Data on Migration: CESSDA Data Discovery Workshop and Workshop on Methodological Issues in Surveying Immigrant Populations

GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
November 13-14, 2017


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Data Archive for the Social Sciences

- A department of GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences in Cologne, Germany (http://www.gesis.org)
- Established in 1960 (since 2007 a part of GESIS)
- Our data
  - about 5,600 national and international studies
  - 3 research data centers
- Our services
  - software development
  - processing, documenting and archiving quantitative data, such as ISSP, CSES, EVS
  - consultation and support
- www.gesis.org/migration: Migration research data collection at GESIS
- ... and lots of further activities
Consortium of European Social Sciences Data Archives (CESSDA)

A pan-European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC)

- currently 15 member states each represented by a single data archive
- providing large scale, integrated and sustainable data services
- supporting research and co-operation in areas expected to be of great importance

Austria
Belgium
Czech Republic
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Netherlands
Norway
Slovakia
Slovenia
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Three broad branches of migration research

www.gesis.org/migration: Data collection on different migration-related topics

1. Migration and migration decisions
   *Who moves, and why?*

2. Immigrant Integration
   *What happens after individuals, couples, families have moved?*

3. Xenophobia
   *How is immigration viewed by the respective majority populations?*
Aggregate Data on Migration

- Available via the online-database **histat** (https://histat.gesis.org/histat/)
  Topic: Population (Bevölkerung)
- Use of histat and data-download are free of charge
- Data on Emigration from the Federal Republic of Germany:
  Study ZA8551: Sensch, J.: histat-Datenkompilation: Die deutsche Auswanderung 1820-2010
Aggregate Data on Migration

- Data on Migration of the former Democratic Republic of Germany:
  See data-tables D.01 to D.05.
  (Migration processes across the borders of the former DRG by age; Internal migration)

- Further data on migratory movements refer to historical events (German Reich).

  Examples:
  - ZA8272: Besser, Ch.: Deutsche Überseewanderungen von 1683 bis 1945.

- Planned:
  - A more detailed migration statistics on the Federal Republic of Germany.
  - International Migration Statistics for the period after 1945 until today.
2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe

- Funded within the by NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe) framework, carried out by a multinational consortium
- Main goals (Güveli et al. 2016: 2):
  “(a) enable comparisons of migrants with a counterfactual group of non-migrants in their country of origin, and
  (b) reveal processes of intergenerational transmission across multiple generations as well as across national boundaries”
- Idea: “Sample“ 2000 families turkish men (1600 migrants and 400 stayers, determined by male ancestor born 1920-1945) in five high-sending regions; collect family information on a total of ~ 50000 persons
- Nine Destination countries (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, NL, SE) and return migrants
2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe


- Who marries and becomes a migrant to Europe (‘marriage migrant’), and who marries and stays (‘stayer’)? (cf. Abdul-Rida and Baykara-Krumme: 704)

- Education-related homogamy: Marriage migrants exhibit non-traditional power relations more often

- Multivariate findings: Marriage migration more likely as proportion of (marriage) migrants within family increases

(Abdul-Rida and Baykara-Krumme 2016: 713)
Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP)

- Funded within the by NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe) framework, carried out by a multinational consortium
- Main goals (Gresser and Schacht 2015: 1)
  1. Describe differences and similarities of socio-cultural integration processes across varying ethnic groups and countries.
  2. Second, analyze the causal link between migrants’ socio-cultural integration and other dimensions of integration processes, most
  3. Provide explanations for similarities and differences in trajectories at the individual level, the ethnic group level, and the cross-cultural level.
- Two-wave panel study (N=8586/3922), carried out in 2010-2013
- Covers first generation immigrants in Germany, Great Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands, major country-specific origin groups (varying sampling approaches)
- Pre- and post migration characteristics: Focus on migration and integration
Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP)

- Example: Diehl, Claudia, Marion Fischer-Neumann, and Peter Mühlau. 2016. "Between ethnic options and ethnic boundaries – Recent Polish and Turkish migrants' identification with Germany." Ethnicities 16 (2):236-260.
- How does the identification with the host country evolve during the initial phase of immigrant integration?
- SCIP data for Germany only, Turkish and Polish immigrants
Muslim Life in Germany 2008

- Carried out by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) on behalf of the German Islam Conference (DIK)
- Main goal: Generate „insights into the diversity of Muslim life in Germany“ (Haug et al. 2009: 11), focus on immigrants from predominantly Muslim countries
- Carried out in 2008 (follow-up in 2015/16), onomastic telephone registry procedure, N=6004 (with proxy information ~17000)
- Topical focus: Religion and religious practices, structural and social integration
Muslim Life in Germany 2008

- Example: Haug, Sonja, Stephanie Müssig, and Anja Stichs. 2009. Muslim life in Germany: A study conducted on behalf of the German conference on Islam: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. (Main project report)
- Heterogeneity within muslim groups with regard to religious practices

![Diagram of frequency of prayer of interviewed Muslims according to denomination](image)

![Diagram of frequency of prayer of interviewed Muslims according to region of origin](image)

Source: MLG 2008, dataset of interviewees aged 16 and over, weighted. Unweighted number of cases: 2,234

(Haug et al. 2009: 140)

Source: MLG 2008, dataset of interviewees aged 16 and over, weighted. Unweighted number of cases: 2,443

(Haug et al. 2009: 141)
Group-oriented animosity against people (GMF-Survey 2002-2011)

- Funded by the Volkswagen, Möllgaard- and Freudenberg-Foundations
- Carried out by a group of researchers mainly based in Bielefeld
- Main goal: Provide a monitoring of group-focused enmity in Germany (e.g. book series)
- Xenophobia as one aspect of the „syndrome“ of group focused enmity
- Cross-sectional samples for each survey year, N=2000-3000 per year
- Includes attitudes towards violence and measures of social disintegration
- European project, currently under Embargo
Group-oriented animosity against people (GMF-Survey 2003-2011)


- Political disintegration dimensions and their relationship to right wing populism

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(Klein and Heitmeyer 2011: 375)
The Europeanisation of Everyday Life: Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identities among EU and Third-Country Citizens (EUCROSS)

- Funded by the European Commission, FP7, carried out by a multinational consortium
- Main goal: Analyse transnational behaviours and orientations of different groups of EU-country residents
- Natives, Turkish and Romanian immigrants in Denmark, Germany, Italy, Spain, Romania and the United Kingdom; mixed-method approach
- N=6016 (nationals), 1248 (migrants Romania) and 1250 (migrants Turkey) (random-digit-dialing / onomastic approach)
- Measures include attitudes and behavior towards other European countries

How are cross-border orientations and activities structured by individual educational background?

Figure 4: Educational inequality in transnational mobilities across six countries. Odds-ratios between holders of tertiary degree vs. everybody below.

Figure 8: Inequality in high transnationalism (scores 7-13 on the index of all 13 items) across Education (tertiary vs. lower) Class (High ISEI Score - 60 and above vs. lower) and Gender (Male vs. Female).

Source: EUCROSS Survey. (Recchi 2014: 146)
References

- (also see the slides above)
Migration data in other CESSDA archives
### The Integration of the European Second Generation in Amsterdam and Rotterdam (TIES-NL), 2006–2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Integration of specific second-generation groups of immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>18–35 year old residents who are native-born children of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants and their peers without an immigration background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Probability sample of migrants from the registration office (onomastic method) and a control group of the same age but without a migration background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Mode</td>
<td>CAPI, PAPI, CAWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Cross-Sectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>Amsterdam &amp; Rotterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Coverage</td>
<td>2006/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specials</td>
<td>Part of the overall TIES Project, 15 European cities, 8 countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EURISLAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Comparative analysis of differences and similarities in countries’ approaches to the cultural integration of immigrants in general and Muslims in particular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>Muslim residents of Moroccan, Turkish, Pakistani and Ex-Yugoslav origin and non-muslim residents of the national majority group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Probability sample from telephone directories (onomastic method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Mode</td>
<td>CATI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Cross-Sectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Coverage</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LISS Immigrant Panel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Multi-purpose study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>Residents (16+) of non-Dutch origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Probability sample of migrants from population registers, stratified by country of origin. In addition to the LISS refreshment sample in 2011, a small stratified sample was drawn and recruited at the same time to correct for the initial bias in the Immigrant panel with regards to ethnicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Mode</td>
<td>CAWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Cross-Sectional/Longitudinal: Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Coverage</td>
<td>2010–2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specials</td>
<td>Add-on to the probability-based LISS Panel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study – NELLS Panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Social cohesion, norms and values, and inequality among majority and minority members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe</td>
<td>15–45 year old residents of Dutch origins and residents who were born in Morocco/Turkey or whose father or mother was born there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling</td>
<td>Probability sample; Migrants: Probability sample from population registers (country of birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Mode</td>
<td>Mixed Mode (W1: CAPI, SAQ-P) (W2: CAPI, CAWI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Longitudinal: Panel (2 Waves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Coverage</td>
<td>2008–2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Integration Barometer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Purpose</strong></th>
<th>Attitudes toward immigration, integration and diversity; experience with discrimination and contact with immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universe</strong></td>
<td>Residents of Norwegian origins; 2013/14 immigrants (15+) with at least three years of residence in Norway, from ten different countries, Norwegian-born children with parents from the same countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sampling</strong></td>
<td>Probability sample; Migrants: probability sample from the national registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey Mode</strong></td>
<td>CAWI, SAQ: Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td>Longitudinal: Trend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographical Coverage</strong></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporal Coverage</strong></td>
<td>2005-2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Level of living among immigrants 2005/2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Purpose</strong></th>
<th>Living conditions of different immigration groups and their descendants in Norway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universe</strong></td>
<td>Persons of immigrant background (Born in a foreign country by two parents that are also born abroad, regardless of citizenship) and their descendants (persons born in Norway by two parents born abroad) from ten of the largest non-Western immigration countries in Norway (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Somalia and Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sampling</strong></td>
<td>Probability sample from the national registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey Mode</strong></td>
<td>CAPI/CATI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td>Cross-Sectional</td>
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<td><strong>Geographical Coverage</strong></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporal Coverage</strong></td>
<td>2005/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specials</strong></td>
<td>Comparable to Level of Living survey among the Norwegian population; related surveys in 1983, 1996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>