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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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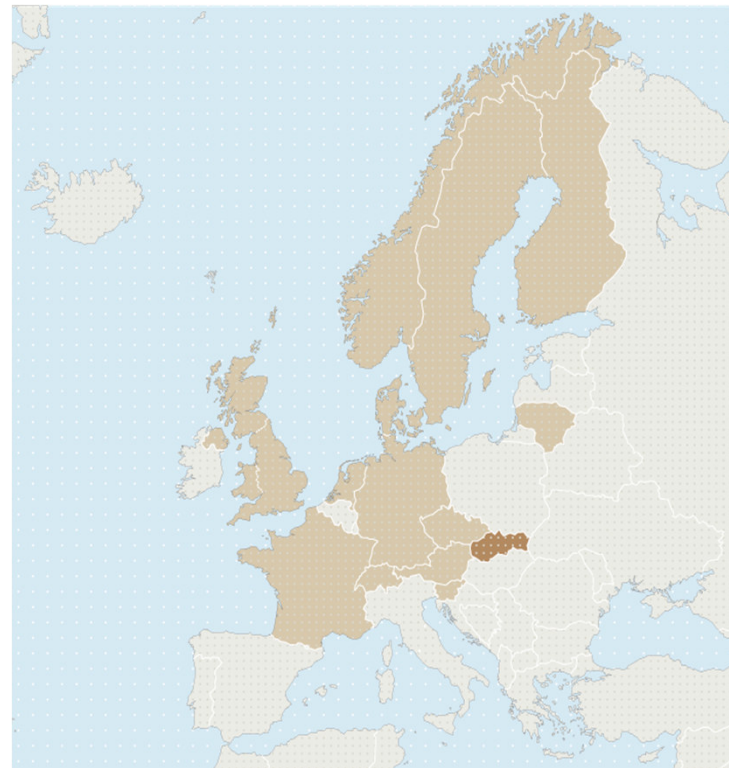
Data Archive for the Social Sciences

- 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



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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



Bevölkerung	Sensch, Jürgen, histat-Datenkompilation online: Die deutsche Auswanderung 1820 bis 2010.	Tabellenverzeichnis schließen
E.02 Auswanderer aus Deutschland nach Zielländern, Jahresintervalle (1871-1937)		12 Zeit
E.03 Wanderungen zwischen Deutschland und dem Ausland (1950-2010)		18 Zeit
E.04 Wanderungen zwischen Deutschland und dem Ausland nach Zielgebieten (1950-2010)		15 Zeit
F.01 Flüchtlinge aus der DDR in die Bundesrepublik, nach Altersgruppen in Prozent (1949-1962)		7 Zeit

Aggregate Data on Migration

- Data on Migration of the former Democratic Republic of Germany: ZA8267: Franzmann, G.: Bevölkerung in der ehemaligen DDR 1946-1989.
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.
- ZA8638: Imre Ferenczi, Walter F. Willcox :
Internationale Migrations-Statistik 1846-1924.
- 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

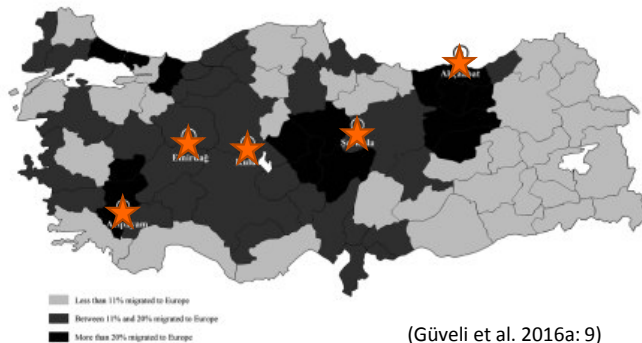
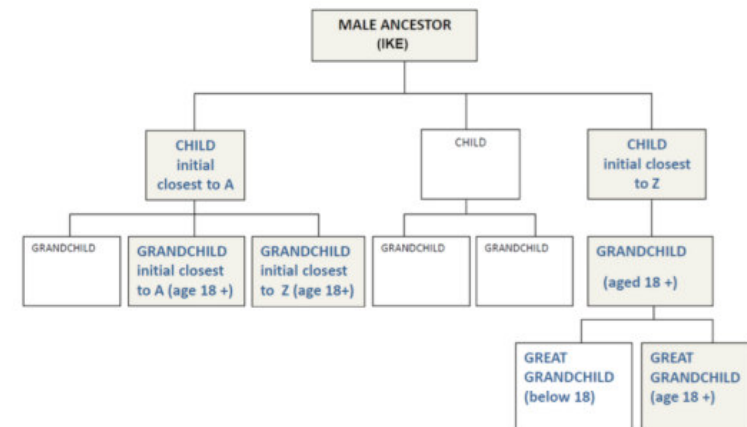


Figure 1: Within-family random selection of members for the personal interview (A-Z rule).



(Güveli et al. 2016b: A-12)

2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe

- Example: Abdul-Rida, Chadi, and Helen Baykara-Krumme. 2016. "Staying in Turkey or Marrying to Europe? Understanding Transnational Marriages from the Country-of-Origin Perspective." *European Sociological Review* 32 (6):704-715.
- 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

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

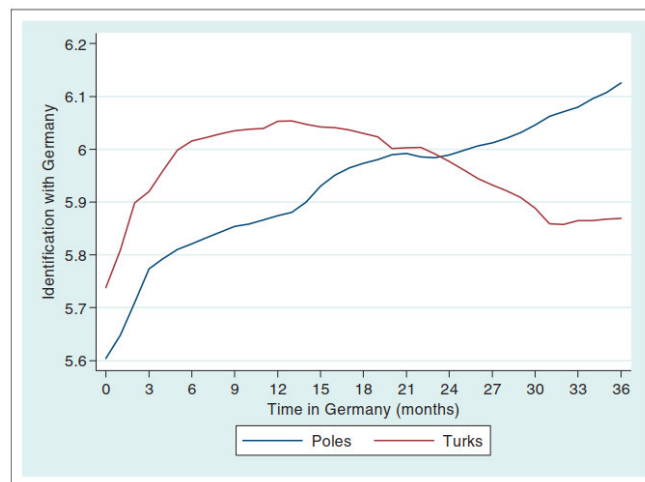


Figure 2. Identification with Germany for Poles and Turks by time in Germany in months (means).

(Diehl et al. 2016: 247)

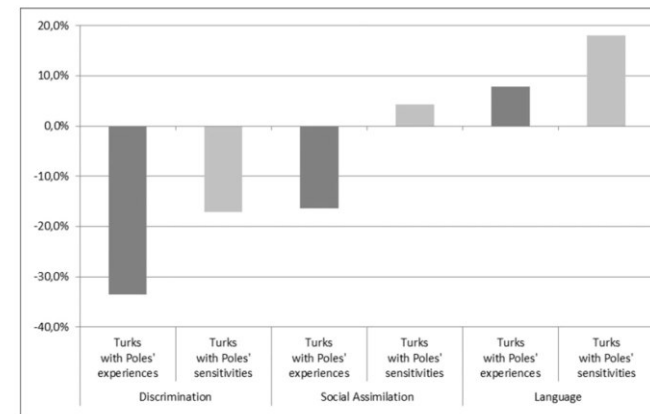


Figure 3. How would it affect Turkish migrants' decline in identification with Germany if they showed Polish migrants' patterns of assimilation and discrimination? (Simulation based on table 2).

(Diehl et al. 2016: 251)

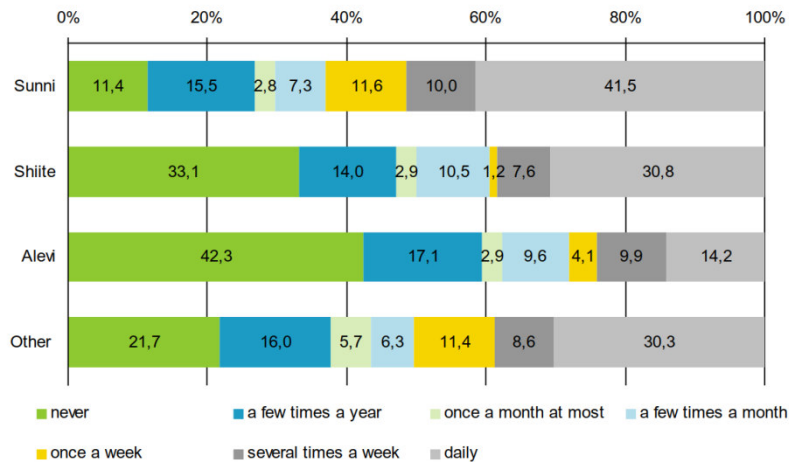
Muslim Life in Germany 2008

- 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

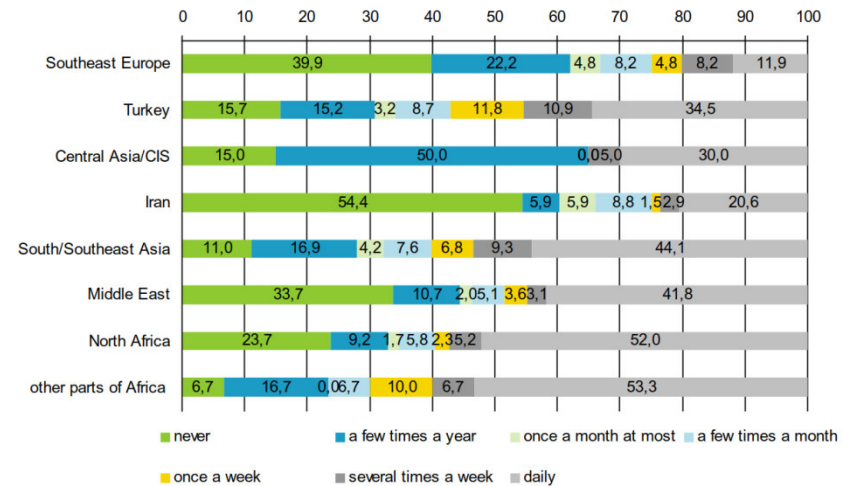
- Example: Haug, Sonja, Stephanie Müssig, and Anja Stichs. 2009. Muslim life in Germany: A study conducted on behalf of the German conference on Islam: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. (Main project report)
- Heterogeneity within muslim groups with regard to religious practices

Figure 29: Frequency of prayer of interviewed Muslims according to denomination (in per cent)



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

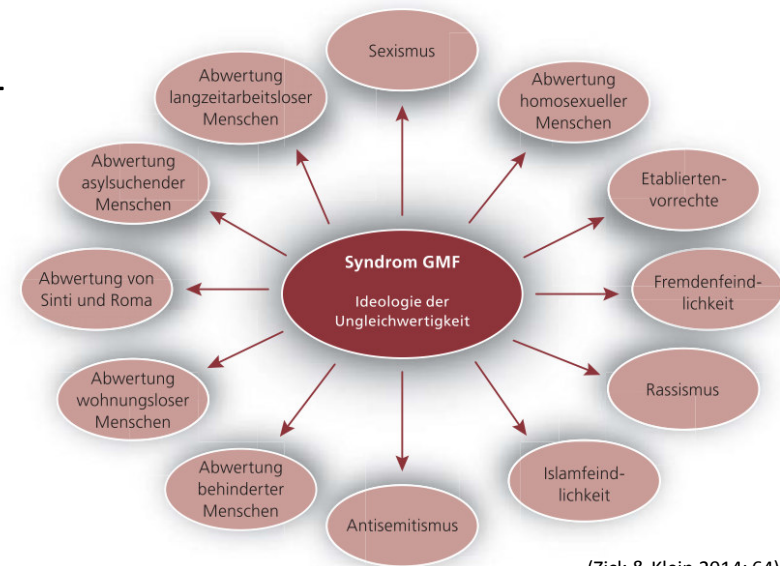
Figure 30: Frequency of prayer of interviewed Muslims according to region of origin (in per cent)



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

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

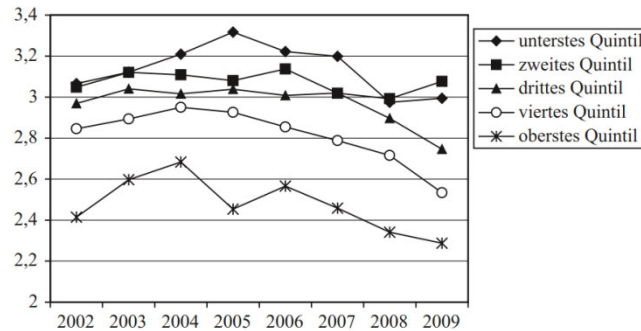


(Zick & Klein 2014: 64)

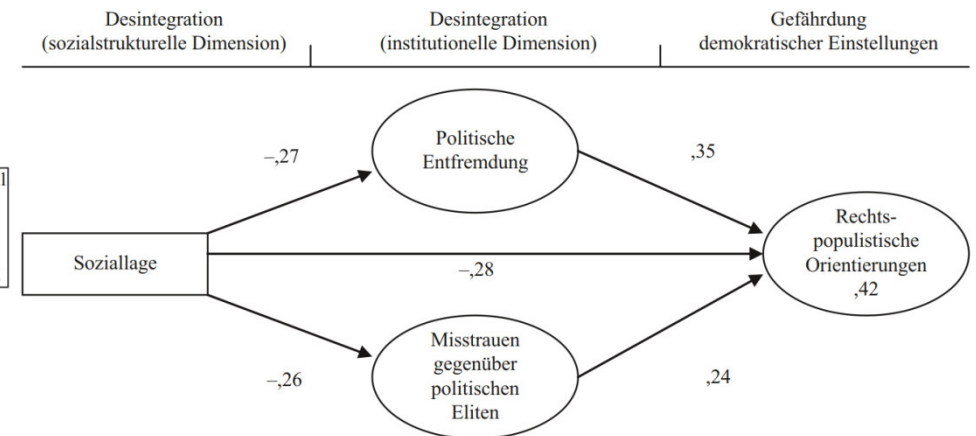
Group-oriented animosity against people (GMF-Survey 2003-2011)

- Example: Klein, Anna, and Wilhelm Heitmeyer. 2011. "Demokratieentleerung und Ökonomisierung des Sozialen: Ungleichwertigkeit als Folge verschobener Kontrollbilanzen." *Leviathan* 39 (3):361-383.
- Political disintegration dimensions and their relationship to right wing populism

Abb. 4: Entwicklung rechts-populistischer Einstellungen nach Soziallage, Mittelwerte (1–4), kumulierte GMF-Befragungen



(Klein and Heitmeyer 2011: 375)



Model Fit: Chi²/df: 2,874; CFI: ,977; AGFI: ,956; RMSEA: ,051; SRMR: ,0299; N = 718

Abb. 5: Strukturgleichungsmodell zum Einfluss der objektiven sozialen Lage und politischer Entfremdung/politischem Misstrauen auf Rechtspopulismus im Strukturgleichungsmodell

(Klein and Heitmeyer 2011: 376)

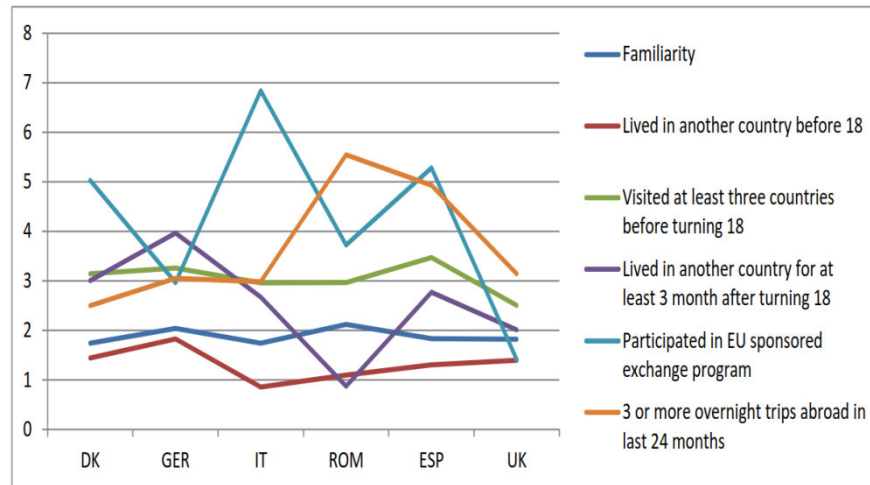
The Europeanisation of Everyday Life: Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identities among EU and Third-Country Citizens (EUCROSS)

- 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

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

- Example: Recchi, Ettore, ed. (2014): The Europeanisation of Everyday Life: Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identities among EU and Third-Country Citizens - Final Report.
- How are cross-border orientations and activities structured by individual educational background?

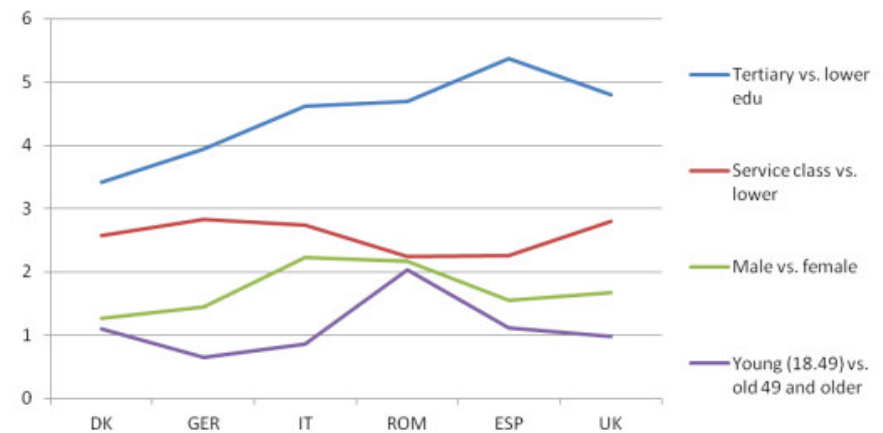
Figure 4 Educational Inequality in transnational mobilities across six countries. Odds-ratios between holders of tertiary degree vs. everybody below



Source: EUCROSS Survey.

(Recchi 2014: 146)

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 – 68 and above vs. lower)²⁹ and Gender (Male vs. Female)



Source: EUCROSS Survey.

(Recchi 2014: 149)

References

- Guveli, Ayse, Harry B. G. Ganzeboom, Helen Baykara-Krumme, Lucinda Platt, Şebnem Eroğlu, Niels Spierings, Sait Bayrakdar, Bernhard Nauck, and Efe K. Sozeri. 2017. "2,000 Families: identifying the research potential of an origins-of-migration study." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 40 (14):2558-2576
- Zick, Andreas, Anna Klein, and Ralf Melzer. 2014. *Fragile Mitte-Feindselige Zustände*: Dietz.
- (also see the slides above)

Migration data in other CESSDA archives

Netherlands –
Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)

The Integration of the European Second Generation in Amsterdam and Rotterdam (TIES-NL), 2006-2007

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

**Netherlands –
 Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)**

EURISLAM	
Purpose	Comparative analysis of differences and similarities in countries' approaches to the cultural integration of immigrants in general and Muslims in particular
Universe	Muslim residents of Moroccan, Turkish, Pakistani and Ex-Yugoslav origin and non-muslim residents of the national majority group
Sampling	Probability sample from telephone directories (onomastic method)
Survey Mode	CATI
Design	Cross-Sectional
Geographical Coverage	Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom
Temporal Coverage	2011-2012

**Netherlands –
 Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)**

LISS Immigrant Panel	
Purpose	Multi-purpose study
Universe	Residents (16+) of non-Dutch origin
Sampling	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.
Survey Mode	CAWI
Design	Cross-Sectional/Longitudinal: Panel
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Temporal Coverage	2010-2014
Specials	Add-on to the probability-based LISS Panel

**Netherlands –
 Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)**

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

Norway –
NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data

The Integration Barometer	
Purpose	Attitudes toward immigration, integration and diversity; experience with discrimination and contact with immigrants
Universe	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
Sampling	Probability sample; Migrants: probability sample from the national registry
Survey Mode	CAWI, SAQ: Paper
Design	Longitudinal: Trend
Geographical Coverage	Norway
Temporal Coverage	2005-2014

Norway –
NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data

Level of living among immigrants 2005/2006	
Purpose	Living conditions of different immigration groups and their descendants in Norway
Universe	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)
Sampling	Probability sample from the national registry
Survey Mode	CAPI/CATI
Design	Cross-Sectional
Geographical Coverage	Norway
Temporal Coverage	2005/2006
Specials	Comparable to Level of Living survey among the Norwegian population; related surveys in 1983, 1996