Analysis Report

This report is structured as follows.

Contents

Sample Characterization

This section presents the description of the sample used in the study. The table below presents the sample size and the relative percentage of the sample for each attribute that was investigated.

		N	%
Gender	Female	32	23.9%
	Male	102	76.1%
	Diverse	0	0.0%
Age	18-25	38	28.4%
	26-35	33	24.6%
	36 and above	63	47.0%
Having Children	Yes	78	58.2%
	No	56	41.8%
Place of Living	In a small city	51	40.2%
	In a large city	76	59.8%
Migration Age	Under 18	44	32.8%
	18-35	72	53.7%
	36 and above	18	13.4%
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	74	61.2%
	Temporary Residence	47	38.8%
Country	Netherlands	40	29.9%
	Germany	45	33.6%
	Sweden	49	36.6%
Citizenship	No	77	57.5%
	Yes	57	42.5%
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	52	38.8%
	Married or In a stable relationship	82	61.2%
	Widow	0	0.0%
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	28	20.9%
	B1 or B	67	50.0%
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	39	29.1%
Occupation	Education	50	40.7%
	Employed or Internship	73	59.3%
School Graduation	Leaving school without any document	22	16.4%
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	36	26.9%
	Completed secondary school with graduation	76	56.7%
Sense of Belonging - Country of Origin	I do not agree at all	17	12.7%
	Rather disagree	20	14.9%
	Rather Agree	54	40.3%
	Fully agree	43	32.1%
Sense of Belonging - Host Country	I do not agree at all	10	7.5%
	Rather disagree	18	13.4%
	Rather Agree	66	49.3%
	Fully agree	40	29.9%
Belonging to Host Country	Low Sense of Belonging	28	20.9%
	Higher Sense of Belonging	106	79.1%
Overall, I feel belonged to the city where I live	I do not agree at all	16	11.9%
	Rather disagree	25	18.7%
	Rather Agree	47	35.1%
	Fully agree	46	34.3%

Reliability Tests

Before proceeding to techniques that test Verbal Violence and Everyday Discrimination, the internal consistency (reliability) of such scales need to be tested. The rationale for internal consistency is that the individual items or indicators of the scale should all be measuring the same construct and thus be highly intercorrelated (Hair et al., 2014). This was done using Cronbach's Alpha. The internal consistency of Verbal Violence was very high ($\alpha = 0.950$), as well as Everyday Discrimination ($\alpha = 0.950$). The tables below show the mean, standard deviation and sample size for each item of both scales. The items were then averaged and the resulting score was used in subsequent tests.

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
The public representative ignored me when I spoke to him/er	2.19	1.205	132
He/She interrupted me	2.00	1.105	132
He/she spoke to another person and not me	1.73	1.113	132
He/she asked me to speak Dutch only	2.28	1.432	132
He answered in a different language	1.39	0.836	132
He used a difficult language	1.86	1.216	132
He/she spoke to me very fast deliberately that I do not understand him/her	1.81	1.099	132
He/she talked to me very slowly	2.18	1.222	132
He/she was very loud	1.45	0.841	132
He/she did not look at me	1.69	1.005	132
She/he made unconfortable/inapproporate noises	1.55	0.999	132
He/she used inappropriate body language	1.61	0.987	132
He/She made fun of me	1.47	0.833	132
He/she accused me for a mistake that I did no make	1.70	1.039	132
He/she portrayed me incapable	1.73	1.140	132
He/she humaliated me	1.64	1.121	132
The public servant complained about me to someone else in my presence	1.47	0.920	132
He/she refused to listen to me	1.64	1.042	132
He/she refused to explain something to me	1.81	1.071	132
He/she threatened me verbally	1.50	0.992	132
He/she said bad things about me and people from my country or religion	1.45	0.785	132
Public servant was aggressive with things	1.33	0.796	132
She/he told me bad things (cursed me)	1.25	0.646	132
He/she was physically violent towards me	1.20	0.647	132

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
You are treated with less courtesy than others	2.16	1.264	134
You are treated with less respect	2.07	1.248	134
You receive poor services than other people at restaurants or stores	1.69	1.217	134
People act as if they think you are not smart	1.95	1.258	134
People act as if they are afraid of you	1.63	1.141	134
People act as if they think you are dishonest	1.76	1.327	134
People act as if they are better than you	2.19	1.374	134
You are called names or insulted	1.74	1.176	134
You are threatened or harassed	1.32	0.772	134

The influence of factors on Verbal Violence

The table below shows the results of F-tests (one-way ANOVAs), which test if the differences on the mean score of VV are significantly different between the different groups (e.g. male or female, age groups etc.) for all countries together. Analysis of variance is so called because it compares the variance (variability in scores) between the different groups (believed to be due to the independent variable) with the variability within each of the groups (believed to be due to chance). An F ratio is calculated, which represents the variance between the groups divided by the variance within the groups. A large F ratio indicates that there is more variability between the groups (caused by the independent variable) than there is within each group (referred to as the error term). A significant F test indicates that we can reject the null hypothesis, which states that the population means are equal (Pallant, 2010).

The table shows the mean scores, the F-statistic, the p-values associated with the tests and the effect size (eta-squared - η^2). According to Cohen (1988), an effect size of 0.01 would be weak, 0.06 would be moderate and 0.138 would be strong.

The table also contains subscript letter next to each mean score. These are results of pairwise comparison t-tests. If the letters diverge within a unique column and subtable, that means that the corresponding categories of that particular question present significantly different mean scores of that particular answer. This was performed to facilitate the interpretation where the differences reside, particularly when more than two categories are present. Taking School Graduation in the table below as example, the mean score of VV for 'Leaving school with no document' (1.94) is significantly different from the mean score for 'Completed secondary school with graduation' (1.55) since they do not share a similar letter. However, its not significantly different from 'Finished compulsory school with graduation' since they share the same letter. The significance level of this test was 5% ($p = 0.05$).

		Verbal Violence	F	p	η^2
Gender	Female	1.49_a	2.662	0.105	0.020
	Male	1.72_a			
Age	18-25	1.85_a	2.081	0.129	0.031
	26-35	1.60_a			
	36 and above	1.58_a			
Having Children	Yes	1.58_a	2.715	0.102	0.020
	No	1.78_a			
Place of Living	In a small city	1.55_a	2.870	0.093	0.022
	In a large city	1.76_a			
Migration Age	Under 18	1.74_a	1.117	0.330	0.017
	18-35	1.67_a			
	36 and above	1.46_a			
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	1.55_a	6.947	0.010	0.055
	Temporary Residence	1.88_b			
Country	Netherlands	1.54_a	1.803	0.169	0.027
	Germany	1.81_a			
	Sweden	1.64_a			
Citizenship	No	1.73_a	2.037	0.156	0.015
	Yes	1.57_a			
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	1.72_a	0.581	0.447	0.004
	Married or In a stable relationship	1.63_a			
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	1.58_a	0.387	0.680	0.006
	B1 or B	1.71_a			
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	1.65_a			
Occupation	Education	1.71_a	0.049	0.825	0.000
	Employed or Internship	1.68_a			
School Graduation	Leaving school without any document	1.94_a	3.129	0.047	0.046
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	$1.72_{a.b}$			
	Completed secondary school with graduation	1.55_b			
Belonging to Host Country	Low Sense of Belonging	2.05_a	12.471	0.001	0.086
	Higher Sense of Belonging	1.56_b			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< .05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.
1. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

According to the F-tests, Legal Status, School Graduation and Sense of Belonging have significant effects on VV ($p < 0.05$). The largest effect is shown by Sense of belonging ($\eta^2 = 0.086$).

The two tables in the pages below show the same analysis, but for each separate country. Place of Living is a significant aspect for VV in the Netherlands ($p < 0.05$) not in other countries ($p > 0.05$), while Age and Legal Status are significant aspects in Sweden ($p < 0.05$) but not in other countries ($p > 0.05$). Sense of Belonging is a significant aspect that influences VV in the Netherlands and Germany, but not in Sweden.

		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Verbal Violence	F	p	η^2	Verbal Violence	F	p	η^2	Verbal Violence	F	p	η^2
Gender	Female	1.46_a	0.328	0.570	0.009	1.76_a	0.051	0.823	0.001	1.30_a	2.814	0.100	0.056
	Male	1.57_a				1.82_a				1.72_a			
Age	18-25	1.74_a	0.731	0.488	0.038	2.03_a	0.627	0.539	0.029	1.84_a	3.477	0.039	0.131
	26-35	1.64_a				1.66_a				1.37_a			
	36 and above	1.45_a				1.86_a				1.29_a			
Having Children	Yes	1.48_a	1.285	0.264	0.033	1.77_a	0.387	0.537	0.009	1.33_a	3.242	0.078	0.065
	No	1.72_a				1.92_a				1.74_a			
Place of Living	In a small city	1.35_a	9.275	0.004	0.196	1.72_a	1.068	0.308	0.028	1.80_a	0.375	0.543	0.008
	In a large city	1.85_b				1.96_a				1.62_a			
Migration Age	Under 18	1.65_a	0.607	0.550	0.032	1.94_a	0.447	0.643	0.021	1.73_a	1.104	0.340	0.046
	18-35	1.55_a				1.84_a				1.56_a			
	36 and above	1.32_a				1.63_a				1.00_a			
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	1.50_a	1.411	0.242	0.037	2.01_a	0.961	0.334	0.027	1.41_a	10.140	0.003	0.191
	Temporary Residence	1.82_a				1.77_a				2.06_b			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< ,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because there are no other valid categories to compare

2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Verbal Violence	F	p	Eta-Squared	Verbal Violence	F	p	Eta-Squared	Verbal Violence	F	p	Eta-Squared
Citizenship	No	1.64_{a}	0.289	0.594	0.008	1.83_{a}	0.804	0.375	0.018	1.61_{a}	0.069	0.795	0.001
	Yes	1.51_{a}				1.46_{a}				1.67_{a}			
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	1.71_{a}	0.939	0.339	0.024	1.77_{a}	0.050	0.823	0.001	1.71_{a}	0.967	0.330	0.020
	Married or In a stable relationship	1.49_{a}				1.82_{a}				1.49_{a}			
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	1.46_{a}	0.232	0.794	0.012	1.58_{a}	1.642	0.206	0.073	1.66_{a}	0.384	0.684	0.016
	B1 or B	1.59_{a}				1.82_{a}				1.73_{a}			
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	1.46_{a}				2.11_{a}				1.53_{a}			
Occupation	Education	1.74_{a}	0.717	0.404	0.023	1.86_{a}	0.350	0.557	0.008	1.46_{a}	1.698	0.199	0.038
	Employed or Internship	1.54_{a}				1.74_{a}				1.76_{a}			
School Graduation	Leaving school without any document	2.19_{a}	4.744	0.015	0.204	1.85_{a}	1.274	0.290	0.057	1.88_{a}	1.175	0.318	0.049
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	$1.51_{a.b}$				2.13_{a}				1.62_{a}			
	Completed secondary school with graduation	1.42_{b}				1.71_{a}				1.47_{a}			
Belonging to Host Country	Low Sense of Belonging	2.12_{a}	9.132	0.000	0.194	2.09_{a}	5.09	0.030	0.106	1.80_{a}	0.286	0.600	0.006
	Higher Sense of Belonging	1.43_{b}				1.63_{b}				1.62_{a}			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< ,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because there are no other valid categories to compare

2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

The influence of factors on Everyday Discrimination

The same analyses were done for Everyday Discrimination. The tables are shown below, starting with the table for all three countries together. Several factors show significant effects on ED, including Age, Legal Status, Country and Occupation.

		Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared
Gender	Female	1.65_a	1.783	0.184	0.013
	Male	1.90_a			
Age	18-25	2.22_a			
	26-35	1.65_b	4.772	0.010	0.068
	36 and above	1.70_b			
Having Children	Yes	1.67_a	6.045	0.015	0.044
	No	2.06_b			
Place of Living	In a small city	1.73_a	1.594	0.209	0.013
	In a large city	1.94_a			
Migration Age	Under 18	2.08_a			
	18-35	1.75_a	2.555	0.082	0.038
	36 and above	1.59_a			
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	1.68_a	5.298	0.023	0.043
	Temporary Residence	2.08_b			
Country	Netherlands	1.48_a			
	Germany	2.07_b	4.955	0.008	0.070
	Sweden	1.91_b			
Citizenship	No	1.93_a	1.801	0.182	0.013
	Yes	1.71_a			
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	2.03_a			
	Married or In a stable relationship	1.71_a	3.818	0.053	0.028
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	1.64_a			
	B1 or B	1.87_a	0.815	0.445	0.012
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	1.92_a			
Occupation	Education	2.07_a	4.160	0.044	0.033
	Employed or Internship	1.72_b			
School Graduation	Leaving school without any documen t	1.94_a			
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	1.99_a	1.120	0.332	0.017
	Completed secondary school with graduation	1.73_a			
Belonging to Host Country	Low Sense of Belonging	2.45_a	17.431	0.000	0.117
	Higher Sense of Belonging	1.67_b			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< .05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.

1. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

Some discrepancies are present when analyzing different countries (table below). In Sweden, participants who do not have any children show significant lower levels of Everyday Discrimination compared to those who do. This effect is not present on other countries ($p > 0.05$). The discrimination is lower for the older groups in the Netherlands and Sweden, but no relationship between age and discrimination is observed in Germany. School Graduation and Sense of Belonging are relevant aspects in Sweden but not in Germany or the Netherlands.

		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared	Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared	Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared
Gender	Female	1.59_{a}	1.236	0.273	0.032	2.10_{a}	0.007	0.932	0.000	1.31_{a}	4.847	0.033	0.093
	Male	1.42_{a}				2.06_{a}				2.07_{b}			
Age	18-25	1.89_{a}				2.53_{a}				2.22_{a}			
	26-35	$1.62_{a.b}$	3.964	0.028	0.176	1.80_{a}	0.956	0.393	0.044	1.35_{a}	4.005	0.025	0.148
	36 and above	1.33_{b}				2.16_{a}				1.47_{a}			
Having Children	Yes	1.41_{a}	2.752	0.105	0.068	2.07_{a}	0.000	0.997	0.000	1.25_{a}	9.002	0.004	0.161
	No	1.69_{a}				2.07_{a}				2.15_{b}			
Place of Living	In a small city	1.32_{a}	10.136	0.003	0.211	2.14_{a}	0.006	0.940	0.000	2.10_{a}	0.208	0.650	0.005
	In a large city	1.74_{b}				2.17_{a}				1.91_{a}			
Migration Age	Under 18	1.54_{a}				2.39_{a}				2.18_{a}			
	18-35	1.51_{a}	1.116	0.338	0.057	2.05_{a}	0.351	0.706	0.016	1.58_{a}	3.094	0.055	0.119
	36 and above	1.22_{a}				1.93_{a}				1.00_{a}			
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	1.48_{a}	0.058	0.811	0.002	2.29_{a}	0.427	0.518	0.012	1.64_{a}	4.666	0.036	0.098
	Temporary Residence	1.53_{a}				2.04_{a}				2.29_{b}			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< ,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because there are no other valid categories to compare

2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared	Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared	Everyday Discrimination	F	p	Eta-Squared
Citizenship	No	1.51_{a}	0.044	0.836	0.001	2.08_{a}	0.094	0.760	0.002	1.80_{a}	0.865	0.357	0.018
	Yes	1.47_{a}				1.89_{a}				2.07_{a}			
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	1.62_{a}	1.093	0.302	0.028	1.88_{a}	0.480	0.492	0.011	2.18_{a}	7.968	0.007	0.145
	Married or In a stable relationship	1.44_{a}				2.13_{a}				1.37_{b}			
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	1.20_{a}	1.447	0.248	0.073	1.81_{a}	2.251	0.118	0.097	1.68_{a}	0.701	0.501	0.030
	B1 or B	1.55_{a}				1.98_{a}				2.11_{a}			
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	1.46_{a}				2.70_{a}				1.81_{a}			
Occupation	Education	1.58_{a}	0.440	0.512	0.014	2.32_{a}	3.406	0.072	0.073	1.93_{a}	0.000	0.991	0.000
	Employed or Internship	1.47_{a}				1.76_{a}				1.92_{a}			
School Graduation	Leaving school without any document	1.87_{a}	2.311	0.113	0.111	2.36_{a}	1.492	0.237	0.066	1.85_{a}	0.062	0.940	0.003
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	1.46_{a}				2.54_{a}				1.98_{a}			
	Completed secondary school with graduation	1.41_{a}				1.90_{a}				1.90_{a}			
Belonging to Host Country	Low Sense of Belonging	2.02_{a}	13.287	0.010	0.259	2.61_{a}	8.212	0.006	0.160	2.42_{a}	1.428	0.238	0.029
	Higher Sense of Belonging	1.38_{b}				1.75_{b}				1.86_{a}			

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< ,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column means. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because there are no other valid categories to compare

2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

The influence of factors on Sense of Belonging to the Host Country

Sense of Belonging was recategorized in two options: High Sense of Belonging was attributed t those who agreed that they feel belonged to the country, whereas Low Sense of belonging was given to those that disagreed. The table below shows the results of a Chi-square test, which is the appropriate test when variables are categorical. It shows the proportion of respondents with high and low sense of belonging divided by each factor under analysis. A p-value lower than 0.05 suggests that the proportions are different enough to indicate that the factor has a significant effect on sense of belonging with a 95% confidence level.

The first table shows the results for the three countries together, while the second shows analyzes conducted for each country. Overall, Legal Status and Country are significantly related to SoB. 87.7% of respondents with a citizenship say they have high sense of belonging while only 72.7% of those without citizenship say so. The proportion of people with High sense of belonging is also higher in Sweden (89.8%), compared to Germany (62.2%) (they do not share the same subscript letter).

The second and third tables reveal that age is a significant attribute in the Netherlands only, while Place of Living is relevant in Germany, those in small cities feel much more belonged than those in large cities in Germany.

		Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p
Gender	Female	18.8%$_a$	81.3%$_a$	0.117	0.732
	Male	21.6%$_a$	78.4%$_a$		
Age	18-25	18.4%$_a$	81.6%$_a$		
	26-35	27.3%$_a$	72.7%$_a$	1.083	0.582
	36 and above	19.0%$_a$	81.0%$_a$		
Having Children	Yes	24.4%$_a$	75.6%$_a$	1.354	0.244
	No	16.1%$_a$	83.9%$_a$		
Place of Living	In a small city	13.7%$_a$	86.3%$_a$	2.383	0.123
	In a large city	25.0%$_a$	75.0%$_a$		
Migration Age	Under 18	15.9%$_a$	84.1%$_a$		
	18-35	26.4%$_a$	73.6%$_a$	3.019	0.221
	36 and above	11.1%$_a$	88.9%$_a$		
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	13.5%$_a$	86.5%$_a$	4.787	0.029*
	Temporary Residence	29.8%$_b$	70.2%$_b$		
Country	Netherlands	15.0%$_{a.b}$	85.0%$_{a.b}$		
	Germany	37.8%$_a$	62.2%$_a$	11.989	0.002*
	Sweden	10.2%$_b$	89.8%$_b$		
Citizenship	No	27.3%$_a$	72.7%$_a$	4.454	0.035*
	Yes	12.3%$_b$	87.7%$_b$		
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	13.5%$_a$	86.5%$_a$	2.841	0.092
	Married or In a stable relationship	25.6%$_a$	74.4%$_a$		
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	25.0%$_a$	75.0%$_a$		
	B1 or B	22.4%$_a$	77.6%$_a$	1.092	0.579
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	15.4%$_a$	84.6%$_a$		
Occupation	Education	26.0%$_a$	74.0%$_a$	1.195	0.274
	Employed or Internship	17.8%$_a$	82.2%$_a$		
School Graduation	Leaving school without any documen t	9.1%$_a$	90.9%$_a$	3.949	0.139
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	30.6%$_a$	69.4%$_a$		

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< 0,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column proportions. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because its column proportion is equal to zero or one.

2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.

		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p	Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p	Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p
Gender	Female	7.7%$_a$	92.3%$_a$	0.807	0.369b	44.4%$_a$	55.6%$_a$	0.213	0.645b	10.0%$_a$	90.0%$_a$	0.001	0.981b
	Male	18.5%$_a$	81.5%$_a$			36.1%$_a$	63.9%$_a$			10.3%$_a$	89.7%$_a$		
Age	18-25	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]			75.0%$_a$	25.0%$_a$			13.3%$_a$	86.7%$_a$		
	26-35	41.7%$_a$	58.3%$_a$	9.608	0.008*.b.c	26.7%$_a$	73.3%$_a$	3.151	0.207b	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]	1.092	0.579b,c
	36 and above	4.2%$_b$	95.8%$_b$			38.5%$_a$	61.5%$_a$			7.7%$_a$	92.3%$_a$		
Having Children	Yes	16.1%$_a$	83.9%$_a$	0.138	0.711b	38.2%$_a$	61.8%$_a$	0.012	0.911b	7.7%$_a$	92.3%$_a$	0.122	0.727b
	No	11.1%$_a$	88.9%$_a$			36.4%$_a$	63.6%$_a$			11.1%$_a$	88.9%$_a$		
Place of Living	In a small city	8.0%$_a$	92.0%$_a$	2.562	0.109b	21.1%$_a$	78.9%$_a$	4.744	0.029*	14.3%$_a$	85.7%$_a$	0.131	0.717b,c
	In a large city	26.7%$_a$	73.3%$_a$			55.0%$_b$	45.0%$_b$			9.8%$_a$	90.2%$_a$		
Migration Age	Under 18	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]	4.235	0.120b.c	66.7%$_a$	33.3%$_a$	3.475	0.176b	10.3%$_a$	89.7%$_a$	0.244	0.885b,c
	18-35	24.0%$_a$	76.0%$_a$			37.9%$_a$	62.1%$_a$			11.1%$_a$	88.9%$_a$		
	36 and above	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]			20.0%$_a$	80.0%$_a$			0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]		
Legal Status	Permanent Residence	11.8%$_a$	88.2%$_a$	0.264	0.607b.c	30.8%$_a$	69.2%$_a$	0.426	0.514b	7.4%$_a$	92.6%$_a$	0.937	0.333b
	Temporary Residence	20.0%$_a$	80.0%$_a$			41.7%$_a$	58.3%$_a$			16.7%$_a$	83.3%$_a$		

Note: Values in the same column and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< 0,05 in the two-sided test of equality for column proportions. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because its column proportion is equal to zero or one.
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		Netherlands				Germany				Sweden			
		Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p	Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p	Low Sense of Belonging	Higher Sense of Belonging	χ^2	p
Citizenship	No	28.6%$_a$	71.4%$_a$	1.226	0.268b	38.1%$_a$	61.9%$_a$	0.027	0.869b	10.7%$_a$	89.3%$_a$	0.019	0.892b
	Yes	12.1%$_a$	87.9%$_a$			33.3%$_a$	66.7%$_a$			9.5%$_a$	90.5%$_a$		
Marital Status	Single or Divorced	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]			45.5%$_a$	54.5%$_a$			6.1%$_a$	93.9%$_a$		
	Married or In a stable relationship	18.8%$_a$	81.3%$_a$	1.765	0.184b	35.3%$_a$	64.7%$_a$	0.365	0.546b	18.8%$_a$	81.3%$_a$	1.894	0.169b
Language Skills	Without any knowledge, A1 or A	16.7%$_a$	83.3%$_a$			28.6%$_a$	71.4%$_a$			25.0%$_a$	75.0%$_a$		
	B1 or B	20.8%$_a$	79.2%$_a$	2.418	0.298b.c	45.5%$_a$	54.5%$_a$	1.132	0.568	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]	4.800	0.091b,c
	C1, C2 or Mother Tongue	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]			33.3%$_a$	66.7%$_a$			15.0%$_a$	85.0%$_a$		
Occupation	Education	12.5%$_a$	87.5%$_a$			40.0%$_a$	60.0%$_a$			11.8%$_a$	88.2%$_a$		
	Employed or Internship	12.0%$_a$	88.0%$_a$	0.001	0.970b.c	35.0%$_a$	65.0%$_a$	0.118	0.731	10.7%$_a$	89.3%$_a$	0.012	0.913b
School Graduation	Leaving school without any documen t	0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]			50.0%$_a$	50.0%$_a$			0.0%[1]	100.0%[1]		
	Finished compulsory school with graduation	22.2%$_a$	77.8%$_a$	1.254	0.534b.c	66.7%$_a$	33.3%$_a$	4.718	0.095b	16.7%$_a$	83.3%$_a$	2.314	0.314b
	Completed secondary school with graduation	15.4%$_a$	84.6%$_a$			28.1%$_a$	71.9%$_a$			11.1%$_a$	88.9%$_a$		

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References

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