Can you hear us?

If not:

- Check your volume and that your speaker/headset is plugged in
- Click on audio to change to listening via phone
- We are recording this webinar – we plan to put it on our website
Overview

1. Introducing CESSDA and finding and accessing data in Europe
2. Kitty Lymeropolou – a researchers perspective on finding and using data on migration
3. Reinhard Schunck (GESIS) – data sources, examples and challenges
4. Questions and answers
   • type questions into question box in the webinar control panel
Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

“enable the research community to conduct high-quality research”

- Developing standards and best practices
- Facilitating access to important data resources
European social science data archives

Data collections can include:
- Quantitative (major source of individual level data)
- some qualitative
- outputs of
  - major academic projects
  - government/policy-focused research
  - small research teams
  - individual researchers
- recent and less recent data
Examples of what you can find

**General social surveys**
- e.g. British Social Attitudes, ALLBUS
- public attitudes

**Labour Force surveys**
- employment, training, income

**Household panel studies**
- Change in life circumstances over time (work, health, finances, family)

**Cross-national surveys**
- e.g. European Social survey, SHARE, Generations and Gender Programme
- Cross-national comparisons

**Migration specific studies**
- e.g. CILS4EU
CESSDA Members

- Austria
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- France
- Finland
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- UK

https://www.cessda.eu/Consortium
Find and order data

Filter

Kind of data

- Survey data
- Administrative data
- Administrative data: Clinical...
- Administrative data: Local au...
- Administrative data: National...
- Administrative data: Police r...
- Administrative data: School r...
- Assessment data
- Assessment data: Examination...

Migration

Active filters

Survey data

ESS 2 - European Social Survey 2004, Sweden

This survey is the Swedish part of the 2004 'European Social Survey' (ESS), and is focusing on health and care seeking, economic morality and work, family and well-being. The survey also includes data on media and so...

- Mikael Hjerm, Umeå University, Department of Sociology
- Stefan Svalfors, Umeå University, Department of Sociology

Published: 2011

Political resocialization of immigrants 1975-1976

The research project Political Resocialization of Immigrants (PRl) examines political interest and participation among immigrants. The aim of the project was to study immigrant’s relations to...
Search data collection of all CESSDA members

CESSDA data catalogue

Coming
June 2018
Data access arrangements 1

Open data
- any user, no registering (acknowledge source)

Registration
- often with institutional user name and password
- may wait for user name or password
- register use of data

Terms and conditions
- not trying to identify individuals, households or organisations
- not distributing data to others
- “data is for non-commercial use only” or for “use in research or teaching” only.

Download
from catalogue (but sometimes complete a request form)
Data access arrangements 2

- Sometimes permission from the data owners required (= an additional stage)
- Sensitive or confidential data = more strict (and lengthy) process
  - access may be prohibited for users outside of the country
  - dedicated safe rooms or remote safe access service
- Free (except for commercial use and supplementary services)
**Catalogue records and documentation**

- **need to know:**
  - what information was collected?
  - from whom?
  - when and where?
  - what was done to the data?

- catalogue entry
- documentation (user guides, survey, questionnaires, interview schedules, fieldwork notes)
Data on migration...

suggested citation:

Data Sources on International Migration in the UK

Kitty Lymperopoulou

University of Manchester
Cathie Marsh Institute for Social Research
Social Statistics
Kitty.Lymperopoulou@manchester.ac.uk

Webinar: Migration Data in Europe
May 15, 2018
Overview

- There is no single accurate complete data source on international migration in the UK.
- Survey, Census, administrative sources are used, each with limitations.
International migration data sources

• UK Census
• Intl. Passenger Survey (IPS)
  - Long Term International Migration Estimates
  - Short Term International Migration Estimates
• Labour Force Survey (LFS)
  - Annual Population Survey
• Immigration and Asylum Statistics
• Flag 4 GP registrations
• Higher Education Statistics

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/migration-statistics

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration
How are migrants recorded?

• A person whose country of birth/nationality is different to their country of residence.
• A person who changes his or her country of usual residence for a particular time period.
• Flows – the number of people moving to and from the UK.
• Stocks – the number of non-UK born or non-British citizens resident in the UK at a given point in time.
The UK Census

https://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/

- Migrants are defined as those whose place of residence at time of the Census differed from their place of residence 12 months prior to the Census.
- The base is all people in England and Wales at the time of the Census. Coverage is around 90% of the population.
- The Census collects information on country of origin, ethnicity, nationality, main language, date of arrival to the UK as well as key socio-economic characteristics.
Labour Force Survey

- A national representative survey of households in Britain conducted at quarterly intervals with a sample of around 60,000 households drawn from five waves.
- The LFS captures migrants by asking place of residence 12 months prior to the survey.
- Information on country of origin, ethnicity, nationality, date of arrival to the UK as well as key socio-economic characteristics.
- Panel and repeated-cross-sectional elements.

APS sample size is 320,000 drawn from two waves of LFS plus a local sample boost.
Flag 4 GP registrations

https://data.gov.uk/

- Flag 4's derived from the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS) capture people who have been born abroad and register with a GP for the first time or who have entered the UK and registered with a GP after living abroad for a period of more than three months.
- Information on gender and age.
The IPS is based on an annual sample of around 800,000 interviews of passengers passing through the main UK ports and airports.

It records migration by asking intentions about their intending duration of stay. A person is classified as a migrant if they state that they intend to leave or stay for more than 12 months.

Nationality, age, sex and reason for migration is recorded.

- IPS used to derive Long-Term and Short-Term International Migration estimates.
- Immigration and emigration.
National Insurance Number Registrations

- NINOs issued to foreign nationals by nationality cover those who intend to work or claim benefits or tax credits in the UK.
- NINOs capture migration flows at time of application by country of nationality, age and gender.

https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/

- Updated annually by calendar (or financial) year of registration
- Available for subnational geographies, LAD and Parliamentary Consistency.
Comparison of data on migration flows

Figure 1: Migration flows 2005-2016

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/localareamigrationindicatorsunitedkingdom
Combining international migration data

1. Local Area Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates

Labour Force Survey used to assign migrants to local authorities.

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/methodologies/longterminternationalmigrationestimatesmethodology
Combining international migration data

2. Estimating migration flows from Poland to the UK

Fig. 4. Flows from Poland to the UK (in thousands) regardless of the duration of stay criterion (source: own elaboration, as well as De Beer et al. (2010), MIMOSA estimates, Raymer et al. (2013), IMEM estimates, UK Office for National Statistics, Polish Central Statistical Office, WRS and national insurance number data; median of combined IMEM–LFS estimates; predictive interval of combined IMEM–LFS estimates; interquartile range of combined IMEM–LFS estimates; median LFS estimates, 3–12 months; reported immigration in the UK; reported emigration in Poland; MIMOSA; WRS; national insurance numbers issued to Polish citizens.
Combining international migration data

3. Social impacts of international migration at the local level

Migrant Worker Towns and Countryside

Superdiverse London

Home Office

Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level

Research Report 72
Sarah Poppleton, Kate Hutchcock, Kitty Lymeropoulou, Jon Blemmons, Rebecca Gillmople
July 2013
Case study

The Impact of migrants on London, its workforce and its economy

Author: Darren Seymour-Russell, Jonathan Gillham, Will Leighton and Thomas Andrews, PwC
Date: 14 June 2017
Type of case study: Research

About the research
PwC was commissioned by London First (a not-for-profit consortium of businesses, including a number of important financial institutions) to analyse the impact of migration on the London Labour Market. The aim of the research was to provide policymakers and service planners with a factual summary of how migration to London from Europe and beyond has affected London’s population, workforce and economy. The urgency for the research was determined by the imminent timing of arrangements for the UK’s exit from the European Union (EU) and the need for an evidence base to inform decision making and democratic debate on government priorities such as immigration and employment.

The analysis, which was carried out between November 2016 and January 2017, focused on trends in migration to London between 2005 and 2015. It highlighted that the population of London is growing and increased from 7.4m in 2005 to 8.7m in 2015. The study concludes that the growth of the capital’s EU population – at 7.7% a year over the last decade – has far outstripped the growth of London’s UK born population at 0.4%, and the non-EU population at 2.4%. The research reports that migration is delivering benefits in London and around the UK. On average, each migrant worker contributes a net additional £45,000 in Gross Value Added (GVA) per annum to London’s economy. With approximately 1.8m migrant workers in London, their total contribution is around £83bn - 22% of London’s GVA per annum.
Featured research and case studies

Administrative Data are being used by analysts around the world to evidence and assess Government policies and to improve people’s lives. Their potential now and in the future to help us better understand and tackle some of the major social challenges we face today is enormous.

The Featured Research pages showcase ADRN research and independent case studies of work that is already helping to get homeless people off the streets, understand the impacts of Brexit on the economy and help children in care do better at school and in life.

Some of the research projects are in their early stages as permissions are sought to secure, link and analyse the data. This includes the latest methodological research and developments.

If there is a particular theme you are interested in use the filter buttons on the left to see how Administrative Data is being used in research.

Theme filters: Population

Results: 36

Combining survey data, paired data and administrative data for non-
Prevalence and variation in antidepressant prescribing across
An exploratory analysis of factors associated with decreased
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
<th>Frequency/Geography</th>
<th>Stocks</th>
<th>Flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK Census</td>
<td>Migrants are defined as those whose place of residence at time of the Census differed from their place of residence 12 months prior to the Census. The base is all people in England and Wales at the time of the Census and information is available at neighbourhood (Super Output Area) level. Coverage is around 90% of the population. The Census records country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and a range of socio-economic characteristics of migrants.</td>
<td>As the Census is carried out every ten years it quickly becomes dated. It captures immigrants living in the UK at time of the Census but not emigrants.</td>
<td>Updated every ten years Available for national, regional, LAD, ward, LSOA and output area level.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Int'l Passenger Survey (IPS)</td>
<td>The IPS is a survey of passengers at major UK airports, Heathrow, Gatwick and Manchester and some other airports that have more than a million passenger numbers prior to the interview, ports and the channel tunnel. It records migration by asking intentions about their intending duration of stay. A person is classified as a migrant if they state that they intend to leave or stay for more than 12 months. The IPS is based on an annual sample of around 800,000 interviews of passengers passing through the main UK ports and airports. Country or origin and nationality is recorded.</td>
<td>The IPS excludes certain types of migrants such as asylum seekers and refugees and does not cover all migration routes, for instance land routes between Ireland and the UK. As interviews take place at larger airports many migrants travelling through smaller airports are not covered by the survey. LTIM estimates are also subject to high sampling variation given the small numbers of interviewees that are classified as migrants (around 5,000). Sampling variation is higher the lower the geography. Migrants’ intentions to stay may not coincide with actual stay and therefore some interviewees classified as migrants may not be actual migrants.</td>
<td>Available quarterly. LTIM estimates based on IPS are available at LAD level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour Force Survey (LFS)</td>
<td>The LFS is a national survey of households in Britain conducted at quarterly intervals. The LFS is based on a single stage sample of addresses with a random start and constant interval drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF) with a sampling frame covering around 97 percent of private addresses in Great Britain. The systematic random sample design is intended to be representative of the British population with each quarter comprising of a sample of around 60,000 households drawn from five waves. The LFS captures migrants by asking place of residence 12 months prior to the survey. The LFS collects information on country of origin, ethnicity, nationality, date of arrival to the UK as well as key socio-economic characteristics.</td>
<td>The LFS base excludes people in student halls of residence without a parent resident in the UK and other people in certain communal establishments, for instance, hostels, guest houses and mobile home sites frequently used by migrants, particularly temporary migrants. As the LFS refreshes one wave of respondents every quarter it is likely to reflect population changes with a time lag. The small number of observations for sub-national geographies and specific groups increases the sampling error and produces less reliable estimates. Surveys are unlikely to capture short-term, temporary and seasonal migrants.</td>
<td>Available quarterly. The smallest geography is LFS regions which are a combination of counties government office regions and countries. Special licence LFS data has smaller geography identifiers such as LAD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source</td>
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<td>National Insurance Numbers (NINOs)</td>
<td>NINOs issued to foreign nationals by nationality cover those who intend to work or claim benefits or tax credits in the UK. NINOs can be used to monitor the level of immigration by location of Local Authority at time of application by country of nationality, age and gender.</td>
<td>NINOs cover only immigrants who are entitled to work and claim benefits in the UK, and therefore exclude undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers. There is evidence that some working migrants in the UK do not have a NINO. There is no requirement for a NINO to be obtained at time of arrival to the UK and therefore many immigrants may have lived in the UK in a number of locations prior to obtaining a NINO. There is no information about duration of stay or emigration. As migrants are recorded by nationality only, key characteristics of the identity of migrants such as ethnicity and language cannot be inferred.</td>
<td>Updated annually by calendar (or financial) year of registration and available for LAD and Parliamentary Consistencies.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag 4 GP registrations</td>
<td>Flag 4’s derived from the Patient Register Data Service (PRDS) which holds records of all patients registered with a General Practitioner (GP) in England and Wales. Flag 4’s indicate people who have been born abroad and register with a GP for the first time or who have entered the UK and registered with a GP after living abroad for a period of more than three months. Information on gender and age is also collected.</td>
<td>Coverage of country of birth or nationality is poor. Covers immigrants but not emigrants and only immigrants who register with a GP are captured. The GP register undercounts certain groups such as young males and temporary or seasonal migrants. Immigrants may have lived in the UK in a number of locations prior to registering with a GP and the dataset does not provide any indication about length of stay. If an immigrant registers with a GP more than once within a year, Flag 4 status is lost and the person is not recorded as an international migrant.</td>
<td>Available annually (mid-year periods) by Local Authority District.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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Data on Migration at GESIS

GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
May 15, 2018
Dr. Reinhard Schunck

Data on Migration at GESIS

1. Migration and Migration Decisions
   *Who moves, and why?*

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

3. Attitudes Towards Immigrants
   *How is immigration viewed by the population in the receiving country?*
Data on Migration at GESIS

1. Migration and Migration Decisions  
   *Who moves, and why?*

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

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   *How is immigration viewed by the population in the receiving country?*
Data on Migration at GESIS

- Overview on
  - Research
  - Data

https://www.gesis.org/home/angebot/daten-analysieren/weitere-sekundaerdaten/uebersichten/migration-research/
Data on Migration at GESIS

- Overview on
  - Research
  - Data

New Data Releases

New Release: BAMF Refugees Survey 2014 (ZA6915)

Studies on Migration and Migration Decisions

Studies on Immigrant Integration

Studies on Migration-related Attitudes

https://www.gesis.org/home/angebot/daten-analysieren/weitere-sekundaerdaten/uebersichten/migration-research/
1. Migration and Migration Decisions

- Aggregate historical data via **histat**
  - [https://histat.gesis.org/histat/](https://histat.gesis.org/histat/)
  - Topic: Population („Bevölkerung“)
  - Free of charge
1. Migration and Migration Decisions

- Aggregate historical data via **histat**
  - [https://histat.gesis.org/histat/](https://histat.gesis.org/histat/)
  - E.g.
    - Study **ZA 8551**: Data on emigration from Germany 1820-2010
    - Other countries:
      - Studies **ZA 8655 – ZA 8676**, **ZA 8635 – ZA 8696**
2. Immigrant Integration

- 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe (ZA5957)
- Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP) (ZA5956)
- Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries – CILS4EU (ZA6655, ZA6656, ZA5353, ZA5353)
2. Immigrant Integration

- 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe (ZA5957)
  - NORFACE framework
  - Goals:
    - “(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”
    (Güveli et al. 2016: 2559)
2. Immigrant Integration

- **2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe (ZA5957)**
  - Idea: „Sample“ 2000 Turkish men (1600 migrants and 400 stayers, determined by male ancestors born 1920-1945) in five high-sending regions; collect family information on a total of ~50,000 persons
  - Nine destination countries (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, NL, SE) and return migrants
2. Immigrant Integration

https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/
2. Immigrant Integration

- 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe (ZA5957)
  - Who marries and becomes a migrant to Europe (‘marriage migrant’) and who marries and stays (‘stayer’)? (Abdul-Rida & Baykara-Krumme 2016):
    - Education-related homogamy: Marriage migrants exhibit non-traditional power relations more often
    - Marriage migration more likely as proportion of (marriage) migrants within family increases
2. Immigrant Integration

- Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP) (ZA5956)
  - NORFACE framework
  - Goals:
    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
    3. Provide explanations for similarities and differences in trajectories at the individual level, the ethnic group level, and the cross-cultural level.
      (Gresser and Schacht 2015: 1)
2. Immigrant Integration

- Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP) (ZA5956)
  - Two-wave panel study (N=8,586/3,922), 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
2. Immigrant Integration

- Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP) (ZA5956)
  - How does the identification with the host country evolve during the initial phase immigration?

- Turkish new migrants start out with higher levels of identification with Germany than Poles
- Decreases over time, due to stagnating social assimilation, perceived discrimination, and value incompatibility (Diehl et al. 2016)
2. Immigrant Integration

- Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (ZA6655, ZA6656, ZA5353, ZA5353) – CILS4EU
  - NORFACE framework (waves 1-3)
  - Goal: comparative analysis of the development of immigrants’ progeny in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, England
  - Panel study (started in 2010)
  - Stratified sampling: schools, classes, pupils
  - Multi-actor design & network data
2. Immigrant Integration

- Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (ZA6655, ZA6656, ZA5353, ZA5353)
  - Lots of research examples: [http://www.cils4.eu/](http://www.cils4.eu/)
  - E.g., how does ethnic composition relate to student problem behavior:
    - children display less problem behavior when the proportion of co-ethnics in school is higher
    - the proportion of co-ethnics in school positively relates to students’ proportion of in-school friends and co-ethnic friends in class, which are in turn negatively associated with problem behavior in school
      (Geven et al. 2016)
3. Attitudes Towards Immigrants

- **ALLBUS (ZA*)**
  - German General Social Survey (ALLBUS)
  - E.g. ALLBUS - Cumulation 1980-2014 (ZA4584)
  - Goal: to monitor trends in attitudes, behavior, and societal change in the Federal Republic of Germany
  - Since 1980, biennial
  - Two stage random sample
3. Attitudes Towards Immigrants

- ALLBUS (ZA*)
  - Immigration and Welfare Support in Germany
    - Does immigration and decrease the native populations’ support for redistributive policies?
      - Combined individual- and regional-level from 1994 to 2010 shows that native-born populations become more reluctant to support welfare programs when the proportion of foreigners at the regional level increases.
      - the higher the unemployment rate, the more negative is the effect of foreigners on natives’ attitude toward providing welfare (Schmidt-Catran and Spies 2016)
More Data

- Search in the Data Catalogue DBK
  (https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/)

- Data listed on Migration Research
  (https://www.gesis.org/home/angebot/daten-analysieren/weitere-sekundaerdaten/uebersichten/migration-research/)
References

Time for questions