



CIT5-CT-2005-028802

LOCALMULTIDEM

Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe:
Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH PROJECT (STREP)

PRIORITY 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society

LOCALMULTIDEM AND MDE INDIVIDUAL SURVEYS (WP4)

TECHNICAL REPORT

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Version 1 [October 2013]

Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006)		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Introduction and citations

This Technical Survey Report is a comprehensive document that provides the technical details of the data collected through Workpackage 4 of the Localmultidem project and through other related sister projects that formed part of the Multicultural Democracy in Europe (MDE) research network. This workpackage involved collecting information at the individual (or micro) level through a survey to resident immigrants of different origins and a 'control' group of autochthonous population.

This report is divided in two main sections. The first section contains the main descriptive information regarding the Localmultidem project, the study frame of the immigrants' survey, as well as information about partner institutions. The second section contains city reports, providing specific information on data collector, sample design, sampling and fieldwork procedures, response rates and other country-/city-specific information.

How to cite this document:

Palacios, Irene and Laura Morales. *LOCALMULTIDEM and MDE Individual Surveys (WP4) Technical Report. Version 1*. Leicester: University of Leicester, 2013.

How to cite the data:

Morales, Laura, Eva Anduiza, Bo Bengtsson, Manlio Cinalli, Mario Diani, Marco Giugni, Antal Örkény, Jon Rogstad and Paul Statham. *LOCALMULTIDEM and MDE Individual Survey (WP4) Dataset, 2004-2008, Version 1* [Computer file]. Leicester: University of Leicester [Distributor], 2012.

Related publication:

Morales, Laura, and Marco G. Giugni, eds. *Social Capital, Political Participation and Migration in Europe. Making Multicultural Democracy Work?* Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2011.

Project Description

The Project

1 Project acronym	Localmultidem
2 Project name	Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level
3 Contract number	CIT5-CT-2005-028802
4 Abstract	<p>The main objective of the project is to study the degree of political integration of the foreign-origin or immigrant population in several European cities, and therefore to study multicultural democracy at the local level. The research analyses the potential influence of four types of factors on political integration: immigrants' individual characteristics; immigrants' organizational structures; the structure of institutional and discursive opportunities, and the characteristics of the immigrant groups within the host society.</p> <p>The information has been collected at three different levels of analysis: (1) the contextual or macro-level, using secondary sources and interviews with political and administrative authorities; (2) the organizational or meso-level, through the study of immigrants' organisational structures and networks, carried out with surveys to immigrants' associations; and (3) the individual or micro-level, through a survey to immigrants residents of different origins (with a control group of national-born citizens). This document refers exclusively to the survey data collected at the individual or micro-level.</p>
5 Keywords	Immigrants, political integration, immigrants' associations and networks, host society
	Survey Frame
6 Unit of analysis	Individuals
7 Universe	Immigrants of different origins and autochthonous population
8 Ethnic groups	Italian, ethnic Hungarian, Kosovar, Turkish, Moroccan, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Algerian, Tunisian, Egyptian, Philippine, Ecuadorean, Indian, Chinese, Caribbean,

Andean Latin American, Bosnian, Chilean, and mixed nationalities /ethnic groups

9 Participating cities

Main Cities:¹ Budapest (Hungary), London (UK), Lyon (France), Milan (Italy), Madrid (Spain) and Zurich (Switzerland)

“Sister” Cities:² Barcelona (Spain), Geneva (Switzerland) Stockholm (Sweden) and Oslo (Norway)

Partner Institutions

10 Principal investigators and institutions

Main Cities:

Laura Morales. Universidad de Murcia, Spain, and University of Manchester, UK

Marco Giugni. Université de Genève, Switzerland

Mario Diani. Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy

Manlio Cinalli. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, France

Endre Sik. MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Hungary

Paul Statham. University of Leeds and University of Bristol, UK

‘Sister’ Cities:

Eva Anduiza. Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain

Bo Bengtsson. University of Uppsala, Sweden

Jon Rogstad. University of Oslo, Norway

1 The research conducted in the ‘main’ cities was funded by the project LOCALMULTIDEM (6th Framework Programme of the European Commission).

2 Some other European cities joined the project and were funded by various national research institutions and foundations.

City studies reports

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Barcelona (Spain)

1 Supervisors

Eva Anduiza, Laura Morales and Josep San Martín

2 Survey Institute

In-house fieldwork organisation set up by the Autonomous University of Barcelona

3 Fieldwork period(s)

January 2007 - February 2008

4 Target population

(1) Autochthonous population: Individuals aged 15+ not included in category 2 and born in Spain or born abroad of both parents of Spanish nationality at birth (control group);

(2) Migrant background population: Individuals aged 15+ either born in Ecuador, Morocco or any other Andean country (Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru), or born in Spain and with at least one parent from any of these countries.

Individuals from both groups were selected on the basis of their country of birth, and not their nationality at the time of interview.

5 Mode of data collection

Face-to-face interviews with an average duration of 50 minutes.
The interview languages were Spanish and Arabic for the Moroccan group.

6 Sample size

Gross sample size: 2,400 (named individuals – 600 per group)

Net sample size: 1,045

7 Sampling frame

Individuals were selected randomly from the local population register (*Padrón*) on the basis of their countries of birth (and not their nationality).

During the fieldwork, individuals could be relocated from the 'autochthonous' sample to the 'migrant' sample if the interviewer found out that the individual was a member of the second generation of any of the targeted migrant origin groups. Equally, when individuals born in the five selected countries but of both

parents born in Spain or Spanish nationals at birth were encountered, they were relocated to the 'autochthonous' group.

Note: Between 20 and 25% of the sample for the Moroccan subgroup (individuals born in Morocco) had in reality been born in the former Spanish colonial cities in North Africa (therefore, they were, for all effects, Spaniards and with Spanish citizenship at birth). This made them ineligible for the purposes of the study, and resulted in a significant loss of the original sample frame for the Moroccan subgroup, hence other selection methods were used to cover this population.

8 Sampling design

The original design was based on a stratified nominal random sample obtained from the local population register by the municipal statistical office.

Samples of individuals born in each of the target countries were designed in the following way:

600 of people born in Spain,

600 of people born in Ecuador,

600 of people born in Morocco,

600 of people born in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (Andeans).

For the latter group, no further stratification was requested and the selection within these three countries of origin was purely random (proportional to their weight in the underlying population).

No weighting required.

Note: Due to severe difficulties and delays in fieldwork progression, multiple sampling methods had to be adopted: substitution within the dwellings of the sampled individuals, random routes (for the autochthonous Spaniards), and spatial sampling (for the Moroccan and Latin American groups) were used to complement the net sample. See related publication for full details.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	With salary incentives linked to results
Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of respondent incentives:	No
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers for half of the interviews with autochthonous respondents; post-graduate university students with a social

sciences background for most of the interviews with migrant respondents

10 Response rates

Bolivians:	68%
Colombians:	50%
Ecuadoreans:	50%
Peruvians:	46%
Moroccans:	44%
Spaniards:	28%

Note: In the end, only 608 interviews were obtained with the originally sampled individuals. An additional 152 interviews were obtained by substitution within the dwellings of the sampled individuals, 180 interviews for the autochthonous Spaniards were obtained through random routes with quotas, and 105 interviews were achieved through spatial sampling for the Moroccan group – and to a smaller degree the Latin American groups, following the methods described below for the sample in Milan. The reasons for employing multiple sampling methods were mostly related to sampling frame deficiencies, the excessive length of fieldwork, the higher rates than expected of ineligible sample units extracted, and the lack of time to get additional nominal sample units from the local statistics office. Various tests have been conducted to assess whether the mode of sampling affects the main parameters of interest and no significant differences have been found.

11 Related publication

Laura Morales and Virginia Ros. “Comparing the response rates of autochthonous and migrant populations in nominal sampling surveys: the LOCALMULTIDEM study in Madrid” in Joan Font and Mónica Méndez (eds.), *Surveying ethnic minorities and immigrant populations: methodological challenges and research strategies*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013.

Budapest (Hungary)

1 Supervisor

Antal Örkény

2 Survey Institute

Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) and Szonda Ipsos

3 Field work period(s)

September – December 2007

4 Target population

- (1) Hungarian, autochthonous population (control group);
- (2) Migrant background population: ethnic Hungarians born in neighbouring countries, Chinese, and Mixed Muslims (Arabs/Turks). Groups defined by country of birth of the respondent and/or their parents.

5 Mode of data collection

Face-to-face interviews with an average duration of 50 to 90 minutes. The interview languages were Hungarian for the autochthonous and ethnic-Hungarian sample, Chinese for the Chinese sample, Arabic or Hungarian for the Arab respondents, and Hungarian for the Turks.

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,423

7 Sampling frame

In the case of the immigrant samples, the original sampling frame was provided by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality, from which a further snowball sample was generated.

The autochthonous survey was conducted by Szonda Ipsos in Budapest. The method of the data collection was random walks and the sample is considered to be representative by the standard socio-demographic characteristic such as sex, age and education.

8 Sampling design

The Chinese and the Arab/ Turkish samples were compiled in two steps.

In the first step, 100 randomly chosen Chinese and Arab/ Turkish addresses were selected from a list provided by Hungary's Office of Immigration and Nationality. This sample of migrant groups was extracted through simple random selection, relying on data derived from a research project on immigrants carried out by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office – Demographic Research Institute in 2002. The research assistant fellows of the ICCR Budapest Foundation visited these addresses and 31 Chinese and 27 Arab/ Turkish interviews were managed to conduct. In a second step, this sample was expanded through a snowball sampling method. Further respondents were chosen from the recommendations of the previously interviewed respondents, and 249 Chinese and 286 Arab/ Turkish individuals were interviewed. The selection process was regulated by quotas that monitored the age, sex and education distributions of the target groups.

The autochthonous Hungarian sample was extracted by the survey institute through random walks selection. This sample is considered to be representative by the standard socio-demographic characteristic such as sex, age and education.

Net samples of individuals born in each of the target countries were finally distributed in the following way:
600 of people born in Hungary,
290 of people with ethnic Hungarian background,
249 of people born in China,
284 of a mixed-origin group of migrants of Muslim background (mostly from Turkey and Arab countries)

Necessary weighting for all four samples. The data need to be weighted by gender, age and education for representativeness.

Note: It was necessary to resort to a snowball method, complementary to simple random sampling, because the local registration of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office only gave information of those individuals of migrant origin who had already received their citizenship in Hungary, and the statistical database of Hungary's Office of Immigration and Nationality does not cover all types of temporary migrants staying in the country's territory. The subsample selected by the representative random method and the one selected by the snowball method were identical in the main socio-demographic variables.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:

With salary incentives linked to successful interviews. During the data collection the validity of the interviews were monitored in different ways.

Use of advance letter:	No
Use of respondent incentives:	No
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers for the Hungarian-language interviews; University students (studying Chinese) for the Chinese-language interviews; Immigrants from Muslim countries who speak fluent Hungarian for the Arab/Turkish-sample interviews

10 Response rates

No information provided.

11 Related publications

Books

Antal Orkény and Mária Székelyi (eds.), *Az idegen Magyarország - Bevándorlók társadalmi integrációja* (Alien Hungary; Social Integration of Migrants into the Hungarian Society), Budapest: ELTE Eötvös Kiadó Kft, 2010.

Articles and book chapters

Antal Orkény and Mária Székelyi, "Honosítás és aktív állampolgárság a harmadik országbeli bevándorlók körében" (Naturalization and active citizenship among immigrants from third countries) in András Kováts (ed.) *Bevándorlás és integráció – Magyarországi adatok, európai indikátorok*, Budapest: MTA TKKI, pp. 172-199, 2013.

Antal Orkény and Mária Székelyi, "A választójog gyakorlása a bevándorlók körében" (Voting behavior among Immigrants) in András Kováts (ed.) *Bevándorlás és integráció – Magyarországi adatok, európai indikátorok*, Budapest: MTA TKKI, pp. 200-211, 2013.

Antal Orkény and Mária Székelyi, "A bizalom mint erőforrás a magyarországi bevándorlók körében" (Trust as a social capital among immigrants in Hungary) in András Kováts (ed.) *Bevándorlás és integráció – Magyarországi adatok, európai indikátorok*, Budapest: MTA TKKI, pp. 212-226, 2013.

Antal Orkény and Mária Székelyi, "The Role of Trust in the Social Integration of Immigrants", *Demográfia. English Edition*, Vol. 52. No. 5., pp.124-147, 2010.

Geneva (Switzerland)

1 Supervisor

Marco Giugni

2 Survey Institute

Érasm

3 Field work period(s)

February 2006 – March 2007

4 Target population

- (1) Swiss, autochthonous population (control group);
- (2) Foreign population: All citizens of Italian origin and from Serbia-Montenegro of Kosovar ethnic background aged over 15 years and resident for more than six months in municipalities in the canton of Geneva.

5 Mode of data collection

Interviews conducted by telephone through 'CATI' system, with an average duration of 39 minutes.

The interview languages were either the original language of the immigrant population (Italian or Albanian), or the local language (French).

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,005

7 Sampling frame

Random lists of addresses were obtained from the Cantonal Population Office (OCP, in French) according to the criteria set for the target population.

Note: One difficulty concerned the low number of addresses available for some of the target populations. Particularly, in the case of the Kosovar population it was necessary to use all the available addresses for this sub-group (and not only the randomly selected sample). The second problem was the difficulty in linking the selected addresses to phone numbers in order to contact respondents. A high number of addresses could not be linked to a phone number either by automatic or manual search, especially in the case of young people. Furthermore, files of selected addresses could only be updated with a certain delay. All these factors explain the high rate of addresses not associated with phone numbers. Nonetheless, the final sample of addresses with phone number

is consistent in the main socio-demographic variables (sex, age, location and duration of residence) with the original randomly selected sample of addresses, as per the statistical information available.

In the case of the Swiss autochthonous population, the sample was generated on the basis of the Swisscom electronic directory (phonebook) using the technique of random-quotas. During the telephone contact, individuals were selected by nationality (Swiss) and quotas of gender and age in order to respect the socio-demographic structure of the canton.

8 Sampling design

Stratified random sampling (immigrants) and quota selection (Swiss, control group)

Samples of individuals born/national in each of the target countries were finally distributed in the following way:

356 of people with Swiss nationality,

339 of people with Italian nationality,

310 of people with ethnic Kosovar background

Note: For the control group of autochthonous population, 105 respondents selected outside the city of Geneva were added to the original sample in order to respect the distribution across the 7 communes forming the agglomeration.

No weighting required.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	Regular salary conditions
Use of respondent incentives:	No
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers speaking respondents' language (Italian and/or Albanian) and French
Use of advance letter:	Yes

10 Response rates

Italians:	51%
Kosovars:	60%
Swiss:	54%

11 Related publication

None

London (United Kingdom)

1 Supervisor

Paul Statham

2 Survey Institute

Ethnic Focus (coordinator: Saleem Akhtar)

3 Fieldwork period(s)

September 2007 – January 2008

4 Target population

- (1) White British (control group);
- (2) Foreign population: Black Caribbean, Bangladeshi, and Indian.

5 Mode of data collection

Face-to-face interviews

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,200

7 Sampling frame

Focused enumeration in four North London boroughs: Islington, Camden, Hackney and Haringey

8 Sampling design

Sampling points were selected based on postal districts. Each postal district was assigned a number of sampling points from which 'focused enumeration' was carried out in order to elicit a sufficient number of ethnic minority participants.

Samples of individuals from the target population were finally distributed in the following way:

- 300 White British individuals,
- 296 of Indian ethnicity,
- 290 of Black Caribbean ethnicity,
- 300 of Bangladeshi ethnicity,
- 14 individuals of mixed ethnicity.

Note: Low participation rates, therefore had to use vouchers as incentives to complete the survey.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	No information provided by the British team
Interviewers profile:	No information provided by the British team
Use of advance letter:	No information provided by the British team
Use of respondent incentives:	Yes (Vouchers)

Fieldwork-relevant note: The White British population thought the survey was trying to provoke racist reactions. Ethnic groups felt they were being profiled, especially Muslim groups.

10 Response rates

Global response rate:	22%
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11 Related publication

No information provided by the British team

Lyon (France)

1 Supervisors

Manlio Cinalli and Vincent Tiberij

2 Survey Institute

TNS Sofrès (coordinator: Pierre Jouglà)

3 Fieldwork period(s)

January – April 2008

4 Target population

- (1) French legal residents, excluding people of Maghrebi-origin (control group);
- (2) Maghrebi-origin population: Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco born individuals and French born individuals with at least one Maghrebi parent or grand-parent.

Note: French citizens born in Algeria before 1960 and their descendants were not included in the Algerian sample to avoid including the 'pieds-noir' population.

5 Mode of data collection

Interviews conducted by telephone through 'CATI' system, with an average duration of 30-35 minutes.

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,106

7 Sampling frame

The survey was carried out in Lyon city and surroundings. This includes other cities that are part of Lyon's urban agglomeration but are administratively distinct from it (Venissieux, Villeurbanne, and Vaulx-en-Velin). A constraint of conducting a minimum of 300 interviews with Maghrebi-origin individuals in Lyon-city itself was imposed.

Phone numbers were selected randomly from telephones files that were bought from providers. Given that phone numbers are geographically identified in France, it was possible to target specific areas of Lyon.

8 Sampling design

The survey was developed in two phases. The first phase was conducted with the overall population of the selected urban area, with geographical stratification, and ended with the successful completion of 400 interviews with the control group and 75 interviews with Maghrebi-origin respondents. A second phase of the survey targeted the finalization of interviews only with Maghrebi-origin respondents.

Gender and age quotas were calculated by cross-tabulating demographic data on foreigners at the local level (data from the Localmultidem WP2 and data from official French statistics) with national data on foreign-origin French citizens of previous surveys (EHF 1999,³ Tribalat 2004⁴ and RAPFI 2005).⁵

Net samples of individuals from the target population were finally distributed in the following way:

401 respondents for the control group;
705 respondents of Maghrebi origin.

Note: There are no available statistics to evaluate the composition (gender/age/socio-economic position) of the Maghrebi-origin sample.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	Regular salary conditions
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers
Use of advance letter:	No
Use of respondent incentives:	No

10 Response rates

First phase response rate:	45%, 477 interviews (13 days of fieldwork and 566 hours in total)
Second phase (only Maghrebi individuals):	31%, 629 interviews (27 days of fieldwork and 1661 hours in total)

³ TRIBALAT M. (1999), Enquête Étude de l'histoire familiale, EHF.

⁴ TRIBALAT M. (2004), «Une estimation des populations d'origine étrangère en France en 1999». Population, 59 (1), p. 51-82; and TRIBALAT M. (2004), «Le nombre de musulmans en France, qu'en sait-on?», Cités, hors-série, p. 21-31.

⁵ TNS SOFRES (2005), Rapport au Politique des Français issus de l'Immigration, RAPFI.

Note: The questionnaire was longer than expected: 34 minutes for the control group (against the 25 minutes that were expected), and 37 minutes for the Maghrebi-origin respondents (against the expected 30 minutes). This forced the French team to drop some questions from the questionnaire once fieldwork had started.

Furthermore, the questionnaire was complex, with sensitive and 'intrusive' questions for the French public. The difference in items according to different populations created an additional constraint for the survey institute's programmers.

11 Related publication

None

Madrid (Spain)

1 Supervisors

Laura Morales and Elisa Rodríguez

2 Survey Institute

In-house fieldwork organisation set up by the University of Murcia team in Madrid.

3 Field work period(s)

January 2007 - February 2008

4 Target population

(1) Autochthonous population: Individuals aged 15+ not included in category 2 and born in Spain or born abroad of both parents of Spanish nationality at birth (control group);

(2) Migrant background population: Individuals aged 15+ either born in Ecuador, Morocco or any other Andean country (Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru), or born in Spain and with at least one parent from any of these countries.

Individuals from both groups were selected on the basis of their country of birth, and not their nationality at the time of interview.

5 Mode of data collection

Face-to-face interviews with an average duration of 60 minutes.

The interview languages were Spanish and Arabic for the Moroccan group.

6 Sample size

Gross sample size: 2,400 (named individuals – 600 per group)

Net sample size: 1,173

7 Sampling frame

Individuals were selected randomly from the local population register (*Padrón*) on the basis of their countries of birth (and not their nationality).

During fieldwork, individuals could be relocated from the 'autochthonous' sample to the 'migrant' sample if the interviewer found out that the individual was a member of the second generation of any of the targeted migrant origin groups. Equally, when individuals who were born in the five selected countries but of both parents born in Spain or Spanish nationals at birth were encountered, they were relocated to the 'autochthonous' group.

Note: Between 20 and 25% of the sample for the Moroccan subgroup (individuals born in Morocco) had in reality been born in the former Spanish colonial cities in North Africa (therefore, they were, for all effects, Spaniards and with Spanish citizenship at birth). This made them ineligible for the purposes of the study, and resulted in a significant loss of the original sample frame for the Moroccan subgroup, hence other selection methods were used to cover this population.

8 Sampling design

The original design was based on a stratified nominal random sample obtained from the local population register by the municipal statistical office.

Samples of individuals born in each of the target countries were finally distributed in the following way:

307 of people born in Spain,

291 of people born in Ecuador,

298 of people born in Morocco,

277 of people born in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (Andeans).

For the latter group, no further stratification was requested and the selection within these three countries of origin was purely random (proportional to their weight in the underlying population).

No weighting required.

Note: Due to severe difficulties and delays in fieldwork progression, multiple sampling methods had to be adopted: substitution within the dwellings of the sampled individuals, random routes (for the autochthonous Spaniards), and spatial sampling (for the Moroccan and Latin American groups) were used to complement the net sample.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	With salary incentives linked to results
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers for half of the interviews with autochthonous respondents; post-graduate university students with a social sciences background for most of the interviews with migrant respondents
Use of advance letter:	Yes

Use of respondent incentives: No

10 Response rates

Bolivians:	41%
Colombians:	31%
Ecuadoreans:	45%
Peruvians:	36%
Moroccans:	42%
Spaniards:	21%

Note: In the end, only 608 interviews were obtained with the originally sampled individuals. An additional 115 interviews were obtained by substitution within the dwellings of the sampled individuals, 180 interviews for the autochthonous Spaniards were obtained through random routes with quotas, and 267 interviews were achieved through spatial sampling for the Moroccan group – and to a smaller degree the Latin American groups, following the methods described below for the sample in Milan. The reasons for employing multiple sampling methods were mostly related to sampling frame deficiencies, the excessive length of fieldwork, the higher rates than expected of ineligible sample units extracted, and the lack of time to get additional nominal sample units from the local statistics office. Various tests have been conducted to assess whether the mode of sampling affects the main parameters of interest and no significant differences have been found.

11 Related publication

Laura Morales and Virginia Ros. “Comparing the response rates of autochthonous and migrant populations in nominal sampling surveys: the LOCALMULTIDEM study in Madrid” in Joan Font and Mónica Méndez (eds.), *Surveying ethnic minorities and immigrant populations: methodological challenges and research strategies*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013.

Milan (Italy)

1 Supervisor

Giancarlo Blangiardo

2 Survey Institute

Fondazione ISMU

3 Field work period(s)

November 2006 - April 2007

4 Target population

(1) Autochthonous population: Individuals of Italian origin born in Italy and holding Italian citizenship, of at least 15 years of age, resident in Milan for at least 6 months before the interviews (control group);

(2) Migrant background population: All migrants of Filipino, Egyptian and Ecuadorian origin independently of their country of birth, aged over 15 years and resident in Milan for at least six months before the interview.

5 Mode of data collection

Face-to-face structured interviews for migrants with an average duration of 30-35 minutes. The interview languages were Italian or the origin language of the respondents.

For the Italian autochthonous sample (control group), interviews were conducted via telephone through 'CATI system'.

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,200

7 Sampling frame

Individuals were selected on the basis of their origin, independently of their country of birth (first and second generations, legal and illegal status included).

'Centres of aggregation' were selected in Milan, from where the target population was approached.

8 Sampling design

Three sub-samples were selected according to the 'aggregation centres' sampling method. First, a certain number of local environments are defined and a representative local sample from this sub-universe is selected randomly. Second, the set of statistical units sampled in the various territorial environments is aggregated into a single sample.

Thus, the selection technique is divided in two stages: 1) random and independent selection of the centres/places of gathering located on the territory (institutions, entertainment, care services, meetings and so on); 2) within the centre, a random and independent selection of the subjects attending the drawn centre.

The sample is designed to achieve representativeness of the migrant population – including undocumented migrants – assuming that each migrant entertains some relationship with some aggregation centers or gathering places identified in Milan. Based on the assumption that the sample is large enough, and that the relative importance of each center is known, the technique consists of the random and independent selection within two different levels of sampling. The first level requires the identification of a certain number of local immigrant meeting places distributed across the municipality (299 locations for Ecuadorians, the number of locations for Filipinos and Egyptians is not available). Centers include the following 13 categories: police/passport/foreigners' offices, other public offices (population registers, post offices), consulates, first aid centers (public canteens, dormitories), medical/health assistance centers (hospitals, specific non-profit organizations dealing with health related problems of immigrants like Naga), legal assistance centers, places organizing lessons of Italian as a second language, training centers, places furnishing services for immigrants (phone centers, money transfer), ethnic stores, markets and malls, entertainment places (ethnic and non-ethnic like discos, restaurants, bars, cinemas), open meeting points (stations, parks, squares, etc.). This list of centres, conveniently identified by means of a preliminary analysis of the local reality by the institute ISMU (with years of experience in this form of sampling), represents a set of heterogeneous environments which all the targeted migrants in Milan are expected to attend, with contact once or several times per week. The second level of sampling refers to the individuals sampled in the various local centres, who are asked to respond to an additional questionnaire about their attendance to all the reference centers in order to be able to construct the corresponding attendance profile. The universe of immigrants present at the time of the survey is thus made up of a list of H statistical units, each of which represents a set of contacts with a local centre.

Any data analysis must be obtained by weighting the units.

Samples of individuals from the target population were finally distributed in the following way:

300 individuals from the control group,
300 individuals from each of the migrant groups (Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadorians).

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	Regular salary conditions
Interviewers profile:	Interviewers from different nationalities (2 Ecuadorian, 2 Peruvian, 1 Salvadorian, 1 Argentinean, 4 Philippine, 5 Egyptian, 4 Italian) speaking mother tongue and English. Italians speak Arab and English. They are linguistic mediators working with immigrants in hospitals and schools, and interpreters as a profession.
Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of respondent incentives:	No

10 Response rates

No information provided.

11 Related publications

Blangiardo, Giancarlo C. "Eurostat-Nidi. Survey on Causes of International Migration. The Survey in Italy Isp.Cnr. Methodological Note on the Sampling Technique". Milan: ISMU, 1999.

Baio, Gianluca, Giancarlo Blangiardo and Marta Blangiardo. "Centre Sampling Technique in Foreign Migration Surveys: A Methodological Note", *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol.27, No.3, 2011. pp. 451–465.

Oslo (Norway)

No information about this city

Stockholm (Sweden)

1 Supervisor(s)

Bo Bengtsson and Gunnar Myrberg

2 Survey Institute

Statistics Sweden

3 Field work period(s)

February – October 2004

4 Target population

(1) Swedish population: Individuals resident in the region of Greater Stockholm, aged 18-74, born in Sweden with both parents born in Sweden (control group);
(2) Migrant background population: Individuals resident in the region of Greater Stockholm, aged 18-74 years, born or with at least one parent from Chile and Turkey.

5 Mode of data collection

Computer assisted face-to-face interviews, with an average duration of 55 minutes.

Both the questionnaire and the response cards were translated into Spanish and Turkish. The interview languages were Swedish, for the autochthonous sample, Spanish, for respondents with a background in Chile, and Turkish, for respondents with a background in Turkey.

6 Sample size

Gross sample size: 1,500 (500 per group)

Net sample size: 1,453 (838 interviews completed)

7 Sampling frame

The sampling frame was based on continually updated local register data provided by Statistics Sweden.

8 Sampling design

Random sampling procedure with gender stratification.

Samples of individuals born in each of the target countries were designed in the following way:

500 of people from the control group,
500 of people from the Chilean sample,
500 of people from the Turkish sample.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	Regular salary conditions
Interviewers profile:	Professional interviewers from Statistics Sweden
Use of advance letter:	Yes
Use of respondent incentives:	Yes: gift voucher (approx. €11)

10 Response rates

Turks:	48.9%
Chileans:	57.9%
Native Swedes:	66.1%
Overall response rate:	57.7%

11 Related publication

Gunnar Myrberg, "Surveying migrants and migrant associations in Stockholm" in Joan Font and Mónica Méndez (eds.), *Surveying ethnic minorities and immigrant populations: methodological challenges and research strategies*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2013.

Zurich (Switzerland)

1 Supervisor

Marco Giugni

2 Survey Institute

Érasm

3 Field work period(s)

November 2006 – January 2007

4 Target population

- (1) Swiss, autochthonous population (control group);
- (2) Foreign population: Italian citizens, citizens from Serbia-Montenegro of Kosovar ethnic background, and Turkish citizens aged over 15 years and resident for more than six months in municipalities in the city of Zurich.

5 Mode of data collection

Interviews conducted by telephone through 'CATI system', with an average duration of 35 minutes.

The interview languages were either the original language of the immigrant population (Italian, Albanian or Turkish), or local language (Swiss German).

6 Sample size

Net sample size: 1,203

7 Sampling frame

Sample randomly generated from the list of addresses provided by the Cantonal Office of Population

Problems: One difficulty concerned the low number available of some of the target populations; concretely, in the case of the Albanian and Turkish populations was necessary to use all the available addresses within the city of Zurich (and not only the randomly selected sample). The second problem was the difficulty for associating the selected addresses to phone numbers in order to contact people. A high number of addresses could not be linked to a phone number either by automatic or manual search, especially in the case of young people. Furthermore, files of selected addresses could be updated with a certain delay. All these factors explain the high rate of addresses non-associated with phone numbers obtained. Nonetheless, the final sample of addresses with

phone number is consistent in terms of sex distribution or duration of residence with the original randomly selected sample of addresses.

In the case of the Swiss population, the sample was generated on the basis of the Swisscom's electronic directory (phonebook) using the technique of random-quotas. During the telephone contact, individuals were selected by nationality (Swiss) and quotas of gender and age in order to respect the socio-demographic structure of the canton.

8 Sampling design

Stratified random sampling (immigrants) and quotas selection (Swiss, control group)

Samples of individuals born in each of the target countries were finally distributed in the following way:

301 of people born in Switzerland,
299 of people born in Italy,
306 of people with ethnic Kosovar background
297 of people born in Turkey

No weighting required.

9 Fieldwork procedures

Payment of interviewers:	Regular salary conditions
Use of respondent incentives:	No
Interviewers profile:	Interviewers speaking respondents' language (Italian and/or Albanian) and French
Use of advance letter:	Yes

10 Response rates

Swiss:	52%
Italians:	48%
Kosovars:	35%
Turkish:	37%

11 Related publication

None