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Examining the Diversity of Youth in Europe

A Classification of Generations and Ethnic Origins
Using CILS4EU Data

A Wave 2-Update

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Introduction

This report is an updated version of the *Technical Report: Examining the Diversity of Youth in Europe. A Classification of Generations and Ethnic Origins Using CILS4EU Data* (Dollmann et al. 2014) which deals with the construction of two essential variables in the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU): the generational status variable as well as the country of origin variable. The previous report extensively describes how these two variables in the CILS4EU survey were constructed using information about the countries of birth of the target person, its parents and its grandparents. Furthermore, the Technical Report comprehensively depicts the problem of missing information on these variables and its solution by applying some general heuristics in order to replace missing information and to derive meaningful approximations of the generational status and the country of origin variable.

As CILS4EU is a longitudinal survey with three consecutive waves, another approach to overcome the problem of missing information on the items about countries of birth of the relevant actors is to use information from repeated measures of these constructs in later waves. The repetition of these questions in wave 1 and wave 2 makes the information about the countries of birth available twice – with the chance that missing information from wave 1 can be replaced by existing information in wave 2. The additional information from wave 2 was thereby handled the following way: Whenever information from wave 1 is missing and information from wave 2 is available, we will use the wave 2-information to replace missing values in wave 1. The same holds true for inaccurate information: If the country of origin in wave 1 is “outside survey country but country unknown”, and the concrete name of the country is given in wave 2, then the more detailed information from wave 2 will be used in order to construct the generational status variable and the country of origin variable. However, no information will be changed in cases where different countries of birth are reported between the first and the second wave. In such (quite rare) cases, the information from wave 1 will not be replaced.

As this procedure only makes sense for cases who participated in wave 1 and wave 2, the following report only deals with these cases. However, the wave 2 sample also comprises students being initially part of the CILS4EU gross sample but did not participate in wave 1 (c.f. CILS4EU 2016). As the generational status variable as well as the country of origin variable needs to be constructed for those cases as well, they are included in this updated version of the technical report as well, resulting in a total wave 2-sample of 15,790 participants being subject of this report.

In the following, we will not repeat the general considerations and heuristics as described in Dollmann et al. (2014). Therefore, a thorough reading of Dollmann et al. (2014) is a prerequisite for this updated report. Instead, the present update will focus on a replication of all tables and figures from Dollmann et al. (2014) following the guidelines from the original technical report, especially the distribution of the two central variables generational status and country of origin, but also the distribution of missing values, of the relevant flag variables etc.. All variables described here are included in the CILS4EU-data of the second wave available at the GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences (Kalter et al., 2016a, 2016b).

The Constructing of the Generational Status Variable

The problem of Missing Data

Figure 1 provides an overview on the number of missing values on the different countries of birth in CILS4EU for each of the 15,790 target persons participating in wave 2, considering information from the children and their parents about the children's, their parents' and their grandparents' countries of birth.

Figure 1: The problem of missing data in the country-of-birth ancestry-scheme on different levels (n/%)

Child: 24/0.2			
Mother: 99/0.6		Father: 197/1.3	
Maternal Grandmother: 780/4.9	Maternal Grandfather: 914/5.8	Paternal Grandmother: 1,174/7.4	Paternal Grandfather: 1,328/8.4

As in wave 1, the problem of missing data increases with ancestral level, whereby grandparents' information is less likely available than parents' information, which is in turn less likely available than information on the child's country of birth.

Flag Variables for Missing Information

Like in wave 1 and in order to provide some information about the extensiveness of the missing values for each case, we use a three-digit flag variable [genflag_missG].

Table 1: Composition of the flag variable indicating missing values

1 st digit	2 nd digit	3 rd digit
Information on child missing	Information on parent(s) missing	Information on grandparent(s) missing
0 – no information missing 1 – information missing	0 – no information missing 1 – information on 1 parent missing 2 – information on both parents missing	0 – no information missing 1 – information on one grandparent missing 2 – information on two grandparents missing 3 – information on three grandparents missing 4 – information on four grandparents missing

As can be seen from Table 1, the flag variable ranges from 0 to 124, where 0 means that information on all seven "country of birth"-variables is available, while 124 means that no information on these seven variables is available.

Table 2: Distribution of the missing flag variable over the countries

Flag value	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>No information missing</i>										
0	2,927	86.4	3,744	88.0	3,389	93.8	3,993	88.1	14,053	89.0
<i>Information on at least one grandparent missing</i>										
1	113	3.3	93	2.2	62	1.7	123	2.7	391	2.5
2	149	4.4	186	4.4	73	2.0	169	3.7	577	3.7
3	36	1.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	24	0.5	68	0.4
4	99	2.9	129	3.0	69	1.9	175	3.9	472	3.0
<i>Information on at least one parent missing</i>										
10-14	48	1.4	29	0.7	12	0.3	31	0.7	120	0.8
<i>Information on at least both parents missing</i>										
20-24	9	0.3	63	1.5	3	0.1	10	0.2	85	0.5
<i>Information on at least the child is missing</i>										
100-124	8	0.2	7	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.1	24	0.2
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

Table 2 provides an overview of the distribution of the flag variable for missing values across countries. First of all, the flag variable indicates that in the vast majority of cases (89.0%) all information on all actors' countries of birth is available. Furthermore, the flag variable shows that the missing problem decreases with increasing flag values, meaning that missing values on the grandparents' countries of birth are more likely than on parents' countries of birth, whereas those are more likely than missing values on the child's level.

As in wave 1, the flag variable can easily be used to exclude specific cases from the analyses, e.g. analyses with all cases having a flag variable smaller than 100 would mean that all cases are included where at least information on the child was available. Analyses with cases having a value on the flag variable smaller 20 would include all cases where information on at least one parent is available etc.

Non-Trivial Cases

Applying the procedures described in Dollmann et al. (2014) to the wave 2 data also results in non-trivial cases when constructing the generational status variable. Non-trivial cases are for example foreign-born children with native born ancestors. Again as in wave 1, a two-digit flag variable [*genflag_ntG*] is introduced to illustrate the problem of non-trivial cases.

Table 3: Composition of the flag variable indicating trivial and non-trivial cases

1 st digit	2 nd digit
Information on parent(s) non-trivial	Information on grandparent(s) non-trivial
0 – all information trivial	0 – all information trivial
1 – information on 1 parent non-trivial	1 – information on one grandparent non-trivial
2 – information on both parents non-trivial	2 – information on two grandparents non-trivial
	3 – information on three grandparents non-trivial
	4 – information on four grandparents non-trivial

As can be seen from Table 3, the flag variable ranges from 0 to 24, where 0 means that all information for the child's, the parents' and the grandparents' countries of birth is trivial, while 24 means that no information is trivial. This would be the case if the child is foreign-born, while the parents as well as all grand-

parents were born in the survey country. As can be seen in Table 4, most cases are trivial cases (95.7% in total). If there are non-trivial cases, these are most likely due to non-trivial information on at least one grandparent, but less likely due to non-trivial information on the parents.

Table 4: Distribution of the trivial/non-trivial flag variable over the countries

Flag value	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Only trivial cases</i>										
0	3,194	94.3	4,055	95.3	3,469	96.0	4,399	97.1	15,117	95.7
<i>Non-trivial cases with inconsistent values on grandparent level</i>										
1-4	136	4.0	151	3.6	101	2.8	79	1.7	467	3.0
<i>Non-trivial cases with inconsistent values on one parent</i>										
10-14	37	1.1	41	1.0	30	0.8	37	0.8	145	0.9
<i>Non-trivial cases with inconsistent values on both parents</i>										
20-24	22	0.7	9	0.2	14	0.4	16	0.4	61	0.4
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

Like the flag variable for the missing values, the flag variable for non-trivial cases can easily be used to exclude specific cases from the analyses, e.g. analyses with all cases having a value on the flag variable smaller than 10 would mean that all cases are included where at least information on both parents is consistent with the information on the child.

Descriptive Results

In the following Table 5, we will present the number of cases for each generation and for the natives, together with the number of cases that could not be classified due to missing information which could not be meaningfully replaced (variable name: `generationG`). The different generations are thereby clustered into different overarching groups depending on the countries of birth of the child and its parents.

Table 5: Descriptive results on generational status variable

	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child foreign-born										
Arrived at age 11+ (1.25th gen)	162	4.8	78	1.8	36	1.0	186	4.1	462	2.9
Arrived at age 6-10 (1.5th gen)	159	4.7	119	2.8	45	1.3	198	4.4	521	3.3
Arrived at age 0-5 (1.75th gen)	157	4.6	222	5.2	148	4.1	152	3.4	679	4.3
No info on age upon arrival	6	0.2	11	0.3	6	0.2	21	0.5	44	0.3
Parents foreign-born (2nd gen)	460	13.6	1,025	24.1	500	13.8	911	20.1	2,896	18.3
Parents foreign-born and native-born										
One parent 2 nd gen (2.5 th gen)	210	6.2	149	3.5	49	1.4	81	1.8	489	3.1
One parent 2.5 th gen (2.75 th gen)	30	0.9	40	0.9	30	0.8	46	1.0	146	0.9
One parent native (Interethnic 2 nd gen)	187	5.5	289	6.8	246	6.8	354	7.8	1,076	6.8
Parents native—born										
All grandp. foreign-born (3 rd gen)	98	2.9	22	0.5	13	0.4	12	0.3	145	0.9
3 grandp. foreign-born (3.25 th gen)	26	0.8	12	0.3	7	0.2	15	0.3	60	0.4
2 grandp. foreign-born (3.5 th gen)	17	0.5	33	0.8	10	0.3	24	0.5	84	0.5
2 grandp. foreign-born (Interethnic 3 rd gen)	132	3.9	82	1.9	55	1.5	127	2.8	396	2.5
1 grandp. foreign-born (3.75 th gen)	158	4.7	269	6.3	270	7.5	334	7.4	1,031	6.5
No grandp. foreign-born (4 th + gen)	1,537	45.4	1,798	42.3	2,192	60.7	2	45.1	7,571	48.0
Missing information, but immigrant background										
Parents foreign-born; no info on child	2	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	10	0.1
Child native-born, no info on parents, grandp. foreign-born	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
Child native-born, at least one ancestor foreign-born	0	0.0	41	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.3
Missing information, immigrant background unclear										
Child native-born, no info on parents and grandp.	5	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.1
Child and parents native-born, no info on grandp.	40	1.2	60	1.4	4	0.1	21	0.5	125	0.8
No info on any actor	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

The Constructing of the Country of Origin Variable

The Problem of Missing Data

Figure 2 shows the amount of missing and insufficient information for the child, its two parents and four grandparents. Compared to Figure 1 in the first part of this updated report, the proportion of missing values on the grandparent level has intensified due to the fact that the concrete countries of birth of the grandparents are unknown if the parent interview is missing (cf. Dollmann et al. 2014). In total, between 23 and 31 per cent of the information on grandparents' countries of birth is missing, depending on the lineage and gender of the grandparents.

Figure 2: The problem of missing data in the country-of-birth ancestry-scheme on different levels (n/%)

Child: 30/0.2			
Mother: 126/0.8		Father: 223/1.4	
Maternal grandmother: 3,663/23.2	Maternal grandfather: 3,793/24.0	Paternal grandmother: 4,689/29.7	Paternal grandfather: 4,837/30.6

Flag Variable for Missing Data

In order to gain some insight into the problem of the missing data when defining the country of origin variable, we again include a flag variable [`coflag_missG`] indicating missing values. In contrast to the flag variable introduced for the generational variable (Table 3), the flag variable for the country of origin has to account for missing as well as for insufficient information. Given the dichotomous variable about the countries of birth of the grandparents provided by the child interviews, we know that the country of birth is not the survey country, but we do not know anything about the concrete countries of birth and therefore cannot use this information to construct the country of origin variable. Therefore, the flag variable indicates all cases with missing and/or insufficient information (cf. Dollmann et al. 2014).

Table 6: Composition of the flag-variable indicating missing values

1 st digit	2 nd digit	3 rd digit
Information on grandparents missing	Information on parent(s) missing	Information on child missing
0 – no information missing	0 – no information missing	0 – no information missing
1 – information on one grandparent missing	1 – information on 1 parent missing	1 – information on missing
2 – information on two grandparents missing	2 – information on both parents missing	
3 – information on three grandparents missing		
4 – information on four grandparents missing		

As can be seen from Table 6, the flag variable ranges from 421 to 0, where 421 means that all information is missing or insufficient to construct the country of origin variable, whereas 0 means that information about the countries of birth of all seven actors is available. Table 7 provides an overview of the distribution of the flag variable in the different countries. For 62% of the sample, information on all seven countries of birth is available. The vast majority of the remaining cases with missing information are due to missing information on at least one grandparent, while missing values for the parents and the child are negligible. Missing information about the grandparents' countries of birth is thereby in most cases due to missing parent interviews, where information about the concrete (foreign) country of birth of the grandparents was collected, while the child interviews were only helpful if the child indicated that the grandparent(s) was/were born in the survey country (and not in a non-specified foreign country).

Table 7: Distribution of the missing flag variable for the country of origin variable over the countries

Flag value	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No missing information										
0	1,786	52.7	2,893	68.0	2,664	73.7	2,487	54.9	9,830	62.3
<i>Missing information on the child level</i>										
1	1	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.0	9	0.1
<i>Missing information on the parent level</i>										
10-21	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	15	0.3	24	0.2
<i>Missing information on the grandparent level</i>										
100-421	1,600	47.2	1,356	31.9	944	26.1	2,027	44.7	5,927	37.5
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

Non-Trivial Cases

Like for the generational status variable, we face some non-trivial cases when defining the country of origin variable. This holds true for those cases where the foreign-born actors were (at least partly) not born in one and the same country, but were born in different foreign countries. For instance, a child born in the survey country whose parents and grandparents were born in six different foreign countries is defined as having a Turkish country of origin, if the maternal grandmother is Turkish-born (application of the maternal priority rule on the grandparent level) (cf. Dollmann et al. 2014). However, there is obviously a difference between this hypothetical case defined as having a Turkish origin and a case in which all ancestors were born in Turkey, which would also be defined as having a Turkish origin due to the application of the majority rule on the grandparent level. To document the homogeneity or heterogeneity with respect to the foreign countries of birth of the different actors, we also constructed a three-digit flag variable [coflag_ntG]. The composition of this variable is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Composition of the flag-variable indicating trivial and non-trivial cases

1 st digit	2 nd digit	3 rd digit
Information on grandparents inconsistent	Information on parent(s) inconsistent	Information on child inconsistent
0 – all information consistent	0 – all information consistent	0 – information consistent
1 – information on one grandparent inconsistent	1 – information on 1 parent inconsistent	1 – information inconsistent
2 – information on two grandparents inconsistent	2 – information on both parents inconsistent	
3 – information on three grandparents inconsistent		

As can be seen from Table 8, the flag ranges from 321 to 0, where 321 means that six actors were born in different foreign countries compared to the actor that defines the country of origin of the child (which is in this case the maternal grandmother, as no majority rule can be applied and therefore the priority rule is used). In contrast, 0 indicates that all seven actors were born in one and the same foreign country, or that some actors were born in a specific foreign country while others were born in the survey country or are missing. Table 9 provides an overview of the distribution of the flag variable in the different countries.

Table 9: Distribution of the trivial/non-trivial flag variable over the countries

Flag value	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Only trivial cases</i>										
0	3,099	91.4	3,916	92.0	3,471	96.0	4,049	89.4	14,535	92.1
<i>Non-trivial cases with deviating values on the child level</i>										
1	81	2.4	25	0.6	11	0.3	72	1.6	189	1.2
<i>Non-trivial cases with deviating values on the parent level</i>										
10-21	138	4.1	142	3.3	72	2.0	285	6.3	637	4.0
<i>Non-trivial cases with deviating values on the grandparent level</i>										
100-321	71	2.1	173	4.1	60	1.7	125	2.8	429	2.7
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

As can be seen in Table 9, more than 92 per cent of the country of birth information is trivial, meaning that no actor was born in a different country compared to the final country of origin of the child. Additionally, information on the parent level is most likely to be non-trivial.

Like the flag-variable for the missing values, the flag variable for non-trivial cases can easily be used to exclude specific cases from the analyses, e.g. analyses with all cases having a value on the flag variable smaller than 100 would mean that all cases are included where at least no information on the grandparent level is inconsistent, meaning that all grandparents were born in the same foreign country or some in the survey country or are missing.

The Country of Origin Revisited – Using Additional Information

As in the first wave, we will also use three additional variables to clarify the country of origin as good as possible whenever no concrete country of birth can be identified using the information about the child's, the parents' and grandparents' countries of birth: Nationality (target person and parents), identity (target person and parents) and immigrant background (target persons, for the German subsample).

As outlined in Dollmann et al. (2014), using information like self-subscribed ethnic identity or nationality may bias results, as these indicators may be subject to integration processes themselves, for example, citizenship might be a consequence of individual integration efforts. Therefore, and in order to get an insight into the information used when constructing the country of origin variable with this additional information, another flag variable is constructed. This flag variable [coflag_aiG] represents the different predictive power of the different additional indicators, starting with the most predictive indicator with a value of 1 (parents' nationality) up to the least predictive indicator with a value of 5 (child's identity). A value of 0 indicates that the country of origin variable was constructed without using any additional information and therefore solely by using the information about the countries of birth. In contrast, a value of 6 specifies that no information was available in order to construct the country of origin variable. Table 10 provides an overview of the different match qualities associated with the different additional information used represented in the digits of the flag variable.

Table 10: Flag variable indicating the use of additional information

digit	match quality
0 – information on countries of birth of any ancestor used	-
1 – information on (any) parents' nationality used (first or second nationality)	86.5%
2 – information on child's nationality used (first or second nationality)	84.3%
3 – information on child's migration background used	75.6%
4 – information on parents' identity used (if an additional, non-survey-country identity exists)	69.2%
5 – information on child's identity used (if an additional, non-survey-country identity exists)	61.1%
6 – No information on any of the information above available	-

Given this flag, it is easy to include cases with more or less predictive power of the additional variables used, e.g. by including only those cases with a value of 0 to 2, where the country of origin was constructed using information about the countries of birth or the nationality of the child and his or her parents, which predicts the countries of birth of these actors in at least 84% of the cases in our sample. Table 11 shows the distribution of this flag variable.

Table 11: Distribution of the additional information flag variable over the countries

Flag value	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	3,039	89.7	4,015	94.3	3,510	97.1	4,270	94.2	14,834	94.0
1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
2	46	1.4	32	0.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	79	0.5
3	0	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
4	2	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
5	104	3.1	74	1.7	36	1.0	93	2.1	307	1.9
6	198	5.8	121	2.8	66	1.8	165	3.6	550	3.5
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

As can be seen and is mentioned beforehand, the country of origin in the vast majority of cases is classified through the children's, parents' and grandparents' countries of birth. Given non-response on the parent level, main sources of additional information used to classify the country of origin were the children's interviews, where especially the self-subscribed identity was useful to define the country of origin variable. In contrast, additional parent information played only a minor role in the definition of a respondent's country of origin. However, in the vast majority of cases that could not be defined using the children's, parents', and grandparents' countries of birth, no additional information was available, making it impossible to define the concrete country of origin of the respondent.

Descriptive Results

In the following we will provide an overview of the country of origin variable (`countorigG`) of the CILS4EU sample of the second wave. Table 12 lists all cases where a classification according to the standard classification approach or through the use of additional information is possible, together with the respective countries of origins. Furthermore, those cases are also listed for which even after the standard classification approach or after the use of additional information the country of origin is still unknown, but where it is clear that an immigrant background exists. Finally, the cases where it is unclear whether an immigrant background exists at all are also listed in this table.

In addition to the extensive country of origin variable encompassing all possible countries of origin, we provide four reduced national classifications of the country of origin variable (`countorig_enG`,

countorig_geG, countorig_nlG, and countorig_swG). These variables entail the largest countries of origin in the respective survey countries. Smaller immigrant groups are aggregated into categories according to broad geographical regions of origin due to privacy reasons. The frequencies of these classifications are shown in Table 13, Table 14, Table 15 and Table 16. As can be seen, not only within-country comparisons between different ethnic groups are possible, the data also provide the opportunity for between-country comparisons of identical ethnic groups, for example, of Turkish immigrants in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Table 12: Distribution of the country of origin

	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Country of origin</i>										
Africa	14	0.4	5	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.0	25	0.2
Afghanistan	16	0.5	18	0.4	27	0.8	27	0.6	88	0.6
South America	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Albania	2	0.1	11	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.1	17	0.1
Algeria	4	0.1	8	0.2	3	0.1	4	0.1	19	0.1
Americas	16	0.5	12	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	29	0.2
Angola	7	0.2	6	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	16	0.1
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Caribbean	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Azerbaijan	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Argentina	2	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
Australia	6	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.0	16	0.1
Austria	0	0.0	36	0.9	6	0.2	9	0.2	51	0.3
Bahrain	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Bangladesh	43	1.3	2	0.1	0	0.0	21	0.5	66	0.4
Armenia	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1	7	0.0
Barbados	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0
Belgium	4	0.1	7	0.2	18	0.5	0	0.0	29	0.2
Bermuda	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Plurinational State of Bolivia	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	7	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0.0	28	0.7	5	0.1	109	2.4	142	0.9
Brazil	7	0.2	15	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.1	27	0.2
Bulgaria	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.2	13	0.1
Myanmar	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.0
Burundi	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Belarus	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Cambodia	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.0
Cameroon	3	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Canada	8	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.2	1	0.0	19	0.1
Cape Verde	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.5	0	0.0	18	0.1
Asia	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Sri Lanka	38	1.1	15	0.4	6	0.2	7	0.2	66	0.4
Chile	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1	36	0.8	42	0.3
China	40	1.2	11	0.3	22	0.6	24	0.5	97	0.6
Colombia	4	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.2	12	0.3	25	0.2
Congo	11	0.3	7	0.2	3	0.1	9	0.2	30	0.2
Croatia	2	0.1	22	0.5	3	0.1	18	0.4	45	0.3
Cuba	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.1	9	0.1
Cyprus	11	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0	15	0.1
Czechoslovakia	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
Czech Republic	0	0.0	33	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.1	36	0.2
Benin	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Denmark	3	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	69	1.5	78	0.5
Dominica	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Dominican Republic	1	0.0	5	0.1	7	0.2	1	0.0	14	0.1
Ecuador	1	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	9	0.1
Ethiopia	1	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.1	17	0.4	24	0.2
Eritrea	4	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	16	0.4	30	0.2
Estonia	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	25	0.6	29	0.2
Fiji	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Finland	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	280	6.2	283	1.8

	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aland Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
France	13	0.4	15	0.4	13	0.4	7	0.2	48	0.3
Djibouti	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Georgia	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.0
Gambia	3	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	14	0.1
Occupied Palestinian Territories	1	0.0	17	0.4	0	0.0	23	0.5	41	0.3
Germany	31	0.9	1,798	42.3	70	1.9	77	1.7	1,976	12.5
Ghana	41	1.2	8	0.2	5	0.1	7	0.2	61	0.4
Greece	3	0.1	41	1.0	5	0.1	13	0.3	62	0.4
Grenada	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
Guinea	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Guyana	6	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Honduras	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	5	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
Hungary	0	0.0	21	0.5	2	0.1	22	0.5	45	0.3
Iceland	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
India	233	6.9	7	0.2	12	0.3	20	0.4	272	1.7
Indonesia	2	0.1	1	0.0	133	3.7	1	0.0	137	0.9
Islamic Republic of Iran	6	0.2	18	0.4	8	0.2	75	1.7	107	0.7
Iraq	5	0.2	37	0.9	28	0.8	191	4.2	261	1.7
Ireland	105	3.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	110	0.7
Israel	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Italy	39	1.2	134	3.2	18	0.5	25	0.6	216	1.4
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Jamaica	124	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	0.8
Japan	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	9	0.1
Kazakhstan	0	0.0	60	1.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	61	0.4
Jordan	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.0
Kenya	30	0.9	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	36	0.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Republic of Korea	5	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0	14	0.3	22	0.1
Kuwait	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Lebanon	1	0.0	52	1.2	5	0.1	92	2.0	150	1.0
Latvia	5	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.2	16	0.1
Liberia	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Libya	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
Lithuania	13	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	18	0.1
Luxembourg	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Malawi	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Malaysia	8	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.1	14	0.1
Mali	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Malta	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Mauritius	12	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	14	0.1
Mexico	1	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	9	0.1
Mongolia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Republic of Moldova	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Montenegro	2	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.2	17	0.1
Morocco	6	0.2	27	0.6	201	5.6	18	0.4	252	1.6
Mozambique	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nepal	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
Netherlands	3	0.1	20	0.5	2,192	60.7	9	0.2	2,224	14.1
Netherlands Antilles	1	0.0	0	0.0	82	2.3	0	0.0	83	0.5
Curacao	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.0
Aruba	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
New Zealand	8	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1
Nicaragua	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nigeria	59	1.7	3	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	69	0.4
Norway	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	53	1.2	56	0.4
Pakistan	288	8.5	13	0.3	6	0.2	6	0.1	313	2.0
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0

	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paraguay	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Peru	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.2	13	0.1
Philippines	17	0.5	6	0.1	11	0.3	17	0.4	51	0.3
Poland	37	1.1	241	5.7	13	0.4	69	1.5	360	2.3
Portugal	15	0.4	25	0.6	2	0.1	6	0.1	48	0.3
Romania	3	0.1	33	0.8	4	0.1	17	0.4	57	0.4
Russian Federation	6	0.2	162	3.8	6	0.2	11	0.2	185	1.2
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Saudi Arabia	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
Senegal	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.0
Serbia	5	0.2	87	2.0	6	0.2	49	1.1	147	0.9
Seychelles	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Sierra Leone	7	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
Singapore	7	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
Slovakia	2	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.1
Viet Nam	3	0.1	12	0.3	6	0.2	35	0.8	56	0.4
Slovenia	0	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1	13	0.1
Somalia	35	1.0	4	0.1	8	0.2	93	2.1	140	0.9
South Africa	25	0.7	3	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	36	0.2
Zimbabwe	23	0.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	25	0.2
Spain	7	0.2	31	0.7	13	0.4	9	0.2	60	0.4
Sudan	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	6	0.0
Suriname	0	0.0	0	0.0	175	4.8	0	0.0	175	1.1
Sweden	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,044	45.1	2,046	13.0
Switzerland	2	0.1	10	0.2	8	0.2	2	0.0	22	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0.0	14	0.3	5	0.1	81	1.8	100	0.6
Thailand	6	0.2	12	0.3	7	0.2	39	0.9	64	0.4
Togo	2	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
Tonga	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
United Arab Emirates	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Tunisia	3	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.1	10	0.2	23	0.2
Turkey	9	0.3	747	17.6	210	5.8	128	2.8	1,094	6.9
Turkmenistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Uganda	7	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.1
Ukraine	3	0.1	25	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.2
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	0.0	20	0.5	5	0.1	34	0.8	60	0.4
USSR	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Egypt	4	0.1	3	0.1	14	0.4	6	0.1	27	0.2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,537	45.4	16	0.4	24	0.7	24	0.5	1,601	10.1
United Republic of Tanzania	8	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.1
United States of America	2	0.1	14	0.3	9	0.3	23	0.5	48	0.3
Uruguay	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.0
Uzbekistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
Yemen	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2	0.1	14	0.3	7	0.2	11	0.2	34	0.2
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Zambia	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Arabian Country Former German Eastern Territories	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
Eastern Territories	0	0.0	15	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1

	England		Germany		Netherlands		Sweden		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kosovo-Albania	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	85	1.9	89	0.6
Kurdistan	1	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	38	0.8	42	0.3
Aramaic Country	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Kashmir	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Sinti and Roma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
<i>Immigrant background exists, but unclear which country of origin</i>	167	4.9	72	1.7	64	1.8	150	3.3	453	2.9
<i>Unclear whether immigrant background exists</i>	31	0.9	49	1.2	2	0.1	15	0.3	97	0.6
Total	3,389		4,256		3,614		4,531		15,790	

Table 13: Country of origin – national classification (England)

	England		
	N	%	% Immig.
<i>Country of origin – largest groups</i>			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,537	45.4	
Pakistan	233	6.9	14.1
India	124	3.7	7.5
Jamaica	105	3.1	6.3
Ireland	59	1.7	3.6
Nigeria	43	1.3	2.6
Bangladesh	288	8.5	17.4
<i>Country of origin – aggregated</i>			
Eastern Africa ¹	134	4.0	8.1
Western Africa ²	53	1.6	3.2
Other Africa ³	83	2.4	5.0
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁴	57	1.7	3.4
Northern America and Oceania ⁵	44	1.3	2.7
Southern Asia ⁶	70	2.1	4.2
Eastern Asia ⁷	56	1.7	3.4
Other Asia ⁸	86	2.5	5.2
Eastern Europe ⁹	54	1.6	3.3
Southern Europe ¹⁰	86	2.5	5.2
Other Europe ¹¹	79	2.3	4.8
<i>Immigrant background exists, but unclear which country of origin</i>			
	167	4.9	
<i>Unclear whether immigrant background exists</i>			
	31	0.9	
Total	3,389		
¹ Burundi 3, Ethiopia 1, Eritrea 4, Djibouti 1, Kenya 30, Malawi 2, Mauritius 12, Mozambique 1, Seychelles 1, Somalia 35, Zimbabwe 23, Uganda 7, United Republic of Tanzania 8, Zambia 6 ² Gambia 3, Ghana 41, Sierra Leone 7, Togo 2 ³ Africa 14, Algeria 4, Angola 7, Cameroon 3, Congo 11, Libya 5, Morocco 6, South Africa 25, Sudan 1, Tunisia 3, Egypt 4 ⁴ Caribbean 4, Argentina 2, Barbados 5, Plurinational State of Bolivia 1, Brazil 7, Colombia 4, Cuba 1, Dominica 1, Dominican Republic 1, Ecuador 1, Grenada 5, Guyana 6, Honduras 1, Mexico 1, Netherlands Antilles 1, Peru 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4, Trinidad and Tobago 4, Turks and Caicos Islands 1, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 1 ⁵ Americas 16, Australia 6, Bermuda 1, Canada 8, Fiji 1, New Zealand 8, Tonga 2, United States of America 2 ⁶ Afghanistan 16, Sri Lanka 38, Islamic Republic of Iran 6, Nepal 8, Kashmir 2 ⁷ China 40, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 5, Japan 5, Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1, Republic of Korea 7 ⁸ Azerbaijan 1, Bahrain 1, Myanmar 3, Cyprus 11, Occupied Palestinian Territory 1, Indonesia 2, Iraq 5, Kuwait 2, Lao People's Democratic Republic 1, Lebanon 1, Malaysia 8, Philippines 17, Saudi Arabia 2, Singapore 7, Viet Nam 3, Thailand 6, United Arab Emirates 2, Turkey 9, Yemen 3, Kurdistan 1 ⁹ Bulgaria 1, Belarus 1, Republic of Moldova 1, Poland 37, Romania 3, Russian Federation 6, Slovakia 2, Ukraine 3 ¹⁰ Albania 2, Croatia 2, Greece 3, Italy 39, Malta 6, Montenegro 2, Portugal 15, Serbia 5, Spain 7, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 1, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 2, Kosovo-Albania 2 ¹¹ Belgium 4, Denmark 3, Estonia 1, France 13, Germany 31, Iceland 1, Latvia 5, Lithuania 13, Netherlands 3, Norway 1, Sweden 2, Switzerland 2			

Table 14: Country of origin – national classification (Germany)

	Germany		
	N	%	% Immig.
<i>Country of origin – largest groups</i>			
Germany	1,798	42.2	
Turkey (incl. 3 cases from Kurdistan)	750	17.6	32.1
Former Soviet Union ¹	258	6.1	11.0
Poland	241	5.7	10.3
Former Yugoslavia ²	182	4.3	7.8
Italy	134	3.1	5.7
Lebanon	52	1.2	2.2
Greece	41	1.0	1.8
<i>Country of origin – aggregated</i>			
Northern Africa ³	50	1.2	2.1
Other Africa ⁴	64	1.5	2.7
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁵	44	1.0	1.9
Northern America and Oceania ³	31	0.7	1.3
Southern Asia ⁷	73	1.7	3.1
Western Asia ⁸	71	1.7	3.0
Other Asia ⁹	46	1.1	2.0
Eastern Europe ¹⁰	114	2.7	4.9
Southern Europe ¹¹	67	1.6	2.9
Other Europe ¹²	119	2.8	5.1
<i>Immigrant background exists, but unclear which country of origin</i>	72	1,7	
<i>Unclear whether immigrant background exists</i>	49	1,2	
Total	4,256		
¹	Azerbaijan 1, Armenia 1, Belarus 1, Georgia 3, Kazakhstan 60, Kyrgyzstan 1, Republic of Moldova 1, Russian Federation 162, Ukraine 25, USSR 3		
²	Bosnia and Herzegovina 28, Croatia 22, Montenegro 4, Serbia 87, Slovenia 6, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 20, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 14, Serbia and Montenegro 1		
³	Algeria 8, Morocco 27, Tunisia 8, Egypt 3, Arabian Country 4		
⁴	Africa 5, Angola 6, Cameroon 3, Congo 7, Benin 1, Ethiopia 2, Eritrea 6, Gambia 1, Ghana 8, Guinea 1, Cote d'Ivoire 1, Kenya 5, Liberia 1, Nigeria 3, Senegal 1, Somalia 4, South Africa 3, Zimbabwe 1, Togo 3, Uganda 2		
⁵	South America 1, Argentina 4, Plurinational State of Bolivia 1, Brazil 15, Chile 3, Colombia 2, Cuba 1, Dominican Republic 5, Ecuador 3, Mexico 4, Nicaragua 1, Paraguay 1, Peru 1, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 2		
⁶	Americas 12, Australia 3, Canada 2, United States of America 14		
⁷	Afghanistan 18, Bangladesh 2, Sri Lanka 15, India 7, Islamic Republic of Iran 18, Pakistan 13		
⁸	Occupied Palestinian Territory 17, Iraq 37, Jordan 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Syrian Arab Republic 14, United Arab Emirates 1		
⁹	Cambodia 1, Asia 1, China 11, Indonesia 1, Republic of Korea 2, Philippines 6, Viet Nam 12, Thailand 12		
¹⁰	Bulgaria 2, Czechoslovakia 6, Czech Republic 33, Hungary 21, Romania 33, Slovakia 4, Former German Eastern Territories 15		
¹¹	Albania 11, Portugal 25, Spain 31		
¹²	Austria 36, Belgium 7, Denmark 4, Estonia 2, Finland 1, France 15, Ireland 1, Latvia 3, Lithuania 1, Luxembourg 2, Netherlands 20, Norway 1, Switzerland 10, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 16		

Table 15: Country of origin – national classification (Netherlands)

	Netherlands		
	N	%	% Immig.
<i>Country of origin – largest groups</i>			
Netherlands	2,192	60.7	
Turkey	210	5.8	15.5
Morocco	201	5.6	14.8
Suriname	175	4.8	12.9
Indonesia	133	3.7	9.8
Netherlands Antilles ¹	89	2.5	6.6
Germany	70	1.9	5.2
<i>Country of origin – aggregated</i>			
Africa ²	87	2.4	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean ³	32	0.9	2.4
Northern America and Oceania ⁴	26	0.7	1.9
Southern Asia ⁵	59	1.6	4.4
Western Asia ⁶	50	1.4	3.7
Other Asia ⁷	51	1.4	3.8
Southern Europe ⁸	67	1.9	4.9
Western Europe ⁹	45	1.2	3.3
Other Europe ¹⁰	61	1.7	4.5
<i>Immigrant background exists, but unclear which country of origin</i>	64	1.8	
<i>Unclear whether immigrant background exists</i>	2	0.1	
Total	3,614		
¹	Netherlands Antilles 82, Curacao 6, Aruba 1		
²	Africa 4, Algeria 3, Angola 3, Burundi 2, Cape Verde 18, Congo 3, Ethiopia 4, Eritrea 4, Ghana 5, Cote d'Ivoire 1, Liberia 1, Mali 1, Mauritius 2, Nigeria 3, Rwanda 1, Senegal 1, Sierra Leone 1, Somalia 8, South Africa 4, Sudan 1, Tunisia 2, Egypt 14, United Republic of Tanzania 1		
³	South America 1, Antigua and Barbuda 1, Argentina 1, Brazil 2, Chile 3, Colombia 7, Cuba 2, Dominican Republic 7, Guyana 5, Honduras 1, Trinidad and Tobago 1, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 1		
⁴	Australia 5, Canada 8, New Zealand 2, Papua New Guinea 2, United States of America 9		
⁵	Afghanistan 27, Sri Lanka 6, India 12, Islamic Republic of Iran 8, Pakistan 6		
⁶	Azerbaijan 3, Armenia 3, Cyprus 2, Iraq 28, Israel 1, Jordan 2, Kuwait 1, Lebanon 5, Syrian Arab Republic 5		
⁷	China 22, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 1, Kazakhstan 1, Republic of Korea 1, Malaysia 1, Philippines 11, Singapore 1, Viet Nam 6, Thailand 7		
⁸	Bosnia and Herzegovina 5, Croatia 3, Greece 5, Italy 18, Portugal 2, Serbia 6, Slovenia 1, Spain 13, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 5, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 7, Kosovo-Albania 2		
⁹	Austria 6, Belgium 18, France 13, Switzerland 8		
¹⁰	Bulgaria 1, Denmark 2, Estonia 1, Finland 2, Hungary 2, Ireland 3, Norway 1, Poland 13, Romania 4, Russian Federation 6, Slovakia 2, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 24		

Table 16: Country of origin – national classification (Sweden)

	Sweden		
	N	%	% Immig.
<i>Country of origin – largest groups</i>			
Sweden	2,044	45.1	
Former Yugoslavia ¹	323	7.1	13.9
Finland	280	6.2	12.1
Iraq	191	4.2	8.2
Turkey (incl. 38 cases from Kurdistan)	166	3.7	7.1
Somalia	93	2.1	4.0
Lebanon	92	2.0	4.0
Syrian Arab Republic	81	1.8	3.5
Germany	77	1.7	3.3
Islamic Republic of Iran	75	1.7	3.2
Poland	69	1.5	3.0
Denmark	69	1.5	3.0
Norway	53	1.2	2.3
<i>Country of origin – aggregated</i>			
Eastern Africa ²	48	1.1	2.1
Northern Africa ³	45	1.0	1.9
Other Africa ⁴	46	1.0	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean ⁵	90	2.0	3.9
Northern America and Oceania ⁵	27	0.6	1.2
Southern Asia ⁷	81	1.8	3.5
Western Asia ⁸	49	1.1	2.1
South Eastern Asia ⁹	103	2.3	4.4
Other Asia ¹⁰	50	1.1	2.2
Eastern Europe ¹¹	65	1.4	2.8
Southern Europe ¹²	58	1.3	2.5
Other Europe ¹³	91	2.0	3.9
<i>Immigrant background exists, but unclear which country of origin</i>			
	150	3.3	
<i>Unclear whether immigrant background exists</i>			
	15	0.3	
Total	4,531		
¹	Bosnia and Herzegovina 109, Croatia 18, Montenegro 11, Serbia 49, Slovenia 6, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 34, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 11, Kosovo-Albania 85		
²	Burundi 4, Ethiopia 17, Eritrea 16, Djibouti 2, Kenya 1, Seychelles 1, Zimbabwe 1, Uganda 3, United Republic of Tanzania 3		
³	Algeria 4, Libya 2, Morocco 18, Sudan 4, Tunisia 10, Egypt 6, Arabian Country 1		
⁴	Africa 2, Congo 9, Gambia 10, Ghana 7, Cote d'Ivoire 2, Liberia 1, Mali 1, Nigeria 4, Senegal 3, South Africa 4, Togo 2		
⁵	Barbados 1, Plurinational State of Bolivia 5, Brazil 3, Chile 36, Colombia 12, Cuba 5, Dominican Republic 1, Ecuador 5, Mexico 4, Paraguay 1, Peru 11, Uruguay 5, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 1		
⁶	Americas 1, Australia 2, Canada 1, United States of America 23		
⁷	Afghanistan 27, Bangladesh 21, Sri Lanka 7, India 20, Pakistan 6		
⁸	Azerbaijan 4, Armenia 3, Cyprus 2, Georgia 4, Occupied Palestinian Territory 23, Israel 2, Jordan 3, Kuwait 4, Saudi Arabia 1, Yemen 1, Aramaic Country 2		
⁹	Myanmar 3, Cambodia 3, Indonesia 1, Malaysia 5, Philippines 17, Viet Nam 35, Thailand 39		
¹⁰	Asia 1, China 24, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 1, Japan 4, Republic of Korea 14, Mongolia 1, Turkmenistan 2, Uzbekistan 3		
¹¹	Bulgaria 9, Belarus 1, Czechoslovakia 1, Czech Republic 3, Hungary 22, Romania 17, Russian Federation 11, Slovakia 1		
¹²	Albania 4, Greece 13, Italy 25, Portugal 6, Spain 9, Sinti and Roma 1		
¹³	Austria 9, Estonia 25, Aland Islands 1, France 7, Iceland 1, Ireland 1, Latvia 8, Lithuania 4, Netherlands 9, Switzerland 2, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 24		

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