
PANEL SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE

"LIEWEN ZU LETZEBUERG"

Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination in Luxembourg

Rapport commandité par l'EUMC
(European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia)

par

Lucile BODSON
Claudia HARTMANN-HIRSCH
Uwe WARNER

with the collaboration of Anne REINSTADLER

Pour plus d'informations :
Isabelle BOUVY
Tél. : (00352) 58 58 55-513
Fax : (00352) 58 55 60
e-mail : isabelle.bouvy@ceps.lu

Document produit par le

CEPS/INSTEAD
Centre d'études de populations, de pauvreté et de politiques socio-économiques
B.P. 48
L-4501 DIFFERDANGE

Président : Gaston SCHABER

Cahier PSELL n°156- ISBN 2-87987-422-X ID : 01-06-0289-E

Preliminary comments

First of all we would like to thank all those volunteers who agreed to fill in the questionnaire. As it was the first project of this type in Luxembourg, we really appreciated their collaboration and were fortunate enough to have a very satisfying rate of response. This study could not have been successfully completed without them. We also would like to express our sincere thanks to colleagues who collaborated in the modification and adaptation of the questionnaire: Ms. Monique Borsenberger, Ms. Anne Reinstadler, Ms. Annette Trilling - as well as Mr. Nicaise Misangumukini, who undertook a lot of the technical parts of this study.

Undoubtedly, the subject is not a neutral one. The content of the questionnaire was no doubt in line with the preoccupations of those who received the questionnaire. To this end, we observed several unusual reactions - such as people who had not received a questionnaire phoning us, wanting to participate. We also got different calls from people who imagined we could help them. Unfortunately, we were unable to provide them with very helpful information. As long as the complaints came under the remit of Luxembourg's Ombudsman, we pointed them to this new service.

We would have liked to introduce far more questions but, being worried about the response rate, we tried to shorten the questionnaire rather than to enlarge it – unfortunately, more questions would have been useful.

This first study on immigrants, focussed on immigrants' perceptions of being discriminated against, should be an incentive to start other quantitative and qualitative research on integration. Luxembourg is, no doubt, the most appropriate Member State subject for such work - not only in terms of having the highest percentage of foreigners, but also in terms of being a very small Member State offering a perfect opportunity for empirical research.

September 2005

Claudia Hartmann-Hirsch

Executive summary

Luxembourg is a country

- with a long standing tradition of immigration, having experienced different immigration models (rotation model, family rotation model, asylum, etc.)
- with the highest share of foreign residents and the highest share of foreign employees (resident and cross border commuters) on the internal labour market. In other words, Luxembourgers already represent a minority in the labour market and will, according to population perspectives, become a minority of residents during the next decades
- with an immigration which remained essentially European, white and Catholic, at least up to 2000
- with the highest share of arrivals of asylum applicants in 1999

Luxembourg's labour market is highly protected against uncontrolled influx of non-EU employees.

According to the monitoring done in the frame of RAXEN, Luxembourg can be considered as a quite tolerant place. Officially registered incidents of racial discrimination are rare. This could be explained by a general sense of economic 'well being': Luxembourg's economic indicators were on the top of the EU-scale.

The survey on migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination measures the perceptions of the resident foreign population on racism and discrimination, because of nationality or ethnic origins. This research is the first of its type that has taken place in Luxembourg. In May-June 2005, a representative sample of 5117 foreign residents, aged from 18 to 60, was mailed a questionnaire.

After intensive discussions and weighing of arguments, we settled on the following four groups:

- the **Portuguese** represent one-third of the Luxembourg foreign population: a white, European and Catholic economic immigration, similar to the majority society
- The citizens of the former Republic of **Yugoslavia** are on the one hand, economic immigrants and on the other hand 'asylum applicants' with a quite important share being Muslim
- The **Cap Verdeans** arrived as a result of the conventions between Luxembourg and Portugal until 1975 (independence) and up to 1985 (the Cap Verdean state issued its own passports); they represent the largest identifiable 'racial' group of economic immigrants
- The **Belgians**, as a contrast group, are a well-off population having lived in close neighbourhood relations with Luxembourg for decades

1,383 questionnaires were sent back, which corresponds to a 27.1 per cent response rate. Belgian made up the largest single response group.

In Luxembourg, foreigners report being discriminated against the most in the following situations :

- Harassed at work (16.1 per cent)
- Job refused (12.6 per cent)
- Harassed by neighbours (12.2 per cent)
- Badly treated at school (12.0 per cent)
- Harassed in the street or public transport (10.9 per cent).

By contrast, 'entry shop refused' and being a 'victim of violence or crime' due to the foreign origins are virtually non-existent in Luxembourg.

In accordance with the study of the Netherlands, we found harassment at work to be the most widespread practice in Luxembourg.

1. The questionnaire

The content of the questionnaire was determined by the EUMC. A few minor modifications were nonetheless made in order to adapt the questionnaire to the specific situation of Luxembourg.

The type of discrimination studied is 'subjective' – as viewed and perceived by the victim. Through a series of 18 questions, the core of the questionnaire (cf. Annex 2, questions 26 to 43), we attempted to get an insight into those situations in which discrimination is, or is not, frequent. From these questions, we built an index of perceived discrimination which will become the dependant variable of a logistic regression.

2. General results

The main purpose of the study was to differentiate each community from the other. The research question is:

Do these four communities perceive equally that they are victims of discrimination based upon ethnic origin?

The construction of an index of discrimination computing the results to the 18 core questions provides us with the opportunity to observe that, on average, the Cap Verdeans feel more often discriminated than the Belgians, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs. But the index does not allow us to differentiate the Belgians from the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs (and vice-versa).

In order to distinguish the Belgians from the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs, two indicators of the intensity of the phenomenon have been constructed: the average number of situations and the average number of experiences in which the respondents have reported acts of discrimination. Because of lack of statistical significance¹, no conclusion could be made out of these results and our preliminary hypotheses are refuted - save those for the group of Cap Verdeans:

¹ Chi2 test with a maximum of 10 per cent statistical significance

- the Belgians do not constitute a contrast group like the research team had imagined
- the Yugoslavs, being in majority Muslims, do not have stronger perception of being discriminated against than the Portuguese and the Belgians. In general, the Yugoslavs expressed very positive statements on Luxembourg which could be explained by the precariousness of their situation as present or former asylum seekers and desire to obtain a resident and a work permit
- we supposed that the Portuguese as the most numerous group with second, and sometimes even third, generations in Luxembourg (for our respondents an average stay of 17.4 years against approximately 11 years for the other three groups) would feel less discriminated against - this is not the case
- the Cap Verdeans, the only 'visible' community of the survey, consider themselves effectively being more discriminated against.

Whilst undertaking this analysis, we had the perception that there are no clear trends and tendencies. Any one of us could, one day, be discriminated against, or have the perception of having suffered bad treatment that a national would perhaps not have.

Nevertheless, the Cap Verdeans declared to be more often discriminated than the other nationalities. The 'visible' character of their foreign origins has been deemed responsible for the higher discrimination they suffer from in public areas.

Secondly, we have been unable to differentiate the level of discrimination experienced by the three other communities. However, it seems that they suffer in different situations:

- the Yugoslavs more often perceive discrimination in their contacts with the social services and in their search of housing
- the Portuguese in their contact with the Police and the social insurance office
- the Belgians in restaurants and shops- we could conclude that the Belgians have a higher political awareness concerning their rights as EU citizens and hence perceive 'easier and quicker' acts of discrimination.

Finally, if one is interested in reporting the experiences to the police, or if one tries to name the perpetrators of discriminative actions (questions 46 and 47), people change their mind and contradict the facts that they had reported some questions before (26 to 43). Is it by fear of reprisals, because they consider that these experiences are not important enough to be reported to the police, or because of the burden of proof which is still with the victim?

3. The results of the regression

How can one then disentangle the net effect that each characteristic has on the risk of perceiving discrimination? In other words how can we, for example, distinguish the impact of children, from that of the age of the respondents?

In order to reply to this question, we decided to use logistic regression. This method allows the researcher, by introducing several simultaneous explanatory variables, to measure the net effect that each of them has on the probability that foreigners will consider themselves discriminated against.

In specific, the dependant variable that one wishes to explain is the probability that foreigners will feel themselves to have been discriminated against in one of the 18 situations mentioned in the questionnaire, at least once.

Among the Yugoslav community, the perception of discrimination is linked to (at least) two factors among the list studied. Only the 'feeling of belonging to Luxembourg' and the 'confidence in the national institutions' reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination. No indicator increases the perception.

In the Belgian community, the above mentioned factors also have a similar effect, in addition to the 'length of stay', in the sense of a reduction of the risk of perceiving discrimination.

The Cap Verdean factors linked to the perception of discrimination are different. The 'age' reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination, as well as the 'confidence in the national institutions'. By contrast, 'the knowledge of a second or a third language' increases the risk. Surprisingly, 'the feeling of belonging to Luxembourg' has no effect on this group while it tends to reduce the risk in the three other communities.

To finish, the Portuguese are the most influenced by socio-demographic characteristics in their risk of perceiving discrimination. In addition to all the characteristics mentioned above (except the length of stay), the risk to perceiving discrimination continues to decrease if the individual is a man, active, and with a firm sense of belonging to Portugal. By contrast, the act of 'following the national current events' increases the risk.

Table of contents

PRELIMINARY COMMENT	3	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5	
TABLE OF CONTENTS	9	
INTRODUCTION	11	
CHAPITRE I	IMMIGRATION STRATEGY, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION	17
1.	Immigrants in Luxembourg	22
	1.1 Demographic situation	23
	1.2 Labour market	24
	1.3 School system	28
2.	The four national groups	31
CHAPITRE II	METHODS	35
1.	Sampling	37
2.	Response rates	37
	2.1 Response rates	37
	2.2 The nationality of the respondents	38
	2.3 The analysis of non-response	39
	2.4 Weighting	42
3.	The specific questionnaire for Luxembourg	43
4.	Practical aspects of the survey	44
	4.1 Translation into the mother tongue	44
	4.2 Content of the posted envelope	45
CHAPITRE III	RESEARCH FINDINGS: PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF NATIONALITY	47
1.	In which situations do these foreigners consider themselves the most discriminated?	50
2.	Eighteen situations used to construct an index of discrimination	53
	2.1 Amongst the four communities, the Cap Verdeans are the predominant victims	53
	2.1.1 <i>Employment</i>	54
	2.1.2 <i>Public/private environment</i>	54
	2.1.3 <i>Institutional area</i>	55
	2.1.4 <i>Other</i>	56
	2.2 Belgians, Portuguese and Yugoslavs equally discriminated against?	56
	2.2.1 <i>The level of the phenomena</i>	56
	2.2.2 <i>The intensity of the phenomena</i>	57
	2.3 The positive evolution in the perception of discrimination during the course of the questionnaire!	59
3.	Perceptions of discrimination and socio-demographic characteristics: the links by nationality	61
	3.1 The perception of discrimination is not linked to the length of stay in Luxembourg in all the groups	62
	3.2 The perception of discrimination, independent of sex	64
	3.3 Does age pacify the mind?	64
	3.4 Working and non-working Belgians, unequal with regard to discrimination	65
	3.5 Parenthood	66

	3.6 The perception of discrimination, independent of the standard of living of the households	66
4.	Social investment, reducing agent of discrimination?	67
	4.1 The knowledge of languages increases the perception of discrimination	67
	4.2 Following current events: different links	69
	4.3 The friends and acquaintances you socialise with	71
	4.4 The perception of belonging in Luxembourg reduces the perception of discrimination, but also the likelihood of going home	72
5.	Confidence in the national institutions and perception of discrimination	74
6.	Logistic regression: the net effect of the explanatory factors on the perception of discrimination	76
	6.1 Different links for different communities	77
	6.2 Risk of perceiving discrimination according to nationality and socio-demographic characteristics of individuals	79
CHAPTER IV	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	81
1.	Conclusions	83
2.	Recommendations	84
	2.1 The method of data collection	84
	2.2 Partial non-response	84
	2.3 The mode of analysis	85
	2.4 The limits	85
BIBLIOGRAPHY	87
ANNEXES	91
	Annexe 1: The four nationalities in the economic sectors	93
	Annexe 2: The sample	94
	Annexe 3: The causes for non-response	101
	Annexe 4: Letter of introduction	103
	Annexe 5: Questionnaire	104
	Annexe 6: Answers to the questionnaire on migrants' experience of discrimination	113
	Annexe 7: Results of the logistic regression	126

INTRODUCTION

Presentation of the research

The survey on migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination measures the perceptions of the resident foreign population on racism and discrimination, because of nationality or ethnic origins. This research is the first of its type that has taken place in Luxembourg. In May-June 2005, a representative sample of 5,117 foreign residents was mailed a questionnaire. 1,383 questionnaires were sent back, which corresponds to a 27.1 per cent response rate.

Groups studied

Luxembourg is a multicultural country which, proportionally to its population, has the largest foreign population of all EU member States². In order to explore perceptions of as great a variety of origins and cultures as possible, we selected groups of migrants of different geographical origins, periods of migration, religions, wage/income conditions, being physically identifiable or not, etc.

After intense discussions and weighing of arguments, our choice went to the following four groups:

- the **Portuguese** represent one-third of the Luxembourg foreign population: a white, European and Catholic economic immigrant community, similar to the majority society
- The citizens of the former Republic of **Yugoslavia** are, on the one hand, economic immigrants and, on the other, 'asylum applicants' with a quite important share being Muslim
- The **Cap Verdeans** arrived as a result of the conventions between Luxembourg and Portugal until 1975 (independence) and up to 1985 (the Cap Verdean state issued its own passports); they represent the largest identifiable 'racial' group of economic immigrants
- The **Belgians**, as a contrast group, are a well-off population living in close neighbourhood relations with Luxembourg for decades.

Discrimination studied

In the analysis, we attached ourselves to answer the following research question:

**Do these four communities similarly/in the same way consider themselves
to be victims of discrimination based upon ethnic origin?**

The content of the questionnaire had been set by the EUMC. A few minor modifications were nonetheless made in order to adapt the questionnaire to the specific terminology used in Luxembourg.

² On 1st of January 2004, 38.6 per cent of the resident population was foreign (STATEC)

The type of discrimination studied is the 'subjective' view of discrimination, as perceived by the victim. Through a series of 18 questions, the core of the questionnaire (cf. Annex 2, questions 26 to 43), we attempted to get an insight into those situations in which discrimination is, or is not, frequent. From these questions, we built an index of perceived discrimination which will become the dependant variable of a logistic regression.

Two difficulties appear in the measurement of perceived discrimination. Firstly, we have no evidence that discrimination is similarly defined in the four communities; and secondly, that the discrimination reported is actually discrimination and not a different treatment justified by the task. This is because the results will report the unique view of the 'victim', according to his/her experience in life.

In order to give the survey an objective tendency we added some questions concerning simple information on efforts towards integration (questions such as competences of languages and interest in Luxembourg's current affairs - cf. Annex 2, questions 8 and 9). This point and other modifications are detailed in chapter 3.

Legal framework for victims of racial discrimination

The perception of discrimination and the awareness of it can be, in some ways, influenced by traditions of reacting to incidents: is there a tradition of reporting, of under, or overreporting? This in itself can be largely influenced by the existing legal framework, which we would like to introduce briefly.

De facto, during processing the questionnaires, several people asked us for help and guidance in cases of racial discrimination. Currently, there is no special body entitled to receive such complaints.

The following information provides a brief overview of the legal framework concerning the possibilities of victims to address complaints to specialised institutions:

1. The two **European directives: 2000/43/CE and 2000/78/CE** are not yet transposed into national law. First drafts (draft bills nos. 5248 and 5249) have been withdrawn. No **special body** for the support of the victims of racial discrimination has yet been created. A second draft will soon be published transposing the two directives in the frame of one bill including structure, legal mandate and functioning of the future special body. Once the future law is in force, evidence will have to be given by the one who supposed to be the perpetrators.
2. Luxembourg/**law (19.07.1997)**, modifying the Luxembourg/*code pénal* in terms of **racial incrimination**, makes clear in article 6 that voluntary organisations can go to court on their own behalf – two voluntary organisations are enabled to do so; none used this opportunity due to the burden of evidence.
3. In **1993**, the Luxembourg/*Conseil National pour Étrangers* was created with three permanent commissions; one of them is the Luxembourg/*Commission Spéciale Permanente – Discrimination Raciale* (Permanent Special Commission against Racial Discrimination). This commission has a purely monitorial and advisory role, save the possibility to forward complaints to the UN-Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Geneva, in the frame of the articles 14.1 and 14.2 of the Convention

on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, concerning violations by the State once all available local (national) remedies have been exhausted. No case has yet been forwarded.

4. Since May **2004** (Luxembourg/law (22.08.2003)), the **Ombudsman** can mediate in cases of conflict between individual persons (etc.) and public administration if the victim tried, at least once, to deal with the administration - and to question the decision - before approaching the Ombudsman. There is no special focus on racism and xenophobia. The Ombudsman is nevertheless a well known and well used tool for citizens³.
5. *De facto*, complaints on racial discrimination have to be introduced to **court**.

Report plan

- Chapter two gives an **overview of the migration strategy** for the four selected groups, with a focus on labour market and education.
- Chapter three presents the **methodological choices**, the questionnaire and also the response rates and the analysis of the motivations for non-response.
- Chapter four presents and deepens the **findings**.
- Chapter five gives **conclusions and recommendations**.

³ HARTMANN, TRILLING, 2005

CHAPITRE I

Immigration strategy, employment and education

(i) Immigration has been an important phenomenon in Luxembourg since the **second half of the 19th century**, when the steel industry developed. At that time, Italian (stemming mainly from Northern Italy) and Polish workers came to Luxembourg on 'seasonal' contracts of 11 months, left the country again in order to return on another 11 months contract, and so forth. This type of **rotating immigration**⁴ existed for decades. It allowed authorities and companies to stop the arrival of these 'seasonal' immigrants during periods of economic crisis, in order to keep unemployment rates at a relatively low level. This system remained effective and operational until the EU introduced free movement for its citizens through regulation 1612/68/EC: hence the rotation model of immigration became obsolete. By this time, Italians - mainly those coming from the North - had increasingly been staying at home, since Italy's economy became prosperous and they found employment there.

(ii) Consequently Luxembourg had to look for a new type of immigration. Due to a demographic shortage and the decreasing arrival (and increasing return) of Italians⁵, authorities opted⁶ for a **permanent type of immigration with family reunification**, hoping that these new residents would:

- assimilate as quickly as possible, by joining the regular Luxembourg school system
- increase the fertility rate – this objective was clearly not met
- provide a new and young labour force which would settle in the country – this objective was met

The objective of the immigration policy was twofold: the economy was in need of 'workers' and authorities wanted to bolster an extremely low fertility rate. Negotiations with Portugal, the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Tunisia led to two conventions:

- the convention with Portugal of 20 May 1970
- the convention with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 28 May 1970

with both concerning the exchange of labour force and principles on family reunification.

By then, it had become necessary to define an integration policy and - above all - conditions for access to the national labour market:

⁴ CORDEIRO, 1976

⁵ This can be explained by a non-existent immigration policy up to this period and a booming economy in Northern Italy.

⁶ *De facto*, European regulations and directives, as well as an international convention (European Convention on Human Rights), made this 'option' in some way mandatory: free movement was enshrined as a right through European regulation 1612/68/EC; family reunification became in some way mandatory by virtue of article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence".

Box 1: Access to the labour market for non EU citizens

By adopting the Luxembourg law (28.03.1972) and the grand-ducal decree (12.05.1972, modified by 17.06.1994), citizens of third countries were (and continue to be) subject to a work permit procedure before taking up employment. It is the employer who makes the application. The permit is delivered by the Luxembourgish Ministry of Labour upon advice of the Luxembourgish *Administration de l'Emploi* and a special advisory board. The board takes into consideration the situation and development of the labour market. In general, permits are only granted to the extent that there is a shortage of national, or European, workforce in the category of employment looked for.

Non-Community citizens have to go through three stages of the work permit procedure in order to receive, after a minimum of seven years, full access to Luxembourg's entire labour market (Luxembourg law (28.03.1972):

1. permit A allows non-Community citizens to work for 1 year for the same employer
2. permit B allows non-Community citizens to change employer, but to remain in the same labour market sector for another 48 months.
3. permit C allows non-Community citizens full access to all sectors of the economy including every employer. It is delivered, at the earliest, following five years of uninterrupted work contracts and residence in Luxembourg
4. permit D is valid for a three-year period of apprenticeship.

It is up to the employer to submit the demand for a work permits A, B and D.

On top of this, the employer has, since 1994, to provide a bank guarantee to the Luxembourg/*Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi* (grand-ducal decree 17.06.1994), which hinders companies mainly for reasons of administrative burden. In general it is the employer who has to pay the bank guarantee of a minimum of € 1,500,- for each non-EU citizen as deposit in case of need of repatriation⁷. In practice, very often employees take over these expenses in order to obtain the job. Concerning these work permit procedures, many complaints have been presented by NGOs in the frame of qualitative interviews⁸.

(iii) A third type of immigration started independent of the control of the authorities, with the arrival of **asylum seekers from the Balkans** at the beginning of the 1990s.

- The first group, mainly fleeing the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, arrived at the beginning of the 1990s and was immediately granted access to the labour market, by virtue of Luxembourg law (28.03.1972). At the time, integration problems were not really manifest. Asylum 'procedure', according to the Geneva Convention (1951), had not yet been transposed into national law; these 'asylum applicants' were taken as economic immigrants (law of 28.03.1972) and were not the subject of an asylum procedure.

⁷ The grand-ducal decree (17.06.1994) amended and reinforced the conditions stipulated by the former grand-ducal decree (1972), through the introduction of the bank guarantee.

⁸ BESCH et al., 2005

Box 2: Asylum applicants and labour market

According to Luxembourg law (03.04.1996 and 18.03.2000), asylum seekers are barred from access to the labour market, as long as their application is being processed. The Government does, however, guarantee housing and social assistance. As soon as the asylum seeker has been recognized as a refugee, there are, theoretically, no longer any labour market restrictions that are applicable: refugees enjoy the same access as Luxembourgers and EU citizens, even if they are stateless.

Inactivity is one of the main problems asylum applicants have to face. Some training provisions are being offered and, for the last three years, a European Refugee Fund project offers the possibility of apprenticeship for young people. Asylum procedure often takes several years.

- The second group arrived at the end of the 1990s; principally in 1999⁹ during the Kosovo war. This group came mainly from Montenegro and received no access to the labour market.
- Since 2002, new types of asylum applicants have arrived: they are increasingly single, or young, women with children and single mothers from Africa. There are fewer and fewer families coming from the Balkans.

These consecutive waves of asylum applicants were

- either 'integrated' / got access to the labour market by special measures such as
 - a 1999 grand ducal decree (29.04.1999) gave the opportunity of a special six month work permit, which is renewable once; approximately 1,500 persons could consequently work during this period
 - from May-October 2001, a specific measure called *Intégration par le travail* (integration through employment), aimed at different categories of asylum applicants, was in place. By virtue of this measure, 1,839 people received the opportunity to stay in Luxembourg if they found employment (by means of the Luxembourg law (28.03.1972), with the three work permits), unsubsidised housing and could prove the absence of any conviction for crimes or misdemeanour
 - in 2005, several families with children in secondary school who had arrived before August 2001 obtained regularisation, if they found employment (by means of the Luxembourg law (28.03.1972) with the three work permits), unsubsidised housing and could prove the absence of any conviction for crime or misdemeanour
- or were returned to the country of origin. Mainly in the course of the last three years up to December 2004, approximately 2,400 people were returned or had to return.

⁹ That year Luxembourg received the maximum number of asylum applicants.

T₁ Arrivals and returns of asylum seekers

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Arrivals :</i>								
Number of cases	296	893	1425	365	423	671	1210	1346
Number of persons	427	1709	2921	628	686	1.043	1.549	1577
Persons/case	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
<i>Coming from :</i>								
Balkans ^a		93.6%	95.5%	66.5%	59.0%	64.6%	44.6%	29.1%
Africa	-	1.4 %	0.7 %	6.9 %	10.8 %	12.8 %	32.3%	53.8%
ex USSR + EE*	-	2.2 %	2.6 %	20.0%	20.2 %	15.3 %	15.9%	10.3%
<i>Admissions :</i>								
Number of cases	22	18	-	7	39	25	38	47
Number of persons	-	43	26	17	89	44	62	82
Stock asylum seekers	600	1.900	3.668	3.600	3.600	3.100	3.229	2.400
Returns	-	-	194	443	143 + 40 forced	190 + 44 forced	955 *	381

Source : Ministère de la Justice, since 2004 : Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de l'Immigration

* : from which 708 repatriates, 167 transferred toward another EU member state and 80 expelled; * EE= Eastern Europe
For stock : Activity reports of Ministère de la Famille.

^a ex-Yugoslavia

In the late 1990s, Luxembourg was **the** EU Member State that received the highest share of asylum applicants proportionally to inhabitants, whilst granting status to the smallest share of applicants¹⁰.

1. IMMIGRANTS IN LUXEMBOURG

As a result of these immigration policies, and the arrival of asylum applicants, Luxembourg has been for decades **the** EU Member State:

- with the highest proportion of immigrants: 38.5 per cent in 2004¹¹
- with the highest share of foreign pupils in State schools: 36.4 per cent in school year 2003/2004¹²
- with the highest share of foreigners in a labour market: 66.6 per cent in 2004¹³

A brief description of these areas provides an opportunity to appreciate the specific position of the four national groups we have chosen for our study.

¹⁰ EUROSTAT, 2002

¹¹ STATEC, 2004

¹² MENFP, 2005

¹³ STATEC, 2005

1.1 Demographic situation

One of the conditions for the choice of the four national groups was that the respective communities had to be sufficiently numerous, so as to constitute a representative sample in their responses to the questionnaire. In the case of the Cap-Verdean group, we were faced with difficulties:

- a) Only a statistically small group fits the indicator '*nationality*': **every Cap Verdean** national (with passport!) received a questionnaire
- b) Taking into consideration the indicator '*born in Cap-Verde*', made the group become more statistically consistent. It was nonetheless still not corresponding to the reality of the Cap Verdean population in Luxembourg, since many have:
 - either a Portuguese passport as former citizens of a Portuguese colony, who arrived in Luxembourg before Cap-Verde's independence in 1975 and during the following ten years
 - or a Luxembourgish passport: as non-Communitarians, the Cap Verdeans opted in the quickest possible manner for naturalisation.
- c) Taking the indicator '*ethnicity*', we would be able to reach a substantial number of young Luxembourgers or Portuguese that were born in Luxembourg, but have Cap Verdean origins. Ethnicity is, however, an non-existent statistical indicator (prohibited by Luxembourg/law on data protection, 02.08.2002) in Luxembourg.

According to **estimates**, there are around 5,000 *Cap Verdeans* including those with Cap Verdean, Portuguese and Luxembourgish passports, whether they are born or not born in the country of origin. In light of this, the people in our sample in only constitute the 'peak of the iceberg'.

T₂

The four nationalities in Luxembourg

	1970	1981	1991	2001
Portuguese	5,783	29,309	39,303	58,657
Cap Verdean		301 +*607 total: 908	1,101 +*1,152 total:2.253	1,660 +*2.420 total:4.080
Belgian	6,455	7,854	10,255	14,800
Former-Yugoslav				11,065
Albanian				309
Bosnian and Herzegovinean				2,487
Croatian	476	1,501	2,241	426
Macedonian				356
Slovenian				58
Yugoslav				7,429

Sources: Data Census; *: born in Cap-Verde

In general, foreign communities are younger than nationals¹⁴.

Their fertility rate is higher than that of nationals: in 2003 more children (absolute figures) of foreign mothers were born compared to those of nationals. One of the reasons to call for a new, family orientated, immigration was demographic shortage. However Portuguese women engaged quickly into the labour market and dropped their family planning to one, or two, children - leaving behind the traditional Portuguese family model¹⁵. The higher fertility rate cannot be explained by births given by Portuguese women.

2.1.2 Labour market

As compared to the EU 25, Luxembourg has the highest share of foreigners in its *national*¹⁶ and even more in its *internal* labour market¹⁷:

- the share of Luxembourgers in the labour market is permanently decreasing and
- the share of cross border commuters is permanently increasing: the segment which witnessed most marked growth over the last two decades.

T₃ Luxembourgers, foreign resident, cross-border commuters: internal labour market

	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Luxembourgers	53,9 %	44,5 %	39,1 %	37,5 %	35,5 %	34,7 %	34,1 %	33,4%
Foreigners	46,1 %	55,5 %	60,9 %	62,5 %	64,5 %	65,3 %	65,9 %	66,6%
<i>Cross-border commuters</i>	19,6 %	27,7 %	33,2 %	33,3%	37,5 %	38,0 %	38,6 %	39,4%
<i>Foreign residents : EU</i>	24,3 %	25,1 %	24,9 %	24,8 %	24,3 %	24,2 %	24,1 %	23,9%
<i>Foreign residents : non-EU</i>	2,1 %	2,7 %	2,7 %	2,9 %	2,7 %	3,1 %	3,2 %	3,3%

Source: STATEC, *Note de conjoncture*, No.1, 2004, p. 116 ; IGSS.

¹⁴ STATEC, 2004b p.275

¹⁵ STATEC, 2004b, p.255

¹⁶ The national labour market, on the other hand, includes the active population resident in Luxembourg; whether they work in Luxembourg, or abroad (as cross border commuters in the neighbouring regions).

¹⁷ The internal labour market includes all those working in Luxembourg; whether they are resident in Luxembourg, or abroad (essentially in the neighbouring regions): the internal labour market thus includes the important share of cross border commuters (cf. table 2.1).

Whilst the labour market is extremely internationalised, the labour force is split up according to different indicators such as gender, age, socio-professional status, and nationality:

- 40 per cent of Luxembourg's active residents are civil servants or public employees and workers in an extremely well paid sector¹⁸. However they occupy a medium position on the socio-professional ladder (cf. table 2.2).
- Top positions in the private sector are mainly occupied by nationals from Northern countries; amongst them Belgian residents (cf. table 2.2).
- The bottom of the pyramid, the classical 'trampoline' sectors¹⁹ such as the building sector, hotel and catering industry, the cleaning sector, etc., are occupied by Southern nationals such as Portuguese, Cap Verdean and former-Yugoslav citizens.

Luxembourg's labour market has peculiar characteristics in so far as:

- foreigners occupy, as usual, the bottom, but also, for some decades²⁰, the **top**²¹ of the pyramid
- the labour market grew over the last two decades due to foreign labour force
- the labour market was
 - on top of EU performance in terms of indicators of the European Employment Strategy, such as GDP growth, employment growth (at least up to 2001). These results can mainly be attributed to *foreigners and cross border commuters* being active in Luxembourg's **internal labour market**.
 - at the bottom of the EU scale concerning indicators, such as female and ageing workers' employment rates. This is due both to a low participation of *Luxembourg's residents* (Luxembourgers and foreigners) and even more so to a low participation of *Luxembourgers* on the **national labour market CCE, Joint Employment Report**.

Though the labour market is extremely international, access to it is a rigorous process for non-Communitarians:

- Obtaining work permits (box 1) is not easy for people on low incomes²², nor for certain sectors or companies.
- The administrative practice of the Luxembourg/Employment Agency has been restrictive in its interpretation of legal texts (Luxembourg/law (28.03.1972); grand-ducal decree (12.05.1972) on the integration of foreigners and Luxembourg/law (30.06.1976) concerning unemployment in general); so unemployment benefits were linked to duration of work permits A and B. If the permit expired, unemployment benefits were no longer allocated, etc. In recent months different rulings have, however, improved the situation of non-Communitarian in the labour market²³.

Wage or income is certainly the most significant indicator with regard to the position certain groups have in the labour market and in society in general:

¹⁸ FONTAGNE, L., 2004.

¹⁹ the usual economic sectors for manual workers arriving as immigrants in the host country.

²⁰ von KUNTZKY, N, 1981.

²¹ Foreigners working at the bottom of the pyramid belongs to traditional phenomena, whilst foreigners being predominant on the top is a quite recent phenomenon in Europe (WIHTOL de WENDEN, C. in ASTI, 2003) - not so in Luxembourg (von KUNTZKY).

²² OCDE, 2003.

²³ BESCH et al., 2005

T₄

Median monthly gross wages by nationalities (in euros)

Nationality	Median
Norwegian	6,011.86
Japanese	5,365.57
<i>Belgian : Luxembourg residents</i>	<i>3,369.66</i>
Luxembourger	3,249.51
Belgian: cross border commuters	2,717.35
<i>Portuguese</i>	<i>1,992.88</i>
<i>Croatian</i>	<i>1,941.96</i>
<i>Bosnian and Herzegovinean</i>	<i>1,871.78</i>
“African”	1,797.79
<i>People from Former Yugoslavia</i>	<i>1,785.01</i>
<i>Serbian and Montenegrin</i>	<i>1,725.61</i>
Albanian	1,672.67
<i>Cap Verdean</i>	<i>1,664.91</i>
TOTAL	2,606.92

Source: Social Security, Luxembourg/Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale), 31st December 2004; the nationalities presented are not exhaustive, but have been chosen for this study.

Another indicator of integration or discrimination/exclusion is the fact of being active in certain economic sectors. For unqualified and qualified newcomers, the traditional trampoline sectors are the building sector, restaurants and hotels, as well as cleaning sector, etc.

Annex 1: The four nationalities in the economic sectors (NACE)

According to our hypothesis, the four groups work in different economic sectors: the Belgians, our contrast group, are very present in the sector ‘financial intermediation’ (29.6 per cent of actively-occupied Belgians), whilst the three traditional immigrant groups are concentrated in the usual sectors for newcomers: 25.5 per cent of Cap Verdeans are employed in the hotel and restaurant sector and, respectively, 30.1 per cent and 24.65 per cent of the Portuguese and Yugoslavs work in the construction sector.

T5

Unemployment by nationality

Nationality	Unemployment rate
Luxembourger	3.2%
American (USA), Canadian, Australian and Japanese	3.4%
Portuguese	6.3%
European from the EU15 (except Luxembourg)	6.9%
Italian	7.1%
Belgian	7.4%
German	8.3%
French	8.9%
Former-Yugoslav (Yugoslav, Serbian, Montenegrin, Slovenian, Macedonian, Croatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinan passports)	12.3%
Cap Verdean	13.9%
Maghrebi and Arabian (Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian, Iranian, Iraqi citizens, Mauritanian, Libyan, Syrian)	24.3%
Black African	27.0%

Data: Luxembourg/*Administration de l'Emploi*, IGSS.

This table allows us to conclude certain facts:

- For the **Cap-Verdeans**, the colour of the skin might be a negative element.
- For the **former-Yugoslavs**, the high unemployment rate might be due to difficulties former asylum applicants have in finding employment in the labour market. These difficulties could be due to the long waiting periods during asylum procedure. According to BESCH et al., (2005), religion (the majority of them are Islamic) cannot be considered as a reason for refusal or dismissal: employers are not accustomed to asking the religion of their candidates²⁴.
- **Belgians'** unemployment can be considered as very high as compared to other indicators (income, school performance). This could be due to a low female employment rate and the fact that many Belgians 'accompanying' women (or men) are looking for employment, having then registered with the Luxembourg/*Administration de l'Emploi* and being amongst the '*demandeurs d'emploi*' ('job seekers', as opposed to being 'unemployed', and therefore entitled to unemployment benefits).
- **Luxembourgers'** extremely low unemployment rate can be explained by being a majority society; plus the supplementary element that 40 per cent of Luxembourgers are working in the public sector, without risk of unemployment.

²⁴ Luxembourgish law (02.08.2002) on data protection prohibits the registration of religion.

1.3 School system

Success and failure in school correlate with nationality as well as with other economic and labour market indicators, such as wage/income, labour market segmentation, unemployment, etc. (cf. tables 2 and 4).

Certain nationalities are predominant in certain school branches, which indicates *eo ipso* their school performance.

Prior to discussing this item, we have to make some preliminary comments concerning the school system: compulsory schooling lasts eleven years, going from age four to fifteen:

- '*préscolaire*' (pre-school) is compulsory, from age four to six
- '*Éducation précoce*' (early education) is voluntary; it is aimed at foreign pupils in order to learn Luxembourgish, from age three to four
- Primary school comprising six classes, from age six to twelve

The secondary school system then splits up into two parts:

- The '*enseignement secondaire technique*' (EST) with its four subdivisions;
 - the '*modulaire*' is dedicated to the most vulnerable/weak pupils. It has a largely predominant presence of foreign pupils, from age twelve to fifteen
 - The '*régime professionnel*' (vocational training) offers different types of apprenticeship, from age twelve to nineteen
 - The '*régime du technicien*' (technician's training branch) falls between the vocational training and the technical branch, from age twelve to nineteen
 - The '*régime technique*' (technical branch) leads up to a technical baccalaureate, which gives access to higher education, from age twelve to nineteen.
- The '*enseignement secondaire*' (ES - secondary school), leading to the baccalaureate, gives full access to university, from age twelve to nineteen.

Luxembourg's school system is notoriously restrictive. It is difficult for students to move to a higher school branch: i.e. move out of a branch where they might have been erroneously placed. Finally, it is extremely challenging in terms of language competences: by the 2nd primary form, students have to cope with the three national and official languages (Luxembourgish, German and French). For most non-Luxembourg students, a fourth language - their mother tongue - comes on top of that.

The presence of certain nationalities in certain branches is synonymous with success and failure. Nationality is also in correlation with median wage (cf. table 3), with unemployment scores (cf. table 5) and presence in certain economic sectors (cf. Annex 1):

T₆**Pupils by nationality in different school types**

Nationality	Share in total student population	Classes d'accueil ²⁵	Classes d'attente ²⁶	Classes spéciales ²⁷	Total ES	Modulaire	Cycle inférieur	Régime technique	Formation de technicien	Régime Professionnel	Total EST
Luxembourgish	64.3	2.8	48.1	48.8	84.4	40.2	64.0	73.1	64.7	56.4	61.8
Portuguese	18.7	57.7	25.9	34.5	5.0	34.5	20.6	15.8	21.4	25.5	22.2
Italian	3.0	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.6
French	2.6	2.8	7.4	7.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.8	1.9
Belgian	1.6	0	0	0	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
German	1.1	0	7.4	0	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.0
Former-Yugoslav	4.4	9.2	3.7	3.6	1.1	9.9	3.6	2.4	3.0	5.1	4.3
Others	4.5	25.4	3.7	3.6	3.2	9.1	4.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.4
Total foreigners	35.7	97.2	51.9	51.2	15.6	59.8	36.0	26.9	35.3	43.6	38.2

Source: Luxembourg/Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle, *Les chiffres clés de l'Éducation Nationale* (06.2004) p. 20 and (03.2002) p. 23. (PUBLU0003 & PUBLU0159)

Some comments:

- Presence of the four nationalities in pre-school, and primary, corresponds to their real proportion in the student population
- there is a very low share of Portuguese and former-Yugoslavs²⁸ in ES (secondary school), with
- a high proportion of them in *modulaire*.

Another indicator of school performance is 'repeating classes' - for these data, we can also present the results for Cap Verdean students.

There are more Cap Verdean and Portuguese who are forced to repeat classes than students with any other nationality. Children from the former Republic of Yugoslavia (mostly asylum seekers) performed better in 2000/01 than Portuguese and Cap Verdean pupils, despite their recent arrival (in the early or late 1990s) to Luxembourg and their mother tongue being neither Germanic nor Latinate. How can this be explained?

²⁵ Specific class for newly arrived pupils with language competency differing from that required by the Luxembourg school system.

²⁶ Remedial teaching class with high shares of foreigners.

²⁷ Remedial teaching class with high shares of foreigners.

²⁸ The group of Cap Verdean is included in 'others'.

T7

Repeating classes

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>% repeating in 2000/01</i>	<i>% repeating in 2002/03</i>
Luxembourgish	3.7 %	3.7 %
Portuguese	8.7 %	8.1 %
Cap Verdean	10.0 %	9.5 %
Italian	6.4 %	5.9 %
French	3.1 %	5.8 %
Belgian	3.3 %	3.4 %
German	3.7 %	2.9 %
Former-Yugoslav	6.9 %	8.9 %
Average	4.9%	5.0%

Source: Luxembourg/Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle, *Éducation préscolaire, enseignement primaire et spécial, éducation différenciée*, avril 2004 : p.78 ; 2002, p. (PUBLU0160 & PUBLU0161)

- The parents of these asylum-seeker students stem from a more varied socio-professional background than Portuguese children stemming from workers' families.
- The former-Yugoslavian school system was perhaps more egalitarian than that of Portugal and Cap-Verde. According to NGOs that are active in the immigrant community, the Portuguese and (even more so) the Cap Verdean population have a high proportion of illiterates. This might partly explain the lower response rate of these two groups compared to the other two of our sample.
- In 1999 (when nearly 3,000 asylum seekers arrived in Luxembourg, mainly from the former Yugoslavia), a pilot project with former-Yugoslav mediators was launched by the European Refugee Fund, and produced positive results.

In 2002/03, however, pupils from the former Yugoslavia 'reached' the same high failure scores as Portuguese and Cap Verdean pupils.

Different international evaluations and studies (OECD, September 2003; PISA, 2000 and PISA, 2004) stressed the point that Luxembourg's school system is not really capable of providing equal opportunities to immigrant children.

In the following section, we will summarise the reasons for our choice of the four nationalities in point for the purpose of this survey.

2. THE FOUR NATIONAL GROUPS

We have chosen, on the one hand, the **Portuguese**, the **Cap Verdeans** and the **former Yugoslavians** as representatives of traditional workers, immigrants on low income, concentrated in certain labour market sectors and showing low school performance. On the other hand, the **Belgians** can be seen achieving high incomes, top positions in the private sector and positive school performances.

- a) Addressing the questionnaire to **Portuguese** inhabitants was beyond doubt, because
- they are the most important group of foreigners (*cf. table 1*)
 - they are traditional immigrant workers, having been hired as both qualified and unqualified workers, starting in the typical trampoline sectors, such as the building sector etc.
 - they had, and still have, negative school performances – and, consequently, even in the second and third generation, they are providing unqualified workers for Luxembourg's labour market
 - they are white, Catholic and European immigrants and are, in that sense, at least similar to the majority group
 - the Portuguese include a certain share of Cap Verdeans with a Portuguese passport

Starting with the arrival of Portuguese families, the authorities were for the first time confronted with the obligation to provide school and family housing facilities. It was above all school that became a serious problem. In certain municipalities and even more in certain urban areas (such as can be found in Luxembourg's capital) there is a concentration of more than 90 per cent of foreign pupils in primary schools.

In 1986, Portugal became a member of the EU, and Luxembourg obtained a moratorium of 10 years, which restricted access to the labour market for Portuguese workers. Authorities were afraid of too numerous and uncontrollable arrivals. But, given that the expected immigration wave did not materialise, Luxembourg authorities renounced the moratorium before expiry of the 10 year period and Portuguese, as well as Cap Verdean 'Portuguese', received free access to the labour market.

- b) We chose **Cap Verdean** immigrants, since:
- being for a long time the only black immigrant people, they represent the first visibly different group, in contrast to the majority white society; an alternative would have been to opt for the recently arrived asylum applicants from Africa. They were, however, ruled out for the following reasons: on the one hand they are definitively a group of *asylum seekers*, and none of the other surveys had focussed exclusively on such a group. On the other hand, a lot of questionnaires might have been lost due to a completely unstable housing situation, a different stage in the asylum procedure, or even the applicant having disappeared²⁹

²⁹ according to authorities, an important share of newcomers disappear during the first months.

- in terms of 'nationality', the Cap Verdeans represent quite a small group. However, if one looks at people 'born in Cap-Verde' (carrying either a 'Luxembourgish' or a 'Portuguese' passport), as well as second generation immigrants who were born in Europe and carry a European passport (only estimate), they represent a significant group
- in terms of the language situation: the official language of Cap-Verde under Portuguese rule (as colony and subsequently as an 'overseas province' from 16th century onwards) as well as after independence (1975) was, and remains, Portuguese. The vernacular language however is *Crioulo*, a Portuguese Creole. Officially, schools operate in Portuguese and most of teaching is *de facto* done in Portuguese. *Crioulo* is used for oral, more private purposes. Official texts are written in Portuguese. Since the arrival of Portuguese and Cap Verdeans in Luxembourg, a substantial quantity of official information material and documents has been translated into Portuguese, but hardly ever into *Crioulo*. According to Cap Verdeans, it is easier to read a Portuguese text than one in *Crioulo*
- due to its long colonisation by Portugal, Cap-Verde is a Catholic country

In the course of decades of immigration from Cap-Verde, Luxembourg has been establishing supplementary political links, including cooperation projects (Cap-Verde is the most important recipient of bilateral Luxembourgish development funds), as well as bilateral political visits.

c) The **Yugoslavian** group was chosen for the following reasons:

- there are at least two different reasons for arrival:
 - economic reasons with arrivals based on the convention of 1970 and
 - asylum - even if many of the newcomers in the 1990s were not asylum seekers in the strict sense of the Geneva Convention, but were looking to improve their life conditions
- it is the first significant experience the majority society has had with Islamic people. Since these Muslims are "very" European, and not easy to be 'detected' as such, conflicts have up to now been limited³⁰

The number of Muslims living in Luxembourg is **estimated** to be 8,898, which corresponds to 1.88 per cent of the country's population. The Muslim community is the second largest religious community of the country, behind the Catholic community.

Most Muslims come from the Balkans (67.6 per cent - mostly from Bosnia-Herzegovina), from Africa (13.7 per cent) and from the EU15 (6.7 per cent, mostly from Luxembourg: 553 persons, 6.2 per cent).

Most Muslims came to Luxembourg as asylum applicants, at first from the Balkans, and nowadays from African countries.

Given that our sample was established on the basis of social security data and given that asylum applicants are registered as soon as they present themselves to the authorities, some of our respondents are also asylum applicants from the Balkans.

³⁰ BESCH et al., 2005 and different studies undertaken by the European observatory on racism and xenophobia.

T₈ Estimation of the Muslim population in Luxembourg

Continents and sub-continents	Population living in Luxembourg	Number of Muslims	Per cent of Muslims living in Luxembourg	Per cent of Muslims in the area
Europe 15	441,482	593	6.66%	0.13%
10 new member states	1,939	12	0.13%	0.62%
Western Europe (others)	1,535	317	3.56%	20.65%
Balkans	13,249	6,015	67.60%	45.40%
Central Europe	258	0	0.00%	0.00%
Eastern Europe	2,078	70	0.79%	3.37%
America	3,157	0	0.00%	0.00%
Africa	3,796	1,219	13.70%	32.11%
Near/ Middle East	453	366	4.11%	80.79%
Asia	3,292	306	3.44%	9.30%
Oceania	132	0	0.00%	0.00%
Not available	1,097	0	0.00%	0.00%
	472,468	8,898	100%	1.88%

Source: systematic account worked out by *Sesopi-Centre Intercommunautaire* (NFPLU0016) together with the *Centre Culturel Islamique* (NFPLU0034) in November 2004

Explanation: 4th column means per cent of Muslims living in Luxembourg from the area; 5th column means per cent of Muslims living in the area.

d) With regard to **Belgian** citizens in Luxembourg, three subgroups have to be distinguished:

- Belgian residents in Luxembourg
- Belgian cross border commuters
- Belgian international civil servants (working for the EU and other international institutions) – this is also the case for Portuguese people, but the share of Portuguese international civil servants is less significant due to their otherwise strong numerous presence in Luxembourg.

Questionnaires were only addressed to **residents registered with Luxembourg's social security** and not to cross border commuters nor to international civil servants: the database was Luxembourg's social security, which does not include international civil servants who are registered with their own social security.

We have chosen the Belgian group:

- since they are a group which is 'well-off' (*cf. table 3 on wages*)
- since they achieve positive school performances³¹ (*cf. tables 5 and 6*)
- since Belgium enjoys a long-standing and close relationship with Luxembourg, which largely predates the EU. Non-exhaustive examples of this are:

³¹ Belgian residents are more likely to send their children to international schools charging quite substantial school fees – in other words: in case of their children's school failure, they have an alternative to the rigorous Luxembourgish school system.

³² One of the outcomes of these close neighbourhood relation is a generous bilateral 'convention sociale' of 13 January 1995, providing cross border commuters with better conditions than the general European regulation 1408/71/EC on social security.

- the Belgian-Luxembourgish monetary union in force between 1922 and 2002
- on the political level, the BeNeLux Parliament
- the institutions of the 'Grande Région'³².

The **Italian** group would have represented an alternative. Having been migrating to Luxembourg for more than 100 years and having 'assimilated' into Luxembourgish standards (wages, unemployment, school performance, etc.), the Italian integration was, and is, often quoted as '*best practice*'. However, CORDEIRO (1976) demonstrated that only a small share of those who have been working over the more than hundred years of *rotation immigration* as 'seasonal' workers in Luxembourg decided, or were allowed, to stay. In addition, the target population would have been the young 'Italian' born in Luxembourg (the second or third generation-well-integrated). But they mostly asked for Luxembourgish nationality and would have been transparent to the method of sampling used in the survey (based on nationality).

For statistical comparison, the Belgian group is more significant in terms of contrast - with even higher wages than Luxembourgers, with a very high school performance and the above mentioned very close neighbourhood relation.

CHAPITRE II

Methods

As a result of Luxembourg law (02.08.2002) on data collection, the only information available in the administrative files regarding the ethnicity of migrants in Luxembourg is their nationality. *De facto*, we lose some accuracy, given that the naturalized residents are excluded from the population frame since they are registered with Luxembourg nationality.

1 SAMPLING

The sample for this survey is drawn from the social security register of the Luxembourg/*Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale* (IGSS). This file represents the total resident population registered on 31st December 2004.

All Luxembourg residents are registered, except residents who are not covered by Luxembourg's social security scheme. Employees at international institutions (e.g. the EU institutions, embassies) are not enrolled on the social security scheme in Luxembourg, and represent about 3 per cent of the private addresses in Luxembourg³³. In the case of our survey, this under-coverage may have had a negligible impact on the Belgian and Portuguese population.

The target population of the survey is constituted of Belgian, Portuguese, Cap Verdean and former-Yugoslavian individuals, aged between 18 and 59 years, resident in Luxembourg, and consists of 63,221 individuals - representing 19.7 per cent of the resident population in Luxembourg³⁴.

For each of the nationalities, the proposed sample is made of approximately 1,250 people, who are eligible for the survey. In total, 1,368 Cap Verdeans aged 18 to 59 years are registered in Luxembourg's social security scheme. Therefore, we included **all registered individuals from Cap-Verde** from the population into our sample. We selected 12.8 per cent of the Belgian residents, 18.5 per cent of the residents from the former Yugoslav Republics, and 2.75 per cent of the Portuguese residents. In every stratum, this corresponds to more-or-less 1,250 individuals. The sample size of 5,117 selected people - broken down by the four nationalities, gender and age groups - is summarized in table 1, Annex 2.

2 RESPONSE RATES

2.1 Response rates³⁵

Out of the 5,117 letters sent, 1,383 respondents filled out the questionnaire and returned it. This represents 27.1 per cent of the theoretical sample and 27.9 per cent of the total sample of valid addresses. Belgians made up the largest response group.

³³ BIENVENUE J.-Y., (without date), *Elements d'information sur la pondération des échantillons de la première vague du PSELL3*, Mimeo, Differdange.

³⁴ This target population is stratified for the four nationalities, and each nation into four age groups (aged between 18-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59).

³⁵ Figures are based on the questionnaires returned before 15th June.

This response rate is rather satisfactory, on several accounts. Firstly, given the method of distribution used: the European Social Survey (2004) carried out by CEPS/INSTEAD reached a response rate of about 45 per cent and the first wave of EU-Survey of Income and Living Conditions (2004) obtained about 40 per cent of answers to the questionnaire. Both surveys were carried out as face-to-face interviews, whereas this survey was mailed. Secondly, we obtained a 10 per cent higher response rate than the forerunner survey in the Netherlands³⁶ - the synthesis report will probably provide some explanations for these varying response rates. Moreover, Luxembourg residents are regularly solicited to answer questionnaires due to the small size of the population³⁷. However, mailed surveys are rarely used compared with face-to-face or phone interviews, which, it is well-known, offer better response rates.

Is there a link between the non-response rates and the ethnic origin of the respondents? In surveys in general, do non-response rates differ between Luxembourgers and foreigners? It is difficult to make such a comparison conclusively. As mentioned above, only few mailed surveys have been run in Luxembourg and none considered the foreign population separately. The response rate of a mailed survey, which has recently been conducted with cross border commuters from the three neighbouring countries, received a 40 per cent response rate. According to the organisers, a large campaign was run in the media during the three weeks preceding the survey to raise awareness; this probably increased the response rate.

The level of participation in our survey is satisfactory. We even received a few phone calls from people wishing to be sent a questionnaire - while visiting family or friends they learned about the survey and wished to participate³⁸.

Table 3.1 below gives an overview of the response rates by nationality, age and gender.

2.2 The nationality of the respondents

The response rates differ according to the nationality:

- The Belgians answered in high proportions with 47.4 per cent
- The group of the former-Yugoslavs comes next with 23.8 per cent of questionnaires returned³⁹, (which is slightly higher than the figure obtained by the Netherlands⁴⁰: 20.7 per cent)
- they are followed by the Portuguese with 21.0 per cent
- and finally, the Cap Verdeans with 17.2 per cent

³⁶ Out of the 14 other surveys which were undertaken in the other Member States on behalf of the EUMC, we had received only the Dutch report.

³⁷ According to estimates from the national statistical institute (STATEC), Luxembourg had, on 1st January 2004, 451,600 inhabitants - 38.6 per cent of whom were foreigners.

³⁸ As a result, four questionnaires have been sent to Portuguese nationals - although their answers have not been considered, in order to preserve the sample selection.

³⁹ Considering only valid addresses, the response rate increases to 25.4 per cent. 78 questionnaires sent to former-Yugoslavs have been returned by the Post Office as undeliverable (6.3 per cent) which is the highest loss among the four groups, followed by the Cap Verdeans (2.5 per cent), the Portuguese (1.5 per cent) and the Belgians (1.3 per cent).

⁴⁰ The Netherlands ran a similar survey in 2003 (WAL, 2004).

Among the numerous elements of explanation, we would like to underline that:

1/ The Belgians are the 'best' participants. This finding is not exceptional since Belgians usually participate in large numbers⁴¹. We have no explanation for this phenomenon. Moreover, the Belgians benefit from high education levels (*cf. tables 5 and 6*) and a relatively high position in the Luxembourg economic sector (*cf. table 3* on median wages) which could encourage participation in a survey on discriminations.

2/ On the opposite extreme, the Cap Verdeans present the lowest response rate. This group is facing three obstacles that could encourage the non-response:

- firstly, a low position in Luxembourg's labour market, which is compounded by low levels of education (*cf. tables 5 and 6*)
- secondly, the Cap Verdeans face literacy problems. According to UNICEF⁴², 85 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women are literate against nearly 100 per cent for the three other groups (both sexes)
- thirdly, they could not have been reached in their vernacular mother tongue, *Crioulo*, but only in Portuguese, the vehicular language as explained in part III.3.1, which could produce some 'cultural' refusal on top of comprehension problems

3/ The former Yugoslav Republic was composed of ethnic communities with different languages. By opting for Serbo-Croatian, we were able to reach the largest share of the group. Their position on the labour market is less privileged than that of the Belgians (*cf. table 1*, median income by nationality) but higher than that of the Cap Verdeans. Their school performances were better than those of the Portuguese and the Cap Verdeans in 2001 (*cf. tables 5 and 6*).

4/ The Portuguese are also confronted with school difficulties that could explain their low response rate to the questionnaire. Their position on the labour market reflects the bottom of the socio-professional ladder. However, according to data provided by UNICEF (2000), more than 95 per cent are literate.

2.3 The analysis of non-response

Before proceeding to weighting we should compare carefully

- the target population
- the group of respondents.

With the sample, the Luxembourgish *Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale* (IGSS) provided three indicators:

- a) gender
- b) age

⁴¹ From several surveys ran by CEPS/Instead.

⁴² <http://www.unicef.org/>

T₉
Distribution of response rates by nationality, age and gender

Age	Gender	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Former-Yugoslav	Total
18-29	Men	35.0	15.3	23.4	20.2	22.6
	Women	44.7	18.6	18.9	24.0	24.4
	Total	39.8	17.3	21.1	22.0	23.5
30-39	Men	45.4	18.6	20.8	21.9	27.1
	Women	52.0	14.1	22.8	24.5	25.8
	Total	48.3	15.9	21.8	23.0	26.5
40-49	Men	56.1	22.3	18.5	30.4	33.3
	Women	48.7	19.2	23.1	27.6	30.5
	Total	52.6	20.6	20.7	29.2	32.0
50-59	Men	46.0	14.3	21.2	22.9	31.1
	Women	48.8	16.7	16.9	22.6	28.1
	Total	47.1	16.1	19.5	22.8	29.8
ALL	TOTAL	47.4	17.2	21.0	23.8	27.1

c) activity versus inactivity, with the following sub-indicators:

- type of activity: wage earner versus self-employed
- type of inactivity: retired, voluntarily insured⁴³, early retired, unemployed, minimum income earner, on maternity leave and co-insured⁴⁴.

To find reasons for non response, it is necessary to link participation rate in the survey with a series of indicators. This analysis is split into two stages:

1/ Testing the possible links between ‘participation in the survey’ and the above mentioned indicators of ‘gender, age, activity’. To do so, the structure of the respondents’ sample will be compared to the structure of the target population⁴⁵. The figures quoted are significant according to the chi2 test (error risk: 5 per cent maximum). Tables of analysis are presented in Annex 2.

2/ If a link is observed, we will evaluate the effect of the link on the survey results and, in particular, on the perceived discrimination.

⁴³ “Assurés volontaires”: people who do not work, but register with social security *voluntarily* and have to pay monthly rates at their own expense.

⁴⁴ “Coassurés”: If one member of a household is registered with social security via his/her work contract, and the other members of the household do not work, they are “coassurés” - entitled to health insurance without paying for it, in the case of children and partners who do not work.

⁴⁵ Including wrong addresses to keep the original sample stratified.

A dichotomous **indicator of 'perceived discrimination'** was conceived:

- for those having mentioned *at least once* an act of discrimination and ticked one of the 18 core questions (*cf. Annex 5, questions 26 to 43*) value '**1**' was given⁴⁶
- For those having mentioned no discrimination the value '**0**' was given (for further information on this indicator, see chapter IV.1.2)

a) The role of gender in survey participation:

Is there a link between gender and the fact of response/ non-response to the questionnaire?

There is no link between gender and participation in the survey except among the Cap Verdeans: men participated more than women (*cf. Annex 2, table 2a*).

Does this have an impact on the discrimination results? Among the Cap Verdeans, there is no significant difference between women and men concerning perception of discrimination (both groups perceive as much discrimination). The over-representation of men among respondents has not produced an over, or under-representation of the perception of discrimination.

b) The role of age in survey participation:

Is there a link between age and the fact of response or non-response? Among the Belgians, young people (18-29) are under-represented in the respondents sample (the 18-29 group represents 21.4 per cent of the sample and 18.0 per cent of the respondents). To the contrary, those aged 40-49 are over-represented (the 40-49 group represents 25.9 per cent of the sample and 28.7 per cent of the respondents- *cf. Annex2, table 2b*).

Does this have an impact on the discrimination results?

In the Belgian group, the young declared having been discriminated in more situations than the older. So, in general, we suspect an under-representation of discrimination in the database, due to the under-representation of the young, declaring, on average, more discrimination.

By contrast, the over-represented age group 40-49 declared less discrimination. This confirms the under-representation of discrimination in the final results.

c) The role of activity in survey participation:

Among the Belgians, the Portuguese and the former-Yugolavs, there is no significant link between non-response and activity type (activity versus inactivity) (*cf. Annex 2, table 2c*).

Among the Cap Verdeans, however, there is a significant link between activity status and participation in the survey: active persons responded less than inactive (the active represented 71.7 per cent of the sample and 66.4 per cent of the respondents).

Does this have an impact on the discrimination results?

There is no significant difference in perceived discrimination between the active and inactive Cap Verdeans. As a result, the over-representation of the inactive Cap Verdeans has no effect on the level of perceived discrimination in the survey.

⁴⁶ Questions 26 to 43, except V31 on education because the reference population is different: it includes the respondents' children too, when the respondents have children.

The **activity type** (employee, self-employed, inactive) and the **inactivity type** (pensioner, volunteer⁴⁷, early-retired, unemployed etc.) are not significantly linked to participation in the survey (*cf. Annex 2, tables 2d and 2e*).

To summarize the findings based on the non-response analysis, we note that three variables, **age, gender and activity type** (activity versus inactivity) are linked to participation in the survey, but in different ways from one nationality to the other. To re-balance the situation created by non-response in the structure of the sample of respondents, we have weighted the respondents' sample according to the three above mentioned variables.

2.4 Weighting

Table 1 in Annex 2 shows the distribution of the population frame, the sample, and the responses by nationality and age group. Across the strata of our survey, the response rate varies between 52 per cent of the 40-49 year old Belgians, to 16 per cent of the 30-39 and 50-59 year old Cap-Verdeans. In general, the Belgians yielded the highest response rate (47 per cent), with the lowest response being obtained from people coming from Cap-Verde (17 per cent).

Tables 2a to 2e in Annex 2 compare the distributions of the target population with the marginal frequencies of the respondents for the four communities included in the survey.

At a 5 per cent level of significance, the sample's distribution on nationality and sex reproduces the frequencies of the population. With the same level of accuracy, the sample shows slight deviations from the population for nationality and age classes: the 18 to 29 year old Belgians are under-reported in our survey.

Also, at the 5 per cent level of significance, the distribution of inactivity types in the population and the responses by nationality illustrate that "retired" respondents with Belgian nationality and from Cap-Verde are over-represented in the data. "Co-assured family members⁴⁸" from Cap-Verde are also over-represented among the respondents; whereas the "voluntarily assured" with this nationality are under-reported in the survey.

Therefore we propose two different weighting schemes:

- The first is built by the inverse of the sample probability of each stratum
- The second also takes the "status of activity" of each individual by stratum into account

In both schemes the weighting corrects the obtained answers for:

- a) sampling errors
- b) non-response
- c) and it extrapolates the effective responses to the distribution in the population used as sample.

⁴⁷ Persons registered on a voluntary basis.

⁴⁸ Persons who benefit of health insurance via another member of the family, who has a work-contract and is thus *the main* insured person.

Table 3a in annex 2 reports on the participation probability by nationality and age group; our sample is stratified by these items.

For the respondents with Belgian nationality the weighting varies over the strata between 14,666 and 19,467. For the respondents from Cap-Verde, we obtained weighting from 4,851 to 6,277. The respondents from the former Yugoslavian region are weighted by factors between 20,342 and 24,571; Portuguese living in Luxembourg from 160,678 up to 183,972.

Table 3b in annex 2 illustrates the weighting scheme that integrates the activity status of the respondent into the weighting factors. Inactive Portuguese and Belgian respondents get a higher extrapolation factor by the second weighting scheme compared with the first method.

Tables 4a to 4e in annex 2 summarize and compare the outcomes of the two weight procedures. Both schemes are sufficiently good to reproduce the distributions of the observed population in Luxembourg.

According to his/her research question, the data user may apply the one or the other weighting scheme. Being interested in demographic items like age, gender etc, the first method (based only on the stratification variables) may have advantages. Studying labour market issues, the second scheme may be better, as it takes activity status into account..

As we have to respond to both areas, and that labour market was just one issue among others, we opted for the first weighting scheme.

3. THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LUXEMBOURG

The questionnaire given by the EUMC was modified, adapted and enlarged according to the specific research challenges presented by Luxembourg and its immigration situation.

In general, we felt that the EUMC questionnaire was rather suggestive and we tried to remedy to this by adding some 'objective' questions such as

- the duration of stay in Luxembourg (cf. Annex 5, question 3, p.91)
- the interest in national current affairs (cf. Annex 5, question 8, p.92)
- the ability to follow a conversation in the country's three official languages (cf. Annex 5, question 9, p.92)

and to start with these neutral questions before coming to the mandatory and more suggestive ones.

In addition, the following changes were made:

- In questions 13 (cf. Annex 5, p.93) and 49 (cf. Annex 5, p.100), the scale was reduced from 1 to 7 to 1 to 6, in order to try to prevent the automatic response of answering with the middle value when faced with an odd scale. In addition, each item has been placed in line, and a title has been added in order to facilitate understanding of the questions (the test highlighted problems with comprehension).
- Question 31 (cf. Annex 5, p.96) on discrimination experiences in educational institutions was enlarged to cover respondents' children, because Luxembourg's school system has been criticised by different international evaluations because of a lack of equal opportunities for immigrant children.

- We also adapted the terminology of certain institutions: we used the term 'health insurance' to be clearer. By then we were already aware of the ambiguity of certain terms like 'social services' (question 43) and we recognized that some respondents would have needed an explanation of the term 'ombudsman', though he has been very present in the media since his service was launched.

We also took this survey as an opportunity to add questions on topics studied by RAXEN, which had not been the object of a survey recently, such as:

- the increased frequency of police controls for black people
- the origins of the perpetrators of racist acts
- whether, or not, victims lodged complaints with the police

Following a test-run of the questionnaire carried out in-house with some employees from the first, or second, generation of migrants with different backgrounds (African, Portuguese, Asylum applicants, etc.), we noticed that when a foreigner has been victim of discrimination, but longer than one or five years ago (time spans given in the questionnaire), he/she cannot give the answer 'no, never' (as proposed in the EUMC questionnaire). As a consequence, we transformed the response 'No, never' into 'No, it did not happen to me during the last 12 months/ the last 5 years'. The second test showed an improvement of the rapidity of answering and the respondents' satisfaction.

We did not ask for respondents' educational level/achievement due to technical problems of providing tables with as precise, and as understandable, terminology as possible.

The result of these modifications is a questionnaire of 49 questions contained in 8 pages, which is presented in Annex 5.

4. PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE SURVEY

4.1 Translation into the mother tongue

Box 3: Languages spoken in Luxembourg

Luxembourg has a 'national' language, Luxembourgish (the vernacular Germanic language, or dialect) and two 'official' vehicular languages: French and German (Luxembourg/law 24.02.1984). Luxembourgish is a typical vernacular language, being used mainly for oral purposes, but over several years, more and more for informal or even semi-official written purposes. Official communication provided by the authorities is in either French or German, according to the wishes of the 'client' (law 24.02.1984). The most important documents (legal texts) are in French. French is also the predominant language in the employment market⁴⁹. German is very widespread in the cultural milieu, in the arts world, in the press, and the media.

⁴⁹ NGOS and FEHLEN, 2005.

To improve the response rate, and decrease bias due to non-response based on language difficulties, we chose to translate the questionnaire into the mother tongues of the studied populations, as far as this was possible. The questionnaire has thus been translated by native speakers from French into:

- Portuguese, for the Portuguese - but also for the Cap Verdeans. Since the '*Crioulo*', vernacular language of Cap-Verde is rarely used in a written form, Portuguese is the official language of the country
- Serbo-Croatian: in the face of the multiple languages spoken in the former-Yugoslav Republic, we limited ourselves to Serbo-Croatian - a language between Serbian and Croatian, which is understood by a large majority of people from the former-Yugoslav Republic.

After reflection, the questionnaire was not translated into Flemish, as the Belgian embassy confirmed that most Flemish Belgians working in Luxembourg have a command of the French language. Their response rate confirms this information.

Both texts have been translated by an official translation service and were controlled:

- For the Portuguese translation, by a Portuguese native speaker, who is member of CEPS/ Instead
- For the Serbo-Croatian translation, by the person responsible for the official translation service run by CARITAS (NGO).

4.2 Content of the posted envelope

Each potential questionnaire respondent received a letter containing two questionnaires, one in French and one in his/her 'mother tongue', as explained above. In addition, a pre-stamped response envelope was included, as well as an explanatory sheet, giving three phone numbers in case of a need for further information. According to the language spoken, the interviewee could express his/her questions in Portuguese, Luxembourgish, Serbo-Croatian, French or English. The explanatory sheet is presented in Annex 4.

CHAPITRE III

**Research findings: perceptions of discrimination
because of nationality**

The results presented in this chapter are extracted from the 'questionnaire on the integration of foreigners in Luxembourg' of which 1,383 replies were used. The groups studied are representative of the populations of the following nationalities: **Belgian, Cap Verdean, Portuguese and 'Yugoslavian' resident in Luxembourg**, aged from **18 to 60 years old**. The community called 'Yugoslav' is an aggregation of the following resident former and present nationalities: Yugoslav, Bosnian (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Croat, Serb and Montenegrin.

Eighteen core questions were mandatory, provided by the EUMC (*cf. Annex5*, questions 26 to 43). They concern 'the perception of suffering discrimination' in 18 different situations of **daily life** (work, housing, school, the neighbourhood, public places, etc.). The sorts of discrimination are essentially due to the **ethnic origin** of the victims; they have all occurred in **Luxembourg, during the course of the last few years**. For each one of these situations, several replies were offered. For example:

During the last 5 years:

26. Have you ever not been offered a job you applied for and for which you were qualified because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not applied for a job during the last 5 years

In the results shown below, the effect of non-response on the questionnaire has been corrected by **weighting**. The results are thus representative of the target-population (*cf. chapter III.2.4*).

The analyses presented below have as their aim the examination of factors associated with the perception of discrimination. The approach suggests that the perception of discrimination is a simple statement of fact: one perceives discrimination or, on the contrary, one does not perceive discrimination.

We have, of course, no means to control how far the presented discrimination could be qualified as such (referring, for instance, to the texts of the two directives)⁵⁰.

Having information available that has been reported by these four foreign communities, which are very different in socio-economic and cultural terms, we set out to differentiate between them, from the perspective of discrimination perception. The research question of this study is thus:

Do these four communities perceive equally that they are victims of discrimination based upon ethnic origin?

⁵⁰ cf. BESCH, 2005: we know how difficult it is to confirm, or to infirm, a so-called act of discrimination!

This question constituted the main '*fil rouge*' for the presentation of our results. All domains which were tackled in the questionnaire are presented. However, we did not organise this chapter according to the five domains, but followed the structure of the Netherlands report in order to be comparable in as many points as possible.

The main hypotheses of research are:

- The **Belgians** constitute a contrast group, a community, who perceive less discrimination for many reasons. First, the Belgians come from a neighbouring country and have the French language in common with the Luxembourgers. Secondly, the Belgians' average wage is the highest of the four communities and their unemployment rate is the lowest. These factors contribute to the research team's use of the Belgians as a contrast/control group.
- The **Portuguese** have the longest immigration history amongst the four groups; they also constitute the largest foreign community in Luxembourg, with a second and even third generation. Their unemployment rate is lower than in the two last groups. However, there are not as well-off (considering education, employment, etc.) as the Belgians. These are the reasons why we conjecture that the Portuguese perceive discrimination more than the Belgians. However, this hypothesis could stem from the fact that a few Cap Verdeans are, of Portuguese nationality meaning that their presence in the Portuguese sample could have increased the discrimination rate.
- The first wave of **Yugoslavs** came as economic migrants, the second as asylum seekers; for the latter, the Luxembourg labour market is impenetrable until they obtain refugee status. However, even after acquiring refugee status, the unemployment rate remains an obstacle. We neither have a clear idea of what they wish their life to be like in Luxembourg, nor their perception of asylum in the country after fleeing from a war region. In addition to this most of them are Muslims, and thus their religion is considered an incentive to feel more threatened and discriminated against, especially in the light of recent international events, as shown by the results of BESCH et al (2005). Consequently, we put forward the idea that the Yugoslavs feel a higher level of discrimination than the Portuguese.
- The **Cap Verdeans** cumulate a high unemployment rate with a low position on the labour market and on the wage scale. In addition, belonging to a 'visible' foreign community, their risk of being discriminated against is even higher⁵¹. We thus state here that the Cap Verdeans experience the highest level of discrimination among the four groups.

But before replying to this question, let us first look at the general results in matters of discrimination in Luxembourg. What are (in general), the experiences in every day life which give rise most often to perceptions of discrimination?

1. IN WHICH SITUATIONS DO THESE FOREIGNERS CONSIDER THEMSELVES THE MOST DISCRIMINATED?

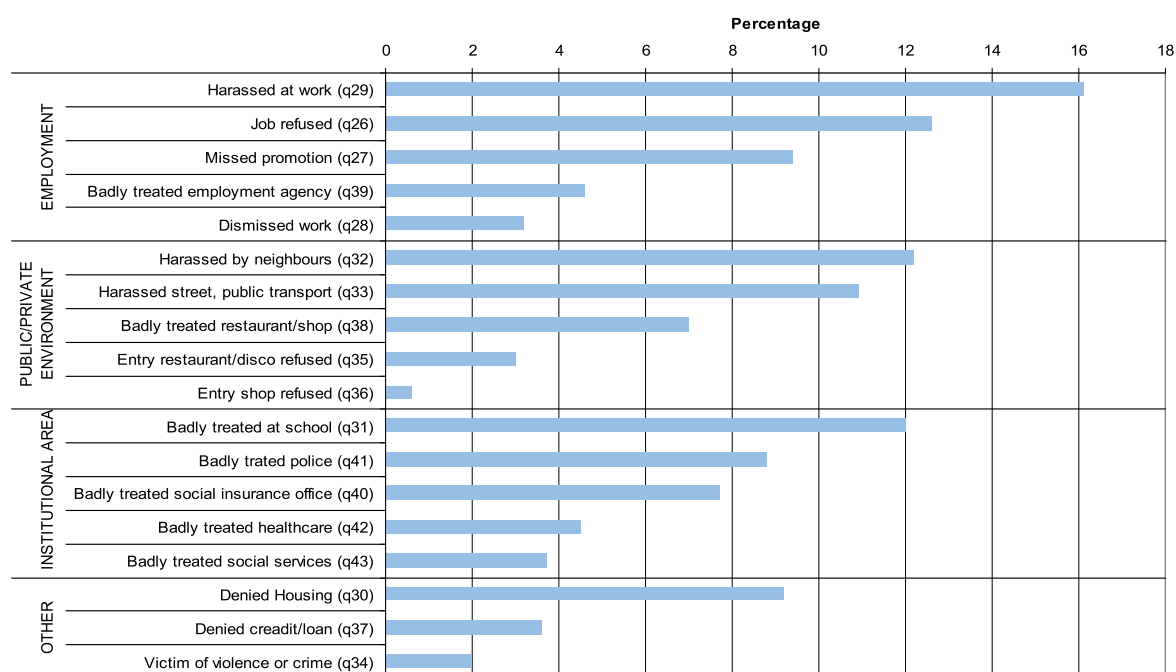
The table below presents the first global results for the 18 core questions concerning discrimination perceived in Luxembourg during the course of the last few years, without considering nationality. The five possible answers to the questions have been transformed into dummy variables:

- 'yes, it has happened to me at least once' (1) and
- 'No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years' (or the last 12 months) (0).

⁵¹ BESCH et al., 2005

To make the analysis easier, we have regrouped the 18 situations into 4 areas: those of **employment**, **the public/private environment**, **the institutional** and a somewhat heterogeneous last group named **other**, which regroups those situations not belonging to the other three areas.

G₁ Percentage of respondents who consider themselves to have been victims of discrimination, at least once, by type of discrimination



Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

The area in which the respondents were the most likely to report having had discriminatory experiences is **employment**. In this area, harassment at the workplace (16.1 per cent) and discrimination in being hired (12.6 per cent) are the situations most often reported. These results confirm those observed during a study on discrimination in employment in Luxembourg, undertaken in 2005⁵². In addition, the Netherlands, in the same enquiry undertaken for EUMC⁵³, observed a predominance of employment discrimination amongst other kinds. The only difference: Luxembourg's rate of employment discrimination was much lower (42 per cent of respondents in the Netherlands against 16 per cent in Luxembourg).

In comparison, having the perception of being bypassed for promotion because of one's foreign origins is less frequent (9.4 per cent) as well as being dismissed from work (3.2 per cent of working people).

⁵² BESCH et al., 2005.

⁵³ WAL, 2004.

Some cases of discrimination come from the Luxembourg/*Administration de l'Emploi* (ADEM): about 4.6 per cent of the respondents having had contact with ADEM over the last 12 months perceived discrimination against them because of their foreign origins. *De facto*, in recent years, non-EU citizens complained about the work permit procedure as it was handled by ADEM, either by going to Court or via the Ombudsman. One of the Ombudsman's recommendations (n. 5 -534-2004)⁵⁴ focussed on this; several rulings were in favour of the complainants and a new grand-ducal decree is on the way and should be adopted soon. This will make the underlying Luxembourg/law (28.03.1972) and the Luxembourg/grand-ducal decree (28.03.1972) on administrative procedure more explicit. It would be interesting to compare these results on this precise area with a future, similar, study.

In *the public/private environment*, discrimination is most often mentioned as coming from neighbours: 12.2 per cent of respondents have perceived discrimination coming from their neighbours (in the preceding 12 months) and in the street (in the street and public transport: 10.9 per cent).

Being refused entry into a shop (entry shop refused: 0.6 per cent), a restaurant, or a disco (entry restaurant/disco refused: 3.0 per cent) are the least frequent experiences.

The forms of discrimination (based upon ethnic origin) perceived most frequently are in contact with *national institutions*. These concern school (12.0 per cent of respondents and/or their children) and the police (8.8 per cent), followed by social security (badly treated social insurance office: 7.7 per cent). Social services (badly treated social services: 3.7 per cent) and healthcare centres (badly treated healthcare: 4.5 per cent) are less frequently mentioned.

Finally, the *last group of situations* showed us that housing remains an obstacle course for some people of foreign origin. Of future renters/owners, 9.2 per cent of respondents considered themselves to have been victims of discrimination whilst going through the steps of renting or buying a home (denied housing). The breakdown by nationality shows large disparities according to the nationality group (cf. chapter 4.2.2).

Being refused the possibility of renting or buying something on credit or borrowing money from a bank because of one's foreign origins is rarer (3.6 per cent). Even rarer again is the perception of having been a victim of violence, theft, or other serious crime because of one's foreign origins (victim of violence or crime: 2.0 per cent).

De facto, violence and conflicts registered with the police and complaints brought to court are rare and mostly concern verbal abuse⁵⁵.

⁵⁴ *Rapport d'activité du Ombudsman*, october 2004.

⁵⁵ From January to July 2005, three complaints/incidents of racial discrimination were reported to the Police, registered under Luxembourg/law 19.07.1997.

2. EIGHTEEN SITUATIONS USED TO CONSTRUCT AN INDEX OF DISCRIMINATION

2.1 Amongst the four communities, the Cap Verdeans are the predominant victims

T₁₀ Percentage of respondents by nationality who consider themselves discriminated against in one of the 18 situation

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
EMPLOYMENT				
Harassed at work (q29)	20.0	24.7	17.1	11.8
Job refused (q26)	13.7	31.7	11.7	24.7
Missed promotion (q27)	9.6	17.4	7.2	12.4
Badly treated employment agency (q39)	8.0	8.5	5.8	10.9
Dismissed work (q28)	2.5	7.7	2.1	4.7
PUBLIC/PRIVATE ENVIRONMENT				
Harassed by neighbours (q32)	11.4	17.4	12.5	9.7
Harassed street, public transport (q33)	9.7	16.2	10.9	9.4
Badly treated restaurant/shop (q38)	10.4	5.3	5.1	3.1
Entry restaurant/disco refused (q35)	0.9	10.3	0.8	5.0
Entry shop refused (q36)	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.4
INSTITUTIONAL AREA				
Badly treated at school (q31)	13.5	21.2	14.3	14.2
Badly treated police (q41)	11.9	11.7	16.2	12.1
Badly treated health insurance (q40)	11.1	5.3	12.0	7.0
Badly treated healthcare (q42)	4.0	3.7	6.0	6.8
Badly treated social services (q43)	5.2	5.2	2.6	11.8
OTHER				
Denied Housing (q30)	5.4	25.6	7.2	19.0
Denied credit/loan (q37)	4.8	7.5	3.1	3.0
Victim of violence or crime (q34)	1.2	3.6	2.8	1.8

* For questions q26 to q31 the reference period is 5 years. For the others, the reference period is 12 months. The results above are relative to the population undergoing the risk: 20 per cent of the Belgians having a job during the last five years felt they had been harassed at their place of work.

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

2.1.1 Employment

Perceptions of discrimination at work are above all reported by the Cap Verdeans. Harassment at work is the most common (cf. table 4.1). Even if this does affect the Cap Verdeans to a greater degree (24.7 per cent), it is nevertheless a widespread practice. Only the Yugoslavs consider themselves less frequently harassed at work. One possible explanation is that the rate of participation in the labour market is lower among Yugoslavs. In the survey, only 46 per cent of the Yugoslavs declared to be economically active (against 78 per cent of the Belgians and the Portuguese). Yugoslavs are or were, to a large extent asylum seekers. Luxembourgish legislation denies asylum seekers access to the labour market until they obtain refugee status. And, as asylum procedure takes years, their employability is highly reduced at the moment they reach their long awaited objective.

The perception of recruitment discrimination is also very frequent and, once again, above all with the Cap Verdeans; 31.7 per cent of Cap Verdean respondents had already experienced recruitment discrimination based upon their foreign origins. The Portuguese and the Belgians clearly felt themselves to be less affected (respectively: 13.7 per cent of the Belgians and 11.7 per cent of the Portuguese).

The three situations 'Missed promotion'⁵⁶, 'Badly treated employment agency' and 'Dismissed work' are less frequently mentioned. Once again, the Cap Verdeans felt themselves more often discriminated against. Some 17 per cent of them reported being discriminated against over a promotion because of their foreign origins, whereas 8 per cent felt they had been made redundant (at least once) during the preceding 5 years for the same reason. In comparison, this was the case for only 2 per cent of the Belgians and Portuguese.

These results are consistent with those of a study BESCH et al. (2005), where the authors also noticed a predominance of harassment amongst the discriminatory practices in the labour market.

We noticed a more developed sentiment of discrimination in the Cap Verdean population. Can one attribute this 'higher level of discrimination' of the Cap Verdeans to the 'visible character'⁵⁷ of their foreign origins? This would be consistent with one of the findings of BESCH et al (2005) in which the authors confirmed that the colour of skin can be a counterproductive element.

2.1.2 Public/private environment

Once again, those who consider themselves most often to be victims of discrimination in the public/private sphere are the Cap Verdeans, whatever the reality of the situation.

⁵⁶ Note that, when awarding promotions, men more often reported themselves discriminated against than women. This is partially due to the fact that men are more often put into competition for a promotion than women, due to their career plans and their lower likelihood of having to spend time on childcare.

⁵⁷ Black skinned population.

In this sector, the most important difference of perception of discrimination between the groups concerned 'entry restaurant/disco refused'. Some 10 per cent of the Cap Verdeans consider themselves to have been refused entry into a discotheque or a restaurant because of their foreign origins as opposed to 5 per cent for the Yugoslavs and less than 1 per cent of the Belgians and Portuguese. The discriminatory motivation due to the colour of their skin here seems obvious. What other visible element (on entry to a discotheque or restaurant) such as vestimentary, ethnic origins, behaviour, could lead to such obvious discrimination between ethnicities?

In the public/private environment, Belgians are the most likely to perceive themselves badly treated when you visited a restaurant or were buying something in a shop because of your foreign background (10 per cent⁵⁸). No discrimination should ever be taken lightly but this result may suggest that the discrimination which the Belgians consider themselves to have been victims of is, perhaps, of less consequence in daily life⁵⁹ in Luxembourg than that encountered in employment for example, as is the case with the Cap Verdeans.

It could be that the Belgians, (due to a higher political awareness), have a more demanding attitude in terms of equality of treatment. It could be that they are more politically aware of their rights and, so, more sensitive to discrimination.

It is to be noted that refusal of entry into a shop is very rare. Despite the above, only 2 per cent of the Cap Verdeans say they have been in this situation.

2.1.3 Institutional area

Discrimination experienced in school, or discrimination experienced through contact with the police, are the most frequently reported situations for national institutions. But contrary to what one may have expected, there are no observable significant differences between the nationalities.

As for contact with health insurance, the Portuguese and the Belgians are twice as likely (11 and 12 per cent) than the Yugoslavs and the Cap Verdeans to have perceived being discriminated against.

With regard to contact with social services, the Yugoslavs are much more numerous in having reported experiences of discrimination (12 per cent) whilst the figures are only 5 per cent amongst the Belgians and the Cap Verdeans and 2 per cent amongst the Portuguese. These latter groups are most in contact with social services as compared to the other groups, due to the fact that a large number arrived as asylum seekers in Luxembourg and so, whilst their applications were being processed, they came into contact with the public services.

⁵⁸ A result statistically different from those of other groups.

⁵⁹ According to the author, the loss of employment, access to housing and the daily mocking from classmates are only some of the examples of discriminatory practices which can have the most unpleasant consequences for daily life, present and future, even more so than feeling badly treated or ill received in a restaurant or a shop. In order to stop this type of unpleasant situation being repeated, one efficient solution would be to simply avoid the place in question; this is not so simple in the other examples (changing job, school, without being sure that the situation would actually improve).

2.1.4 Other

The last group is an aggregation of the situations which do not fit into the other three groups. Discrimination experienced whilst looking for housing affects the Cap Verdeans most often (25.6 per cent), followed by the Yugoslavs (19.0 per cent). The Belgians and the Portuguese seem, in comparison, to perceive themselves much less as victims of discrimination of this kind (respectively 5.4 per cent and 7.2 per cent). According to some unsystematic testing undertaken by some NGOs, ethnicity is a negative factor for the search of housing. Until now, no systematic testing study has been launched in Luxembourg.

Very little data exists in the research on either discrimination related to credit/bank loans or those few people who are victims of violence or crime because of their foreign origins. For each of these situations, the results are not statistically different between the nationalities.

2.2 Belgians, Portuguese and Yugoslavs equally discriminated against?

In order to synthesise the information contained in the 18 core questions on discrimination, an index of discrimination was constructed. This index was built on the principle of the dichotomous dummy variable, that is, with only two values: 0 and 1. It takes the value '1' when the respondent mentioned, at least once in the questionnaire, having perceived discrimination, whatever the situation. In the opposite case (if no discrimination was mentioned in the questionnaire) the index of discrimination takes the value '0'.

T₁₁

Index of discrimination according to nationality

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
Total	46.5	64.4	45.6	46.9

Reading : 46.5 per cent of the Belgians mentioned, at least once in the questionnaire, having perceived discrimination.

2.2.1 The level of the phenomena

In comparison with the hypothesis initially put forward:

- Belgians do not represent a control group as we had imagined, a group who perceive themselves to be less discriminated against since they come from a neighbouring country - its working population is on the upper end of the wage scale (cf. table 2.3), etc. The results below show that, on average, the Belgians are proportionally as numerous as the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs in their perception (at least once) of acts of discrimination in one of the 18 suggested situations.
- Amongst our respondents, the Portuguese have the longest history in Luxembourg. Despite this, they consider themselves as much discriminated against as those communities having arrived more recently. It is important to remember that a lot of the Cap Verdeans are (in terms of nationality) Portuguese, with a Portuguese passport (cf. chapter 2.1.1) and that these blacks could influence Portuguese rates.

- As the Yugoslavs are mostly Islamic (cf. table 2.7), we put forward the hypothesis that, in view of recent international events, there would be a strong prejudice which would be shown in the results of our questionnaire by that part of the population which would have suffered such discrimination. The Yugoslavs do, in fact, perceive themselves to be as much discriminated against as the Belgians or the Portuguese.
- The Cap Verdeans, the only 'visible' community in this study, consider themselves to be more discriminated against – according to our hypothesis. 64.4 per cent of them reported having felt discriminated against because of their foreign origins, as opposed to about 45 per cent in the three other groups, which could be explained by the above mentioned effect of being black. BESCH et al. (2005) also established a link between the fact of being of black and perceiving discrimination.

Box 4: Yugoslavs' specific status

The majority of Yugoslavs arrived as asylum seekers, and have experienced years of anxiety about being accepted as refugees. As compared to the other three groups and Yugoslavs who arrived as economic immigrants, these Yugoslav asylum seekers have an extremely precarious status in terms of residency permits and access to the labour market. This precarious situation could have an important impact on their feelings and their wish for belonging in Luxembourg. This wish to stay in Luxembourg seems to be reflected in their answers to the questionnaire: they express a generally very positive attitude towards Luxembourg. The three other populations arrived as economic immigrants:

- in the context of a publicly organised immigration policy (convention of 1972 between Luxembourg, Portugal and Yugoslavia), the case of Portuguese, Cap Verdeans and a part of Yugoslav respondents
- or on the basis of European regulation (1612/68 and other directives), having to deal 'only' with some official documents without any fear of being 'rejected' or returned to their country of origin.

2.2.2 The intensity of the phenomena

If there is no significant observable difference between the percentage of Belgians, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs having felt (at least once) discriminated against because of their foreign origins, could it be that on average, the Portuguese or the Yugoslavs are discriminated against in (i) more situations than the Belgians? Moreover, could it be that on average the Portuguese or the Yugoslavs are discriminated against (ii) more often than the Belgians?

See below the average number of situations (amongst the 18), in which the respondents (who reported discrimination) felt discriminated against:

T₁₂

Average number of situations in which people discriminated against reported discrimination(s)

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
Total	2.34	2.82	2.59	2.63

Interpretation: the Belgians having, at least once, reported discrimination(s) in the questionnaire experienced discrimination in 2.34 situations on 18.

These averages are not significantly different from one nationality to another. **One cannot draw any conclusions from these results.**

(ii) Are the number of discriminatory experiences different from one nationality to another?

Box 5: Method used to calculate the number of discriminatory experiences

To transform the responses reported in the 18 core questions into the number of discriminatory experiences encountered by individuals, a value was attributed to each of the responses (for example, if the response is "yes one or two times", the value attributed is 1.5). The sum of the value for each of the 18 core questions corresponds to the number of discriminatory experiences suffered by the respondent.

Value attributed according to the answer:

During the last 5 years:

26. Have you ever not been offered a job you applied for and for which you were qualified because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years → **0 experience**
- ☐ Yes, one – two times → **1.5 experiences**
- ☐ Yes, three – four times → **3.5 experiences**
- ☐ Yes, five or more times → **6 experiences**
- ☐ I have not applied for a job during the last 5 years → **0 experience**

T₁₃

Average number of discriminatory experiences encountered by people discriminated against

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
Total	5.25	6.38	5.94	6.20

Reading: the Belgians having, at least once, reported discrimination(s) in the questionnaire, reported 5.25 experiences of discrimination.

The average number of experiences of discrimination reported is different from one community to the other but the gaps between the averages are not statistically significant. As a consequence, **one cannot draw any conclusions from these results.**

2.3 The positive evolution in the perception of discrimination during the course of the questionnaire!

Reading the two following questions,

During the last 5 years:

45. Have you reported to the police acts of racism or discrimination you were victim?

- ☐ No, I have not reported them
- ☐ Yes, I have reported some
- ☐ Yes, I have reported all of them
- ☐ *I have **not** been victim of racism during the last 5 years*

During the last 5 years:

46. The perpetrators of acts of racism and discrimination you have been victim were Luxembourg?

- ☐ Yes, they were Luxembourg
- ☐ No, sometimes they were immigrant
- ☐ No they were all immigrant
- ☐ I don't know what the origin of the perpetrators was
- ☐ *I have **not** been victim of racism during the last 5 years*

and comparing the results with those obtained by the index of discrimination (synthesising the results obtained from the 18 core questions - table 4.2) one observes considerable differences. The last item of each of the questions below is: 'I have not been a victim of racism during the last 5 years'. The table below shows these differences:

T₁₄ Percentage of respondents that have not been discriminated against during the last five years, according to the question(s)

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
Index of discrimination (cf. table 4.2) Per cent of respondents that have, to none of the questions 26 to 43 (the 18 core questions), reported discrimination	53.5%	35.5%	54.4%	53.1%
Question 45 : Per cent that answered 'I have not been victim of racism during the last 5 years'	73.3%	47.2%	61.9%	74.4%
Question 46 : Per cent that answered 'I have not been victim of racism during the last 5 years'	86.5%	64.1%	82.7%	90.1%

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

According to the responses to the 18 core questions, a sizeable share of interviewees felt discriminated against. Later on, when they were asked about reporting the perpetrators to the police, the number of people who 'have not been a victim during the last 5 years' (cf. Annex 2 p.100, question 46) increases considerably: 53.5 per cent of the Belgians do not perceive themselves discriminated against in any of the 18 situations mentioned in the questionnaire, during the last 5 years. However, in answer to question 45, 73.3 per cent of these same respondents state not having been a victim of discrimination over the preceding 5 years. Approximately 20 per cent change their mind.

What does this mean?

- Each group has a tendency to relativise/ignore/forget (?) the discrimination they had suffered when asked if they had reported it to the police
- These same respondents had once again relativised/ignored/forgotten (?) these discriminatory acts when asked who the perpetrators were

At the moment of 'denouncing the guilty parties'⁶⁰, the four communities changed their attitude a lot. What could be the motives behind such a change in perception?

- Fear of repercussions/lack of confidence in the study
- The anxiety of reporting a complaint to the police because of the repercussions on private life, particularly professional, as confirmed by BESCH et al. (2005)
- That people are simply not willing to report incidents whatsoever would be grounds for discrimination or bad treatment
- A generally more favourable attitude to mediation than to juridical procedure, confirmed by BESCH et al. (2005)
- The act/acts of discrimination is/are not considered by the victims sufficiently serious to accuse the perpetrators/to report them to the police
- Because of the respondents' lack of faith in the police's ability to do their job (secure an arrest/conviction)

Do the four communities consider themselves equally victims of discrimination based upon ethnic origin?

Until now, we have seen the importance of each of the situations of discrimination according to the nationality of the respondents. The results have shown that the Cap Verdeans have a different set of perceptions of discrimination; they consider themselves much more often victims of discrimination regardless of the type and situation in question. We also note that 10 per cent of the Belgians felt themselves, at least once during the last five years, badly received and badly treated in a restaurant, or when they were buying something in a shop - a situation which could seem less serious. Benefiting from an advantaged social status (in comparison with the other 3 groups), the Belgians seem influenced by a 'political' awareness of their rights as EU citizens.

⁶⁰ Some polls demonstrate that among some migrant communities, tolerance towards other foreign communities is lower than among Luxembourg nationals (SESOPi-Ci and ILRES, 2003, LEGRAND, 2002).

The index of discrimination allows us to synthesise information into a single indicator. The Cap Verdeans are most numerous in having felt themselves to be, at least once, victims of discrimination based on their foreign origins (65 per cent). The figure for the Belgians, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs are about 45 per cent.

In order to go deeper into the results and attempt to throw some light on the differences in perceptions between the Belgians, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs, we have constructed two new indices:

- The average number of discriminatory situations reported by nationality
- The average number of discriminatory experiences reported by nationality

The questionnaire contains 18 different situations for which every respondent reported the number of times (= experiences) they had felt themselves discriminated (0, 1-2, 3-4, 5 or more).

The results are not significant enough to draw any conclusion⁶¹.

Finally, whether one is interested in reporting these experiences to the police or not, or whether one chooses to challenge the perpetrators of these acts of discrimination, people change their attitude and contradict what they have already reported a few questions beforehand. Is this mostly fear of reprisals, fear of the burden of proof⁶², a low consideration of the importance of these experiences or a lack of faith in the police's ability to do its job?

3. PERCEPTIONS OF DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: THE LINKS BY NATIONALITY

From here on, we will go deeper into these results, whilst continuing to analyse the perceptions of discrimination of one group relative to the others. Adding socio-demographic factors to the analysis of the two variables 'discrimination' and 'nationalities', we will attempt to throw some light onto different behaviour by looking at sub-populations; for example, the new arrivals, women, the young, the salaried workers, etc.

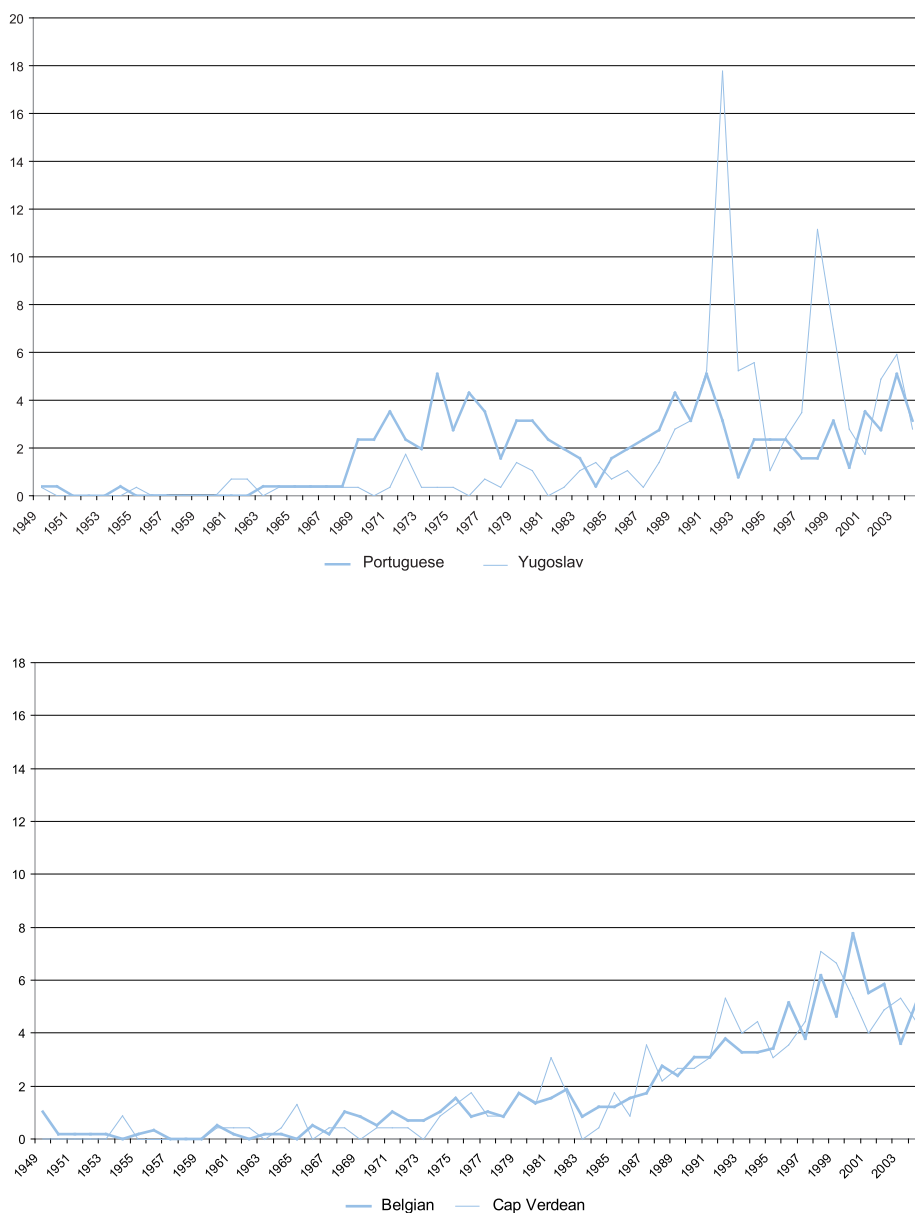
⁶¹ Chi2 test with a significance level of 10 per cent maximum.

⁶² As due to Luxembourg's legislation it is still the victim who has to cope with the burden of the proof: the two EU directives on discrimination are not yet transposed.

3.1 The perception of discrimination is not linked to the length of stay in Luxembourg in all the groups

G₂

Percentage of respondents that have not been discriminated against during the last five years, according to the question(s)



Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

Very few of our respondents arrived before the end of the 1960s – European regulation came into force in 1968 (1612/68/EC) and conventions were signed with Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic in 1970.

The **Belgian** respondents were never bothered by work permit procedures, whilst the Portuguese and the Cap Verdeans (arriving with a Portuguese passport) were subject to work permits according to Luxembourg/law (28.03.1972) up to the end of the 1980s.

It is difficult to say something about the arrival period of the **Cap Verdeans** in general because those who are in Luxembourg are either Portuguese, Luxembourgish, or remained/had to remain Cap Verdeans because they were not yet eligible for naturalization. Our Cap Verdean respondents are either Cap Verdeans or in possession of Portuguese passport. For this second group, their answers are included in the Portuguese group.

Yugoslavs in general arrived:

- after the signature of the convention between Luxembourg and the former Yugoslav Republic in 1970 as economic immigrants requiring work permits
- during the war in Bosnia in the beginning of the 1990s and obtained work permits immediately according to Luxembourg/law (28.03.1972)
- during the war in Kosovo at the end of the 1990s; and they had to register as asylum seekers with the most precarious status (cf. box 3).

The three groups are represented in our sample.

The average length of residence in Luxembourg divides our interviewed population into two groups: the 'older' group is composed of the Portuguese, whilst the second 'younger' group is composed of Belgians, Cap Verdeans and Yugoslavs:

T₁₅ Average length of residence in Luxembourg

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
Length average	11.9 years	10.9 years	17.5 years	10.7 years

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

Of those individuals who arrived at least 15 years ago in Luxembourg, only the Belgians exhibit a particular behaviour; they perceive themselves, on average, less discriminated against than those who arrived more recently: only 36.8 per cent of the Belgians having emigrated at least 15 years ago consider themselves discriminated against as opposed to 50.4 per cent of more recent arrivals).

The part of the respondent sample that declares itself **born in Luxembourg** is 5 per cent. Unsurprisingly, the most numerous are the Portuguese (12 per cent), who made up part of the oldest migratory wave. The second, and indeed third, generations are more frequently found amongst Portuguese than amongst the three other nationalities, who account for only 3 per cent of the individuals born in Luxembourg.

The fact of being born in Luxembourg sharply reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination amongst the Portuguese. Is this linked to the fact that these individuals were educated here? As for the other groups, the **low number of individuals concerned** does not allow us to draw any conclusions.

3.2 The perception of discrimination, independent of sex

No significant male-female differences with regard to the perception of discrimination can be made.

3.3 Does age pacify the mind?

Note that the sample population is aged from 18 to 60 years.

We have two types of population:

- a population that is somewhat homogenous, where each age group is proportionately represented - this is the case for the Belgian and Portuguese populations
- a 'young' population with a reduction in representation in those older than 40 - this is the case for the Cap Verdean and Yugoslav populations. The percentage of individuals aged 50-59 years old is 5 per cent among the Cap-Verdeans and 10 per cent amongst the Yugoslavs, as opposed to 16 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, among the Portuguese and the Belgians. The 'youth' of the Cap-Verdean and Yugoslav populations is, to some extent, probably due to the naturalisation of older people.

From one nationality to another, there are no significant differences in the reporting of discrimination broken down by age group. By contrast, when looking at the **differences between the generations within the nationality groups**⁶³, a link can be seen between age and the perception of discrimination in the four groups: the young declare themselves more often discriminated against than the oldest.

Thus the young are over-represented in certain areas of discrimination. This is the case in certain areas of the public/private environment and in the institutional situation.

The results are as follows:

- Young Belgians are more likely than their elders to report discrimination experienced in 'restaurants or shops'
- The Cap Verdean young more often report discrimination than their elders, above all in their contacts with the Luxembourg/ *Administration de l'emploi* (ADEM)
- Young Yugoslavs and Portuguese say they are more often victims of 'threats, insults in the street' and feel themselves discriminated against in their relationships with the police
- Moreover, young Yugoslavs encounter more acts of discrimination than their elders in the 'restaurant, pub, night club' and in contact with 'social services'

Some comments about these results:

- As already mentioned on p.43, non-EU citizens meet problems during their contacts with the Luxembourg/ *Administration de l'Emploi*

⁶³ 1954 and before; 1955-1964; 1965-1974; 1975 and later.

⁶⁴ Unfortunately, the study of WAGENER (2002) on the well-being of young people did not deal with the problem of discrimination against youth.

- Those young Portuguese could in fact be of Cap Verdean origin and could be badly treated as an effect of being black
- There seems to be a different type of attitude in shops/restaurants, etc. against young people as compared to adult and elderly people⁶⁴ though we are unable to give any statistical proof.

In the Portuguese population, one can see a link between older respondents and the perception of discrimination (the oldest are more likely to report discrimination). This link is not seen in any specific areas, as was the case with the young.

For what reasons do the young feel themselves more discriminated against than older people?

- because they are more exposed than older people to the source of discrimination, by frequenting discotheques and bars, or by 'hanging out' in the streets
- because they do no benefit from 'respect' because of their youth
- because they are more sensitive to discrimination and are more aware of the problem than their elders

3.4 Working and non-working Belgians, unequal with regard to discrimination

The Yugoslavs and the Cap Verdeans are clearly less economically active than the Portuguese and the Belgians (respectively 46 per cent, 68 per cent, 78 per cent and 79 per cent of the respondents are economically active).

Both working and non-working people consider themselves equally discriminated against except **amongst the Belgians where the non-working feel themselves, on average, less discriminated against**. Is it that the non-working Belgians ('accompanying housewives'?) are less discriminated against because, being non-working, they also have less contact with administrative procedures in general?

In which areas are the non-working Belgians (as reported) less discriminated against than the other non-workers?

- in access to employment (question 26)
- when renting or buying housing (question 30)
- in the neighbourhood (question 32)
- in the street (question 33)
- going into a restaurant, a café, a pub or a night-club (question 35)

The risk of perceiving discrimination in the workplace is lowest for the non-working Belgians than for their working compatriots! However, the non-working Belgians consider themselves less discriminated against when looking for housing than their working compatriots, which is consistent with the hypothesis put forward earlier, that the non-working tend to spend less time on the administrative tasks of the household.

Also, it appears that being more often at home favours integration since those non-working Belgians report better relations with their neighbours than their working compatriots.

3.5 Parenthood

Whether one has **0, 1 or 2 children or more**, there is **no link** with the perception of discrimination.

But, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs **without children more often** report discrimination than their compatriots with **children**. When childless, is integration really more difficult in Luxembourg?

The status 'childless' is equally linked to age: childless individuals are usually younger than the rest of the population. Do they feel themselves more discriminated against because they are younger or because they are childless (or both)? The regression (cf. chapter 4.5) will either confirm or refute the link between age and parent/non-parent status, with the perception of discrimination.

When one associates the perception of discrimination with the **number of children**, the results lose statistical significance.

3.6 The perception of discrimination, independent of the standard of living of the households

T₁₆ Relative net income of the household by nationality in the survey

	N	Relative net income	Standard Deviation
Belgian	373	2767	1270
Cap Verdean	133	1156	578
Portuguese	145	1507	735
Yugoslav	188	1223	646

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

The average standard of living of the household is significantly different between the four nationalities - except between the Cap Verdeans and the Yugoslavs and between the Yugoslavs and the Portuguese. The Belgians are financially the best-off. But the gaps within the Belgian group are important as they reveal large disparities of income. Comparing those data to table 2.3, we recognise the same income ladder. Let us specify that table 2.3 presents *median monthly gross wages of all registered individuals* whilst our respondents were asked about their *relative monthly average net income of the household*. For question 48, the non-response was quite high – a well known phenomenon for questions on income.

The perception of discrimination is independent of the standard of living of the household. The Belgians, who declare that they suffer discrimination as often as the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs, clearly have a higher average income than the other two populations. This suggests a link between income and political awareness about the right to equal treatment as EU citizens.

4. SOCIAL INVESTMENT, REDUCING AGENT OF DISCRIMINATION?

Several questions deal with the investment of the respondents in Luxembourgish life and culture; does the perception of discrimination diminish as a function of the degree of social investment and integration of the individuals? The primary cultural necessities include the ability to follow a conversation in one of the three national languages and an interest in national current affairs. Secondly, several indicators reflect the social life of the respondents and - most specifically - the groups with whom they socialise. Finally, we come back to the feeling of national belonging, firstly to the host country and, secondly, to the country of origin. Future possible migratory trends are also touched upon.

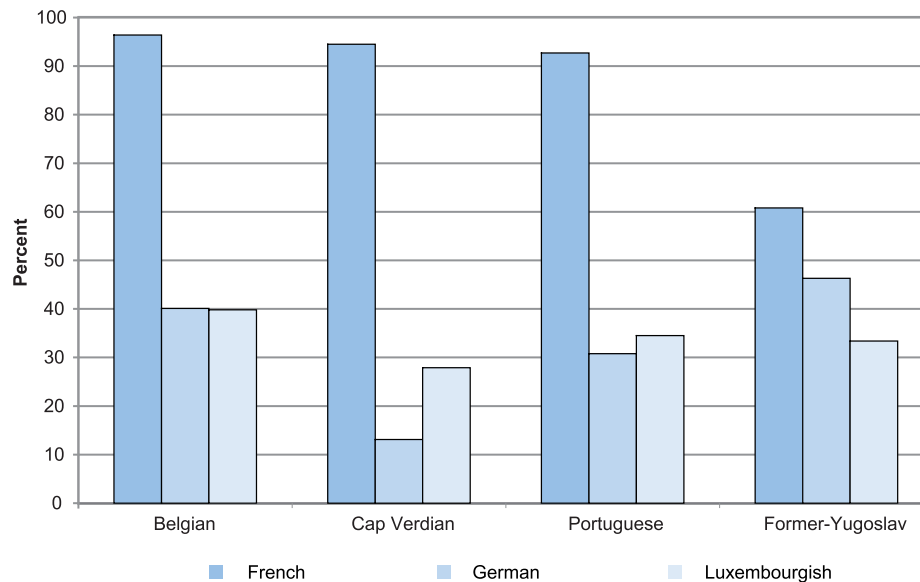
4.1 The knowledge of languages increases the perception of discrimination

A brief description of the language situation has been given in box 3.

New arrivals, as well as those who have been here for several years, are faced with a triple linguistic obstacle which, of course, limits their social relations.

G₃

Language skills: 'Could you participate in a conversation in ...'



French is the language most spoken: almost 9 respondents out of 10 declare themselves to be capable of following a conversation in French; for the Yugoslavs the situation seems quite different.

De facto, when Yugoslav asylum applicants arrived the end of the 1990s the question of which foreign language immigrants should learn first was asked for the first time in Luxembourg. The Luxembourg/*Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale* proposed some specific classes in German. Is there perhaps still some influence from Yugoslav-Austrian proximity (mainly Croatian immigrants working in Austria) or even back to 'K und K monarchy'?

T17 Proportion of respondents declaring the ability to follow a conversation in one, two or three of the languages in Luxembourg

	Belgian	Cap Verdean	Portuguese	Yugoslav
0 language	1.8%	4.2%	5.4%	15.7%
At least 1 language	98.2%	95.8%	94.6%	84.2%
At least 2 languages	51.7%	27.6%	34.5%	35.3%
3 languages	26.4%	12.2%	28.8%	20.9%

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

The Belgians benefit from a clear advantage in their knowledge of the official languages since French is the maternal language of the Walloon community. The majority of the Belgians in Luxembourg are Walloons. As a consequence, even if they are the most numerous of the four communities to know two languages, their efforts are slight. We would say that they are self-sufficient.

In the Portuguese community, many people speak all three languages: those who were born in Luxembourg and/or undertook the greater part of their education in Luxembourg. They are mostly young.

Some 16 per cent of the Yugoslavs declare themselves not capable of following a conversation in at least one of the three national languages (negative response + non-response). These figures are 5 per cent amongst the Cap Verdeans and the Portuguese, and 2 per cent amongst the Belgians.

Can it be said that the speaking of languages has an impact upon the perception of discrimination?

The links observed are somewhat contradictory:

- The perception of discrimination has no link with the fact of *not* speaking any of the three national languages.

However, one can observe various particularities in certain groups:

- **Unexpectedly, the perception of discrimination grows with the knowledge of a second language and with the knowledge of a third language for two nationalities:**
 - Those **Portuguese** capable of communicating in German are the most numerous to feel themselves discriminated against, more than those who cannot speak German.
 - Those **Cap Verdeans** who can speak French are the most likely to feel themselves discriminated against. More so than their non-francophone compatriots.
 - The **Cap Verdeans** and **Portuguese** capable of communicating in the three national languages are equally likely to feel themselves discriminated against as their compatriots capable of communicating in a maximum of two languages.
- The perception of discrimination **diminishes** with the knowledge of Luxembourgish, but only amongst the Belgians.

Some possible reasons that underlie the increase in perceptions of discrimination that come with knowledge of local languages is:

- a better understanding of what is going on
- an opening towards 'the other' which may reinforce sensitivity towards discriminatory phenomena
- a link with the level of education
- the wish to participate in traditional Luxembourgish areas (political, voluntary organisations, etc.)⁶⁵ and perception of not being (entirely) accepted

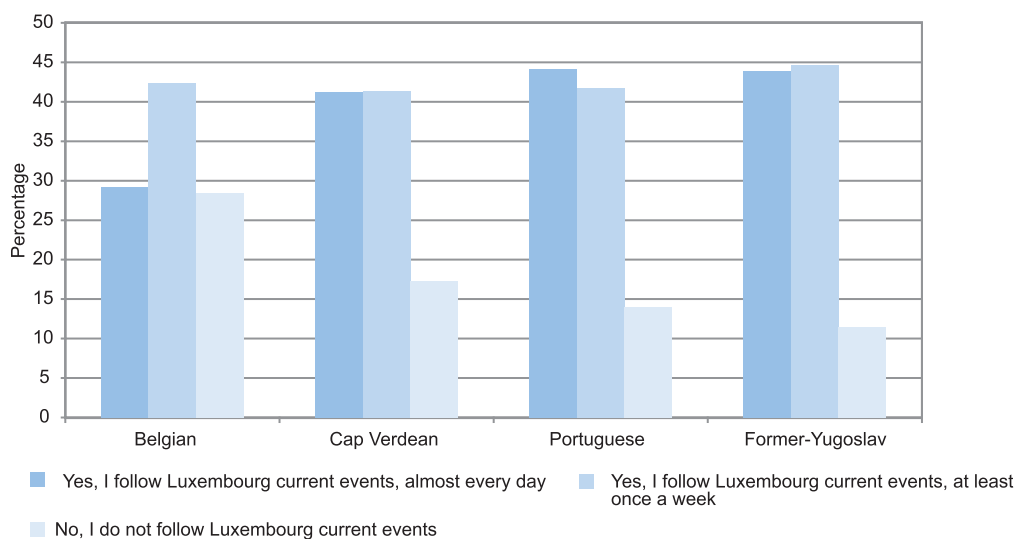
4.2 Following current events: different links

We asked our respondents how often they followed national current affairs or, as we termed them in the questionnaire, 'current events'.

⁶⁵ HARTMANN-HIRSCH, C., 1998, Proceedings from the "Moien!" conference, in the framework of the Community initiative 'Integra', Luxembourg: Ministry of the Family in collaboration with the Ministry of Work and Employment.

G4

Question 8. 'Do you follow Luxembourg's current events?'



Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

Although 16 per cent of the Yugoslavs declared themselves unable to follow a conversation in one of the three national languages, they are the most interested in Luxembourgish current affairs. The figures are 44 per cent following almost daily and 45 per cent following events at least once per week. The large media interest in the recent repatriations of rejected asylum seekers and the perpetual threat of being returned could explain a general interest amongst the Yugoslavs in national current affairs.

The Portuguese and the Cap Verdeans are slightly less numerous in answering positively to this question. Finally, it is the Belgians who state that they follow current affairs the least: only 29 per cent take an interest daily, 42 per cent at least once per week and 28 per cent never. These results surprised us as we would have thought that interest in current events would have correlated positively with income (cf. 2.3) and educational level.

Does the fact of following national current affairs impact upon the perception of discrimination?

The links between perceived discrimination and the fact of following national current affairs exist, but it varies from one group to another. Amongst the Cap Verdeans, it tends to reduce perceived discrimination. The link is inverted with the Portuguese: those who follow national current affairs are the most likely to have reported discrimination. Are the Portuguese influenced by the media? With Belgians and Yugoslavs, there is no observable significant link between the two variables.

4.3 The friends and acquaintances you socialise with

We asked respondents: *How often do you socialise with people of your country of origin, immigrants and Luxembourgers?*

T₁₈ Percentage of respondents who frequently (*often or very often*) meet/visit people from...

	Same country of origin	Immigrants from other	Luxembourgers
Belgian	60.2%	50.0%	54.2%
Cap Verdean	66.6%	43.5%	40.8%
Portuguese	71.4%	40.9%	49.0%
Yugoslav	59.0%	30.9%	54.3%

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

Despite having lived longer on Luxembourgish territory, and their knowledge of the language, the Portuguese are the most numerous to spend time 'often' with people of their country of origin. Their community being sufficiently large, they have the tendency to live self-sufficiently⁶⁶. There exist whole neighbourhoods, indeed local authority districts that are predominantly Portuguese (GERBER, to be published).

Also curiously, the Luxembourgers appeal to the Yugoslavs; they are the most numerous, along with the Belgians, to 'often' spend time with Luxembourgers. With the increase of returns ('voluntary' and forced) of failed asylum seekers, the Luxembourgish population in general has warmed to this community, which has, perhaps, favoured contacts between the two communities. In a recent survey undertaken by Ilres (2005), at the moment when the government proceeded with the repatriation of failed asylum seekers back to the territories of the former Yugoslavia, nearly two residents in three were in favour of a relaxation of asylum policy.

The fact of 'often visiting' Luxembourgish people reduces the perception of discrimination in the Belgian population. However, in the other groups, this link does not appear.

We also asked respondents if it was easy or difficult to make Luxembourgish friends. Two opposite attitudes can be observed: that of the Belgians, who consider it 'difficult' to establish friendship with Luxembourgish people and that of the Portuguese, the Yugoslavs and the Cap Verdeans, who consider this friendship 'easy' to make.

Unexpectedly the Belgians, who consider it is rather '*difficult*' to make Luxembourgish friends, are the most likely - with the Yugoslavs - to '*often visit*' these same Luxembourgish people.

As a whole, as well as for each nationality separately, the perception of discrimination is weakest amongst those people who think it is 'easy' to make Luxembourgish friends.

⁶⁶ 63,800 Portuguese lived in Luxembourg on 1st January 2004, according to the estimates of STATEC (*Le Luxembourg en chiffres*, 2005), constituting 14.1 per cent of the country's resident population..

T₁₉

'Do you consider it to be easy or difficult to make Luxembourgish friends?'

	Easy (very easy + quite easy)	Difficult (quite difficult + very difficult)
Belgian	39.7%	60.2%
Cap Verdean	57.2%	42.8%
Portugese	69.8%	30.2%
Yugoslav	63.4%	36.6%

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

4.4 The perception of belonging in Luxembourg reduces the perception of discrimination, but also the likelihood of going home.

Several questions address the perception of belonging to the host country, the perception of belonging to the country of origin and any intention to return to the country of origin. Prior to the study, the research team had considered the hypothesis that the stronger the perception of discrimination, the stronger would be the perception of not belonging in Luxembourg and the desire to return to the country of origin.

The perception of belonging in Luxembourg is very similar from one nationality to another. In comparison with the perception of belonging to the country of origin, the Belgians and the Yugoslavs felt themselves most close to Luxembourg whilst, for the Cap Verdeans and the Portuguese, the perceptions were not, on average, statistically different between the two groups.

Is the perception of belonging in Luxembourg linked to the perception of discrimination?

A link can be made between the perception of belonging in Luxembourg and the perception of discrimination. The respondents who felt themselves well integrated declare less often that they feel themselves discriminated against. This statement is true for the Belgians, the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs.

T₂₀

Feelings of belonging to Luxembourg and the country of origin (scale:1 to 6,6 being the strongest perception of belonging)

	Feeling of belonging to Luxembourg		Feeling of belonging to the native country	
	Mean	Standard Dev.	Mean	Standard Dev.
Belgian	4.2	1.2	3.9	1.5
Cap Verdean	4.4	1.3	4.7	1.6
Portuguese	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.4
Yugoslav	4.5	1.3	3.4	1.7

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

Amongst the four nationalities, the Yugoslavs feel the less attached to their country/region of origin (cf. box 3). On a scale of 1 to 6, the feeling of belonging is, on average, 3.4 - although this figure is much higher in the other groups. By contrast, the Cap Verdeans living in Luxembourg felt themselves still very attached to Cap-Verde. Note that the Belgians do not feel themselves belonging equally to Belgium, which seems surprising at first glance (3.9 out of 6).

To the question “*Do you have the intention of going back...*”, the replies were very different from one community to another.

T₂₁

‘Do you have the intention of going back to your country?’

	Yes	No	Undecided
Belgian	13.4%	43.6%	43.0%
Cap Verdean	26.3%	19.0%	54.7%
Portuguese	37.1%	25.1%	37.7%
Yugoslav	7.6%	46.5%	45.8%

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

The proportion remaining undecided is important (between a third and a half of the respondents); however, large variations from one nationality to another can be seen between those who wish to remain in Luxembourg and the others, who would prefer to return to their country.

On average, 37 per cent of the Portuguese wish to return one day to Portugal, followed, at 26 per cent, by the Cap Verdeans. According to NGOs, those who arrive are generally willing to return after several years of working in Luxembourg. However, during their stay these wishes diminish, mainly as a result of having children who integrate entirely and are willing to stay in Luxembourg to make their lives. However there is a problem linked to pension schemes: those who had a mixed career (several years in Portugal and several years in Luxembourg) will end up with a quite modest pension (due to much lower wages and pensions in Portugal). This can then be an incentive to return to have better living conditions in Portugal than in Luxembourg. By contrast, Yugoslavs do not really wish to return to their country (cf. box 3).

The most surprising results involve the Belgians: only 13 per cent of the Belgians expressed an intention to return one day to live in Belgium. Why so few?

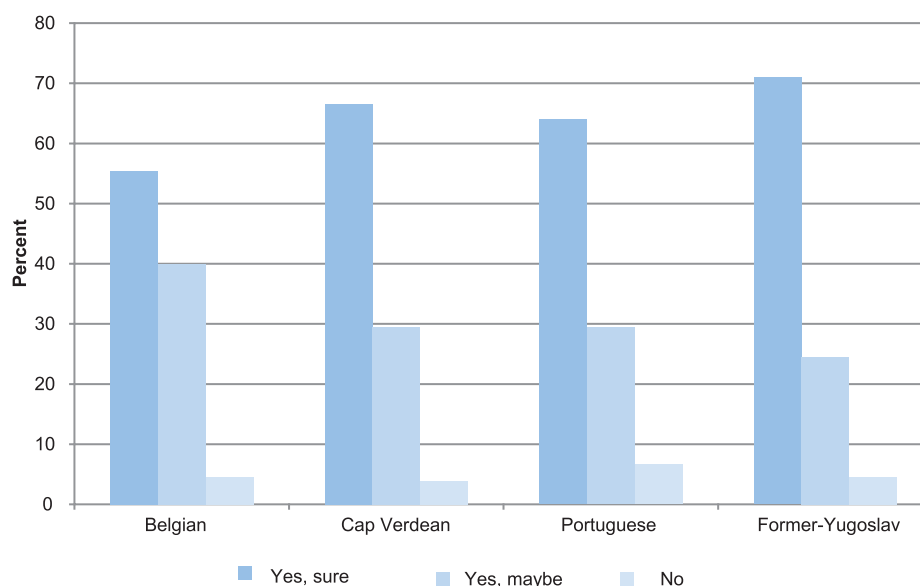
- Because of more favourable living conditions (which could be a general attitude for all foreign communities)
- Because of cultural proximity
- Because they consider themselves not Belgians, but rather Walloons, Flemish, or from the German speaking community.

It is obvious that the respondents who felt themselves most integrated have the strongest desire to remain in Luxembourg. Those with the most precarious residency conditions and access to the labour market are the Yugoslavs wishing to settle definitively.

If those people had another chance to move again, in the future, only of 4-7 per cent of them would choose another destination than Luxembourg. Amongst that 4-7 per cent, there are many whose perception of belonging in Luxembourg is weak.

G5

Question 21. 'If you had to decide once again to move, would you choose Luxembourg as country to settle down?'



Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

5. CONFIDENCE IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION

The table below presents the percentages of each of the four communities studied who replied as having 'fairly good' or 'very good' trust in the institutions mentioned. The averages observed do not show large disparities. Nevertheless, it is clear that the 'hospitals, doctors and nurses' got the best results amongst all of the institutions mentioned. The police and the school come next, even if these institutions also attract relatively high percentages of reported discrimination.

T22

Percentages of people within each group who state to have fairly good or very good trust in the institutions listed. Mean value added from a scale between 1 (no confidence) to 4 (very great confidence)

	Employment agency	Trade Unions	Police	Politicians	Hospitals, doctors and nurses	School	Mean Value all institutions
Belgian	73	56	82	59	79	65	2.7
Cape Verdean	65	62	66	44	85	76	2.8
Portuguese	62	58	72	38	88	78	2.8
Yugoslav	69	66	83	65	88	91	3.0
Mean Value All	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.81

Source: Enquête *Migrants' experiences of racism and discrimination*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005

The three institutions held in the highest confidence in Luxembourg are:

- the **healthcare system**: this improvement is not astonishing. Luxembourg's health system, mainly the mandatory health and maternity insurance, covers a lot with an extremely low contribution from users as compared to neighbour countries (COLLIE and al., 2004). Waiting lists for operations are unusual, rooms are of hotel standard and equipment is of very high quality. Moreover, due to the fact that no university hospital exists, transfer to foreign university hospitals are easily agreed. Quite often immigrant families bring their relatives to Luxembourg for surgery in order to use the obviously better facilities.
- the **school system**, despite the recent negative and mediocre results of the PISA study in Luxembourg and the fact that immigrant children have fewer opportunities to obtain an official qualification - a broad political debate disseminated these points via the media.
- the **police**⁶⁷: racial crimes, as we mentioned already are quite rare; but quite astonishing is the fact that two quite well known police campaigns in recent years, the one aimed at asylum applicants coming from Africa (drug dealing, see below) and the other a house-search initiative aimed at Muslim households obviously had no negative effect.

The main differences between the **communities** are presented in the last column of table 4.13. On average, the Yugoslavs show the highest level of satisfaction. They are the most satisfied with regard to 5 out of the 6 institutions mentioned. Only in the case of the national agency for employment is their confidence behind that of the Belgians. The Cap Verdeans, the visible minority, have less confidence than the Belgians and the Portuguese in the institutions mentioned. However, they also report more discrimination.

Could the high level of confidence held by the Yugoslavs be linked to their desire to remain in Luxembourg and their last experiences in the country of origin during the years of war (cf. box 3)?

The Cap Verdeans, the only visible community in the study, declare themselves as having little confidence in the **police** more often than the other groups. It is the only institution amongst those mentioned for which there is this Cap Verdeans/others division. Blacks coming from Africa have recently (2004) been the subject of systematic checks⁶⁸ by the police in certain public places. These checks had the aim of dispersing people from certain public places. Were the Cap Verdeans able to avoid these permanent checks?

The Belgians have the highest level of confidence in the **national agency for employment** (ADEM). But the results remain quite close from one group to another. Two reasons perhaps underlie this result:

- they have fewer dealings with the national agency for employment since their rate of unemployment is low (*cf. table 5*)
- or perhaps, as EU citizens, they are entitled to use all the opportunities ADEM offers to residents without being subject to work permit procedures, etc.; obviously they do not suffer unfavourable treatment

⁶⁷ The healthcare and the school are also held in the highest regard in the Netherlands (WAL, 2004).

⁶⁸ This has been largely denounced by the associations for the defence of immigrants.

Overall, the level of confidence held by the Belgians is the weakest of all compared to the other groups: that is the case with regard to the 'school', the 'trades unions' and the 'hospitals, doctors and nurses'. In making the hypothesis that confidence in the state/society is a perception relative to experience/knowledge that one has of other states/societies, the Belgians are probably, on average, most likely to be critical of the Luxembourgish state, given the resemblance between the administrative functions of the two countries and the possibility to compare with similar, or even higher, standards.

Confidence is weakest towards **politicians**, as in the Netherlands. At the time the questionnaire was launched, we were in the middle of the referendum campaign on the European constitution. Could it be that this event had an impact on the perception of politicians? The gaps between the groups are important: only 38 per cent of the Portuguese had confidence in the politicians, as against 65 per cent of the Yugoslavs. The point of comparison in the home country is a different one.

A link between the confidence in national institutions and the perception of discrimination is therefore demonstrated. The confidence is higher/lower according to the respondent having/not having reported. The link is less significant (11 per cent) in the group of Cap Verdeans.

6. LOGISTIC REGRESSION: THE NET EFFECT OF THE EXPLANATORY FACTORS ON THE PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION

The results presented up to now show the links between diverse socio-demographic characteristics and the probability of having felt, at least once, discriminated against based on the foreign origins of the person. The length of stay in Luxembourg, age, knowledge of the languages, socialisation, are all characteristics which appear linked to the perception of discrimination. These characteristics are, however, not independent of each other. So, we have seen that the fact of having children reduces the perception of discrimination of the Portuguese and of the Yugoslavs; but having children is also correlated to the age of the respondents. How can one then disentangle the net effect that each characteristic has on the risk of perceiving discrimination? In other words, how can we, for example, distinguish the impact of children, from that of the age of the respondents?

In order to reply to this question, we decided to use logistic regression. This method allows, by introducing several simultaneous explanatory variables, to measure the net effect that each of them has on the probability that foreigners will consider themselves discriminated against.

In specific, the dependant variable that we wish to explain is the probability that foreigners will feel themselves, at least once, discriminated against in one of the 18 situations mentioned in the questionnaire.

The predictor variables used in the model include: the length of stay in Luxembourg, age, economic status (employed/unemployed), the presence of children, the knowledge of languages, interest in national current affairs, socialisation with Luxembourgish people, opinions on

friendship with Luxembourgish people, the perception of integration in Luxembourg and the perception of belonging to the country of origin and, finally, the confidence in the national institutions. In order to understand the effect of each variable by nationality of the individual, the nationality variables have been included and cross-tabulated with the variables previously quoted.

6.1 Different links for different communities

After having controlled for all of the characteristics used, the **length of stay in Luxembourg** has an effect only in the Belgian group; the risk of perceiving discrimination (in relation to not perceiving discrimination) is 40 per cent less for a Belgian if s/he migrated more than 15 years ago than if s/he migrated more recently. So, length of stay reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination in the Belgian population, but not in the other groups. Could this be because of the cultural proximity, language facilities and political closeness of Belgium to Luxembourg?

When controlling for the other predictors, the effect of **age** is only significant in the Portuguese population and amongst the Cap Verdeans. In the Portuguese population, age tends to diminish the risk of perceiving discrimination: being 50, instead of 30 years old reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination (in relation to not perceiving discrimination) by 80 per cent; in the Cap Verdean population the risk diminishes by 75 per cent. Several reasons lead the young to feel more discriminated against:

- they are exposed to other sources of discrimination than their elders because they frequent discotheques and bars, or by 'hanging out' in the streets
- they do not benefit from respect for older people, as do their elders
- they are more sensitive to discrimination and are most aware of the phenomena

Parenthood has no link with the perception of discrimination. The fact of having children (or not) has no effect on the perception of discrimination. The link which had been noticed in the descriptive analysis, with the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs, had already been brought into question because of the correlation between parenthood and age. The regression shows that in reality this link does not exist.

Sex does not have, in general, any effect upon the perception of discrimination except in the Portuguese population. When controlling for the other predictors, a man is only half as likely to feel discriminated against as compared to women. The domains in which Portuguese have reported the most incidents are in contact with their neighbours, the social insurance office, with schools or in their contact with the police. Excluding the police, these three areas probably concern women more often. This could be an explanation for the fact that women felt themselves more often 'victims' than the men.

In the Portuguese population, **employment rather than unemployment** reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination (in relation to not perceiving discrimination) by 68 per cent. This finding is new and does not appear in the descriptive analysis. By contrast an observed link between employment and discrimination in the Belgian population has disappeared in the regression.

As with sex and discrimination in the Portuguese population, professional activity is more male than female. It is true that on average, discrimination reported with regard to employment in the Portuguese population is less than in the other three groups.

Following the descriptive analysis, it seems that the **knowledge of a second, even of a third, language** increases the risk of perceiving discrimination in the Cap Verdean population and the Portuguese population. Controlling for the other predictors, this link disappears. On the other hand, another link appears: the knowledge of 2, and even 3, languages increases the risk of perceiving discrimination in the Belgian population. The underlying reasons could be:

- a better understanding of what is going on
- being open to other people can reinforce the sensitivity to discriminatory phenomena

There exists a positive link between the fact of **regularly following national current affairs** and the perception of discrimination in the Portuguese population. The Portuguese who follow these events, (in comparison with those who do not), are 3.6 times more likely to feel discriminated against.

- Does the fact of following national current affairs reinforce the perception of discrimination?
- Does it favour a political awareness?
- Could it be that, in the Portuguese population, interest in national current affairs correlates with the level of education? Is the level of education linked to the perception of discrimination?

We are unable to provide a response to these questions.

In the Cap Verdean population, the link disappears in the regression.

The fact of **visiting people often**, during free time, whether of **one's own nationality** or other **foreigners** or, alternatively, Luxembourgish people, has no influence on the perception of discrimination, whatever the nationality. The fact of often visiting **Luxembourgish people** does not tend to reduce the perception of discrimination and the fact of often visiting one's compatriots does not tend to increase it.

In the descriptive analysis, it could be observed that individuals who think it is rather **'easy' to make Luxembourgish friends** are less likely to consider themselves discriminated against than those who think that it is 'difficult'. Controlling for the other predictors, one can observe a link between these two characteristics only with the Cap Verdeans: the fact that Cap Verdeans who consider friendship with Luxembourgers 'easy', rather than 'difficult' are only half as likely to perceive themselves being discriminated against.⁶⁹

The fact of **having a sense of integration in Luxembourg** often has a link with the perception of discrimination. It reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination, except in the Cap Verdean population where no link can be observed. In the Yugoslav population, the fact of feeling integrated, as opposed to not, reduces by 64 per cent the risk of perceiving discrimination; in the Portuguese population, the risk reduces by 54 per cent, and in the Belgian population, by 46 per cent.

⁶⁹ In the Belgian and Yugoslav population, a link is apparent but it is not strongly significant (respectively, $p=11\%$ and $p=13\%$).

The **sense of belonging to the country of origin** is linked to the risk of perceiving discrimination but only in the Portuguese population. Surprisingly, feeling 'strongly' that one belongs to Portugal rather than 'weakly' reduces the risk of perceiving discrimination by 68 per cent⁷⁰.

Confidence in the national institutions is an indicator constructed on a scale going from 1 to 4. It synthesises the feeling of confidence with regard to the national institutions. The four groups show a link in the same direction: a level **of confidence** of 3, rather than of 2, reduces, on average, the risk of perceiving discrimination (as opposed to not perceiving discrimination) by 50 per cent to 70 per cent according to nationality (51 per cent in the Cap Verdean population, 52 per cent in the Yugoslav population, 62 per cent in the Belgian population and 67 per cent in the Portuguese population).

6.2 Risk of perceiving discrimination according to nationality and socio-demographic characteristics of individuals.

The determinants of the perception of discrimination vary from one community to another. While the Yugoslavs are low influenced by their socio-demographic characteristics, in the Portuguese population many factors decrease (or increase) the risk of perceiving discrimination.

Among the Yugoslav community, the perception of discrimination is linked to (at least) two factors among the list studied: only the 'feeling of belonging to Luxembourg' and the confidence in the national institutions reduce the risk of perceiving discrimination. No indicator increases the perception.

In the Belgian community, the above mentioned factors have a similar effect, in addition to the length of stay, also in the sense of a reduction of the risk of perceiving discrimination.

The Cap Verdean factors linked to the perception of discrimination are different. The 'age' may reduce the risk of perceiving discrimination (depending on what age you are), as well as the confidence in the national institutions. By contrast, the knowledge of a second or a third language increases the risk. Surprisingly, a sense of belonging in Luxembourg has no effect on this group while it tends to reduce the risk in the three other communities.

To finish with, the Portuguese are the most influenced by socio-demographic characteristics in their risk of perceiving discrimination. In addition to all the characteristics above mentioned (except the length of stay), the risk of feeling discriminated continues to decrease if the individual is a men, active and with a high sense of belonging in Portugal. By contrast, the fact of following the national current affairs increases the risk.

⁷⁰ In the Cap Verdean population, a link is apparent but it is not strongly significant ($\alpha=11\%$)

CHAPITRE IV

Conclusions and recommendations

1. CONCLUSIONS

We started this study with certain hypotheses; but we were forced to infirm many of them:

- we cast the Belgians as a control group; however their perception of discrimination was nearly as significant as those of the other groups; we tried to explain this by a higher political awareness concerning rights of equal treatment
- Yugoslavs tended to identify much more with Luxembourg than any other nationality – due perhaps, to their extremely precarious residency and work permit status as asylum applicants or as non-Communitarians, etc.

However, other hypotheses could easily be confirmed, such as:

- Employment is the domain which showed the most important number of discriminations; even details about this area were similar to findings we had in a recent study on *Discrimination à l'emploi* (BESCH et al., 2005)
- Cap Verdeans are those who meet the most often discrimination in public places and in employment due to belonging to a black community, etc.

Among the situations in which foreigners, living in Luxembourg, are exposed to discrimination, it appears that harassment at work is the most widespread practice. 'Job refused', 'harassment in the neighbourhood', 'discrimination at school' and 'in the public transport' come next. On the other hand, 'entry shop refused' and being 'victim of violence or crime', due to the foreign origins are nearly non-existent.

The construction of an index of discrimination allows us to observe that, on average, the Cap Verdeans feel more often discriminated against than the Belgians, Portuguese and Yugoslavs. But the index does not allow us to differentiate the Belgians from the Portuguese and the Yugoslavs (and vice-versa). Two other indicators such as the number of instances of discrimination and of experiences does not allow us to differentiate the remaining three populations. A larger sample would probably improve the statistical significance of our results and provide us with supplementary links (cf. chapter 5.2.1).

Whilst undertaking this analysis, we had the impression that there were no clear trends and tendencies. Any one of us could, one day, be discriminated against, or have the perception of having suffered bad treatment that a national would perhaps not have.

The main purpose of the study was to differentiate each community from the other; to remember that the research question is: 'Do these four communities feel equally that they are victims of discrimination based upon ethnic origin?'

First, the Cap Verdeans declared to be more often discriminated than the others. In our analysis, we could present a link between the 'visible character of (their) foreign origins' and a higher probability of 'discrimination in public areas'.

Secondly, we have been unable to differentiate the level of discrimination experienced by the three other communities; number of situations and number of domains.

But it seems that they suffer in different situations: the Yugoslavs in their contacts with social services and in the case of being 'denied housing'; the Portuguese, in their contact with the police and the social insurance office; the Belgians, in restaurants and shops. We conjecture that the Belgians are more aware of their rights as EU citizens and hence have a greater sensibility, leading them to perceive greater discrimination than we had suspected.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

In Luxembourg, almost 40 per cent of residents do not have Luxembourgish nationality and 66 per cent of the internal labour market is composed of foreigners (foreign residents and cross-border commuters). As surprising as it may appear, it would be interesting to know and to compare the results of this study with the perceptions of discrimination of Luxembourgers themselves: they are already a minority during working hours (internal labour market) and will become a minority of residents according to demographic projection (STATEC, 2004b). In a future similar study we would approach Luxembourgers as a control group.

2.1 The method of data collection

We targeted a sample of more than 5,000 in order to collect a minimum of 1000 usable questionnaires. In order to go deeper into the analysis and to reduce the lack of statistical significance in the results, a larger sample size would doubtless have been an advantage. However, the sample size of the Cap Verdeans would have exceeded the size of the total population of the nationality! It would have been the same if we had chosen to question the whole of the black African population resident in Luxembourg. Luxembourg has only 451,600 inhabitants!

The method of collecting data seemed adequate. The response rate was more than adequate, and even very positive. Testing this questionnaire eliminated a lot of ambiguity, but not all. A face-to-face study would have, for example, increased the quality of the results (to the detriment of the study's budget).

A series of qualitative group interviews with the four populations we tackled would have provided us with the opportunity to question certain general tendencies, to know more about underlying attitudes and reasons for perception of discrimination. As in a recent study on discrimination in employment (BESCH et al., 2005) we discussed the 'perception of discrimination' versus a 'difference of treatment' in the frame of qualitative interviews.

2.2 Partial non-response

Overall, partial non-response was small. In general, the respondents completed the whole questionnaire, without appearing to lose interest during the course of the questions.

The 18 core questions concerning the perception of discrimination in diverse situations were correctly completed. There was little non-response. The highest rate of non-response was for question 31, which dealt with bad treatment received at school or in other educational institutions concerning the respondent him/herself or his/her child(ren) either because s/he has no children, or no discriminatory experience.

There was also little response for other questions presented as 'open' questions with multiple-choice (questions 6, 47, 48). But how to distinguish the response '0' from a non-response? Non-response amounted to 32.3 per cent for question 47 on the number of individuals less than 13 years old living in the household. This non-response was 'recaptured' thanks to the answers to question 6 on the number of children.

Non-response to questions concerning language competences (question 9) was also high with 22.3 per cent for German. As there was only a 'yes' or 'no' response available, there was no intermediate response such as 'sometimes'.

To finish, the series of questions dealing with confidence was correctly completed, the maximum non-response was 6.9 per cent for the question 15 on confidence in the unions.

2.3 The mode of analysis

Logistic regressions lend themselves perfectly to the analysis of perception of discrimination, which can only be treated in a multidimensional approach. Yet the size of the sample was somewhat small to get real representation in the results. If one wanted to do a more robust analysis, it would have needed a larger sample size.

Why not **redo the regression** changing the dependent variable (the risk of perceiving discrimination)? The dependent variable in the model presented is an index of discrimination synthesising the responses to the 18 core questions. We saw in the analysis that the number of individuals who say they have been discriminated against in question 46 is clearly lower than those saying they have been discriminated against in one of the 18 situations (for more details, cf. chapter 4.1.3). Why not redo the regression using question 46 (last item) as a dependent variable? What are the characteristics of individuals who have changed their opinion at the end of the questionnaire?

2.4 The limits

The analysis is limited by the content of the questionnaire and its suggestive character. If we could have proposed another approach we would have introduced the 18 core questions in a different way; let us give a concrete example:

1. asking whether people had already contact with the police
2. whether these contacts were once, rare, sometimes, etc.
3. whether they felt discriminated against by the police
4. whether they would link this:
 - a. to racial or ethnic origins
 - b. to their religion (if obvious)
 - c. to their age (being young ...)
 - d. to gender
 - e. to an obvious sexual orientation, etc.

hence providing them with the opportunity to make a choice of the different possible grounds of discrimination and to have some further elements concerning the probability of discrimination linked to their regular, rare, etc. contacts with the police.

Certain themes would no doubt have brought more pertinent information to those indicators associated with perceptions of discrimination. For example, we would have liked to know the residency status of the Yugoslavs living in Luxembourg. Would one see differences in behaviour according to whether the respondent is/has been, or is not/has not been an asylum seeker? Approximately 65 per cent of our Yugoslav respondents arrived from 1990 onwards, probably as asylum seekers.

- (a) To register religion is forbidden by Luxembourg/law on data protection (02.08.2002); it would have allowed us to distinguish the Islamic Yugoslavs from the others with regard to their perceptions of discrimination.
- (b) To register racial or ethnic origins (skin colour) is also forbidden; it would have allowed us to measure more precisely its impact on the perception of discrimination and confidence in national institutions. Some of the Portuguese respondents are probably of Cap Verdean origins; they arrived in Luxembourg with a Portuguese passport via the official immigration policy signed in 1970. Hence some of the discrimination in the questionnaire might have been mentioned by a black person with a Portuguese passport of Cap Verdean origins.
- (c) The level of education was also missing. We thought carefully about introducing this item but did not so, being afraid that our 'ethnocentric' Luxembourgish terminology would not be understood and that respondents would answer randomly.
- (d) Knowing the extent of mixed marriages/mixed cohabitation and their impact on the perception of discrimination would have doubtless brought a certain added value.

We could have introduced many supplementary questions into our survey; we hesitated to do so, because of the length of the questionnaire and in order to have a positive return rate.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Association de Soutien aux Travailleurs Immigrés (2003) Migrations: les enjeux!, Défi pour l'économie et la cohésion sociale, Campagne de réflexion et de débat organisé par ASTI, Luxembourg : Asti asbl

Besch S., Bodson L., Dubajic N., Hartmann C., Legrand M. (to be published), Discrimination à l'emploi, Rapport au Commissariat du Gouvernement aux Etrangers, Luxembourg

Collie and al. (2004) Offre de soins et mobilité à l'intérieur de l'espace transfrontalier Lorraine-Grand-Duché de Luxembourg – Province de Luxembourg, dans le cadre de la recherche-action Luxlorsan émergeant du programme Interreg III-A WLL, cofinancé par le Fonds Européen de Développement Régional

Cordeiro, A. (1976) Immigration-Luxembourg 1975, aspect économique, historique et sociologique, University of Grenoble, Report for the Luxembourg/ Government.

Eurostat (2002) Statistiques démographiques, EUROSTAT, Bruxelles.

Fehlen, F. (2005) Baleine bis Marché de l'emploi et marché linguistique dans la Grande Région, contribution to the EURES seminar, march 2005, on Dimensions socio-économique de la mobilité transfrontalière.

Fontagné, L. (2004) Compétitivité du Luxembourg : une paille dans l'acier, Report for the Luxembourg/ Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur.

Gerber, P. (to be published), La ville de Luxembourg, mosaïque socio-résidentielle, Population et Territoire n.7, Luxembourg: CEPS/Instead.

Hardy Melissa A. (1993) Regression with dummy variables, a Sage University Paper, n.93.

Hartmann-Hirsch C., Trilling A. (2005) Organisations supporting victims of racial discrimination, RAXEN, Report done for the EUMC.

Legrand M., sous la direction de (2002) Les valeurs au Luxembourg, Portrait d'une Société au tournant du 3^e millénaire, RED, Luxembourg: Edition Saint-Paul.

Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle (2005) Les chiffres clés de l'éducation nationale, Luxembourg.

OCDE (2003a) Etudes économiques de l'OCDE : Luxembourg, Paris: OCDE.

SESOPI-Ci and ILRES (2003) La perception de l'islam et des musulmans.

STATEC (2004) Le Luxembourg en chiffres, STATEC, Luxembourg.

STATEC (2004b) Fécondité et natalité- La projection des flux migratoires au Luxembourg: un casse-tête pour les démographes, Bulletin n.7-2004.

STATEC (2005) L'annuaire statistique du Luxembourg 2004, STATEC, Luxembourg.

STATEC (2005) Fécondité et natalité- La projection des flux migratoires au Luxembourg: un casse-tête pour les démographes, Bulletin n.7-2004, p.275.

Wagener, Y. and Petry P. (2002) Das Wohlbefinden der Jugendlichen in Luxemburg, Ministères de la Santé et de l'Education nationale, de la Formation professionnelle et des Sports.

Wal ter J. (2004) Migrants' experiences of discrimination, The Netherlands, revised version of June 2004, ERCOMER.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: The four nationalities in the economic sectors (NACE)

NACE	Belgian		Cape-Verdean		Portuguese		former-Yugoslav	
	Frequencies	Per cent	Frequencies	Per cent	Frequencies	Per cent	Frequencies	Per cent
A. Agriculture, hunting, forestry	21	0,30	3	0,31	343	1,00	77	2,04
B. Fishing	1	0,01	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
C. Mining and quarrying	2	0,03	0	0,00	67	0,20	2	0,05
D. Manufacturing	510	7,40	79	8,04	3159	9,23	254	6,74
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	12	0,17	0	0,00	24	0,07	0	0,00
F. Construction	255	3,70	130	13,24	10305	30,10	929	24,65
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	942	13,66	109	11,10	4305	12,57	567	15,04
H. Hotels et restaurants	247	3,58	250	25,46	2588	7,56	346	9,18
I. Transport, storage and communication	340	4,93	28	2,85	1683	4,92	317	8,41
J. Financial intermediation	2042	29,62	0	0,00	729	2,13	33	0,88
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	1420	20,60	162	16,50	4304	12,57	692	18,36
L. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	209	3,03	44	4,48	1356	3,96	130	3,45
M. Education	55	0,80	0	0,00	99	0,29	4	0,11
N. Health and social work	439	6,37	61	6,21	1712	5,00	138	3,66
O. Other community, social and personnel service activities	222	3,22	52	5,30	1140	3,33	128	3,40
P. Activities of households	40	0,58	61	6,21	2271	6,63	94	2,49
Q. Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	50	0,73	1	0,10	72	0,21	47	1,25
Not determined	87	1,26	2	0,20	82	0,24	11	0,29
Total	6894	100,00	982	100,00	34239	100,00	3769	100,00

Source: IGSS, 2004

Annex 2: The sample

Table 1: The target population, the sample and the obtained responses

		registered resident population	per cent of total resident population	sample	responses	
Nationality	age groups	N	%	n	r	%
Belgian	18-29	2083	0,65	269	107	39.8
	30-39	3358	1,05	455	220	48.4
	40-49	2508	0,78	325	171	52.6
	50-59	1783	0,56	207	97	46.9
<i>All</i>		9732	3,04	1256	595	47.4
Former-Yugoslav	18-29	2358	0,74	458	101	22.1
	30-39	2260	0,71	417	96	23.0
	40-49	1424	0,44	240	70	29.2
	50-59	688	0,21	123	28	22.8
<i>All</i>		6730	2,10	1238	295	23.8
Cap Verdean	18-29	450	0,14	450	78	17.3
	30-39	634	0,20	634	101	15.9
	40-49	228	0,07	228	47	20.6
	50-59	56	0,02	56	9	16.1
<i>All</i>		1368	0,43	1368	235	17.2
Portuguese	18-29	13728	4,29	360	76	21.1
	30-39	13979	4,37	399	87	21.8
	40-49	10877	3,40	305	63	20.7
	50-59	6807	2,13	191	37	19.4
<i>All</i>		45391	14,18	1255	263	21.0
Total		63221	19,74	5117	1388	27.1

Source: IGSS, Dec.31, 2004 and Apr.12, 2005

Table 2a: Distribution of gender in the target population and the realized sample (in per cent of each nationality)

	gender	target population	sample	responses
Belgian	female	46,13	45,62	47.06
	male	53,87	54,38	52.94
Cap Verdean	female	60,16	60,16	57.87
	male	39,84	39,84	42.13
Former-Yugoslav	female	46,57	46,53	48.14
	male	53,43	53,47	51.86
Portuguese	female	47,99	47,97	47.91
	male	52,01	52,03	52.09

Table 2b: Distribution of age groups in the target population and the realized sample (in per cent of each nationality)

	age groups	target population	sample	responses
Belgian	18-29	21,40	21,42	17.98
	30-39	34,50	36,23	36.97
	40-49	25,77	25,88	28.74
	50-59	18,32	16,48	16.30
Cap Verdean	18-29	32,89	32,89	33.19
	30-39	46,35	46,35	42.98
	40-49	16,67	16,67	20.00
	50-59	4,09	4,09	3.83
Former-Yugoslav	18-29	35,04	37,00	34.24
	30-39	33,58	33,68	32.54
	40-49	21,16	19,39	23.73
	50-59	10,22	9,94	9.49
Portuguese	18-29	30,24	28,69	28.90
	30-39	30,80	31,79	33.08
	40-49	23,96	24,30	23.95
	50-59	15,00	15,22	14.07

Table 2c: Distribution of activity status in the target population and the realized sample (in per cent of each nationality)

	status of activity	target population	sample	responses
Belgian	active	76,82	78,03	77.82
	inactive	23,18	21,97	22.18
Cap Verdean	active	71,71	71,71	66.38
	inactive	28,29	28,29	33.62
Former-Yugoslav	active	55,19	55,57	53.90
	inactive	44,81	44,43	46.10
Portuguese	active	76,37	76,49	79.85
	inactive	23,63	23,51	20.15

Table 2d: Distribution of activity types in the target population and the realized sample (in per cent of each nationality)

	type of activity	target population	sample	responses
Belgian	inactive	23,18	21,97	22.18
	self-employed	8,60	9,32	10.42
	employed	68,22	68,71	67.39
Cap Verdean	inactive	28,29	28,29	33.62
	self-employed	0,37	0,37	0.00
	employed	71,35	71,35	66.38
Former-Yugoslav	inactive	44,81	44,43	46.10
	self-employed	1,77	1,78	1.36
	employed	53,42	53,80	52.54
Portuguese	inactive	23,63	23,51	20.15
	self-employed	2,24	2,55	3.04
	employed	74,13	73,94	76.81

Table 2e: Distribution of inactivity types in the target population and the realized sample (in per cent of each nationality)

	type of inactivity	target population	sample	responses
Belgian	retired	8,87	10,87	12.88
	voluntarily assured	5,94	7,61	6.06
	early retirement	1,15	0,36	0.00
	unemployed	13,08	14,86	13.64
	minimum income earner	3,01	2,54	2.27
	maternity leave	2,17	2,54	2.27
	co-assured family member	65,78	61,23	62.88
Cap Verdean	retired	3,62	3,62	6.33
	voluntarily assured	31,78	31,78	22.78
	early retirement	0,00	0,00	0.00
	unemployed	8,79	8,79	10.13
	minimum income earner	7,75	7,75	5.06
	maternity leave	2,07	2,07	2.53
	co-assured family member	45,99	45,99	53.16
Former-Yugoslav	retired	5,21	5,45	3.68
	voluntarily assured	23,91	24,00	27.94
	early retirement	0,03	0,00	0.00
	unemployed	6,07	5,64	4.41
	minimum income earner	2,98	2,36	2.94
	maternity leave	1,53	1,45	0.74
	co-assured family member	60,28	61,09	60.29
Portuguese	retired	19,56	24,07	20.75
	voluntarily assured	2,70	3,05	3.77
	early retirement	0,42	0,68	0.00
	unemployed	13,48	14,24	15.09
	minimum income earner	4,31	5,08	3.77
	maternity leave	1,59	2,03	1.89
	co-assured family member	57,93	50,85	54.72

Table 3a: Participation probabilities by nationality and age groups and weight, taking into account the stratification variables

		responses	population	participation probability	first weighting scheme
Nationality	age groups	r	N	r/N	N/r
Belgian	18-29	107	2083	0.051368218915	19.467289719626
	30-39	220	3358	0.065515187612	15.263636363636
	40-49	171	2508	0.068181818182	14.666666666667
	50-59	97	1783	0.054402692092	18.381443298969
<i>All</i>		595	9732		
Former-Yugoslav	18-29	78	450	0.042832909245	23.346534653465
	30-39	101	634	0.042477876106	23.541666666667
	40-49	47	228	0.049157303371	20.342857142857
	50-59	9	56	0.040697674419	24.571428571429
<i>all</i>		235	1368		
Cap Verdean	18-29	101	2358	0.173333333333	5.769230769231
	30-39	96	2260	0.159305993691	6.277227722772
	40-49	70	1424	0.206140350877	4.851063829787
	50-59	28	688	0.160714285714	6.222222222222
<i>all</i>		295	6730		
Portuguese	18-29	76	13728	0.005536130536	180.631578947368
	30-39	87	13979	0.006223621146	160.678160919540
	40-49	63	10877	0.005792038246	172.650793650794
	50-59	37	6807	0.005435581020	183.972972972973
<i>all</i>		263	45391		
Total		1388	63221		

Table 3b: Participation probabilities by nationality and age groups and weight, taking into account the stratification variables and the activity status

			responses	population	participation probability	second weighting scheme
Nationality	age groups	activity status	r	N	r/N	N/r
Belgian	18-29	active	78	1459	0.053461274846	18.705128205128
		inactive	29	624	0.046474358974	21.517241379310
	30-39	active	181	2908	0.062242090784	16.066298342541
		inactive	39	450	0.086666666667	11.538461538462
	40-49	active	138	1976	0.069838056680	14.318840579710
		inactive	33	532	0.062030075188	16.121212121212
	50-59	active	66	1133	0.058252427184	17.166666666667
		inactive	31	650	0.047692307692	20.967741935484
Cap Verdean	18-29	active	42	258	0.162790697674	6.142857142857
		inactive	36	192	0.187500000000	5.333333333333
	30-39	active	73	508	0.143700787402	6.958904109589
		inactive	28	126	0.222222222222	4.500000000000
	40-49	active	33	180	0.183333333333	5.454545454545
		inactive	14	48	0.291666666667	3.428571428571
	50-59	active	8	35	0.228571428571	4.375000000000
		inactive	1	21	0.047619047619	21.000000000000
Former-Yugoslav	18-29	active	36	1008	0.035714285714	28.000000000000
		inactive	65	1350	0.048148148148	20.769230769231
	30-39	active	51	1385	0.036823104693	27.156862745098
		inactive	45	875	0.051428571429	19.444444444444
	40-49	active	59	985	0.059898477157	16.694915254237
		inactive	11	439	0.025056947608	39.909090909091
	50-59	active	13	336	0.038690476190	25.846153846154
		inactive	15	352	0.042613636364	23.466666666667
Portuguese	18-29	active	57	9802	0.005815139767	171.964912280702
		inactive	19	3926	0.004839531330	206.631578947368
	30-39	active	78	11733	0.006647916134	150.423076923077
		inactive	9	2246	0.004007123776	249.555555555556
	40-49	active	49	9068	0.005403617115	185.061224489796
		inactive	14	1809	0.007739082366	129.214285714286
	50-59	active	26	4063	0.006399212405	156.269230769231
		inactive	11	2744	0.004008746356	249.454545454545

Table 4a: Distribution of gender in the population and the weighted data (in per cent of each nationality)

Nationality	gender	population	first weighting scheme	second weighting scheme
Belgian	female	46.13	47.28	47.44
	male	53.87	52.72	52.56
CapVerdean	female	60.16	57.98	56.94
	male	39.84	42.02	43.06
former-Yugoslav	female	46.57	48.35	48.16
	male	53.43	51.65	51.84
Portuguese	female	47.99	47.68	47.51
	male	52.01	52.32	52.49

Table 4b: Distribution of age groups in the population and the weighted data (in per cent of each nationality)

Nationality	age groups	population	first weighting scheme	second weighting scheme
Belgian	18-29	21.40	21.40	21.40
	30-39	34.50	34.50	34.50
	40-49	25.77	25.77	25.77
	50-59	18.32	18.32	18.32
CapVerdean	18-29	32.89	32.89	32.89
	30-39	46.35	46.35	46.35
	40-49	16.67	16.67	16.67
	50-59	4.09	4.09	4.09
former- Yugoslav	18-29	35.04	35.04	35.04
	30-39	33.58	33.58	33.58
	40-49	21.16	21.16	21.16
	50-59	10.22	10.22	10.22
Portuguese	18-29	30.24	30.24	30.24
	30-39	30.80	30.80	30.80
	40-49	23.96	23.96	23.96
	50-59	15.00	15.00	15.00

Table 4c: Distribution of activity status in the population and the weighted data (in per cent of each nationality)

Nationality	status of activity	population	first weighting scheme	second weighting scheme
Belgian	active	76.82	77.25	76.82
	inactive	23.18	22.75	23.18
Cap Verdean	active	71.71	66.55	71.71
	inactive	28.29	33.45	28.29
former- Yugoslav	active	55.19	52.91	55.19
	inactive	44.81	47.09	44.81
Portuguese	active	76.37	79.47	76.37
	inactive	23.63	20.53	23.63

Table 4d: Distribution of activity types in the population and the weighted data (in per cent of each nationality)

Nationality	type of activity	population	first weighting scheme	second weighting scheme
Belgian	inactive	23.18	22.75	23.18
	self-employed	8.60	10.26	10.08
	employed	68.22	67.00	66.74
Cap Verdean	inactive	28.29	33.45	28.29
	self-employed	0.37	0.00	0.00
	employed	71.35	66.55	71.71
former-Yugoslav	inactive	44.81	47.09	44.81
	self-employed	1.77	1.35	1.46
	employed	53.42	51.56	53.73
Portuguese	inactive	23.63	20.53	23.63
	self-employed	2.24	3.07	3.10
	employed	74.13	76.40	73.27

Table 4e: Distribution of inactivity types in the population and the weighted data (in per cent of each nationality)

Nationality	type of inactivity	population	first weighting scheme	second weighting scheme
Belgian	retired	8.87	12.95	13.52
	voluntarily assured	5.94	6.27	6.21
	early retirement	1.15	0.00	0.00
	unemployed	13.08	13.08	11.93
	minimum income earner	3.01	2.42	2.62
	maternity leave	2.17	2.26	1.98
	co-assured family member	65.78	63.01	63.74
Cap Verdean	retired	3.62	6.11	9.74
	voluntarily assured	31.78	21.84	20.28
	early retirement	0.00	0.00	0.00
	unemployed	8.79	10.33	9.67
	minimum income earner	7.75	5.38	4.87
	maternity leave	2.07	2.43	2.05
	co-assured family member	45.99	53.91	53.39
former-Yugoslav	retired	5.21	3.84	3.76
	voluntarily assured	23.91	28.01	27.05
	early retirement	0.03	0.00	0.00
	unemployed	6.07	4.24	5.36
	minimum income earner	2.98	2.87	3.26
	maternity leave	1.53	0.64	1.32
	co-assured family member	60.28	60.40	59.26
Portuguese	retired	19.56	21.11	19.98
	voluntarily assured	2.70	3.66	4.25
	early retirement	0.42	0.00	0.00
	unemployed	13.48	14.98	15.57
	minimum income earner	4.31	3.70	4.65
	maternity leave	1.59	1.72	2.33
	co-assured family member	57.93	54.83	53.22

Annex 3: The causes for non-response

There can be many reasons for not answering a questionnaire. The impact of each of these reasons is different and non-measurable.

Some of the reasons mentioned below concern only *this survey*; some others concern the survey *method* we used and others even concern *surveys in general*. Below is given a long list of reasons: the design of the research, the effects caused by the questionnaire and the effects caused by respondents.

a) The concept of the survey

- We were using a database dating from December 2004. Its reliability was not perfect, since many addresses were no longer correct. This lowered the response rate: out of 5115 sent letters, 147 have been returned, which corresponds to 2.9 per cent of the sample.
- Being addressed to foreigners only, one could attack the amalgam made between discrimination and foreigners and consequently reject the survey, as being a self-fulfilling prophecy.
- Facing a small community, all Cap Verdeans have been “selected” to participate in the survey. As the Dutch team reported, exhaustiveness, or the fact that all adults among the family and relatives are inquired could “increase mistrust in potential respondents and may cause refusal”.
- The translations chosen did not cover all the communities' mother tongues. Only one language (in addition to French) has been selected by group of nationality, the one that corresponds to the mother tongue of the majority. As explained in part 3., the expectation to reach respondents in their mother tongue has not been totally realized for the former-Yugoslavs, the Cap Verdeans and the Belgians.
- In addition to the language problem, the education level of the respondent is one of decisive factors for comprehension of the questionnaire and the way of filling it in. Many phone calls confirmed the need for supplementary explanations, despite the fact that the explanatory letter, which had been translated in the mother tongue, introduced the main objectives of the survey. Telephone or face-to-face interviews would have facilitated understanding, since respondents can ask questions. Nonetheless even in those situations misunderstanding can not be excluded.

b) The effects of the questionnaire

- The length of the questionnaire (49 questions, 8 pages) could also be a reason for non-response, mainly in cases of low literacy.
- For some migrants being in an “irregular” situation on Luxembourg territory, certain questions could appear rather delicate to answer. For example, in the former Yugoslav community, there are some asylum seekers. Being in a long and delicate asylum procedure (waiting for refugee status), questions on perceptions towards the state, police, politicians could provoke mistrust, the idea to hide real opinions and not answering the questionnaire.

c) The respondent effects

- Having never faced discrimination, interviewees could feel non-concerned by the survey. The non-respondents might have expressed the absence of discrimination by non-answering.
- Another reason for non-answering the questionnaire could be the low expectancy of the respondents in the benefit of the survey. Will the survey improve the everyday conditions of integration of migrants and reduce discrimination? Their expectations are weak or even null.
- Feeling fully integrated, born in the country, some people could have felt completely out of the survey, if they consider themselves as nationals rather than foreigners.
- The lack of familiarity with survey research in general and questionnaires could increase non-response.
- Literacy, which might affect above all the Cap Verdeans, could also be another cause for non-response.⁷¹
- Without need for any help, respondents could have found to answer the questionnaire unnecessary; however, some respondents used the occasion of the survey to get help with problems of discrimination. There were furthermore some people, who called us asking for help on how to lodge a complaint against discrimination, how to find a job, or how to get indemnities (a hotel manager/director, host for asylum seekers from Cap-Verde called to know if indemnities could be provided in exchange of the returned questionnaires - once, the respondents were, in case of a face-to-face survey).

⁷¹ According to UNICEF, 85 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women in Cap-Verde were able to read and write in 2000 (share of illiterate Cap Verdean).

Annex 4: Letter of introduction

Study on the integration of foreigners in Luxembourg

**Study commissioned by the
European Observatory of Racist and Xenophobic phenomena.**

Dear Madam, Dear Sir.

How are foreigners living in Luxembourg being considered? Are Luxembourg inhabitants racist? Are foreigners discriminated in their social lives, due to their origins? Such or similar questions regularly appear in the media. Today, we would like to give the word to foreigners themselves.

You have been personally chosen, and you are amongst the 5000 foreigners in Luxembourg to take part in this study. Your participation is voluntary; however, if you do not partake in the questionnaire, nobody will be able to take part in the survey instead of you, and we will consequently lose precious information.

Moreover, **this study is the first of its kind in Luxembourg**, it is thus the first time that we will receive answers to these questions. Therefore we sincerely hope that you will take the time to fill out this questionnaire. A pre-stamped envelope is joined, so that you can return the questionnaire to us.

The informations that you will pass on to us, will remain entirely and strictly confidential. Since the entire research team has taken an oath before the Luxembourg Court of Justice, no information will be divulged.

If you were to have any type of questions, if you were to have problems with the questions, or if something else were to trouble you, do not hesitate to ring us on 58.58.55.502 (Lucile Bodson, spoken languages: English and French), on 58.58.55.547 (Monique Fernandes, spoken languages : Portuguese and Luxembourgish), or on 58.58.55.506 (Enes Crnic, spoken languages: Serbo-Croatian and German).

We hope to receive your completed questionnaire within the 15 days to come, and we thank you in advance for your cooperation.

The President of CEPS/Instead

Annex 5: Questionnaire

Questionnaire on the integration of foreigners in Luxembourg

We thank you to kindly answer each of the questions.

Only one answer is expected per question.

How to answer the questions?

These are two ways of answering:

1. If the question finishes by a line, complete it:

What is your year of birth? 1967

2. If you are proposed several choices:

Tick the box corresponding to your answer,

Are you:

☐ A man

☐ A women

Start of the questionnaire:

1. Are you:

☐ A man

☐ A woman

2. What is your year of birth? _____

3. When did you arrive in Luxembourg (which year)? _____

☐ I was born in Luxembourg

4. What is your nationality? _____

Do you have a second nationality? _____ ☐ No

5. What is your mother tongue? _____

6. In total, how many children do you have? _____

How many children do you take care of in Luxembourg? _____

How many children do you take care of abroad? _____

7. Has at least one of your children attended, or is currently attending, a day-nursery, a nursery or a primary school in Luxembourg?

- ☐ Yes, at least one of my children
- ☐ No, none of my children has attended them
- ☐ I have no children
- ☐ My children do not live in Luxembourg

8. Do you follow Luxembourg current events (on TV, radio or newspaper)?

- ☐ Yes, I follow Luxembourg current events, almost every day
- ☐ Yes, I follow Luxembourg current events, at least once a week
- ☐ No, I do not follow Luxembourg current events

9. Could you participate in a conversation in Luxembourgish

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

German

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

French

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

*Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialize with regularly during your free time.
How often do you socialize with*

10. people from your country of origin

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Very often

11. other immigrants

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Very often

12. Luxembourgers

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Seldom
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Very often

13. People living in Luxembourg can feel integrated in the place to different extents. On the scale below, mark your level of integration.

- ☐ 1 I feel **no sense** of integration into Luxembourg **at all**
- ☐ 2 I feel **very little** integrated in Luxembourg
- ☐ 3 I feel **little** integrated in Luxembourg
- ☐ 4 I feel rather well integrated in Luxembourg
- ☐ 5 I feel **well** integrated in Luxembourg
- ☐ 6 I feel **a strong sense** of integration into Luxembourg

How great is your trust in the following Luxembourg institutions?

14. Employment agency (ADEM)

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

15. Trade unions (LCGB, OGBL, etc.)

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

16. The police

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

17. Politicians

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

18. Hospitals, doctors, nurses...

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

19. Schools

- ☐ None at all
- ☐ Not very great
- ☐ Quite a lot
- ☐ Very great

20. Do you know the luxembourgish Ombudsman ?

- ☐ Yes, I know and I know what it does
- ☐ Yes, I know but I do not know what it does
- ☐ No, I do not know

21. If you had to decide once again to move, would you choose Luxembourg as country to settle down?

- ☐ Yes, sure
- ☐ Yes, maybe
- ☐ No

22. Do you have the intention to go back (definitely) to your home country?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know, maybe

23. Do you consider it to be easy or difficult to make Luxembourgish friends?

- ☐ Very easy
- ☐ Quite easy
- ☐ Quite difficult
- ☐ Very difficult

24. Do you have, presently, a job/ employment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

25. If you do not work, are you looking for a job?

- ☐ Yes, I am looking for a job
- ☐ No, I am not looking for a job
- ☐ No, I already have a job

During the last 5 years:

26. Have you ever not been offered a job you applied for and for which you were qualified because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not applied for a job during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

27. Have you missed a promotion when you wanted to advance in your job because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had a job during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

28. Have you been dismissed/made redundant because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had a job during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

29. Have you been subjected to insults or other forms of harassment at work because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had a job during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

30. Have you been denied the opportunity to buy/ to rent an apartment or house because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not tried to rent or buy an apartment/ house during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

31. Have you, or one of your children, been badly treated in school (or another institution of education) because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 5 years
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ Neither me or my children have been engaged in formal study during the last 5 years

During the last 12 months:

32. Have you been subjected to insults or harassment by one of your neighbours because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 12 months:

33. Have you been subjected to threats, insults or other forms of harassment in other contexts, e.g. on the street, the train, the bus or similar because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 12 months:

34. Have you been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year which you believe was due to your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 12 months:

35. Have you been refused entry to a restaurant, a pub, a nightclub, dance-hall or similar because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not visited a restaurant or other public locale during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

36. Have you been refused entry into a shop when you wanted to buy something because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 12 months:

37. Have you been denied the possibility to hire something or buy something on credit, e.g. a car, video recorder or similar, or loan money from a bank because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not tried to hire/ buy anything on credit during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

38. Have you been badly treated when you visited a restaurant or were buying something in a shop because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 12 months:

39. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the employment agency (ADEM) because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had contact with the employment agency during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

40. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the health insurance (Union des Caisses de Maladie-UCM, CMO, CMEP, CMOA etc.) because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had contact with the social insurance office during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

41. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the police because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had contact with the police during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

42. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with a doctor or a hospital because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had contact with the healthcare services during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

43. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the social services because of your foreign background?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times
- ☐ I have not had contact with the social services during the last 12 months

During the last 12 months:

44. Have you been controlled by the police?

- ☐ No, it has not happened to me during the last 12 months
- ☐ Yes, one – two times
- ☐ Yes, three – four times
- ☐ Yes, five or more times

During the last 5 years:

45. Have you reported to the police acts of racism or discrimination you were victim?

- ☐ No, I have not reported them
- ☐ Yes, I have reported some
- ☐ Yes, I have reported all of them
- ☐ I have not been victim of racism during the last 5 years

During the last 5 years:

46. The perpetrators of acts of racism and discrimination you have been victim were Luxembourgish?

- ☐ Yes, they were Luxembourgish
- ☐ No, sometimes they were immigrant
- ☐ No they were all immigrant
- ☐ I don't know what the origin of the perpetrators was
- ☐ I have not been victim of racism during the last 5 years

47. How many persons live in your household, including yourself?

Number of persons of 14 and more? _____

Number of children of 13 and less? _____

48. If you add up all incomes got in one month by the members of the household, what is the amount of money disposable in your household (work income, family benefits, pension, ...)? _____ euros

If you do not know the exact amount, give an estimate:

- ☐ Less than 149 €
- ☐ Between 150 € and 299€
- ☐ Between 300€ and 499€
- ☐ Between 500€ and 999€
- ☐ Between 1000€ and 1499€
- ☐ Between 1500€ and 1999€
- ☐ Between 2000€ and 2499€
- ☐ Between 2500€ and 2999€
- ☐ Between 3000€ and 4999€
- ☐ Between 5000€ and 7499€
- ☐ Between 7500€ and 9999€
- ☐ 10000€ and over

49. On the scale below, mark how strong your feeling of belonging in your homeland is

- ☐ 1 I feel **no sense** of belonging in my homeland **at all**
- ☐ 2 I feel **very little** sense of belonging in my homeland
- ☐ 3 I feel **little** sense of belonging in my homeland
- ☐ 4 I feel **rather well** sense of belonging in my homeland
- ☐ 5 I feel **well** sense of belonging in my homeland
- ☐ 6 I feel **a strong sense** of belonging in my homeland

We thank you very much for your participation in the survey.

**To sent it back,
please simply slip the questionnaire into the prepaid envelope
and post it.**

Thank.

Annex 6: Answers to the questionnaire on migrants' experience of discrimination

1. Are you :

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugoslave	Total
A man	51.8	42.4	52.4	52.0	50.4
A women	48.1	57.6	47.6	48.0	49.6

2. What is your year of birth?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
1954 and before	19.0	5.1	15.9	9.9	14.2
Between 1955-1964	25.3	17.2	23.0	21.7	22.7
Between 1965-1974	34.7	45.4	30.7	34.0	35.6
After 1975	21.0	32.3	30.4	34.5	27.5

3. When did you arrive in Luxembourg (which year)?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
More than 15 years ago	32.7	31.5	59.4	20.1	34.9
Between 10 and 15 years ago	15.9	19.1	14.1	36.3	20.4
Between 5 and 10 years ago	22.7	25.3	11.0	25.2	21.4
Between 3 and 5 years ago	19.6	14.5	7.4	9.5	14.3
Less than 3 years ago	9.1	9.6	8.1	8.9	8.9

3b. born in Luxembourg?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	3.0	3.0	12.2	2.8	4.7
No	97.0	97.0	87.8	97.2	95.3

4. Do you have a second nationality?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.7	2.2
No	96.9	95.8	100	99.3	97.8

5. What is your mother tongue?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
French	82.5	-	0.8		
Portuguese	-	30.0	98.8		
Serbian-Croatian	-	-	-	92.1	
Creol	-	69.6	0.4		
Luxembourgish	-	0.4	-		
Other	17.5 (Dutch and German)	-	-	7.9 (mostly Albanaise)	

6a. How many children do you have?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
0	34.6	24.8	24.5	20.9	28.1
1	15.9	20.7	18.8	15.7	17.2
2	27.7	21.5	39.0	27.5	28.8
3	15.8	16.1	12.9	25.1	17.3
4	4.7	9.2	3.6	7.6	5.9
5	0.9	4.4	0.8	2.4	1.8
6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1

6b. How many children do you take care of in Luxembourg?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
0	51.6	43.7	36.1	25.9	42.1
1	17.0	20.8	24.8	17.8	19.2
2	19.3	18.4	27.8	26.3	22.1
3	10.0	12.0	9.1	23.2	12.9
4	1.7	3.8	1.8	6.1	3.0
5	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
No answer	42	19	27	33	121

6c. How many children do you take care of abroad?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
0	88.9	70.3	92.3	95.6	87.7
1	4.4	15.8	4.1	2.0	5.8
2	5.0	6.0	2.7	0.4	3.8
3	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.6	1.4
4	0.4	4.6	0.4	0.0	1.0
5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
No answer	56	25	38	46	166

7. Has at least one of your children attended, or is currently attending, a day-nursery, a nursery or a primary school in Luxembourg?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, at least one of my children	38.5	46.2	63.4	63.6	49.9
No, none of my children has attended them	22.5	15.7	11.1	14.0	17.4
I have no children	32.3	24.3	23.9	20.6	26.8
My children do not live in Luxembourg	6.7	13.8	1.6	1.8	5.9

8. Do you follow Luxembourg current events?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, I follow Luxembourg current events, almost every day	29.2	41.3	44.1	43.9	37.1
Yes, I follow Luxembourg current events, at least once a week	42.4	41.4	41.8	44.7	42.6
No, I do not follow Luxembourg current events	28.4	17.3	14.0	11.4	20.3

9. Could you participate in a conversation:

9a. in Luxembourgish

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	42.3	46.7	44.5	52.9	45.1
No	57.8	53.3	55.5	47.1	54.9

9b. in German

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	43.1	25.0	41.6	65.8	45.2
No	56.9	74.9	58.4	34.1	54.8

9c. in French

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	99.2	97.2	93.8	75.7	93.5
No	0.8	2.8	6.2	24.3	6.5

Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialize with regularly during your free time. How often do you socialize with

10. people from your country of origin

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Never	3.5	3.1	1.1	3.4	3.0
Seldom	36.3	30.3	27.5	37.7	33.9
Often	30.8	37.4	32.7	34.8	33.1
Very often	29.4	29.2	38.7	24.1	30.0

11. other immigrants

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Never	8.1	5.6	9.3	14.0	9.2
Seldom	41.9	50.9	49.8	55.1	47.7
Often	34.2	28.4	26.4	21.8	29.1
Very often	15.7	15.1	14.4	9.1	14.0

12. Luxembourgers

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Never	9.6	15.0	8.1	6.3	9.5
Seldom	36.2	44.2	42.9	39.4	39.5
Often	33.9	21.8	29.4	32.7	30.8
Very often	20.3	19.1	19.6	21.6	20.2

13. People living in Luxembourg can feel a sense of belonging, loyalty and identification with Luxembourg/can feel integrated in the place to different extents. Look at the scale and mark what applies in your case.

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
I feel no sense of belonging to Luxembourg at all	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.5	1.9
I feel very little integrated in Luxembourg	8.0	7.9	5.0	4.7	6.7
I feel little integrated in Luxembourg	16.8	13.7	7.1	11.2	13.3
I feel sufficiently integrated in Luxembourg	32.8	28.4	35.3	24.5	30.8
I feel rather well integrated in Luxembourg	25.6	24.7	28.0	30.9	27.0
I feel a strong sense of belonging in Luxembourg	15.3	23.5	23.0	25.1	20.2

How great is your trust in the following Luxembourg institutions?**14. Employment agency (ADEM)**

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	5.9	7.1	7.4	10.3	7.4
Not very great	21.0	27.5	30.5	20.4	23.8
Quite a lot	59.4	47.1	49.9	53.3	54.1
Very great	13.7	18.3	12.1	16.0	14.7

15. Trade unions (LCGB, OGBL, etc.)

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	12.3	10.0	13.6	13.0	12.3
Not very great	31.5	27.6	28.5	21.1	28.0
Quite a lot	49.7	46.0	48.0	47.0	48.2
Very great	6.5	16.4	10.0	18.8	11.5

16. The police

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	3.2	9.0	9.6	7.7	6.3
Not very great	14.7	25.1	18.1	9.1	15.8
Quite a lot	65.6	42.7	50.2	45.9	54.7
Very great	16.5	23.2	22.1	37.3	23.1

17. Politicians

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	8.8	18.1	22.2	12.4	13.7
Not very great	32.6	37.5	39.6	22.7	32.6
Quite a lot	52.8	33.7	32.1	49.7	45.0
Very great	5.8	10.7	6.1	15.1	8.7

18. Hospitals, doctors, nurses...

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	2.5	0.8	1.5	4.2	2.4
Not very great	18.7	13.9	10.2	7.6	13.9
Quite a lot	60.0	49.6	51.4	44.4	53.3
Very great	18.8	35.7	36.8	43.7	30.4

19. Schools

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
None at all	6.9	9.5	5.8	3.2	6.3
Not very great	27.7	14.2	16.2	6.1	18.3
Quite a lot	55.7	45.4	48.7	43.6	49.9
Very great	9.7	30.9	29.3	47.1	25.5

20. Do you know the Luxembourgish Ombudsman?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, I know and I know what the institution's job is	32.8	12.8	18.5	20.0	24.1
Yes, I know but I do not know what it does	11.0	18.1	21.8	19.3	16.0
No, I do not know	56.2	69.1	59.7	60.6	59.9

21. If you had to decide once again to move, would you choose Luxembourg as country to settle down?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, sure	55.4	66.6	64.0	71.0	62.2
Yes, maybe	40.0	29.5	29.4	24.5	33.0
No	4.5	3.9	6.6	4.5	4.8

22. Do you have the intention to go back (definitely) to your home country?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	13.4	26.0	37.6	7.5	18.8
No	43.6	19.2	25.0	46.6	36.6
I don't know	43.0	54.8	37.4	45.9	44.5

23. Do you consider it to be easy or difficult to make Luxembourgish friends?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Very easy	5.9	16.3	18.4	28.5	14.8
Quite easy	33.9	40.8	51.4	34.9	38.6
Quite difficult	45.7	25.4	21.4	31.0	34.6
Very difficult	14.6	17.4	8.7	5.6	12.0

24. Do you have a job/ employment?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes	79.3	68.5	78.4	46.0	70.3
No	20.7	31.5	21.6	53.9	29.7

25. If you do not work, are you looking for a job?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, I am looking for a job	5.5	27.1	11.6	24.3	14.5
No, I am not looking for a job	20.2	11.0	21.7	25.6	20.2
No, I already have a job	74.2	61.9	66.6	50.1	65.3

26. Have you ever not been offered a job you applied for and for which you were qualified during the last 5 years because of your foreign background?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	50.1	57.0	65.3	47.4	53.5
Yes, one-two times	5.6	17.1	6.3	10.9	8.8
Yes, three-four times	1.0	6.3	1.6	1.7	2.1
Yes, five or more times	1.3	3.0	0.7	2.9	1.8
I have not applied for a job during the last 5 years	41.9	16.6	26.1	37.1	33.8

27. Have you missed a promotion when you wanted to advance in your job because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	79.6	74.0	84.5	64.4	76.4
Yes, one-two times	7.5	13.0	5.4	6.7	7.8
Yes, three-four times	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.7
Yes, five or more times	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9
I have not had a job during the last 5 years	11.9	10.4	8.9	26.5	14.2

28. Have you been dismissed/made redundant because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	86.4	82.0	89.5	70.8	83.0
Yes, one-two times	2.2	6.8	1.6	3.5	3.1
Yes, three-four times	0	0	0.4	0	0.1
Yes, five or more times	0	0	0	0	0
I have not had a job during the last 5 years	11.4	11.1	8.5	25.7	13.8

29. Have you been subjected to insults or other forms of harassment at work because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	70.9	67.9	76.7	65.3	70.3
Yes, one-two times	9.9	17.1	8.8	7.0	10.2
Yes, three-four times	3.0	3.3	3.5	0.7	2.6
Yes, five or more times	4.8	1.8	3.4	1.1	3.3
I have not had a jobs duringthe last 5 years	11.4	9.8	7.6	26.0	13.5

30. Have you been denied the opportunity to buy/ to rent an apartment or house because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	72.2	61.0	79.7	58.2	68.8
Yes, one-two times	3.1	13.2	4.6	9.2	6.3
Yes, three-four times	0.7	3.6	1.2	2.4	1.6
Yes, five or more times	0.3	4.1	0.4	2.1	1.3
I have not tried to rent or buy an apartment/house during the last 5 years	23.7	18.0	14.1	28.1	21.9

31. Have you, or one of your children, been badly treated in school (or another institution of education) because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	63.2	63.0	76.0	74.4	68.1
Yes, one-two times	5.4	10.5	8.7	10.2	7.9
Yes, three-four times	1.4	4.5	1.6	1.0	1.8
Yes, five or more times	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.3
I have not been engaged in formal study during the last 5 years	27.0	20.0	11.3	13.3	19.9

32. Have you been subjected to insults or harassment by your neighbours because of your foreign background during the last years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	88.6	82.6	87.5	90.3	87.8
Yes, one-two times	8.6	14.0	8.2	6.9	9.0
Yes, three-four times	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.7
Yes, five or more times	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5

33. Have you been subjected to threats, insults or other forms of harassment in other contexts, e.g. on the street, the train, the bus or similar because of your foreign background during the last years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	90.3	83.8	89.1	90.6	89.1
Yes, one-two times	7.9	12.5	8.1	5.9	8.3
Yes, three-four times	0.3	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.4
Yes, five or more times	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2

34. Have you been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year which you believe was due to your foreign background?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	98.8	96.4	97.2	98.2	98.0
Yes, one-two times	0.7	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.8
Yes, three-four times	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Yes, five or more times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

35. Have you been refused entry to a restaurant, a pub, a nightclub, dance-hall or similar because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	98.0	84.5	97.0	86.8	93.2
Yes, one-two times	0.7	7.0	0.4	2.8	2.1
Yes, three-four times	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Yes, fives or more times	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.7
I have not visited a restaurant or other public locale during the last year	1.0	5.8	2.2	8.7	3.7

36. Have you been refused entry into a shop when you wanted to buy something because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	99.5	98.2	100	99.6	99.4
Yes, one-two times	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.5
Yes, three-four times	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Yes, five or more times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

37. Have you been denied the possibility to hire something or buy something on credit (credit card or pay by installments), e.g. a car, video recorder or similar, or loan money from a bank because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	76.1	77.6	83.9	69.9	76.5
Yes, one-two times	3.1	5.4	2.7	2.1	3.2
Yes, three-four times	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Yes, five or more times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
I have not tried to hire/ buy anything on credit during the last year	20.1	16.1	13.4	28.0	19.8

38. Have you been badly treated when you visited a restaurant or were buying something in a shop because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	89.6	94.7	94.9	96.9	93.0
Yes, one-two times	7.4	3.5	4.2	2.4	5.1
Yes, three-four times	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8
Yes, five or more times	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1

39. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the employment agency (ADEM) because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	40.5	72.5	62.7	48.8	51.8
Yes, one-two times	2.6	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.2
Yes, three-four times	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.7
Yes, five or more times	0.2	2.7	0	0.7	0.7
I have not had contact with the employment agency during the last year	56.0	20.8	33.4	45.2	43.5

40. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the health insurance (Union des Caisses de Maladie-UCM, CMO, CMEP, CMOA etc.) because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	73.3	82.0	70.5	75.6	74.7
Yes, one-two times	7.7	3.6	8.0	3.9	6.3
Yes, three-four times	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
Yes, five or more times	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0
I have not had contact with the social insurance office during the last year	17.5	13.4	19.9	18.6	17.5

41. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the police because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	56.9	72.3	60.8	53.9	59.6
Yes, one-two times	7.0	8.3	9.8	6.3	7.6
Yes, three-four times	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.7
Yes, five or more times	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
I have not had contact with the police during the last year	35.4	18.1	27.4	38.7	31.7

42. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with a doctor or a hospital because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	85.1	89.8	88.8	86.4	86.9
Yes, one-two times	3.0	3.1	5.3	5.5	4.0
Yes, three-four times	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3
Yes, five or more times	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
I have not had contact with the healthcare services during the last year	11.3	6.7	5.4	7.4	8.6

43. Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the social services because of your foreign background during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	40.2	74.6	72.7	60.6	56.3
Yes, one-two times	1.8	3.6	1.1	4.6	2.6
Yes, three-four times	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5
Yes, five or more times	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.6
I have not had contact with the social services during the last year	57.6	21.6	25.4	31.3	39.9

44. Have you already been controlled by the police while you were in a public place during the last year?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	73.5	71.5	80.6	81.6	76.2
Yes, one-two times	23.1	23.9	16.2	15.3	20.3
Yes, three-four times	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Yes, five or more times	1.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.3

45. Have you ever reported to the police acts of racism or discrimination you were victim during the last 5 years?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
No, never	26.2	48.2	36.6	23.2	31.1
Yes, one or two times	0.5	4.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
Yes, always	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.4
I have never been victim of racism or discrimination	73.3	47.2	61.9	74.4	67.1

46. The perpetrators of acts of racism and discrimination you have been victimised during the last 5 years were Luxembourgish?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Yes, they were Luxembourgish	10.1	16.4	11.7	4.9	10.2
No, sometimes they were immigrant	1.9	10.1	3.6	2.2	3.6
No, they were all immigrant	0.4	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
I don't know what the origin of the perpetrators was	1.1	6.5	1.2	2.5	2.3
I have not been victim during the last 5 years	86.5	64.1	82.7	90.1	83.0

47. Including yourself, how many persons live in your household?

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Number of adults of 14 and more?	2.21	2.53	2.50	2.87	2.45
No answer	2.0%	14.2%	11.5%	0.06	6.8%
Number of children of 13 and less?	1.02	1.36	1.20	1.66	1.26
No answer	32.5%	33.0%	39.5%	28.2%	33.0%

48. If you add up all incomes got in one month by the members of the household, what is the amount of money disposable in your household (work income, family benefits, pension,...)?

If you do not know the exact amount, give an estimate:

	Belgian	Cap Verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
Less than 149 EUR	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.5
Between 150 and 299 EUR	0.5	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.2
Between 300 and 499 EUR	0.0	2.6	1.5	3.2	1.4
Between 500 and 999 EUR	0.6	6.6	3.4	2.8	2.6
Between 1000 and 1499 EUR	2.6	15.6	11.7	5.1	7.0
Between 1500 and 1999 EUR	5.3	14.4	10.0	11.8	9.1
Between 2000 and 2499 EUR	8.1	16.2	17.6	16.0	12.9
Between 2500 and 2999 EUR	10.8	8.6	15.7	16.4	12.6
Between 3000 and 4999 EUR	28.8	16.3	26.3	24.0	25.2
Between 5000 and 7499 EUR	22.0	2.0	4.7	3.0	11.4
Between 7500 and 9999 EUR	7.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.8
10000 EUR and over	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7
No answer	7.3	14.8	7.4	21.1	9.6

49. On the scale below, mark how strong your feeling of belonging in your homeland is

	Belgian	Cap verd.	Portuguese	Former-Yugosl.	Total
I feel no sense of belonging in my homeland at all	6.7	6.8	4.6	17.8	8.6
I feel very little sense of belonging in my homeland	13.4	6.4	7.3	15.5	11.5
I feel little sense of belonging in my homeland	17.8	9.1	17.5	21.5	17.1
I feel rather well sense of belonging in my homeland	20.9	10.3	23.4	12.8	17.9
I feel well sense of belonging in my homeland	25.2	22.7	21.3	19.7	22.9
I feel a strong sense sense of belonging in my homeland	16.0	44.6	25.9	12.8	21.8

Annex 7 : Results of the logistic regression

	Odds
Intercept	
Belgian	0.089
Portuguese	8.275
Yugoslav	0.228
Men (Women)	1.388
Men * Belgian	0.839
Men * Portuguese	0.330
Men * Yugoslav	0.738
Age	0.935**
Age * Belgian	1.053
Age * Portuguese	0.986
Age * Yugoslav	1.042
Arrived in Lux. 15 years ago at minimum (Arrived 14 years ago at maximum)	0.899
Arrived in Lux. 15 years ago at minimum * Belgian	0.659
Arrived in Lux. 15 years ago at minimum * Portuguese	1.739
Arrived in Lux. 15 years ago at minimum * Yugoslav	1.494
Being parent (Being non-parent)	1.608
Being parent * Belgian	0.889
Being parent * Portuguese	0.561
Being parent * Yugoslav	0.451
Being active (Being inactive)	0.965
Being active * Belgian	1.423
Being active * Portuguese	0.305*
Being active * Yugoslav	0.899
Communicate in 2 or 3 languages (communicate in 0 or 1 language)	1.168
Communicate in 2 or 3 languages * Belgian	1.304
Communicate in 2 or 3 languages * Portuguese	0.677
Communicate in 2 or 3 languages * Yugoslav	1.013
To follow Luxembourg's current events (Not following the current events)	1.247
To follow Luxembourg's current events * Belgian	0.853
To follow Luxembourg's current events * Portuguese	2.927
To follow Luxembourg's current events * Yugoslav	1.419
Often socialize with people of the same origin (Rarely socialize)	0.949
Often socialize with people of the same origin * Belgian	0.828
Often socialize with people of the same origin * Portuguese	1.478
Often socialize with people of the same origin * Yugoslav	1.177
Often socialize with people of different origin (Rarely socialize)	0.920
Often socialize with people of different origin * Belgian	1.180
Often socialize with people of different origin * Portuguese	0.701
Often socialize with people of different origin * Yugoslav	1.357
Often socialize with Luxembourger (Rarely socialize)	1.012
Often socialize with Luxembourger * Belgian	0.940
Often socialize with Luxembourger * Portuguese	1.420
Often socialize with Luxembourger * Yugoslav	0.792

To think that making Luxembourgish friends is easy (is difficult)	0.463*
To think that making Luxembourgish friends is easy * Belgian	1.535
To think that making Luxembourgish friends is easy * Portuguese	1.270
To think that making Luxembourgish friends is easy * Yugoslav	1.238
To feel integrate to Luxembourg (To feel little integrated)	1.108
To feel integrate to Luxembourg * Belgian	0.492
To feel integrate to Luxembourg * Portuguese	0.398
To feel integrate to Luxembourg * Yugoslav	0.303*
To well belong in the homeland (to little belong in the homeland)	0.433
To well belong in the homeland * Belgian	2.799*
To well belong in the homeland * Portuguese	0.736
To well belong in the homeland * Yugoslav	1.637
To feel confident in the national institutions (To feel little confident)	0.490*
To feel confident in the national institutions * Belgian	0.774
To feel confident in the national institutions * Portuguese	0.671
To feel confident in the national institutions * Yugoslav	0.984

n=990

The reference category for the nationality is Cap-Verdean. For the other variables, the reference category is between bracket. §

Odds ratio significant on the threshold of : * : 0.10; ** : 0.05; *** : 0.01.

Liste des publications du panel socio-économique des ménages *"Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg"*

DICKES P., HAUSMAN P., KERGER A. *Méthodologie générale et répertoire des variables - Année d'enquête : 1985 (Première vague)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1987, coll : Cahier PSELL n°1, 237p.

COURTOIS F., HAUSMAN P. *L'état de la pauvreté au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1987, coll : Cahier PSELL n°2, 46p.

HAUSMAN P. *Description des niveaux de vie et de bien-être économique dans les ménages résidant au Luxembourg - Année 1985-1987. Série "Niveau de vie" 1*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1987, coll : Cahier PSELL n°3, 383p.

HAUSMAN P. *Niveaux de vie et de bien-être économique des ménages en 1985 : principaux résultats en 1985. Série "Niveau de vie" 2*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1987, coll : Cahier PSELL n°4, 49p.

DICKES P. *Un indicateur pour mesurer la pauvreté objective : théorie et application dans la première vague du panel socio-économique luxembourgeois - 1985*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1987, coll : Cahier PSELL n°5, 59p.

DICKES P. *Un indicateur pour mesurer la pauvreté subjective. Théorie et application dans la première vague du panel socio-économique luxembourgeois : année d'enquête 1985 (première vague)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1988, coll : Cahier PSELL n°6, 54p.

DICKES P., TOURNOIS J. *Pratique de l'échelonnement multidimensionnel*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1989, coll : Cahier PSELL n°7, 197p.

DICKES P. *Pauvreté et conditions d'existence : théories, modèles et mesures*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1989, coll : Cahier PSELL n°8, 127p.

TOURNOIS J. *Logistique & documentation - Principes d'organisation de la documentation dans le panel*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1988, coll : Cahier PSELL n°9, 74p.

TOURNOIS J. *Documentation transversale des variables 1985 : première vague*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1988, coll : Cahier PSELL n°10, 398p.

WAGNER A. *Evolution d'un groupe de ménages pauvres entre 1985 et 1987*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1989, coll : Cahier PSELL n°11, 157p.

KERGER A., DE WEVER R. *Description statistique des variables du questionnaire -1986- (deuxième vague)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1988, coll : Cahier PSELL n°12, 237p.

RAY J-C., JEANDIDIER B., CARVOYEUR S. *Activité féminine, isolement et prestations familiales: un premier parallèle Luxembourg- Lorraine. Annexes*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 13, 434p.

HAUSMAN P. *Le mode d'échantillonnage du panel "Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg" - Bilan des deux premières vagues*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°14, 75p.

DICKES P. *Analyse des données irlandaises (enquête pilote -1987) pour construire une échelle de pauvreté*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1988, coll : Cahier PSELL n°15, 47p.

KERGER A. *La collecte des données en 1986 - Elaboration du questionnaire, déroulement de l'enquête, opérations de chiffrement*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1989, coll : Cahier PSELL n°16, 95p.

SCHMAUS G. *Organisation der Daten des Luxemburger Haushaltspanels. (Eingabe, Speicherung und Analyse von Paneldaten)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°17, 36p. (version anglaise: 17a).

GAILLY B. *MNDr, partition évaluée selon la méthode de Roubens et Libert*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1989, coll : Cahier PSELL n°18, 30p.

GAILLY B., HAUSMAN P. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages en 1985 et 1986*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°19, 51p.

AUBRUN A., HAUSMAN P. *Les modes de garde des jeunes enfants*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 20, 97p.

HAUSMAN P. *Les indicateurs sociaux de pauvreté : tableaux de base et documentation*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°21, 144p.

HAUSMAN P., SCHABER G. *Les personnes âgées et/ou retraitées au Luxembourg : leur environnement familial et leurs réseaux de solidarité*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 22, 64p.

HAUSMAN P., GAILLY B. *Examen des effets du phénomène d'attrition sur l'étude des revenus et de l'emploi - Années de références : 1985, 1986 et 1987*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 23, 48p.

DE WEVER R. *La constitution des fichiers de référence, nécessaire à l'étude du phénomène d'attrition*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°24, 27p.

GAILLY B., HAUSMAN P. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages en 1985 et 1987*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°25, 161p.

GAILLY B., HAUSMAN P. *Bilan de l'attrition au cours des trois premières vagues d'enquêtes : 1985/1986/1987*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°26, 16p.

HAUSMAN P. *Imputation des revenus manquants dans le panel socio-économique luxembourgeois*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°27, 24p.

WESTER J-J., avec la collaboration de AUBRUN A. *"PSELLDOC" Système documentaire pour le panel Luxembourgeois*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°28, 27p.

KERGER A. *Le déroulement de la collecte en 1987. Elaboration du questionnaire, déroulement de l'enquête, opération de chiffrage*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°29.

KERGER A. *La production des données : Vague 1988-1990*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 30, 60p.

DE WEVER R., KERGER A. *Description statistique des variables du questionnaire -1987- Troisième vague*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n°31, 247p.

HAUSMAN P., AUBRUN A., KERGER A. *Les ménages de retraités et les ménages d'actifs - Comparaison des niveaux de vie et des niveaux de dépenses. Série "Niveau de vie " 3*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 34, 91p.

SCHMAUS G. *Situation der Arbeitslosen in Luxemburg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 35, 93p.

WAGNER A. *La recherche sur la pauvreté au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL 36.

DELVAUX B. *La distribution des revenus entre ménages en 1986 - Une comparaison de statistiques Luxembourg - Lorraine - Belgique*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 38, 61p.

HAUSMAN P. *Efficacité de la sécurité sociale dans la lutte contre la pauvreté*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1990, coll : Cahier PSELL n°39, 45p.

GAILLY B. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages de 1985 à 1988*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n°40, 210p.

BROWN J-C., WAGNER A., avec la collaboration de HAUSMAN P., KERGER A., MENARD G. *Projet de recommandation du conseil portant sur les critères communs relatifs à des ressources et prestations suffisantes dans les systèmes de protection sociale. Rapport préparatoire relatif au dispositif de suivi*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1991, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 42, 70p.

WAGNER A. *La loi sur le Revenu Minimum Garanti. Quelques avis du public*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 43, 64p.

GAILLY B., HAUSMAN P. *L'endettement des ménages au Luxembourg 1985-1989. Série "Mode de vie"-I*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°45, 36p.

HAUSMAN P., avec la collaboration de LANGERS J. (STATEC) et du Ministère de la Famille et de la Solidarité. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg : Démographie-Famille I*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°46, 54p.

HAUSMAN P., VECERNIK J. avec la collaboration du Ministère de la Famille et de la Solidarité. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg : Revenus-Conditions de vie II*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°47, 63p.

GAILLY B. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages de 1985 à 1989*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°48, 241p.

GAILLY B., HAUSMAN P. *Luxembourg, 1985 à 1989, une vague d'endettement. Série "Mode de vie" - 2*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°49, 29p.

HAUSMAN P. *Les Effets de la Protection Sociale dans la Communauté Européenne. Contribution au programme "Convergence en matière de Protection Sociale" (Commission C.E., DG V)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°50, 44p.

HAUSMAN P. *Situation démographique de l'Europe des Douze - EUR12*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°51, 53p.

HAUSMAN P. *Les phénomènes associés au vieillissement de la population*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°52, 40p.

GAILLY B. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages de 1985 à 1990*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°53, 274p.

GAILLY B. avec la collaboration de LAVALLEE P. (Statistics-Canada) *Insérer des nouveaux membres dans un panel longitudinal de ménages et d'individus: simulations*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°54, 49p. (Version anglaise disponible).

GAILLY B. *Dispositif des pondérations individuelles et des pondérations des ménages de 1985 à 1991. Tome II*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°55, 55p.

HAUSMAN P. *Evolution générale du revenu des ménages : 1978-1990. Série "Niveau de vie" 4*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°56, 122p.

GAILLY B. *1985-1990. Endettement et risques de surendettement. Série "Mode de vie" - 3*. CEPS/INSTEAD 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°57, 41p.

SCHABER G., BOUSCH P. *L'intégration sociale des personnes âgées au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1993, coll : Cahier PSELL n°58, 44p.

GAILLY B., LAVALLEE P. *Insérer un échantillon complémentaire dans un panel longitudinal de ménages et d'individus : simulations. (2e partie)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°59, 41p.

GAILLY B. *Revenus et endettement. Série "Mode de vie" - 4*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°60, 32p.

JEANDIDIER B., POUSSING N. *Mesure de l'efficacité des transferts sociaux selon une approche en termes de sécurisation du niveau de vie des ménages : une analyse statique puis dynamique, appliquée au cas du Luxembourg et de la Lorraine*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°61, 58p.

AUBRUN A. *Budget temps des femmes : l'opinion des femmes*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°62, 42p.

GAILLY B. *Dispositif des pondérations des individus et des ménages de 1985 à 1992*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°63, 41p.

GAILLY B. *1985-1991. L'endettement au Luxembourg. Diffusion et concentration. Série "Mode de vie" - 5*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°64, 20p.

RIEBSCHLÄGER M. *La variance des estimateurs d'un panel ménage. La méthode des groupes aléatoires appliquée au panel luxembourgeois*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°65, 12p.

HAUSMAN P. *Etude comparative de l'efficacité de la protection sociale*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°66, 54p. (Version anglaise disponible).

SCHABER G., BOUSCH P. *Les politiques économiques et sociales et les personnes âgées au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Rapport national pour la Commission des Communautés Européennes)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°67, 103p.

SCHABER G., BOUSCH P. *La mise en oeuvre des politiques sociales et économiques en faveur des personnes âgées au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Rapport national pour la Commission des Communautés Européennes et l'Observatoire Européen portant sur le vieillissement démographique et les personnes âgées)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1992, coll : Cahier PSELL n°68, 29p.

LEJEALLE B. *Actives, mais à quel prix ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°69, 33p.

LEJEALLE B. *Les Luxembourgeoises moins actives que leurs homologues européennes. Etude comparative de la structure des ménages et de l'activité féminine au Luxembourg et dans six autres pays européens -(Suède, Pays-Bas, Belgique, Allemagne de l'Ouest, Allemagne de l'Est, Danemark et Grande-Bretagne)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1994, coll : Cahier PSELL n°70, 21p.

GAILLY B. *Les conditions de travail des personnes actives*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°71, 13p.

LEJEALLE B. *Etre au chômage au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°72, 20p.

AUBRUN A. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg : 4. Place et rôle de la femme dans la société*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°73, 50p.

HAUSMAN P. en collaboration avec VECERNIK J. et le Ministère de la Famille et de la Solidarité. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg : 3. Revenus-Conditions de vie*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°74, 57p.

GAILLY B. *1985-1992. L'endettement au Luxembourg. Série "Mode de vie" - 6*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°75, 27p.

PELS M. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 5. Encadrement institutionnel de la femme luxembourgeoise : Conditions juridiques - Politiques visant la famille - Mesures relatives à la formation et à l'emploi - Services d'aide*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°76, 65p.

HAUSMAN P. *Le revenu des ménages. Evolution de 1985 à 1992. Série "Niveau de vie " 5*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°77, 61p.

LEJEALLE B. *Les femmes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 6. Les familles monoparentales au Luxembourg ou élever seule son enfant au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°78, 33p.

HAUSMAN P. *L'évolution du niveau de vie des personnes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg entre 1985 et 1992. Série "Niveau de vie " 6*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°79, 33p.

HAUSMAN P. *Le suivi des diplômés du BAC technique E.C.G. : Promotions 1987 à 1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n°80, 69p.

KERGER A. en collaboration avec ARENDT N., FALCHERO L., MERTENS M. *Les demandeurs d'une admission en maison de soins. Les demandeurs d'une allocation de soins. Année 1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL N° 81, 64p, (publication à diffusion restreinte)

KERGER A. *Le maintien à domicile des personnes âgées - Analyse du fichier des clients de longue durée du Service d'Aides familiales/Aides seniors des régions nord, ouest et est*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1995, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 82, 44p.

HAUSMAN P. *Les dépenses : structure et poids dans le revenu des ménages. Série "Mode de vie" 7*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 83, 97p.

GAILLY B. *Répertoire des poids individuels et des poids des ménages Psell 1985-1993*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°84, 12p.

GAILLY B. *Répertoire des poids individuels et des poids des ménages Psell 1985-1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°85, 12p.

GAILLY B. *Procédure de pondération de l'étude relative aux employées privées*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°86, 16p.

GAILLY B. *Revenus du travail des jeunes en 1993. Equivalents à ceux de leurs aînés ?* Document PSELL n°87, CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, 11p.

AUBRUN A., LEJEALLE B., HAUSMAN P. *Les employées de statut privé occupées au Luxembourg. Enquête réalisée pour la Chambre des Employés Privés 1995-1996*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 88, 158p. (diffusion interne).

GAILLY B. *Les mariés de l'an 1989. Pondération de la cohorte de 1991 à 1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°89, 19p.

HAUSMAN P. *Le mode de vie des jeunes adultes : cohabitation avec les parents et départ du foyer parental. Série Mode de vie n° 8*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL N°90, 27p.

WAGNER A., SCHABER G. *Les mesures dans le domaine de l'emploi en faveur des groupes de personnes particulièrement désavantagées sur le marché du travail. Rapport sur le séminaire de suivi sur les décisions du Conseil de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine de l'emploi (Sommet d'ESSEN 1994)*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 91, 15p.

ZANARDELLI M. avec la participation du STATEC. *Les comportements de consommation au Luxembourg. Impact des caractéristiques socio-économiques des ménages selon différents niveaux d'agrégation des dépenses. Paru dans les Cahiers Economiques du STATEC. (Enquête Budgets des Ménages). Mode de vie n° 9*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 92, 65p. (diffusion interne).

LEJEALLE B. avec la participation du STATEC. *Les femmes et le chômage en 1994. Enquête Forces et Travail 1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n° 93, 60p.

GAILLY B. *Fondements méthodologiques de l'échantillon du PSELL n°2*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°94, 20p.

BORSENBERGER M., PELS M. *La politique familiale au Luxembourg - évolution au cours des cinq dernières années*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°95, 95p.

HAUSMAN P., LEJEALLE B. *Entre famille et activité professionnelle. Mode d'organisation des employées privées*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°96, 57p.

GAILLY B. *L'évolution de l'habitat au Luxembourg. 1985-1994. Série "Mode de vie " n°10*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°97, 42p.

KERGER A. *La mesure de la dépendance. Potentialités et limites du CTMSP pour son application au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Compte rendu de l'expérience-pilote réalisée au cours des mois de mai et juin 1996*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°98, 50p.

ZANARDELLI M. *Les comportements de consommation au Luxembourg. Une typologie des ménages. Série "Mode de vie " n°11*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°99, 28p.

Recueil d'études sociales 1996. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1996, coll : Cahier PSELL n°100, 300p.

GAILLY B. *Compenser l'absence de nouveaux immigrants dans le PSELL.1 ?* Document PSELL n°101, 42p.

GAILLY B. *Représentativité et pondération des échantillons du PSELL2. 1994-1995*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°102, CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, 42p.

GAILLY B. *Propriétaire ou locataire : quelles habitations ? 1985-1994*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°103, 45p.

LEJEALLE B. *Femmes au foyer*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°104, 54p.

GAILLY B. *L'endettement des ménages au Luxembourg en 1994. Série "Mode de vie n°13"*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°105, 39p.

GAILLY B. *Habiter au Luxembourg. Les travaux dans l'habitation. 1985-1994. Série "Mode de vie n°14"*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°106, 41p.

LEJEALLE B. en collaboration avec le SCRIPT/Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle. *Bacheliers, bachelières de la filière ECG*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°107, 41p.

AUBRUN A. *Les Luxembourgeois se sentent-ils en bonne santé et que font-ils pour la préserver ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°108, 41p.

LEJEALLE B. *L'emploi du temps des femmes : un partage entre famille, ménage et activité professionnelle*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1997, coll : Cahier PSELL n°109, 77p.

GAILLY B. *Représentativité et pondération des échantillons du PSELL 2. 1994-1996*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°110, 44p.

GAILLY B. *L'endettement des ménages au Luxembourg en 1996*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°111, 40p.

KLEIN C. *Eléments d'analyse économique des choix éducatifs au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°112, 40p.

HAUSMAN P., LANGERS J., LEJEALLE B. *La discrimination salariale entre hommes et femmes employés privés*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°113, 68p. (diffusion interne)

AUBRUN A. *Les perspectives familiales : les femmes peuvent-elles choisir librement entre leur vie familiale et leur vie professionnelle ? Envisagent-elles de concilier les deux ? Comment ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°114, 49p.

BERGER F., HAUSMAN P. *Revenu disponible et niveau de vie des ménages en 1996 et quelques aspects d'évolution : 1985-1996*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°115. (pas disponible).

BERGER F. *Habiter ou ne plus habiter chez ses parents*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°116. (pas disponible).

GAILLY B. *Représentativité et pondérations des échantillons du Psell 2. 1994-1997*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1998, coll : Cahier PSELL n°117, 48p.

LEJEALLE B. *Entre activité professionnelle, activité familiale : les choix des femmes luxembourgeoises*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1999, coll : Cahier PSELL n°118, 148p.

LEJEALLE B. *Les femmes du secteur des banques et des assurances*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 1999, coll : Cahier PSELL n°119, 62p.

BORSENBERGER M., LEJEALLE B. *La garde des enfants au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2000, coll : Cahier PSELL n°120, 44p.

JEANDIDIER B. en collaboration avec HAUSMAN P., VLEMINCKX K., DE WEVER R., ZANARDELLI M. *Dans quelle mesure les transferts de politique familiale et sociale réduisent-ils la fréquence et l'intensité de la pauvreté des enfants. Une comparaison France – Luxembourg – Etats-Unis*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2000, coll : Cahier PSELL n°121, 44p.

BORSENBERGER M., BOUSCH P. *Situation de l'emploi à Dudelange. Analyse descriptive et dynamique. Rapport détaillé*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2000, coll : Cahier PSELL n°122, 136p.

BORSENBERGER M., BOUSCH P. *Situation de l'emploi à Dudelange. Analyse descriptive et dynamique. Rapport de synthèse et tableau de bord*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2000, coll : Cahier PSELL n°123, 50p.

LEJEALLE B. *Les différences salariales en 1995*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2001, coll : Cahier PSELL n°124, 103p.

ZANARDELLI M., REINSTADLER A. *Passé professionnel et durée de chômage en Europe. Mise en lumière des effets de structure et d'hétérogénéité*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier. PSELL n°125a, 82p.

ZANARDELLI M., HAUSMAN P., RAY J-C., REINSTADLER A., *Passé professionnel et durée de chômage en Europe. Mise en lumière des effets de structure et d'hétérogénéité : Annexes*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier. PSELL n°125b, 219p.

BROSIUS J. *A la recherche des déterminants de la durée du chômage au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2001, coll : Cahier PSELL n°126, 64p.

KUEPIE M. *Evolution des configurations familiales des ménages au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°127, 68p.

LEJEALLE B. *Formation initiale, formation professionnelle et profession*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°129, 56p.

KLEIN C. *Rendement moyen de l'éducation et l'effet des interruptions involontaires des carrières professionnelles sur le rendement de l'éducation*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°131, 33p.

RAY J-C. (Université Nancy 2 et CNRS) *Les gains d'activité des jeunes adultes européens sont-ils liés à la générosité des transferts sociaux ? Une analyse au moyen de modèles multiniveaux*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°132, 98p.

RAY J-C. (Université Nancy 2 et CNRS) *Application de modèles multiniveaux à la mesure du lien entre la générosité des transferts sociaux et les gains d'activité des jeunes adultes européens*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°133, 58p.

REINSTADLER A., BORSENBURGER M., CANTILLON B. (UFSIA, Université de Anvers), HAUSMAN P., JEANDIDIER B. (ADEPS, Université Nancy 2), PASSOT L. (UFSIA, Université de Anvers), RAY J-C. (ADEPS, Université Nancy 2). *Analyse comparative des effets de la politique familiale dans certains pays francophones*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°134, 110p.

REINSTADLER A., JEANDIDIER B. *Pauvreté des enfants dans l'Union Européenne et transferts sociaux : quels liens entre générosité, ciblage, efficacité, efficience et équité ?*, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2002, coll : Cahier PSELL n°135, 22p.

BORSENBURGER M. *Les solidarités des 45-64 ans avec leurs parents âgés*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier PSELL n°136, 75p.

KUEPIE M. *Le passage à l'âge adulte au Luxembourg : de la fin des études à la fondation de la famille*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier PSELL n°137, 39p.

REINSTADLER A., JEANDIDIER B., RAY J-C., KOP J-L. *Les enfants pauvres au Luxembourg et en Europe. Comment se positionne le Luxembourg, comparativement aux autres pays de l'Europe, du point de vue de la pauvreté des enfants ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier PSELL n°138, 81p.

C. KLEIN. *La valorisation des compétences linguistiques sur le marché du travail luxembourgeois*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2003, coll : Cahier PSELL n°139, 67p.

C. KLEIN. *Estimation du rendement du capital humain en Lorraine et au Luxembourg à partir de données de panels*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2004, coll : Cahier PSELL n°140, 41p.

F. BERGER, C. BOURREAU-DUBOIS, B. JEANDIDIER. *Dynamique de pauvreté, événements matrimoniaux et événements d'emploi en Europe : y a-t-il une différence entre les hommes et les femmes ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 2004, coll : Cahier PSELL n°141.

F. BERGER, B. JEANDIDIER. *Accompagner une réforme fiscale : avec une prime pour l'emploi ou avec une hausse des allocations familiales ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°142.

J. BROSIUS. *Analyse théorique des écarts de taux de salaire entre salariés résidents et transfrontaliers au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°143.

B. LEJEALLE. *Une typologie de trajectoires professionnelles féminines*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°144.

B. JEANDIDIER, J-C. RAY. *Pensions alimentaires pour enfants lors du divorce en France : les juges appliquent-ils implicitement un barème économiquement justifié ?* CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°145.

J. BROSIUS. *Les écarts de taux de salaire entre salariés transfrontaliers et salariés résidant au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°146.

J. BROSIUS. *La différence de demandes salariales comme source des écarts de taux de salaire entre frontaliers et résidents luxembourgeois*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°147.

C. BOURREAU-DUBOIS, B. JEANDIDIER. *Les conséquences microéconomiques de la désunion*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°148, 24p.

A-S. GENEVOIS, P. HAUSMAN, C. KLEIN, K. LEDUC, P. LIEGEOIS, A. REINSTADLER, M. ZANARDELLI. *La problématique du maintien en activité des travailleurs âgés : bilan et perspectives*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°149, 149p.

A-S. GENEVOIS, P. HAUSMAN, K. LEDUC, M. ZANARDELLI. *Viellissement de la main-d'oeuvre et vieillissement actif : où en sont les entreprises luxembourgeoises ? Une analyse du secteur privé*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°150, 161p.

S. BESCH, N. DUBAJIC, L. BODSON, C. HARTMANN-HIRSCH. *Discrimination à l'emploi*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2005, coll : Cahier PSELL n°151, 240p.

M. BORSENBURGER. *Les pratiques culturelles au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2006, coll : Cahier PSELL n°152, 183p.

M. BORSENBURGER. *Les pratiques de lecture au Luxembourg*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2006, coll : Cahier PSELL n°153, 106p.

C. BOURREAU-DUBOIS, B. DEFFAINS, B. JEANDIDIER. *Un barème de pension alimentaire pour l'entretien des enfants en cas de divorce*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2006, coll : Cahier PSELL n°154, 40p.

M. ZANARDELLI, J. BROSIUS, F. CLEMENT. *Evaluation de l'efficacité des mesures en faveur de l'emploi au Luxembourg. Rapport final pour le compte de l'ORPE et du Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi*. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2006, coll : Cahier PSELL n°155, 62p.

(Décembre 2006)

