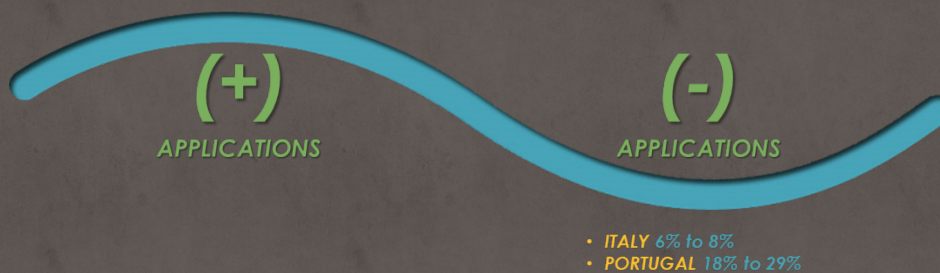


Who are Europe's new citizens? What immigrants have to say

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Analysis of the Immigrant Citizens Survey

- BELGIAN AND FRENCH CITIES 34% to 60%
- SPAIN 36% to 44%
- BUDAPEST 48%



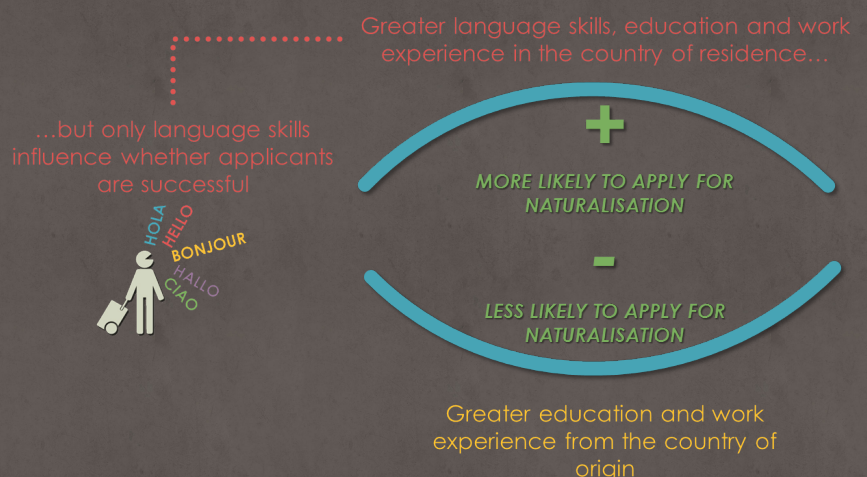
The results of the Immigrant Citizens Survey showed a great variation in over-qualification among working non-EU immigrants across 15 European cities. Further analysis of ICS data on

perceived over-qualification help to explain why working immigrants perceive themselves to be overqualified for their jobs.

- **'Better integrated' immigrants are most likely to apply for citizenship, but not more likely to succeed:** Controlling for other relevant factors, immigrants with **greater language skills, education and work experience in the country of residence** are more likely to apply for naturalisation. Of these, only **language skills** influence whether applicants are successful. An applicant's education level or work experience does not influence whether they are accepted or rejected by authorities.

- **Foreign skills and experience actually decrease an immigrants' likelihood to apply:** Immigrants with **greater education and work experience from their**

country of origin are less likely to apply for naturalisation. Similarly, immigrants who entered with a **work or study permit** or **without a legal status** are less likely to have applied.



- **Family ties encourage path to citizenship:** Reunited family members are most likely to succeed in the naturalisation procedure. **Married** and **widowed** individuals are more likely than **single people** to apply for citizenship. These groups may perceive greater benefits due to their effective family links to the country. The family and spouses of citizens also often have a greater legal entitlement to citizenship.

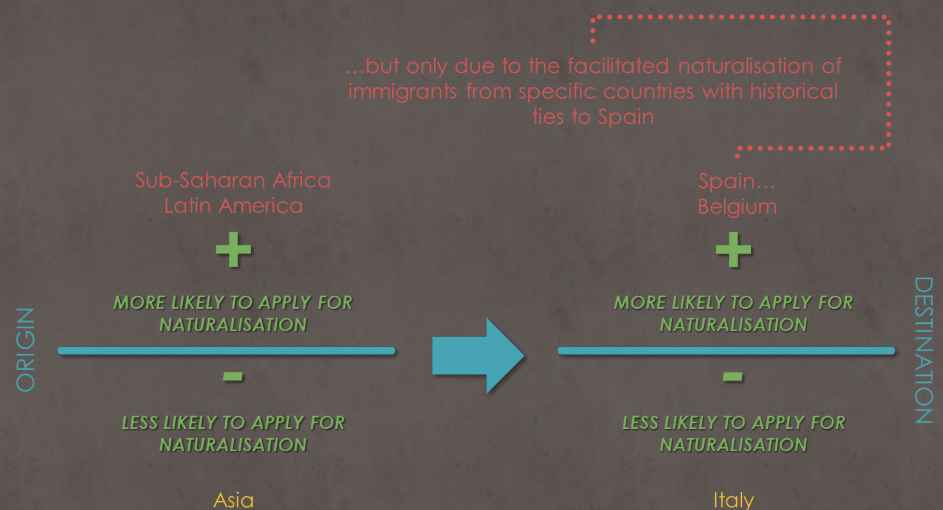


- **Humanitarian immigrants are most likely to apply, but least likely to succeed:** As people generally lacking the protection of their home government, humanitarian migrants have some of the greatest need for the citizenship of their country of residence. While they benefit from facilitated naturalisation, they still have to meet many of the demanding requirements and go through the ordinary procedure.

- **Immigrants' uptake of citizenship depends on where they come from and where they go to:**

Controlling for all other relevant factors, immigrants from **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **Latin America** are most likely to apply for

naturalisation but the least likely to succeed. In terms of the effect of the country of residence, immigrants are least likely to apply in the two cities in **Italy** and most likely to apply in three cities in **Belgium** and two cities in **Spain**. This result for Spain is due to the facilitated naturalisation of immigrants from specific countries with historical ties to Spain. When considering only immigrants who do not benefit from this procedure, Spain would rank among the countries where immigrants are the least likely to apply for naturalisation.



The analysis

The analyses were conducted using the Immigrant Citizens Survey (excluding Germany due to under-sampling of naturalized migrants), resulting in a sample of

N=5176 for the analysis on the likelihood of immigrants to apply for citizenship. The analysis on the likelihood of actually succeeding in gaining citizenship were conducted using all individuals that have ever applied for citizenship, resulting in a sample of N=3818. The results of the analysis predict the likelihood to apply for citizenship and the likelihood to succeed.

Positive coefficients indicate a higher likelihood, negative coefficients indicate a lower likelihood to apply or succeed in getting access to citizenship, when keeping all other factors constant. Keeping all factors constant' means that by including different relevant factors in the model, the results come to represent the effect of, for example, coming from a specific region for individuals who are equal with respect to all other characteristics included in the model (i.e. age, gender, or channel of migration).

Logistic regression is used when the outcome variable is categorical and has only two categories. The model predicts the likelihood of individuals to fall within one category compared to the likelihood to fall in the other category.

Variables	Application to citizenship		Receiving citizenship	
	B (s.e)	p-value	B (s.e.)	p-value
Woman	.091 (.07)	P = .201	.233 (.11)	P = .027
Age	.007 (.00)	P = .126	.016 (.01)	P = .012
Length of residence	.067 (.01)	P = .000	.078 (.01)	P = .000
Educational level obtained in country of origin	.001 (.00)	P = .001	.0003 (.00)	P = .159
Educational level obtained in country of residence	-.001 (.00)	P = .006	-.0003 (.00)	P = .338
Work experience obtained in country of origin	.021 (.01)	P = .000	.006 (.01)	P = .411
Work experience obtained in country of residence	-.021 (.01)	P = .000	-.006 (.01)	P = .406
Language attainment	.322 (.03)	P = .000	.313 (.05)	P = .000
Marital status (ref = Married)				
Divorce	.337 (.09)	P = .000	-.233 (.18)	P = .193
Cohabit	.346 (.15)	P = .003	-.578 (.20)	P = .005
Widow	-.170 (.14)	P = .239	-.270 (.33)	P = .417
Single	.334 (.25)	P = .180	-.205 (.13)	P = .122
Region of origin (ref = Middle East)				
Eastern Europe	1.186 (.17)	P = .000	1.017 (.27)	P = .000
North Africa	.063 (.16)	P = .695	.067 (.24)	P = .781
Subsaharan Africa	.521 (.16)	P = .002	-.014 (.24)	P = .952
Latin America	.491 (.18)	P = .007	-.002 (.27)	P = .994
Asia	-.323 (.17)	P = .062	.189 (.27)	P = .487
West	.334 (.38)	P = .373	2.449 (.90)	P = .006
Reason migration (ref = Humanitarian)				

Work & Study	-.569 (.15)	P = .000	.123 (.21)	P = .547
Family Reunion	-.078 (.16)	P = .618	.451 (.22)	P = .034
Longterm	-.187 (.21)	P = .362	.018 (.27)	P = .947
Other	-.766 (.17)	P = .000	-.134 (.24)	P = .579
Undocumented	-.959 (.19)	P = .000	-.291 (.26)	P = .265
Country of residence (ref = Belgium)				
France	-.568 (.14)	P = .000	-.813 (.19)	P = .000
Hungary	-.781 (.15)	P = .000	-.864 (.25)	P = .001
Italy	-1.978 (.17)	P = .000	-1.201 (.28)	P = .000
Portugal	-1.271 (.15)	P = .000	-1.012 (.21)	P = .000
<i>Excluding facilitated naturalization</i>	-.663 (.20)	P = .001		
Spain	.026 (.15)	P = .864	-.742 (.23)	P = .001
<i>Excluding facilitated naturalization</i>	-.790 (.12)	P = .001		

Note: p-values are based on a two-sided test, results were obtained using multinomial logistic regression in STATA 12.0.

Unstandardized effects on the likelihood that immigrants applied for citizenship and on the likelihood that immigrants received citizenship