelationships between refugees	.002			.004		
Tension and hostility	.009	.142	.742	.001	.156	.581
Almost no relationship	.995	.996	.656	.006	.282	.456
Contwork	.574	1.364	.552	.212	.425	.684
Contschool	.163	2.868	.756	.203	.439	.647
Contpublserv	.525	.618	.757	.370	1.799	.655
Contneighb	.051	.271	.669	.480	.668	.570
Contleisure	.006	10.394	.852	.495	1.814	.874
Poseco	.556	.673	.673	.491	1.425	.514
Burdwelf	<.001	.121	.537	<.001	.155	.421
Takejobs	<.001	23.900	.669	.526	1.396	.526
Filljobs	.071	2.374	.479	.763	1.131	.409
Posinnov	.001	8.772	.674	.002	4.541	.487
Enrichcul	.896	1.076	.556	.422	1.446	.459
Worsencrime	.014	.266	.538	.236	.549	.507
Constant	1.000	4090036603.725	40200.214	1.000	.000	40223.377
Muncipalities	YES			YES		
N	837			867		

Table A6: Logistic regression on public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated in Italy

	REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE EUROPE			UKRAINIAN REFUGEES		
	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.
Age 18-34	.264	1.314	.244	.055	.559	.303
Age 35-54	.354	1.322	.301	.837	1.084	.390
Female	.419	1.170	.194	.424	.826	.239
Marital status (REF:	.101			.004		
Married	.545	.856	.256	.362	.753	.312
Single	.035	.427	.402	<.001	.172	.533
Foreignborn	.702	1.220	.519	.629	.718	.687
Freignbornparent	.615	.832	.366	.147	.487	.496
Education (REF: Tertiary)	.878			.684		
Primary education	.653	1.954	1.488	.675	.510	1.605
Secondary education	.836	.952	.241	.424	.791	.293
Occupational skills (REF:	.633			.208		
Low	.353	1.485	.426	.392	1.524	.493
Medium	.468	1.392	.456	.969	.980	.522
SMsTRA	.524	1.212	.302	.710	1.141	.355
Interest	.371	.949	.059	.019	1.183	.072
Rrelationships between	<.001			<.001		
Tension and hostility	<.001	.173	.307	<.001	.091	.464
Almost no relationship	<.001	.390	.254	.002	.435	.265
Contwork	.573	1.197	.318	.049	3.135	.579
Contschool	.098	1.952	.404	.214	.469	.609
Contpublserv	.004	.372	.348	.868	.907	.586
Contneighb	.156	1.615	.338	.766	.843	.572
Contleisure	.875	.934	.437	.077	3.567	.720
Poseco	.463	1.198	.246	.183	.627	.350
Burdwelf	.041	.607	.245	.012	.451	.316
Takejobs	.814	1.065	.267	.277	.678	.358
Filljobs	.376	.842	.194	.037	1.809	.284
Posinnov	.989	1.004	.258	.295	1.466	.365
Enrichcul	.590	.882	.233	.116	1.678	.330
Worsencrime	<.001	.457	.217	.021	.455	.342
Constant	1.000	7585234250.852	40209.270	1.000	165852990.787	40247.732
Muncipalities	YES			YES		
N	1292			1260		

Table A7: Logistic regression on public opinions about non-European and Ukrainian refugees as being well-integrated in Sweden

	REFUGEES FROM OUTSIDE			UKRAINIAN REFUGEES		
	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	S.E.
Age 18-34	.463	.837	.243	.617	1.170	.315
Age 35-54	.354	.736	.332	.693	1.171	.399
Female	.433	.841	.222	.004	.474	.258
Marital status (REF:	.484			.167		
Married	.598	.878	.248	.688	1.132	.308
Single	.243	.666	.348	.083	.509	.390
Foreignborn	.197	1.682	.403	.545	.751	.474
Freignbornparent	.733	.901	.306	.743	.884	.377
Education (REF: Tertiary)	.507			.090		
Primary education	.387	.557	.677	.390	1.932	.766
Secondary education	.587	1.148	.254	.030	1.942	.306
Occupational skills (REF: High)	.524			.807		
Low	.259	.650	.382	.830	.906	.461
Medium	.320	.664	.411	.845	1.099	.485
SMsTRA	.700	.874	.350	.930	.965	.407
Interest	.161	.905	.071	.402	.934	.081
Relationships between refugees	<.001			<.001		
Tension and hostility	<.001	.083	.377	<.001	.124	.472
Almost no relationship	<.001	.177	.341	<.001	.240	.302
Contwork	.397	.805	.256	.277	1.783	.532
Contschool	.068	1.681	.285	.137	2.369	.580
Contpublserv	.660	1.154	.326	.562	1.532	.735
Contneighb	.727	1.119	.322	.956	.966	.626
Contleisure	.002	3.703	.423	.052	.217	.788
Poseco	.885	.961	.276	.092	1.840	.362
Burdwelf	<.001	.392	.258	.043	.506	.336
Takejobs	.833	1.065	.299	.562	.802	.380
Filljobs	.202	1.379	.252	.161	1.530	.303
Posinnov	.278	1.337	.268	.804	1.098	.374
Enrichcul	.188	1.424	.268	.905	1.044	.364
Worsencrime	<.001	.331	.243	.611	.822	.386
Constant	<.001	477.600	1.616	.999	2923926140.093	28182.660
Dummies for muncipalities	YES			YES		
N	868			716		

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