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Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
European Research Infrastructure Consortium

Data in Europe Migration

Webinar, 15 May, 3pm CET



Kitty Lympelopoulou
University of Manchester



Reinhard Schunck
GESIS Leibniz
Institute for
Social Sciences



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 Lymperopoulou – 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

CESSDA About

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

- Developing standards and best practices
- Facilitating access to important data resources



ČSDA Czech Social Science Data Archive
Institute of Sociology

UK Data Service



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences



YHTEISKUNTATIEEELLINEN
TIETOARKISTO
FINLANDS
SAMHÄLLSVETENSKAPLIGA
DATAARKIV
FINNISH SOCIAL
SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVE

Data Archiving and Networked Services

DANS



SOCIAL
DATA
NETWORK



SND Swedish National Data Service

NSD NORWEGIAN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH DATA

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



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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)

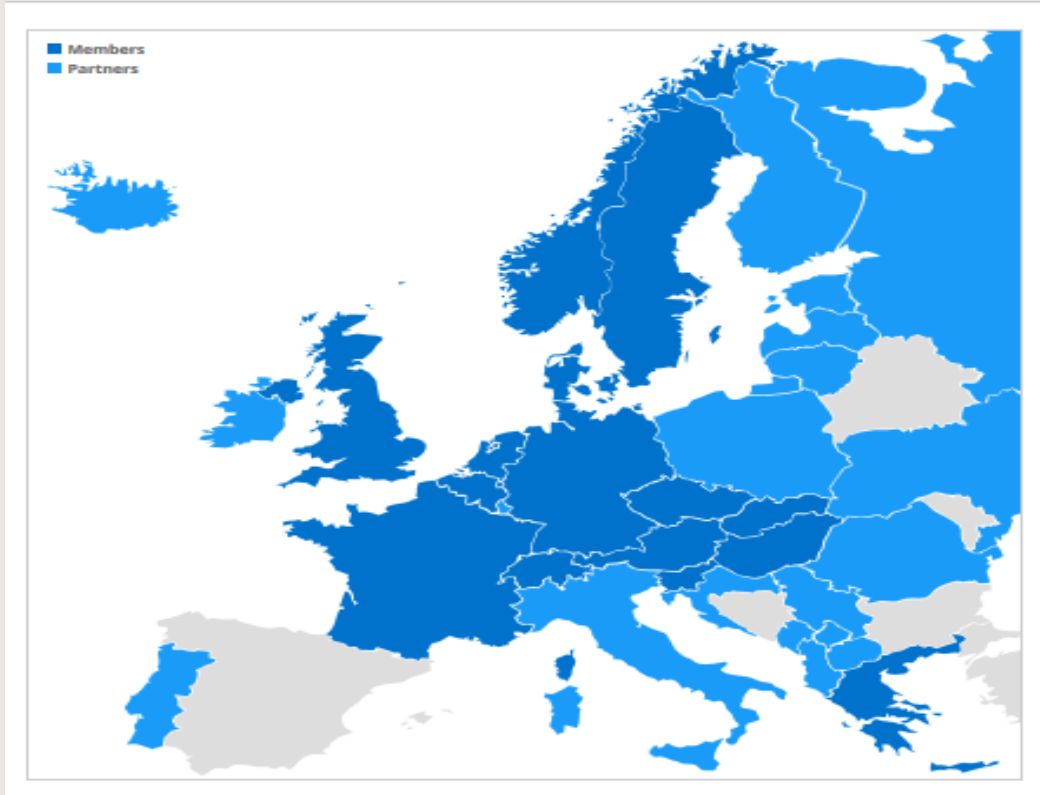
Cross-national surveys

- 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

filter A-Z 9-0

- Survey data 14
- Survey data: Independent surveys 10
- Administrative data 2
- Administrative data: Clinical... 1
- Administrative data: Local au... 1
- Administrative data: National... 1
- Administrative data: Police r... 1
- Administrative data: School r... 1
- Assessment data 1
- Assessment data: Examination ... 1

Show more

Migration **SEARCH**

Active filters

Survey data

14 hits

Previous **1** 2 Next

[ESS 2 - European Social Survey 2004, Sweden](#) Umeå University

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 Svallfors, Umeå University, Department of Sociology

Published: 2011 1B

[Political resocialization of immigrants 1975-1976](#) Stockholm University

The research project Political Resocialization of Immigrants (PRI) examines political interest and participation among immigrants. The aim of the project was to study immigrant´s relations to

CESSDA data catalogue

Coming
June 2018

Search data collection of
all CESSDA members

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the CESSDA Data Catalogue. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://datacatalogue-dev.cessda.eu>. The page header includes the CESSDA logo and the text "DC Data Catalogue". A search bar contains the text "Find Social and Economic Research Data". Below the search bar, it indicates "7163 results found in 20ms". The interface features a sidebar with filter options: Topic, Country, Publisher, and Language of data files. The main content area shows search results, including a dropdown menu for "Sort by" with options: Relevance (selected), Title (ascending), Title (descending), Date of collection (ascending), and Date of collection (descending). Two search results are visible: "National Opinion Polls National Political Surveys; 2-7 July 1974" by NOP Market Research Limited, and "Disability Follow-Up to the 1996/97 Family Resources Survey" by the Department of Social Security, Social Research Branch. Each result includes an abstract and a list of main topics.

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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 (= a 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

ZA5250: ALLBUS/GGSS 2016 (Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften/German General Social Survey 2016)

[Bibliographic Citation](#) | [Content](#) | [Methodology](#) | **[Data & Documents](#)** | [Errata & Versions](#) | [Publications](#)

Groups

Dataset Number of Units: 3490

Number of Variables: 793

Analysis System(s): SPSS, Stata

Availability ⓘ

A - Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching.

Download of Data and Documents ⓘ

All downloads from this catalogue are free of charge. Data-sets available under access categories B and C must be ordered via the shopping cart. Charges apply! Please respect our [Terms of use](#).

↓ [Datasets](#) | **[Questionnaires](#)** | [Codebooks](#) | [DDI Documents](#)

• [ZA5250_fb.pdf \(Questionnaire\) 2 MBytes](#)



ZACAT online analysis and search in variable level documentation:
Allgemeine Bevölkerungsumfrage der Sozialwissenschaften ALLBUS 2016



You can order this study via shopping cart

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)

CESSDA ERIC

Data on migration...

suggested citation:

Buckley, Jen, 2018, Introduction, Data in Europe: Migration [webinar], 15 May 2018, CESSDA Training Working Group.



Images from CESSDA Training Working Group (2017). *CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide*. Bergen, Norway: CESSDA ERIC.

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Data Sources on International Migration in the UK

Kitty Lympelopoulou

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Social Statistics
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Webinar: Migration Data in Europe
May 15, 2018

suggested citation: Lympelopoulou, Kitty, 2018, Data Sources on International Migration in the UK, Data in Europe: Migration [webinar], 15 May 2018, CESSDA Training Working Group.



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/>

The screenshot shows the UK Data Service website interface. At the top, there is a cookie consent banner: "The UK Data Service makes use of browser cookies. By continuing to use this website you are agreeing to our use of cookies. [Tell me more](#)". Below this is a navigation bar with links: "UK Data Service home", "Site Search", "FAQ", and "Help". A secondary navigation bar contains: "About Census Support", "Get census data", "Use census data", and "Census news and events". On the left, the "UK Data Service Census Support" logo is displayed. The main content area features a large banner for "Census boundary data" with the text "Boundary datasets and geographic look-up tables" and a "Read more" link. To the right of the banner is a search interface with "LOGIN" and "REGISTER" buttons, a search bar, and a "GO" button. Below the search bar are radio buttons for "Census Data" and "Website", and a link to "Search the whole of the UK Data Service".

- Aggregate data (OA, LSOA, MSOA, LAD, region)
- Microdata
- Flows and stocks

- 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

<https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/>

UK Data Service
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Discover > Series

Series

UK Data Service series record for:

Labour Force Survey

[Abstract](#) | [Access](#) | [Get started](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Related](#) | [Links](#) | [Search](#)

SERIES ABSTRACT

The Labour Force Survey (LFS), which began in 1973 as an annual survey, is a unique source of articulated information using international definitions of employment and unemployment and economic inactivity, together with a wide range of related topics such as occupation, training, hours of work and personal characteristics of household members aged 16 years and over. From March 1992, quarterly data were made available and the survey became known as the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). As well as the main survey, several sub-sample and derived datasets are also produced, including longitudinal series and a Eurostat version of the dataset.

UK Data Service
Discover



Discover

Variable and question
bank

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About us Get data Use data

Discover > Series

Series

UK Data Service series record for:

Annual Population Survey

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

- 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.

Flag 4 GP registrations

<https://data.gov.uk/>

Flag 4 GP Registrations by local authority

Published by: Office for National Statistics
Last updated: 26 April 2014
Topic: Society
Licence: [Open Government Licence](#)

Summary

Flag 4 records indicate international in-migrants who register with an NHS GP. This dataset indicates, for each local authority in England and Wales, the number of new Flag 4 records added to the Patient Register during the mid-year to mid-year period.

Source agency: Office for National Statistics

Designation: Official Statistics not designated as National Statistics
[View full summary](#)

More from this publisher
[All datasets from Office for National Statistics](#)

Related datasets

[GP National Patient Survey](#)
[GP National Patient Survey](#)
[General Practice Patient Survey](#)
[Dental Statistics](#)
[General Practice Patient Survey](#)
[Dental Statistics](#)

Search

Available annually (mid-year periods) by Local Authority District (LAD).

- 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.

International Passenger Survey

<https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/>

The screenshot shows the UK Data Service website interface. At the top right, there are links for 'Site Search', 'FAQ', 'Help', and 'Contact'. Below this is a navigation menu with 'About us', 'Get data', 'Use data', 'Manage data', 'Deposit data', and 'News and events'. The main content area is titled 'Series' and includes a breadcrumb 'Discover > Series'. The primary heading is 'International Passenger Survey', with sub-links for 'Abstract', 'Access', 'Get started', 'FAQ', 'Links', and 'Search'. A section titled 'SERIES ABSTRACT' contains a paragraph describing the survey's history and data collection. Below that is a 'DATA ACCESS' section with a link to 'GN 33293 | INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY, 1993-'.

- IPS used to derive Long-Term and Short-Term International Migration estimates.
- Immigration and emigration.

- 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.

National Insurance Number Registrations

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

Stat-Xplore Home Search

Select dataset or table

Datasets

- Stat-Xplore
 - Attendance Allowance
 - AA Cases In Payment
 - AA Entitled
 - Benefit Cap
 - Cumulative Caseload
 - Point in Time Caseload
 - Benefit Combinations
 - Benefit Combinations
 - Bereavement Benefits
 - Bereavement Benefits caseload
 - Carers Allowance
 - CA Cases In Payment
 - CA Entitled
 - Disability Living Allowance
 - DLA Cases In Payment
 - DLA Entitled
 - Employment and Support Allowance
 - ESA Caseload
 - Fraud and Error in the Benefit System
 - DWP Expenditure
 - Over Payments
 - Percentage of Cases Overpaid
 - Percentage of Cases Underpaid
 - Percentage of Expenditure Overpaid
 - Percentage of Expenditure Underpaid
 - Under Payments
 - Housing Benefit
 - Housing Benefit claimants
 - NINO Registrations
 - NINO Registrations To Adult Overseas

Tables New Table Open Table

- Stat-Xplore
 - Table 1 - World Area by Financial Year
 - Table 2 - Age by Gender (2016-17)
 - Table 3 - Local Authority by Financial Year
 - Table 4 - Northern Ireland District by Financial Year

NINO Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK

Latest Release: Thursday 22nd February 2018 at 9:30am
Next Release: Thursday 24th May 2018 at 9:30am

Database

[See what fields the database contains](#) and any [known issues](#)

The "NINO Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK" database is available to all users. It contains quarterly data going back to January 2002 which holds a selection of breakdowns for administrative geographical areas down to Middle Super Output Area, as well as Westminster Parliamentary Constituency for England, Scotland and Wales. Local Authorities are available for England, Scotland and Wales and Districts are available for Northern Ireland. A complete list of breakdowns available can be found below.

Description

The data covers adult overseas nationals entering the UK and allocated a National Insurance Number (NINO) on the National Insurance Recording & Pay As You Earn System (NPS). Allocation of a NINO includes all reasons i.e. the figures cover benefit/tax credit recipients as well as workers.

All adult overseas nationals allocated a NINO are included, regardless of their length of stay in the UK.

Recording and clerical errors can occur within this process; for this reason, no reliance should be placed on very small numbers obtained through Stat-Xplore.

Statistical disclosure control has been applied with Stat-Xplore, which guards against the identification of an individual.

The method by which the data is randomly adjusted for disclosure control differs within Stat-Xplore to that previously published on the Department's tabulation tool, figures may differ to those previously published (though the underlying data remains the same).

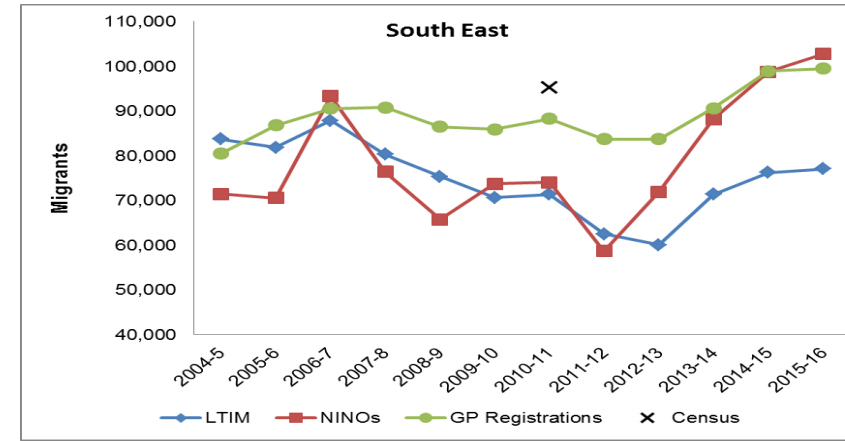
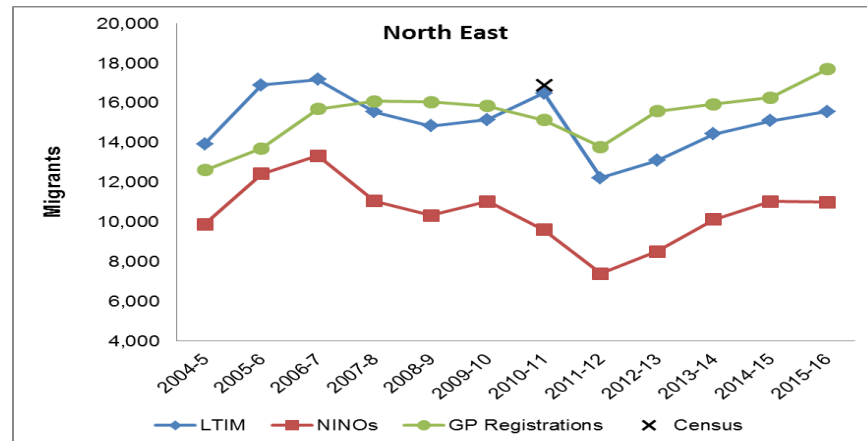
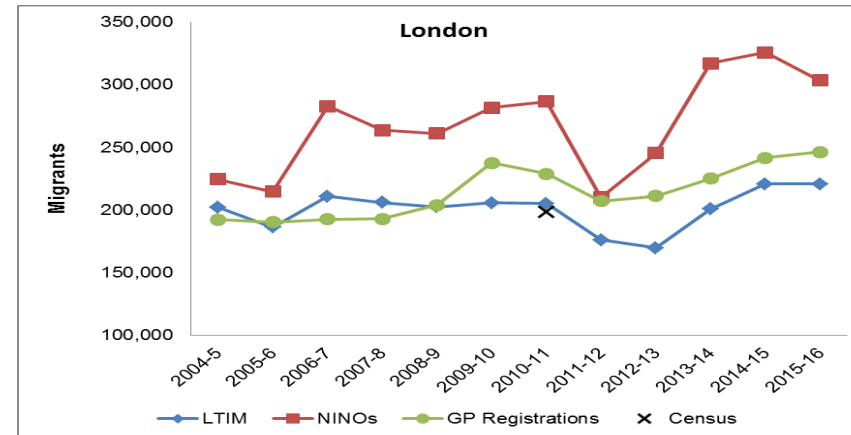
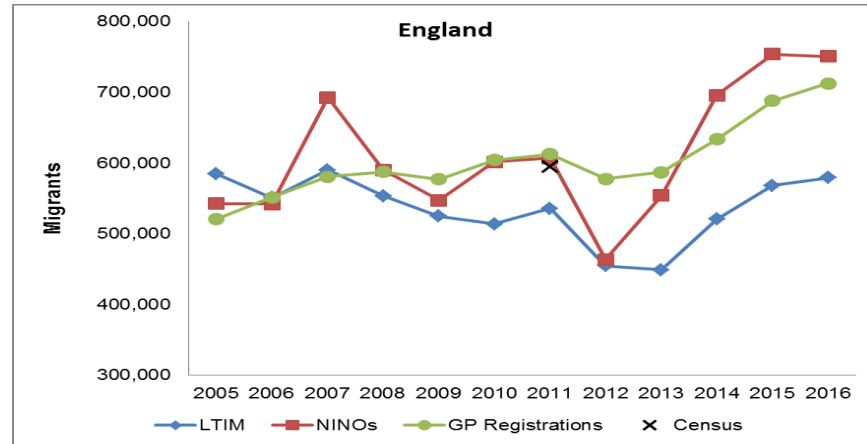
Data on non-UK nationals registering for a NINO is sourced from the NPS database of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). This data is robust and used to underpin National Statistics for the period from 2002. Prior to that date, there are some data quality issues relating to the completeness of NINO

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

- 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.

Comparison of data on migration flows

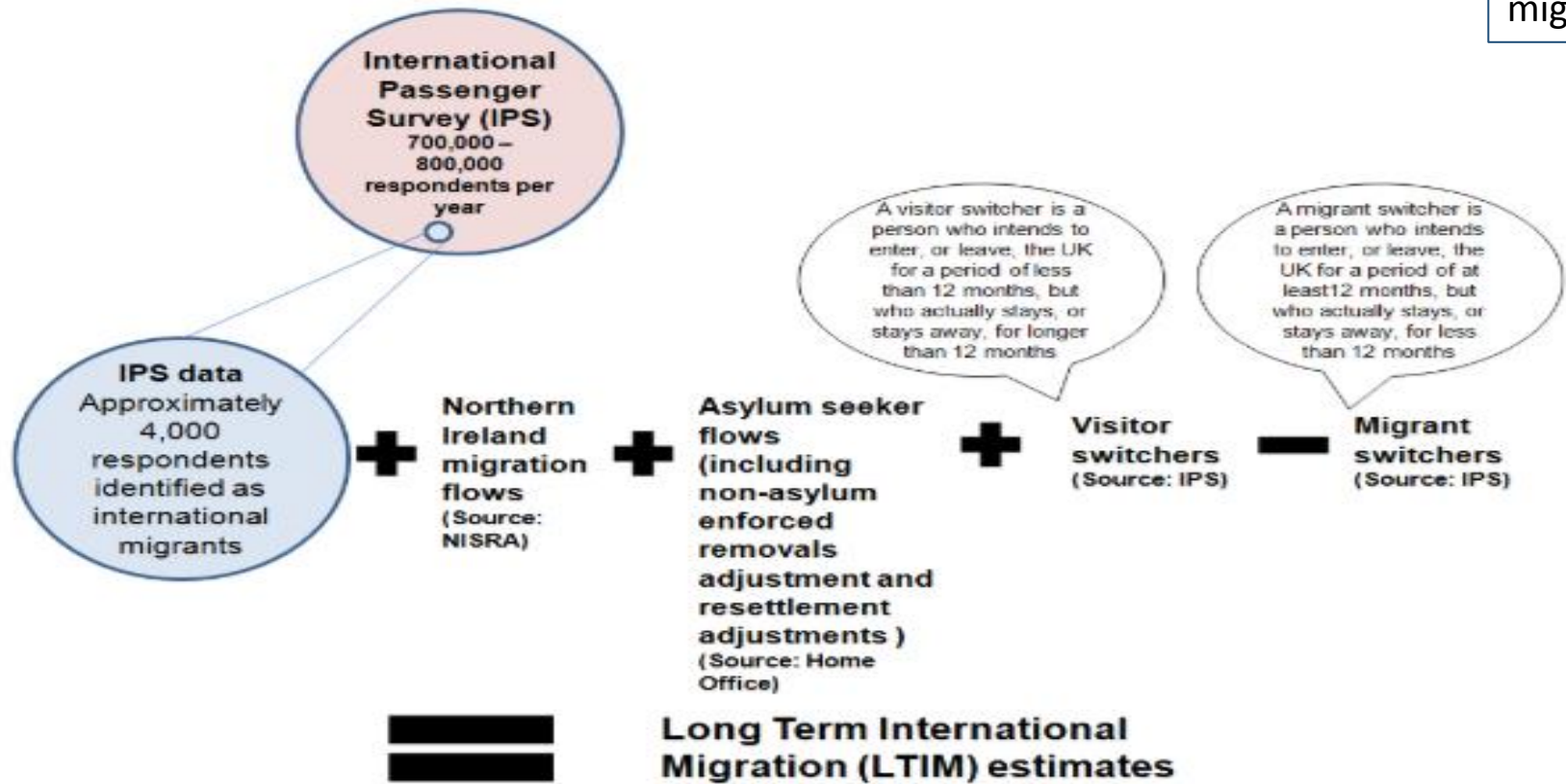
Figure 1: Migration flows 2005-2016



Combining international migration data

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

Labour Force Survey used to assign migrants to local authorities.



Combining international migration data

2. Estimating migration flows from Poland to the UK

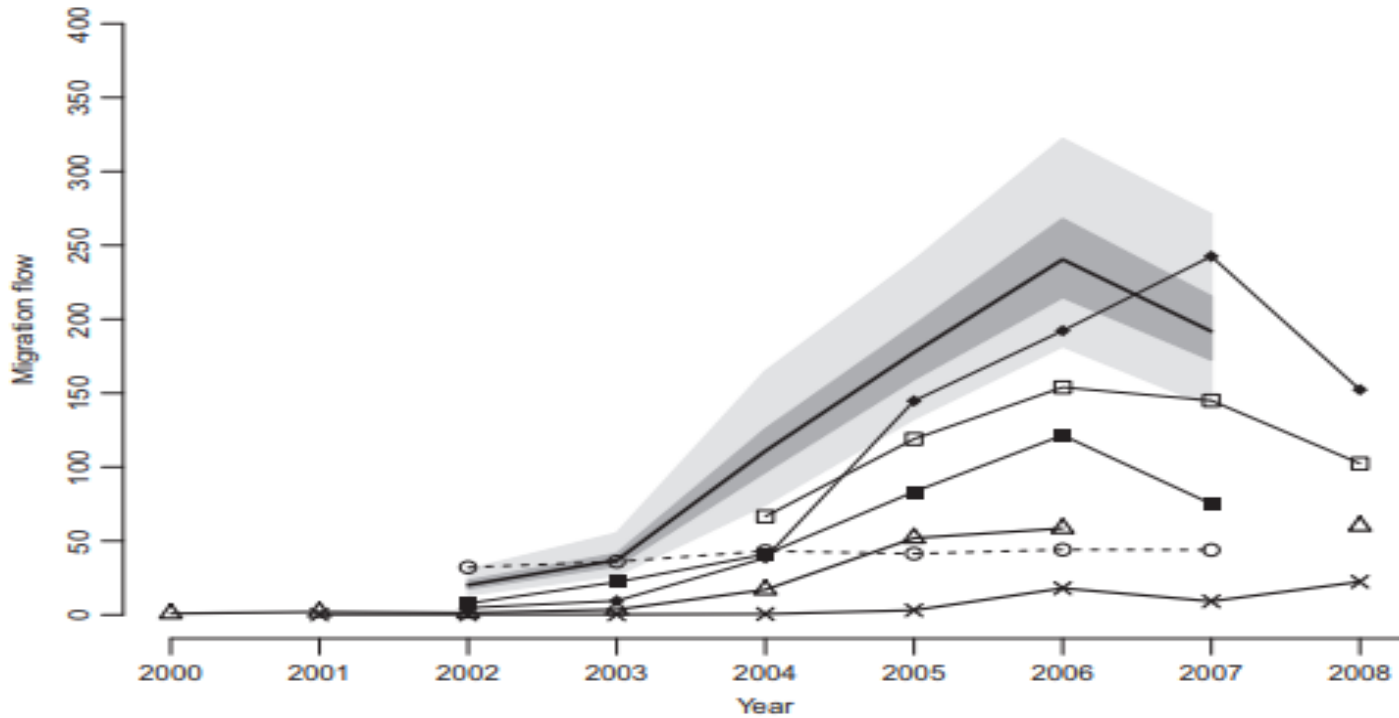


Fig. 4. Flows from Poland to the UK (in thousands) regardless of the duration of stay criterion (source: own elaboration, as well as De Beer *et al.* (2010), MIMOSA estimates, Raymer *et al.* (2013), IMEM estimates, UK Office for National Statistics, Polish Central Statistical Office, WRS and national 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 Labour Force Survey data to estimate migration flows: the case of migration from Poland to the UK

Arkadiusz Wiśniowski
University of Manchester, UK

[Received November 2014. Revised December 2015]

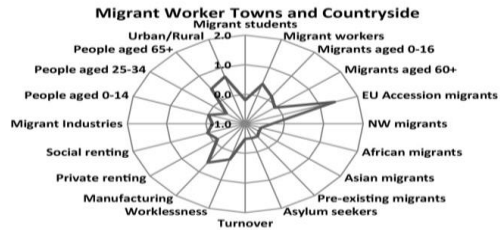
Summary. In May 2004, Poland and seven other countries from central and eastern Europe joined the European Union. This led to a massive emigration from Poland, especially to the UK. However, relatively little is known about the magnitude of migration flows after the 2004 enlargement of the European Union. In the paper Labour Force Survey data from the sending and receiving countries are utilized in a Bayesian model to estimate migration flows. The estimates are further combined with the output of the 'integrated modelling of European migration' model. The combined results with accompanying measures of uncertainty can be used to validate other reported estimates of migration flows from Poland to the UK.

Keywords: Bayesian modelling; Combining data; Labour Force Survey; Migration flows; Poland; UK

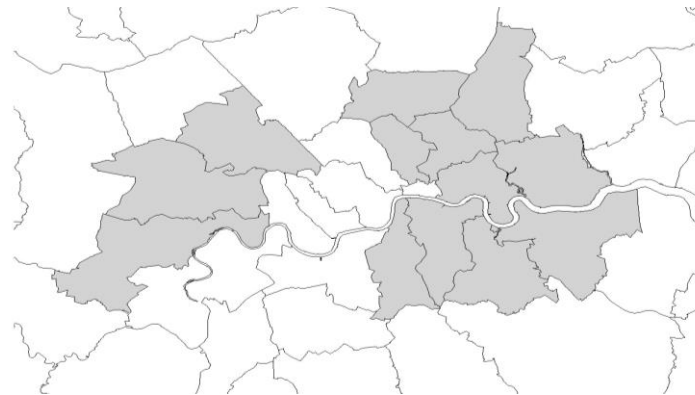
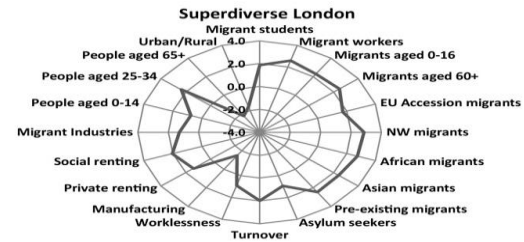
Combining international migration data

3. Social impacts of international migration at the local level

Migrant Worker Towns and Countryside



Superdiverse London



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

Research Report 72

Sarah Poppleton, Kate Hitchcock, Kitty Lymeropoulou, Jon Simmons, Rebecca Gillespie

July 2013



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Home > Use data > Data in use > Case Study

Case study

SHARE

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 £46,000 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.

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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, paradata and administrative data for non-](#)



[Prevalence and variation in antidepressant prescribing across](#)



[An exploratory analysis of factors associated with decreased](#)

Source	Description	Limitations	Frequency/ Geography	Stocks	Flows
UK Census	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.	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.	Updated every ten years. Available for national, regional, LAD, ward, LSOA and output area level.	✓	✓
Intl. Passenger Survey (IPS)	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 of origin and nationality is recorded.	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.	Available quarterly. LTIM estimates based on IPS are available at LAD level.		✓
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	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 a 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.	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.	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.	✓	

Source	Description	Limitations	Frequency/ Geography	Stocks	Flows
National Insurance Numbers (NINOs)	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.	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.	Updated annually by calendar (or financial) year of registration and available for LAD and Parliamentary Consistencies.		✓
Flag 4 GP registrations	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.	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.	Available annually (mid-year periods) by Local Authority District.		✓

gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences



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?

3. Attitudes Towards Immigrants

How is immigration viewed by the population in the receiving country?

Data on Migration at GESIS

- Overview on
 - ▶ Research
 - ▶ Data



The screenshot shows the GESIS website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Suche GESIS durchsuchen...". Below the search bar are navigation tabs for "Angebot", "Forschung", and "Institut". A breadcrumb trail reads: "Sie sind hier: Home > Angebot > Daten analysieren > Weitere Sekundärdaten > Übersichten > Migration Research". The main content area features a large image of a diverse crowd of people with a semi-transparent white box overlaid containing the text "Migration Research". Below the image, there is a paragraph of text explaining the importance of migration research and the data available in the GESIS Data Archive. At the bottom, there is a bulleted list of three categories of migration data.

Migration, integration and xenophobia are increasingly important topics in today's political discussion and in scientific research spanning the breadth of social and behavioral sciences. The rapidly changing nature of immigration in many countries necessitates timely data for researchers and decision-makers alike. This special data collection by the GESIS Data Archive offers high-quality data on migration decisions, integration in host societies and attitudes toward immigrants and ethnic minorities. A growing number of national and comparative studies are available that feature ethnic oversampling, large sample sizes and longitudinal data collection. These data facilitate cutting-edge research on many migration-related issues. The overview presented on this page compiles the data sets currently available through the GESIS Data Archive into three categories of migration data:

- 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/>

Data on Migration at GESIS

- Overview on
 - ▶ Research
 - ▶ Data

The screenshot displays a web interface for migration research data. At the top, a dark grey header contains the text "New Data Releases" on the left and a white RSS icon on the right. Below this, a light grey banner features the text "New Release: BAMF Refugees Survey 2014 (ZA6915)" in blue, with a horizontal row of 15 small circles underneath, where the third circle from the left is filled with a dark grey color. Below the banner are three dark blue horizontal bars, each containing white text and a white downward-pointing triangle on the right side. The text in these bars reads: "Studies on Migration and Migration Decisions", "Studies on Immigrant Integration", and "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 *hstat*
 - ▶ <https://hstat.gesis.org/hstat/>
 - ▶ Topic: Population („Bevölkerung“)
 - ▶ Free of charge

The screenshot shows the top section of the hstat website. At the top left is the 'gesis' logo with a small house icon. Below it, the text 'hstat: Historical statistics' is displayed. To the right of this, two statistics are shown: '7.718.855 Values' and '373.840 Time series'. A navigation bar contains buttons for 'Home', 'Data', 'About', and 'Login', along with a German flag icon. On the right side of the navigation bar is a search box labeled 'Searchtext' with a magnifying glass icon. Below the navigation bar, the main heading 'Historical Time Series' is visible on the left. On the right, there is a section titled 'In cooperation with' followed by the logo for 'STATIS Statistisches Bundesamt'.

1. Migration and Migration Decisions

- Aggregate historical data via *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

The screenshot shows the GESIS website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GESIS logo, the text 'Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften', a language selector set to 'Deutsch', and a 'Contact' link. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for 'DBK Home', 'Search', 'Browse' (highlighted in orange), 'Overview', 'Account', and 'News'. On the right side of this bar, it says 'not logged on'. The main content area features a header for 'ZA5957: 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe'. Below the header is a tabbed interface with 'Bibliographic Citation' selected. Under this tab, there are sub-sections for 'Publications' and 'Groups'. The 'Citation' section contains the following text: 'Guveli, Ayse; Ganzeboom, Harry B.G.; Baykara-Krumme, Helen; Bayrakdar, Sait; Eroglu, Sebnem; Hamutci, Bulent; Nauck, Bernhard; Platt, Lucinda; Sözeri, Efe Kerem (2016): 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5957 Data file Version 2.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.12673'. Other fields include 'Study No.' (ZA5957), 'Title' (2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe), 'Other Titles' (500 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe (LineUp) (Original Title)), 'Current Version' (2.0.0, 2016-11-11, doi:10.4232/1.12673), and 'Date of Collection' (2010 - 2012).

<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

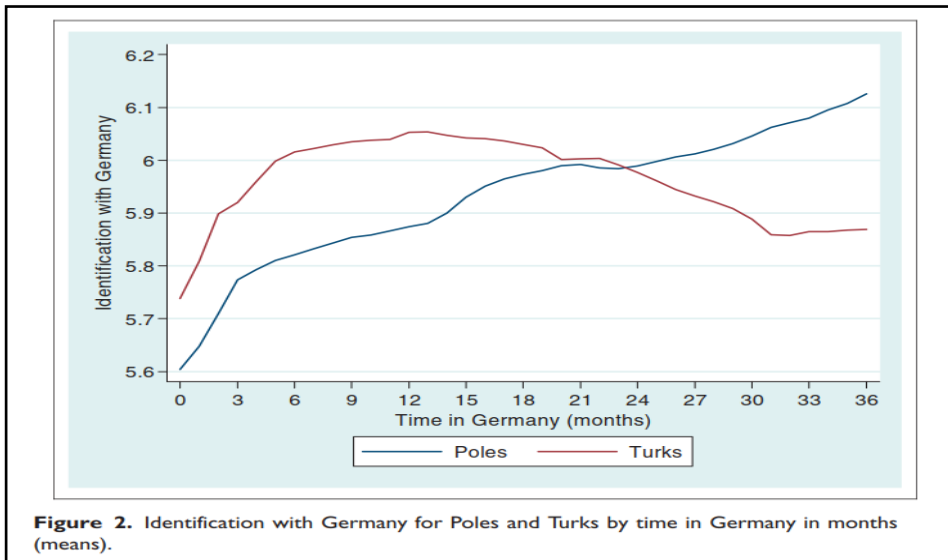
- Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe (SCIP) (ZA5956)
 - ▶ NORFACE framework
 - ▶ Goals:
 1. Describe differences and similarities of socio-cultural integration processes across varying ethnic groups and countries
 2. Second, analyze the causal 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
 - ▶ <http://www.cils4.eu/>

2. Immigrant Integration

- Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (ZA6655, ZA6656, ZA5353, ZA5353)
 - ▶ Lots of research examples: <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/>)

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Time for questions