



Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural
Integration Processes among New
Immigrants in Europe

SCIP Survey

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Methodological Report

Anne Gresser and Diana Schacht

NORFACE
ERA-NET





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1. INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF THE SCIP SURVEY

This methodological report provides the data user with the most important information about the project on “Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe” (SCIP) that was funded by the NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe) Research Programme on Migration in Europe – Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics.

The SCIP project is the first cross-national survey among new immigrants in Europe and involved a substantial two-wave data collection of about 7,000 recent migrants of selected immigrant groups in four European destination countries. Given the complexity of the project’s cross-national, multiethnic as well as longitudinal research approach, the material provided in this report is intended to facilitate understanding and use of the data. At the beginning, the purpose (*chapter 1*) and the research design (*chapter 2*) of the study are briefly explained. *Chapter 3* outlines the development of the survey instrument. Fieldwork is described in *chapter 4*. The subsequent three chapters provide, first, the response rates for the different survey waves and countries (*chapter 5*); second, basic socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (*chapter 6*); and third, information about respondent selectivity in the first and second wave (*chapter 7*). The last chapter gives an account of the data processing procedures (*chapter 8*).

The major objective of the SCIP project was to describe the patterns and to explain the causes and consequences of early socio-cultural integration trajectories of newly arrived immigrants across different ethnic groups in four European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland. Therefore, the study focused on the most important aspects of newcomers’ socio-cultural integration, including immigrants’ cultural identity, i.e. the nature and level of identification with ethnic, national, panethnic or religious categories and attitudes towards minority and majority groups (Diehl, Koenig, and Ruckdeschel 2008; Helbig 2006; Maliepaard, Lubbers, and Gijsberts 2010; Verkuyten and Yildiz 2007). The survey also investigated behavioral manifestations of these identities (Alba 1990; Phinney 1990), i.e. cultural practices (Güveli and Platt 2011) and language use (Dustmann and Fabbri 2003; Van Tubergen and Kalmijn 2005, 2009), as well as informal social contacts and involvement in associations (Diehl 2002; Martinovic, van Tubergen, and Maas 2009).

The project had three main goals. First, it set out to describe differences and similarities of socio-cultural integration processes across varying ethnic groups and countries. Second, it attempted to analyze the causal link between migrants’ socio-cultural integration and other dimensions of integration processes, most importantly their structural position in the labor market and educational system. Third, it aimed to provide explanations for similarities and differences in trajectories at the individual level, the ethnic group level, and the cross-cultural level. SCIP thereby intended to establish greater in-depth knowledge of socio-cultural integration processes and their complexities in contemporary European societies. In order to achieve these objectives, the research design had to be tailored to allow for empirical testing. The first step in this process was to review previous studies on socio-cultural integration and establish their limitations and hence what was needed to overcome them. The research team identified three major lacunae.

First, quantitative longitudinal data on socio-cultural integration is still rare. Previous research in this field is clearly dominated by methods of comparative case studies (Vertovec and Peach 1997), qualitative

research (Tietze 2001), and experimental designs (Benet-Martinez, Janxin Leu, and Morris 2002). The few quantitative studies are mostly limited to data on separate topics such as identification, language, or social involvement. Furthermore, quantitative studies are typically cross-sectional rather than longitudinal. Therefore, it is an open question whether socio-cultural integration is a consequence of or a prerequisite for immigrants' structural integration (Schwartz 2005:299).

Second, group- and macro-level influences on individual processes of socio-cultural integration are often neglected. There are few studies that systematically link information regarding group-specific and national reception contexts to data on the individual level. This reflects the dominance of cross-cultural psychology in this field of research (Berry 1997; Nauck 2008; Silbereisen, Lantermann, and Schmitt-Rodermund 1999).

Finally, the overwhelming majority of studies does not focus on recently arrived immigrants but includes immigrants who have already been living in their countries of destination for several years. This renders it difficult to disentangle post-migration integration dynamics from "transplanted" immigrant characteristics. With regard to immigrants' identities, for example, the first years after arrival are a stage of particular interest (Phinney 2001) because border crossing often increases the salience of formerly unquestioned identities (Hardin 2001; Sussman 2000).

The implications for the research design were therefore that a new data source was required that was longitudinal in design, covered different ethnic groups in a number of destination contexts, collected information on structural, social and cultural aspects of immigrants lives, and surveyed immigrants close to their arrival in the destination country.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The SCIP survey was designed to focus on *newly* arrived immigrants from different *ethnic* backgrounds across *four European countries* in a *longitudinal* perspective. Great efforts were taken to harmonize the data collection across the four countries under study, in order to create a truly cross-national short panel study, even though data collection had to start from very different circumstances and employ rather different strategies. In this chapter the research design and the rationale for the selection of countries and groups included in the study is described (*section 2.1*). The sampling strategy and the method of drawing the sample are presented separately for each country (*section 2.2*). The survey modes of the first and second wave are addressed in more detail in the last section of this chapter (*section 2.3*).

2.1 Research design and selection of countries and groups

In comparison to previous surveys, the research design included a *longitudinal approach* based on producing a mini-panel of new immigrants. The first wave of data collection took place soon after the immigrants' arrival (generally not exceeding 18 month after the date of immigration); and the follow-up survey was carried out about one and a half years later. Apart from assessing changes over time the two-wave-design offered the potential to study causal relationships between different dimensions of the integration process.

The *cross-national approach* of the SCIP project was necessary in order to study the impact of macro-level characteristics on immigrants' socio-cultural integration process. For example, immigrant socio-cultural incorporation is influenced by a country's migration history and dynamics, by citizenship regimes, symbolic boundaries and church-state relations. *Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands* were included in the study because they vary across several of these characteristics. Firstly, the four countries cover different migration dynamics: Great Britain is a country that relied on populations from its former colonies to compensate for labor shortages (Joppke 1999), while Germany is the archetypical case of a "Gastarbeiter" (guest worker) regime. The Netherlands may be considered as a mixed case, whereas Ireland is a new immigration country. Secondly, according to Bail's (2008) categorization these four countries cover major types of symbolic boundary configurations: Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands are old immigration countries in the European core, which emphasize cultural and linguistic boundaries. Ireland, on the other hand, belongs to the new immigration countries on the European periphery, where religious and racial boundaries are more pronounced. Thirdly, following the typology of Koopmans and colleagues (Koopmans, Statham, and Passy 2005), the four countries capture the principal institutional types of migrant incorporation. According to Koopmans' categorization, contemporary Great Britain and the Netherlands correspond to the multicultural type, expressing civic codes of national identity, even if multicultural policies have become highly contested. Germany, by contrast, follows the assimilationist model with primordial conceptions of nationhood that had found its expression in the dominance of *ius sanguinis* elements of citizenship during the twentieth century. *Ius soli* elements of citizenship have only supplemented these primordial claims at the turn of the last millennium. Hence, the strong ethnic focus of nationhood is only slowly shifting. As a new country of immigration, Ireland has only recently formulated integration policies, which combine assimilationist and "inter-cultural" elements. Finally, the four countries differ in relation to their church-state relations. This is important given the prominence of religion in trajectories of nation-state formation and the resulting influence on immigrant incorporation (Zolberg and Long 1999). Following standard measures of

church-state separation or religious deregulation (Fetzer and Soper 2004; Koenig 2005a, 2005b), two cases with high degrees of deregulation were included: firstly, the depillarised Netherlands and secondly, the Catholic-dominated Ireland. Both countries provide institutional opportunities for individualistic mobilization of religion. However, Great Britain and Germany, to varying degrees, offer numerous forms of public support for religious corporations, thus providing incentives for the collective mobilization of religion. *Table 1* summarizes these variations in schematic form, highlighting the rationale for their selection for the study.

Table 1. Characteristics of the four selected receiving countries

	Germany	The Netherlands	Great Britain	Ireland
Immigration regimes	Guest-worker immigration	Colonial and guest-worker immigration	Colonial immigration	New immigration country
Nature of national identity ^a	Cultural (ethnic)	Cultural (civic)	Cultural (civic)	Religious (ethnic)
Citizenship regime ^b	Assimilationist	Multicultural	Multicultural	[universalist]
Church-state-relations ^c	Cooperation	Separation	Establishment	Separation

Notes: ^a Based on ESS and ISSP data on symbolic boundaries and national identity (Bail 2008), ^b Based on the coding of immigration and integration policies according to Koopmans et al. (2008), ^c Based on standard typologies (Fox 2006; Minkenberg 2003)

The *target population* of the survey comprised immigrant adults aged 18 to 60¹ with a maximum stay to date of up to 18 months² in one of the four receiving countries. The immigrants had to have arrived directly from the country of origin matching their nationality. The immigrants' (highly volatile) intention to stay permanently in the receiving country was no part of the sample selection, partly because remigration processes were also investigated in the SCIP survey.

A *multi-ethnic approach* was chosen in order to disentangle country-specific macro-level effects and immigrant group effects. Current research has already demonstrated considerable differences in integration strategies between groups of immigrants that vary in terms of size, social status, national origin and religious identity. To cover this source of variation at least two ethnic immigrant groups were selected in each country (except for Ireland): *Poles and Turks* in Germany, *Antilleans, Bulgarians, Moroccans and Surinamese*, as well as *Poles and Turks* in the Netherlands, and *Pakistanis and Poles* in Great Britain. In Ireland, as a new immigration country, only *Poles* were sampled. These ethnic groups make up a substantial share of the immigrant population in the four countries and differ along a number of dimensions, notably religion (Christians versus Muslims), social status (typically medium to high-skill versus low-skill immigrants) and legal status (EU citizens versus non-EU-citizens). In general, two theoretically relevant types of immigrants could be identified within each country, except in Ireland (see *Table 2*).

Table 2. Characteristics of the selected immigrant groups

	Turkey, Morocco, Pakistan	Bulgaria, Poland
Social status [RC]	traditionally low	Medium
Legal status [RC]	third country national	EU citizen
Religious background	Muslim	Christian

¹ In the Netherlands, a very small number of the sample turned out to be at most 5 years older than 60. Due to the minor deviation in age these cases were not excluded from the Dutch sample.

² In Germany, it appeared during the data cleaning process that some of the respondents lived a few months longer in the receiving country than the specified limit of 18 months. However, cases with a length of stay till 20 months were not excluded from the net sample in order to maximize sample size. In the Netherlands, the sample consisted of immigrants from the municipality registers who registered up to a year before the fieldwork. Here, migrants could have had a longer time of stay in the country before registration.

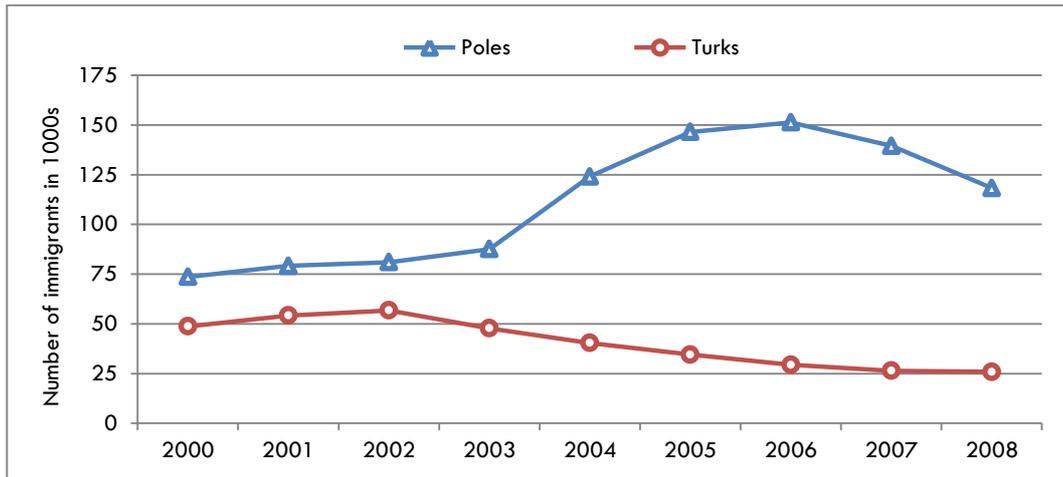
Immigrants from countries like Turkey, Morocco, and Pakistan are associated with groups experiencing classical low-skilled labor and with a Muslim background, no EU-citizenship, and relatively established ethnic communities in the receiving countries. Poles on the other hand and to some extent Bulgarians (in the Netherlands), comprise more recent immigrant groups with a higher social group status, EU-citizenship, and Catholic or mainly Christian background. In each country, around 850 interviews per immigrant type were planned.

2.2 Sampling strategy and sampling method

The sampling method chosen in the four countries depended on the national data sources available to identify newly arrived immigrants. In Germany and the Netherlands, data from local or central registry offices could be used, while comparable sampling frames were unavailable in Ireland and Great Britain. In those countries, the intention was to use respondent-driven sampling (RDS). RDS is a network-based probability sampling method that has been developed for the study of hard-to-reach populations (Heckathorn 1997, 2002). Like other chain-referral methods (“snowball sampling”), it utilizes the knowledge of peers to access respondents. Unlike other chain referral methods, however, RDS is designed to control sources of potential bias, by collecting information on network size and limiting the number of referrals from any respondent. As recent immigrants turned out to be only weakly connected to other recent immigrants from the same group, other sampling strategies were combined with RDS in order to reach the desired sample size. Since tailored sampling strategies were used in each country, the sampling procedure is described in separate sections for Germany (*section 2.2.1*), the Netherlands (*section 2.2.2*), Great Britain (*section 2.2.3*), and Ireland (*section 2.2.4*).

2.2.1 Germany

In Germany, sampling was performed in several steps. Firstly, data on current immigration and new immigrants’ main areas of settlement from the Regional Statistical Offices in each federal state (Statistische Landesämter) as well as data of the German Federal Office of Statistics were examined. This preliminary investigation revealed that the financial crisis that started in the autumn of 2008 had led to a visible reduction in immigration flows of Poles and Turks from 2007 on (see *figure 1*). For that reason, achieving a sufficiently large gross sample was expected to be challenging.



Data source: FDZ 2000-2008 (own calculations; immigration).

Figure 1. Immigration of Poles and Turks to Germany by year (2000–2008)

The analyses also showed that most recently registered Poles and Turks were living in urban regions of Germany: 51 percent of the Poles and 77 percent of the Turks were residents in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants (see *Table 3*). Moreover, rural migration was dominated by seasonal workers who typically plan to stay for only short periods. Hence, the share of recent Polish immigration living in rural areas was likely to be an overestimate.

Table 3. Immigration of Poles and Turks to Germany in 2008

Germany	Poles		Turks	
	N	%	N	%
Rural	15,147	12.8	537	2.1
Semi-urban	43,232	36.5	5,373	2.8
Urban	59,991	50.7	19,935	77.1
Total	118,370	100	25,845	100

Data source: FDZ 2008 (all age groups; immigration). Notes: Definition: rural = under 100 inhabitants per square kilometer, half urban = from 100 up to 500 inhabitants per square kilometer, urban = over 500 inhabitants per square kilometer.

For practical reasons it was not possible to draw a nationwide probability sample from the local registration offices. The decision to narrow the sampling frame to urban areas with more than 500,000 inhabitants was also in line with the data collection in Great Britain and Ireland, as in both countries only mayor cities were sampled. Among the German municipalities that matched the urban area criterion, four large cities were selected: Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne. This decision was also influenced by the fact that the cities are located in different federal states: Bavaria (Munich), Berlin, North Rhine Westphalia (Cologne) and Hamburg. This could potentially enable analysts of the data to take into account the role of meso-level characteristics at the state and the local level, for example a city’s religious composition (secular/protestant in Berlin, protestant in Hamburg, Catholic in Cologne and Munich).

In a second step, the gross sample³, i.e. the number of addresses in each municipality that was needed in order to achieve a large enough net sample⁴, was calculated. This calculation was based on findings from the German pilot study of recently arrived immigrants that Diehl had conducted in Munich and Essen in 2003 (Diehl 2007). According to the response rates of the pilot, almost 7,000 newly registered addresses

³ The gross sample comprises all cases approached for an interview irrespective of an interview realization.

⁴ The net sample comprises only the cases of the gross sample which were interviewed.

of Poles and almost 3,000 addresses of Turks were necessary in order to conduct 850 interviews per ethnic group in the second wave (see *Table 4*), mostly due to the large number of invalid addresses.

Table 4. Calculations of the German gross sample

	Poles		Turks	
	N	%	N	%
Addresses from registry offices	6,788	100	2,702	100
Wave 1				
Calculated dropouts	5,505	81.1	1,678	62.1
Targeted number of interviews	1,283	18.9	1,024	37.9
Wave 2				
Calculated dropouts	433	33.7	174	17.0
Targeted number of interviews	850	66.3	850	83.0

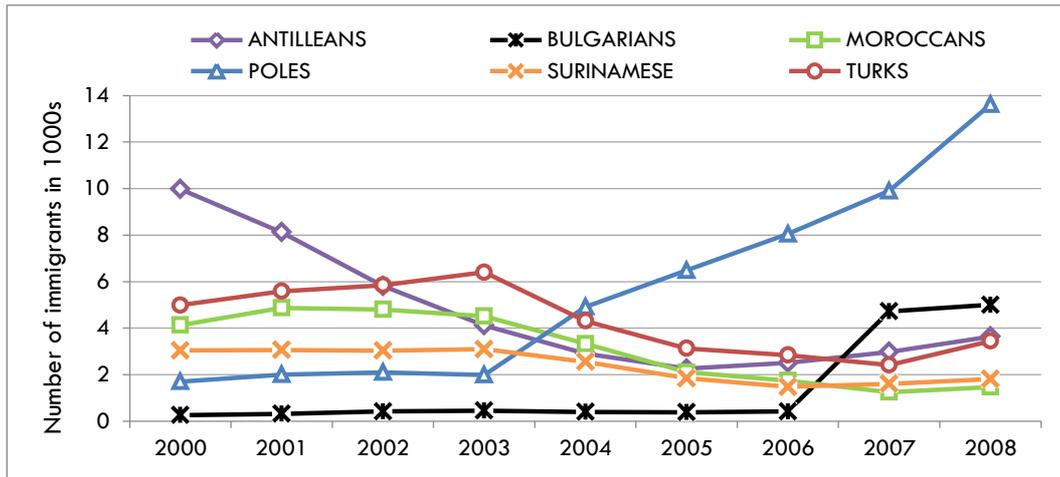
Note: Target number for the Polish as well as for the Turkish group are 850 interviews with complete information for both waves.

In some of the cities it was expected that reaching targets would be problematic due to low numbers of new immigrants. As a consequence, the city of *Bremen* was added as a fifth sampling area for the Turkish group. To further boost the achieved sample, the sample of newly arrived immigrants was renewed twice during data collection in the selected cities, in January and in May 2011. These *refreshments* enabled the team to include immigrants who arrived after the initial sampling had started.

In the final step, the stratified probability sample from the total number of newly arrived Polish and Turkish immigrants was drawn from the local registry offices in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, and Bremen. In Germany, immigrants who stay longer than two months in Germany need to register in the local registry office of the responsible municipality. Accordingly, probability samples could be drawn within these “city clusters” among all newly arrived immigrants. Information from the registers gave name, data of birth, date of arrival, the country of citizenship, country of origin, and nationality. Since official registers were used, undocumented immigrants were excluded from the target sample. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees anticipated that 9 percent of the illegal immigrants apprehended at the German border in 2008 were Turks (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2010:184). Undocumented residence was not expected to be an issue for Polish immigrants who are free to migrate within the European Union.

2.2.2 The Netherlands

The sampling process in the Netherlands was aligned as far as possible with that in Germany and again comprised three steps. First, information about the immigration flows of newly arrived immigrants was collected and the main settlement areas were identified. As a general rule, immigrants staying longer than four months in the Netherlands are required to register in their municipality. The fieldwork agency Statistics Netherlands provided information on registrations, giving the full name, address, gender and country of origin. *Figure 2* shows the registrations by group. It reveals that the immigration flow of Poles had increased steadily since 2003. In 2008, about 13,000 Poles had entered the country according to the population registers. In contrast to the Poles, the Turkish pattern showed a decrease of registered Turks since 2003, with a slight upswing in 2008.



Data source: CBS 2000-2008

Figure 2. Immigration of Antilleans, Bulgarians, Moroccans, Poles, Surinamese and Turks to the Netherlands by year (2000–2008)

As the absolute numbers of Turkish and Polish immigrants were not sufficient in the Netherlands to reach the target sample sizes, further important immigrant groups were included in the sample design. These were Bulgarians, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans. Bulgarians are the second largest group from Eastern Europe, and their migration pattern resembled that of Poles, albeit on a lower level with a sharp increase in numbers in 2007. The pattern of Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans, as further non-western immigrant groups, followed the same trend as the Turkish inflow: a decline since 2003, and stabilization or a slight increase after 2006. The main settlement areas of the selected ethnic groups in the Netherlands also influenced the sampling frame. Compared to other immigrant groups, Poles in the Netherlands were much less concentrated in the largest cities. Instead they often moved to rural and semi-urban areas (see *Table 5*). Thus, only 48 percent of the new Polish immigrants being registered between September 2009 and January 2011 had settled in the most urban areas.

Table 5. Immigration of Poles, Bulgarians, Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans and Surinamese to the Netherlands (September 2009-January 2011)

Netherlands	Poles		Bulgarians		Turks		Moroccans		Antilleans		Surinamese	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rural	1,178	7.6	48	1.1	217	4.2	27	0.9	39	1.1	20	0.8
Semi-urban	6,901	44.4	514	12.2	1,134	22.0	751	24.5	651	17.6	476	19.6
Urban	7,457	48.0	3,643	86.6	3,799	73.8	2,291	74.6	2,999	81.3	1,928	79.5
Total	15,536	100	4,205	100	5,150	100	3,069	100	3,689	100	2,424	100

Data source: CBS sampling frame. Notes: Definition of rural = under 500 addresses per square kilometre, half urban = from 500 up to 1500 addresses per square kilometre, urban = over 1500 addresses per square kilometre.

The municipalities can be further differentiated in their size (see *Table 6*). Only 21 percent of the Poles moved to the four largest cities (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht), another 18 percent of Polish immigrants settled in the 19 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants. The shares over all ethnic groups were as follows: 36 percent resided in the four largest cities, 21 percent in the other bigger cities and 44 percent in cities with fewer than 100,000 persons. A purely urban sampling frame would have both excluded a high share of these six ethnic groups (especially the Poles) and reduced the chances of achieving the desired sample size. Therefore, the national sampling frame was selected, covering all national municipalities where at least 25 immigrants from a group had moved to.

Table 6. Immigration of Poles, Bulgarians, Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans and Surinamese to Dutch cities (September 2009-January 2011)

Netherlands	Poles		Bulgarians		Turks		Moroccans		Antilleans		Surinamese	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
4 largest cities	3,287	21.2	2,318	55.1	2,136	41.5	1,491	48.6	1,552	42.1	1,330	54.9
Other cities over 100,000	2,758	17.8	826	19.6	1,332	25.9	533	17.4	1,129	30.6	517	21.3
Other	9,491	61.1	1,061	25.2	1,682	32.7	1,045	34.1	1,008	27.3	577	23.8
Total	15,536	100	4,205	100	5,150	100	3,069	100	3,689	100	2,424	100

Note: 4 largest cities = Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht

In a second step, the required gross sample was estimated to produce sufficient net sample sizes for both waves. The team aimed to achieve 850 interviews in the second wave among the Eastern European immigrants (Poles and Bulgarians), 860 interviews among immigrants from the classic migration countries (Turkey and Morocco), and another 500 interviews among the immigrants from the former Dutch colonies. Since Moroccans have been found to be less cooperative in Dutch migration research, the dropout in wave 2 was expected to be slightly larger for them than for Turks (Korte and Dagevos 2011). Therefore, a higher response rate was calculated among this latter group for the first wave (see *Table 7*).

Table 7. Calculations of the Dutch gross sample

	Poles		Bulgarians		Turks		Moroccans		Antilleans		Surinamese	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Addresses of registry offices	2,500	100	1,600	100	1,600	100	1,125	100	875	100	875	100
Wave 1												
Calculated dropouts	1,675	70.0	1,150	70.0	800	50.0	675	60.0	525	60.0	525	60.0
Targeted number of interviews	825	30.0	450	30.0	800	50.0	450	40.0	350	40.0	350	40.0
Wave 2												
Calculated dropouts	280	33.3	150	33.3	240	30.0	150	33.3	100	28.6	100	28.6
Targeted number of interviews	550	66.3	300	66.7	560	70.0	300	66.7	250	71.4	250	71.4

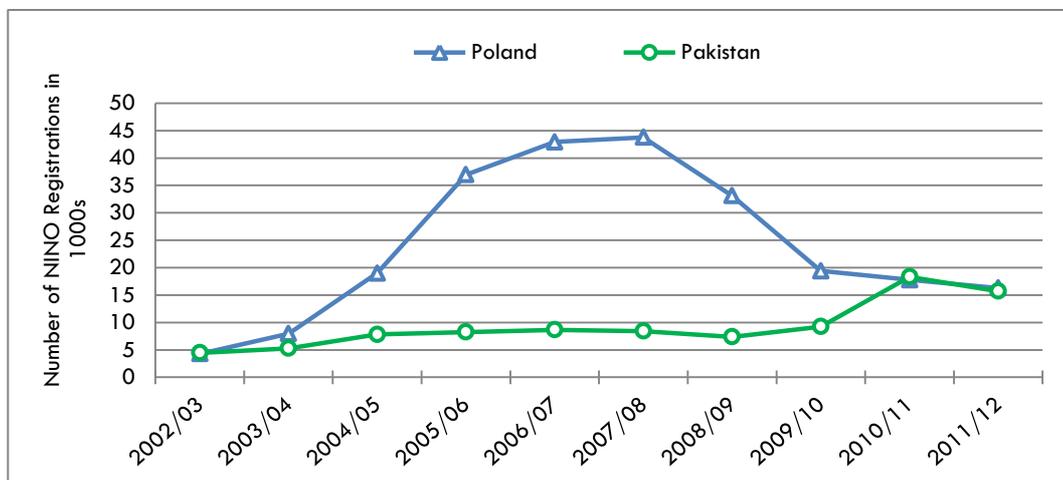
For the Poles and the Bulgarians, the institute relied on the experience from the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) (Dagevos 2011). The SCP was running a survey of Polish immigrants during the development of the SCIP design. Their results revealed similar figures as the German pilot study (Diehl 2007). In consequence, the sample assumed a dropout of 70 percent (including all possible reasons) at wave 1, and another 33 percent at wave 2.

In September 2009, the stratified probability sample was drawn. This included immigrants registered in the Population Registers of Dutch municipalities since the 1st September 2009 who were still living in the Netherlands at the time of data collection. From the lists of addresses it was possible to observe if at least 25 new immigrants of one ethnic group lived in a given municipality, resulting in inclusion of the municipality in the sampling frame. In total, the Polish sample was drawn from 38 municipalities and the Turkish sample from 29 municipalities. Only eight municipalities contained at least 25 new Surinamese immigrants. The sample of Bulgarians, Moroccans and Antilleans was derived from 15 up to 23 municipalities (for further details see *Appendix 1*). In the Netherlands, a refreshment sample in January 2011 was additionally drawn, comprising migrants who had registered in the period from October 2010 till January 2011. As in Germany, the Dutch sampling frame excludes undocumented immigrants and

those who are not registered. It is estimated by Statistics Netherlands that sizable proportion of Eastern European immigrants does not register (Wobma and Van der Vliet 2011).

2.2.3 Great Britain

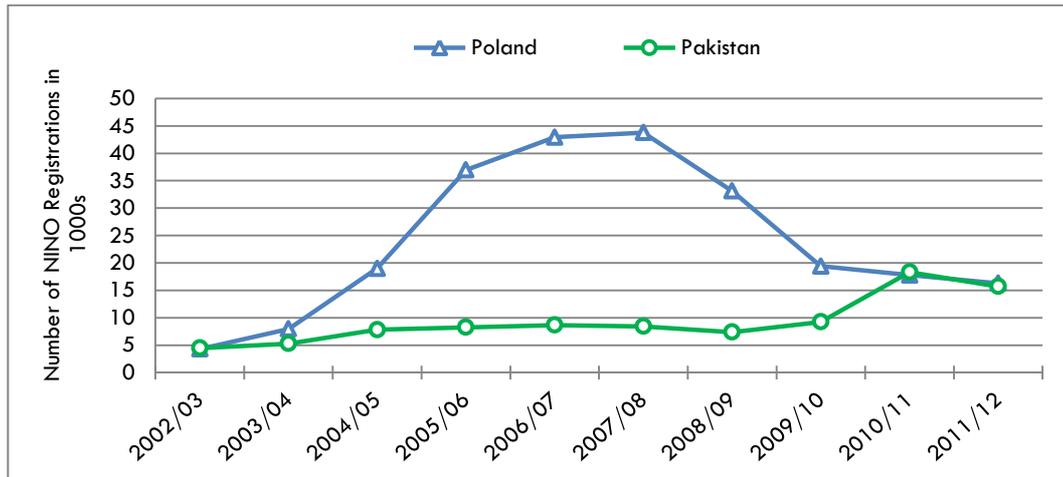
In Great Britain, no sampling frame for new immigrants was available; therefore, respondent-driven sampling in the Greater London area was planned. To identify potential areas of settlement for new Polish and Pakistani immigrants, various publically available data sources were considered. These included information from worker and patient registration schemes, surveys such as the *Census 2001*, the *Annual Population Survey (APS)* and the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, as well as *National Insurance (NI)* registrations of foreign labor market participants. The *National Insurance* data are provided by financial year (i.e. from 1 April of a year to 1 March of the following year) and proved to be the most useful source. This information was both available at a small enough geographic level to pinpoint specific locations and provide data useful to identify Polish and Pakistani immigrants who, at least in theory, were newly arrived immigrants by virtue of their recent *National Insurance* registration (although they may have spent some time in the country prior to getting a job). Based on these data, projections were made regarding the target population both in Great Britain and the Greater London area by combining the *National Insurance* data with estimates of the proportion of working status people in each population. As *figure 3* illustrates, the numbers of registered Poles in Great Britain steeply declined after 2007/2008, thereby substantially reducing the available target population. In comparison, the Pakistani pattern was more stable, slightly increasing in 2010/2011.



Data source: Department of Work and Pensions

Figure 3. Registrations of Poles and Pakistanis in Great Britain (according to national insurance numbers NINO) by financial year (1 April-31 March; 2002-2012)

In the Greater London area, the same pattern occurred, apart from higher increases of Pakistani immigration in 2010/2011 (see *figure 4*). According to National Insurance registrations for 2010/2011 new immigrants were heavily concentrated in the Greater London area: far more than every third Pakistani and about every fifth Polish new immigrant settled in this area.



Data source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure 4. Registrations of Poles and Pakistanis in Greater London area (according to national insurance numbers NINO) by financial year (1 April-31 March; 2002-2012)

In a next step, the *National Insurance* numbers were used to identify the specific areas with the highest estimated concentration of recent Polish and Pakistani immigrants for making initial contacts:

- London North & East (Tottenham, Edmonton, East Ham, Ilford South, Walthamstow, Leyton and Wanstead, Hornsey and Wood Green, Hackney North and Stoke Newington, West Ham, Enfield North, Enfield Southgate and Barking)
- London West (Ealing North, Ealing Acton and Shepherds Bush, Brent South, Brent East, Ealing Southall, Brentford and Isleworth, Feltham and Heston and Brent North)

After defining these areas, the processes of recruitment took place:

- *Seed recruitment:* Eligible, highly connected respondents were recruited to take part in the survey who then are expected to recruit additional people they know. To avoid bias, in general only a few seeds are selected (Heckathorne 1997:179). A good mixture in the seed sample regarding demographic characteristics improves the chance for a more diversified final sample (Gile and Handcock 2010).
- *Referred recruitment:* In the first round, those seeds recruited additional, eligible respondents to take part in the survey. The interviewed respondents, in turn, are expected to refer further respondents, and so on until the final sample size is realized. Recruitment is mostly limited to three referrals per respondent, to enable longer recruitment chains and deeper penetration into the network of the target population. This requires the use of recruitment coupons, incentives and tracking respondent and recruiter relationships. This element represents the respondent-driven sampling component.

On top of the *direct* recruitment, *indirect* referrals were intended to increase the chances of reaching members of the target sample. For indirect referral, the respondent could propose one immigrant with a longer duration of stay than 18 months in Great Britain, who in turn, might be able to provide contact with eligible new immigrants, but would not be interviewed herself/himself.

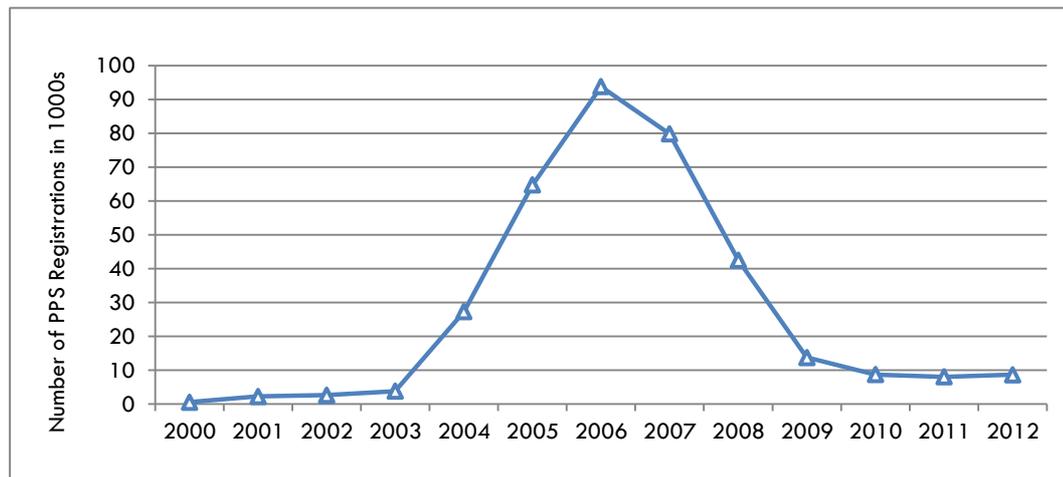
Shortly after the beginning of data collection, it became obvious that the networks between (new) immigrants were only weakly connected. As a consequence, the recruitment chains were very short; and thus, a lot more seeds had to be recruited. In order to achieve the target sample size, RDS methodology

was adapted during fieldwork (Frere-Smith, Luthra, and Platt 2014) and further strategies to recruit respondent directly or indirectly were used (see *section 4.4.2*).

2.2.4 Ireland

Ireland also does not require registration of EU immigrant residents. However, every person who wants to interact with the Irish state as taxpayer or as service consumer is allocated a Personal Public Service (PPS) number. Aggregate statistics of PPS numbers issued (broken down by nationality) are published monthly by the Department of Social Protection and Family Affairs. These numbers are the only flow statistics with information about nationality or country of origin.

As shown in *figure 5*, the global recession of 2008 and the subsequent economic crisis resulted in a significant decrease of Polish immigrants arriving in Ireland. Between 2010 and 2012, only 25,492 PPS numbers were issued to Polish nationals. By contrast, around 240,000 Poles arrived between 2005 and 2007.



Data source: Department of Social Protection and Family Affairs

Figure 5. Registrations of Polish nationals in Ireland (according to PPS numbers) by year (2000–2012)

The study restricted the target population to recent Polish immigrants in the Greater Dublin area to make the sampling strategy comparable with the German and British sampling strategy. The Greater Dublin area covered the space accessible by suburban transportation, e.g. local trains and buses, even if administratively belonging to a different county. According to the 2011 Census, about 25 percent of Poles in Ireland lived in Dublin city and its suburbs (an area somewhat smaller than the Greater Dublin area).

Since Ireland does not have population registers or any other mandatory registration of immigrants from EU states that could be used as a sampling frame, respondent-driven sampling has been used in earlier studies of Polish immigrants in Dublin (Muehlau, Kaliszewska, and Roeder 2011). Thus, an adapted version of respondent-driven sampling was originally proposed to take into account the fact that new Polish arrivals tend to have more ties with members of earlier migration cohorts than with members of their own migration cohort. Due to the dramatic and unanticipated decrease in inward migration from Poland after the onset of the economic crisis respondent-driven sampling was no longer a feasible method: In a widely dispersed population with low inter-connectivity respondent-driven sampling is

neither able to achieve the targeted sample sizes nor lengthy referral chains needed for respondent-driven sampling estimation methods.

Consequently, as in the British sample a multiplicity of sampling methods was used, largely combining various strategies of directly and indirectly approaching members of the target population with chain referral methods using recruited respondents and existing contacts with Polish immigrants as “seeds”. In order to reduce volunteer bias interview participation was rewarded with €20/ €30; in order to provide incentives for recruitment and built peer obligations to participate referrals were rewarded by €10.

2.3 Survey modes

In the first wave, *Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)* were conducted in all countries. CAPI is a face-to-face interviewing technique. The respondent is typically contacted at home and the questionnaire is administered by the interviewer. Answers are entered directly into the CAPI laptop. CAPI was the preferred mode for the first interview for several reasons. First, with direct contact the interviewers can control whether the interviewed person is truly the target person. Second, this method is usually preferred over a telephone interview when the questionnaire is long and complex as with the first wave of the SCIP questionnaire (Holbrook, Green, and Krosnick 2003). Third, response rates in the CAPI mode are typically higher than in the CATI mode (Holbrook et al. 2003; Hox and De Leeuw 1994), since face-to-face contacts reduce refusals more effectively (Diehl 2007; Granato 1999). And finally, during the face-to-face contact a personal relationship with the respondent can increase the cooperation rate in the next wave.

In the second survey wave, the national research teams were able to select and combine interview modes adapted to their samples and fieldwork options. The choice between different survey modes was possible because many respondents provided further contact details in the questionnaire of the first wave or contact details were updated later on. The available contact information restricted the options for choice of mode. The following two modes were principally used, supplemented by CAPI:

- *Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)*: a computerized questionnaire is administered to respondents over the telephone.
- *Computer Assisted Web Interviews (CAWI)*: the interviewee completes the questionnaire supplied to them via a website link.

Both modes have advantages when it comes to re-interviewing highly mobile migrants. First, it renders possible conducting interviews with immigrants who have returned to their country of origin or migrated to another country. Second, newly arrived immigrants tend not to change their mobile numbers and email addresses as often as their postal addresses. Third, once details and respondent engagement have been obtained through an initial interview, both modes can prove more economical and less time consuming.

In the second wave, a sequential mixed-mode approach was used in *Germany*. In general, the target persons were contacted by CATI as the preferred mode. If a person was not successfully approached by telephone or no phone number was available, the team reverted to contact attempts via email. If both modes did not result in a contact, CAPI was the third option to get in contact with the targets. In the *Netherlands*, the telephone numbers and email addresses were tested in a pilot between waves and confirmed low quality (for more information see *section 3.4.2* and *section 5.3.2*). Thus, the Dutch team implemented only CAPI based on updated address information from the Municipality Population

Register. As in Germany, a sequential mixed-mode approach was also used for the second wave of the *British* sample. However, in this case, first contact for those with an email address was made by email with an invitation to participate online (CAWI). Respondents who did not provide an email address or did not respond to the email invitation were then approached by telephone for a CATI interview. Finally, respondents for whom a valid telephone number or email address were missing, or who did not respond to either web or phone contact attempts, were visited in person at their former address. In *Ireland* the respondents usually called the research team when they decided to take part in the first wave of the study, thus, telephone numbers for (nearly) all participants were available at the second wave. Therefore CATI was the most commonly used survey mode, and the one tried first. If telephone contacts were not successful, the team tried to get in contact with the respondent via email.

Table 8. Summary of the research design

Target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults aged 18-60 in Germany, Great Britain and Ireland and aged 18-65 in the Netherlands Immigrated from country of origin matching their nationality No short-term migrants (e.g. seasonal workers) and only persons in private households 			
Cross-national	Germany	The Netherlands	Great Britain	Ireland
Multiethnic	Poles, Turks	Antilleans, Bulgarians, Moroccans, Poles, Surinamese, Turks	Pakistanis, Poles	Poles
Longitudinal	2 waves T1: 10/2010 - 08/2011 T2: 04/2012 - 03/2013	2 waves T1: 11/2010 - 07/2011 T2: 05/2012 - 02/2013	2 waves T1: 01/2011 - 01/2012 T2: 09/2012 - 05/2013	2 waves T1: 10/2010 - 12/2011 T2: 05/2012 - 05/2013
Sampling frame	Area frame: 5 large cities (Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Munich) List frame: local registry office data of the 5 cities	Area frame: Dutch municipalities with at least 25 migrants from one group List frame: national registry office data	No sampling frame Recruitment area: Greater London area	Partial sampling frame: applicants for PPS numbers Recruitment area: Greater Dublin area
Sampling method	Stratified probability sample	Stratified probability sample	Multiple sampling methods (see section 2.2.3 and 4.5)	Multiple sampling methods (see section 2.2.4 and 4.5)
Representativeness of the sample	Recent immigrants from Poland and Turkey in five large German cities	Recent immigrants from Antilles, Bulgaria, Morocco, Poland, Surinam and Turkey in 57 Dutch municipalities	Recent immigrants from Poland and Pakistani in Greater London area	Recent immigrants from Poland in Greater Dublin area
Survey method of wave 1	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI	CAPI
Survey method of wave 2	Sequential mixed-mode approach: CATI, CAWI and CAPI	CAPI	Sequential mixed-mode approach CAWI, CATI and CAPI	Sequential mixed-mode approach: CATI and CAWI

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

In order to collect comparable data across the four countries the team developed a harmonized survey instrument. Apart from a few questions that were asked exclusively in selected countries or for specific ethnic groups, identical questions were asked in Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland. Many of them were adopted from established survey instruments, such as the New Immigrant Survey, the European Social Survey, or the World Values Survey. This facilitates comparisons with other studies.

Since it was anticipated that many new immigrants were not yet able to conduct an interview in the host country language, the questionnaire was translated into immigrants' native languages. It was assumed that this reduces the non-response and increases the accuracy of answers. This procedure included processes of translation and re-translation for testing the correct meanings of the questions in different languages. Based on the results of the pretests, the questionnaire was repeatedly revised. In the following sections of chapter 3 the survey instrument is described in greater detail.

3.1 Topics of the questionnaires

The main questionnaire covered a broad range of topics:

- A. Demography and migration biography
- B. Language and integration policies
- C. Identity and attitudes on acculturation/discrimination
- D. Religion
- E. Social integration and networks
- F. Structural integration (education and employment histories)
- G. Tracking details for re-interviewing respondents in wave 2

In the first module, the respondents were asked about demographic characteristics and questions about their migration biography. This also included information on migration motives, the legal situation of the immigrant as well as the living situation in the receiving society. The second module examined language use, language proficiency and efforts to learn the language of the receiving country as well as the participation in integration classes. The third module covered the topics of identity, attitudes on acculturation and discrimination experiences. It further included questions about political interest and participation in the country of origin and the receiving country as well as cultural practices like media consumption. In the fourth module, the respondents were asked about their religious affiliations, beliefs and practices. Social integration and networks were topics of the fifth module, while the sixth module looked into migrants' education and employment history, earnings, and job satisfaction. On average, an interview in wave 1 lasted about 50 minutes.

To enable the collection of data in a second wave of the study, information on respondents' contact details and their preferred way of being contacted (e.g. by telephone or email) was noted. Respondents had the opportunity to decline the request to participate in a follow-up interview. In this case, the interviewer asked about the reasons for the unwillingness and tried to convince respondents to be re-interviewed, e.g. by pointing out that the second interview will be much shorter than the first.

As an additional survey instrument, an *interviewer questionnaire* was constructed. All CATI and CAPI interviewers received a paper-pencil-version from the research coordinators. Of interest were (1) demographic characteristics of the interviewers such as gender, age or education, (2) their motives to work as an interviewer, and (3) an evaluation of their fieldwork experiences.

3.2 Challenges of translation and national adaptation

The master questionnaire was constructed in English. Native-speakers translated the English version into the different immigrant languages. To control the quality of the translations, re-translations were performed subsequently. During the process of constructing, translating, and pretesting the questionnaire, further national and group specific adaptations were made. The biggest challenges the international research team had to face were related to comprehensive differences. Variations existed in understanding of concepts due to different meanings depending on the national context or lacking specification within one country. As a consequence, in some cases it had to be sought for functional equivalence or definitions had to be implemented. Friendship, as an example, had to be defined as “*people who are important to you personally and who you feel close to that live in RC*” (see questionnaire, lead for E31). This approach facilitated a better consistency of concepts across countries and ethnic groups. In order to capture one concept across countries in the same way, differing wordings were sometimes necessary; still, those concepts share a similar meaning. For instance, respondents’ ethnic backgrounds are referred to differently across countries. In Germany “ethnic background” is used frequently in the research and public discourse, whereas in Great Britain the term “ethnic group” is more common. The focus on different groups of migrants led to interesting sources of variation given that questions that seemed to fit one ethnic group well did not necessarily suit others, e.g. a question on arranged marriages makes sense for Turks but not for Poles. A few country-specific questions were asked in order to gather information on topics that were only relevant in some countries, e.g. integration courses in Germany and the Netherlands.

3.3 Questionnaire for wave 2

The questionnaire for the second survey wave was not modified substantially to achieve reliable information about changes over time. Therefore, time-variant core questions e.g. on migrants’ identity and their core network were left unaffected. As the success of telephone interviews partially depends on the interview length, a shortening of the follow-up questionnaire was crucial. Time-invariant characteristics were not asked a second time, e.g. gender or information about pre-migration characteristics. Another strategy was to use the information from the first wave to filter the questioning of the second wave. For instance, just if the working situation of the respondent changed, further questions were asked about the new job. The team made use of the opportunity to correct a few questions that did not work too well in the first interview. For example, the respondents’ job descriptions in the first wave were sometimes too brief and imprecise, and therefore difficult to categorize into ISCO codes. To adjust this shortcoming, it was asked for a retro-perspective description of respondents’ occupation during the time of the first interview. Additionally, more detailed examples were given to help the respondent to specify their occupations precisely. This highly improved the coding comparability across countries. A special version of the questionnaire has been developed for those migrants who left the country between the first and second wave. This questionnaire includes additional items on return motives and satisfaction with life in the country of origin or in a third country.

3.4 Pretest

The aims of the national pretests differed slightly between the national contexts. Some countries such as Great Britain put an emphasis on testing respondent-driven sampling and did mostly cognitive testing of the survey instrument. In Germany, a special focus was placed on exploring the highly complex filters in the questionnaire and on obtaining precise time estimates for the different modules. The pretesting is reported separately for each wave in the following two sections (*section 3.4.1* and *section 3.4.2*).

3.4.1 First wave

Standard as well as cognitive interviews were conducted in order to pretest the first wave questionnaire. In the standardized interviews, the interviewer noted those questions on a standardized sheet that caused further inquiries or peculiar reactions such as laughing or a long silence before answering. The cognitive interviews gave insights into the respondents' understanding and cognitive processing of each question (Willis 2005:3). As cognitive interviews are highly time-consuming, the respondents received monetary incentives for their participation.

The SCIP pretest started in May 2010 in Germany. The national pretests were deliberately not conducted parallel in the different countries but were partly based on each other. This allowed to repeatedly adapt the questionnaire based on the discussion of the latest pretest results and to re-pretest revised versions. After the first round of cuts and changes the revised questionnaire was tested in the other countries, starting in Ireland in July 2000. One month later, the Dutch as well as the British pretest were conducted. Depending on the country, the pretests were either organized by the research team (Germany and Ireland) or by the survey institute (the Netherlands and Great Britain). To avoid the loss of target persons for the subsequent data collection the pretest sample was selected outside of the sampling areas. For example, the German pretest was conducted in Hanover, a city rather similar to the ones included in the main study. The British research institute recruited the pretest sample through personal and professional networks outside the target areas for seed recruitment of the main fieldwork. In the Netherlands and in Ireland, the pretest respondents were recent immigrants in a broader sense as they had been living in the receiving country for too long to be included in the main study. In total, 176 interviews across all countries were conducted. The number of each country ranged from 24 in Ireland to 84 interviews in Germany (for further details see *Table 10*).

Based on the experiences from the pretests, the international team modified the questionnaire: phrases were clarified, variables were specified, filters were improved and the questionnaire was shortened. Apart from the revision of the survey instrument, the pretest helped a great deal to gain experience in the fieldwork organization, most importantly in interviewer recruitment, interviewer training and contact management. This was particularly important in those countries where the research team could not outsource the survey due to the unavailability of fieldwork organizations that were able and willing to conduct a survey among new immigrants.

In countries where respondent-driven sampling was considered as sampling method, the team focused on testing the seed and referral recruitment of respondents. The Irish experience with seed and referred recruitment during the pretest showed that network density and connectivity among recent migrants were too low (as a consequence of the drastic decline in immigration numbers) to apply respondent-driven sampling. The British pretest experience was in line with the recruitment expectations, but was small-

scale due to the tight fieldwork timing and hence only indicative. At the time of the pretest the respondent-driven sampling method was still considered applicable in Great Britain, though with adaptations (such as a larger number of seeds than is typical) incorporated from the start. In the Netherlands and in Germany, the team tested if the expected response rates were correct. As assumed, the address quality was rather low – many addresses received from the population registers were incorrect – and new migrants were difficult to contact but generally willing to participate in a survey. However, it appeared to be slightly easier for Turks than for Poles.

In Germany and the Netherlands, target persons in the pretest and the main study received letters announcing the survey. Many letters were labeled as undeliverable by the German postal service and were thus “returned to sender”. Usually, such addresses are considered to be invalid. However, as part of the pretest, student assistants were sent to addresses that were identified as non-existing by the German postal service. Surprisingly, 31 percent of all presumably non-existing addresses were correct, meaning the respondent had a letterbox or was even at home (see *Table 9*). Based on the experience from the pretest, addresses that were treated as non-existing by the postal service (“return to sender”) thus remained in the pool of addresses and were handed out to the interviewers.

Table 9. Address validity test of cases with returned cover letter in the German pretest

	Total		Poles		Turks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Addresses of the local registry offices	131	100	388	100	257	100
Letters not returned	113	86.2	276	71.1	163	63.4
Letters returned	18	13.8	112	28.9	94	36.6
Number of returned letters visited	10	100	35	100	25	100
Invalid addresses	8	80.0	24	69.0	16	64.0
Valid addresses (letterbox or name tag existed)	2	20.0	11	31.0	9	36.0

In the Netherlands, it was impossible to assess whether the target person actually lived at the given address, since name tags are mostly missing. Additionally, more contact attempts seemed to be necessary to get in contact with Moroccans as well as with Poles compared to the Turks and Bulgarians.

3.4.2 Second wave

As outlined before, the survey instrument in the second wave was shortened and had to be adjusted to the different modes: CATI, CAWI and CAPI. The CATI pretesting was done in Germany. In a first step, the Method Center of the University of Goettingen tested the Turkish version of the questionnaire in February 2012 by interviewing five Turkish persons. In a second step, the Center of Empirical Social Research (ZeS) at the Humboldt University in Berlin conducted six Polish interviews in May 2012. In both steps, minor corrections in phrases and filtering were incorporated in the CATI questionnaire. The pretest of the second wave revealed a relatively high share of invalid telephone numbers but refusals were comparably low once target persons had been contacted successfully. Except for limited changes the CATI questionnaire was applicable to the CAPI and CAWI modes; therefore, no further testing was necessary. The Dutch team conducted a test on the validity of their respondents’ phone numbers ($N=160$) and email addresses ($N=70$). As the response rate was surprisingly low, the second wave interviews were again conducted via CAPI.

Table 10. Summary of the survey instrument of wave 1

Respondent Questionnaire				
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Demography and migration biography B. Language and integration policies C. Identity and attitudes on acculturation/discrimination D. Religion (affiliation and practice) E. Social integration and networks F. Structural integration (education and work histories) G. Tracking details for re-interviewing respondents in wave 2 			
	Germany	The Netherlands	Great Britain	Ireland
Methods of pretest	Standard interviews Cognitive interviews Test of address validity of undeliverable cover letters	Cognitive interviews	Cognitive Interviews Indirect recruitment of respondents by referral of former respondents	Cognitive interviews Standard interviews Indirect recruitment of respondents by referral of former respondents
Area of pretest	Hanover	Amsterdam	Outside the target areas of the main sample in London	Dublin
Sample of pretest	7 cognitive interviews 77 standard interviews (36 Poles, 48 Turks)	40 cognitive interviews (10 Bulgarians, Moroccans, Poles, Turks, respectively)	24 cognitive interviews (15 Pakistani, 9 Poles)	8 cognitive interviews 12 standard interviews (20 Poles)
Responsibility of pretest	Research team	Fieldwork agency (Motivaction)	Fieldwork agency (Ipsos MORI)	Research team

4. FIELDWORK

Great efforts were made to harmonize data collection procedures in all countries. Throughout several project meetings common standards for fieldwork were developed and elaborated. However, data collection could not be done in exactly the same way in all countries, mostly due to country specific sampling strategies. Recruitment of respondents, strategies to minimize sample attrition as well as quality checks after the data collection period necessarily differed across countries. In the following, the cross-country time frame of the data collection is summarized (*section 4.1*) followed by country-specific details on the coordination of fieldwork (*section 4.2*). Subsequent sections cover the common approach to recruitment and training of the interviewers (*section 4.3*) and guidelines for contacting respondents (*section 4.4*). Strategies to reduce sample loss and panel attrition are addressed in *section 4.5*. The final section briefly outlines German and Dutch fraud control of the data collected by the interviewers (*section 4.6*).

4.1 Time frame of the international fieldwork

Data collection for wave 1 started in autumn 2010. Due to differing sampling strategies the fieldwork duration slightly varied across countries. After 16 months of fieldwork in the four countries, the last interviews were conducted in winter 2011/2012. *Figure 6* illustrates the share of monthly-realized first wave interviews (overall immigrant groups) for each country.

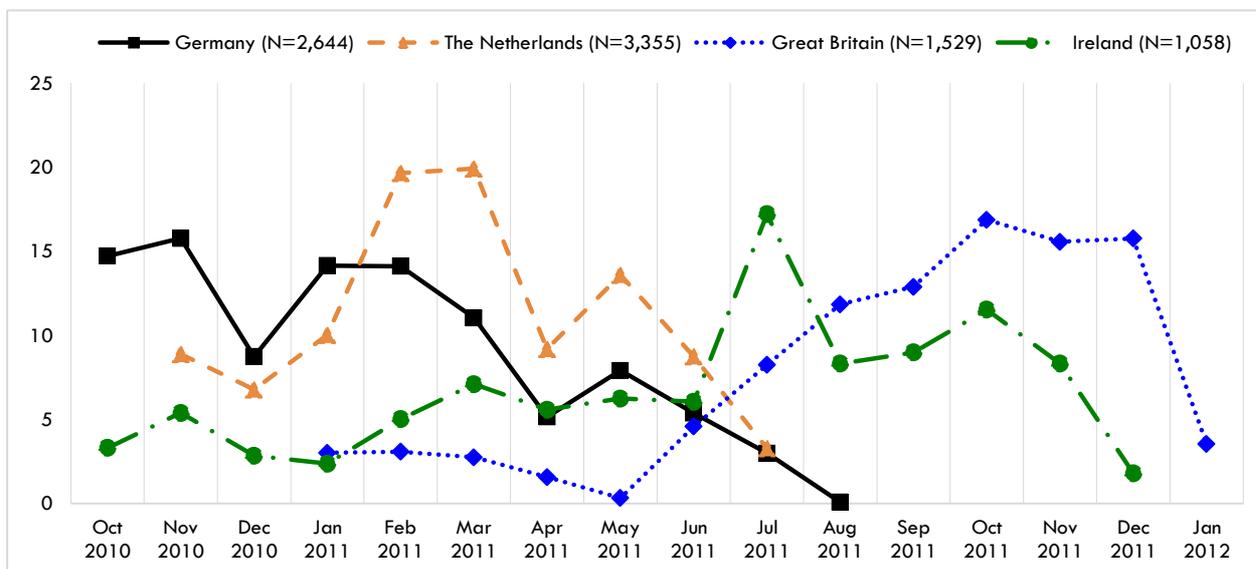


Figure 6. Share of realized wave 1 interviews per month and country

The data collection period was somewhat shorter and the response was considerably higher at the beginning of the data collection in those countries using registry information (Germany and the Netherlands). This is because the quality of addresses decreases over time when mainly wrong addresses and hard-to-reach respondents remain in the pool of target persons. Since the German address pool was renewed two times, the number of realized interviews increased in January and May 2012. The same pattern occurred for the Dutch sample refreshment in January 2011. The increase of realized interviews in Ireland and Great Britain over time reflects an uptake of chain referrals (Ireland) and the altered sampling strategy (Great Britain).

Given the long period of fieldwork in wave 1 the second wave of data collection was organized in “tranches”. By doing so, a minimum time span of 15 months between the first and the second wave could be realized for each respondent even though the first interview in wave 2 took place relatively soon after the last interview in wave 1. This minimum time gap was considered to be necessary to study changes in recent migrants’ integration over time. At the same time, the team aimed at shortening the maximum duration of fieldwork in the second wave. The number of tranches ranged from two in Great Britain and the Netherlands up to more fine-grained eight tranches in Ireland. The assignment to a tranche defined the beginning of contact attempts in the second wave. Those tranches were not discrete, i.e. interviewers kept contacting those target persons that could not be reached within the time frame of a certain tranche. In other words, the tranches defined the earliest possible but not the latest possible date to contact wave 1 respondents.

The data collection for the second wave began in spring 2012 and ended in spring 2013. As with the first wave, the fieldwork duration slightly differed between countries. *Figure 7* shows that one great difference was the later start of the data collection in Great Britain in fall 2012. This was partly due to the fact that the fieldwork in the first wave also started three to fourth months later, due to the operation of fieldwork agency procurement regulations.

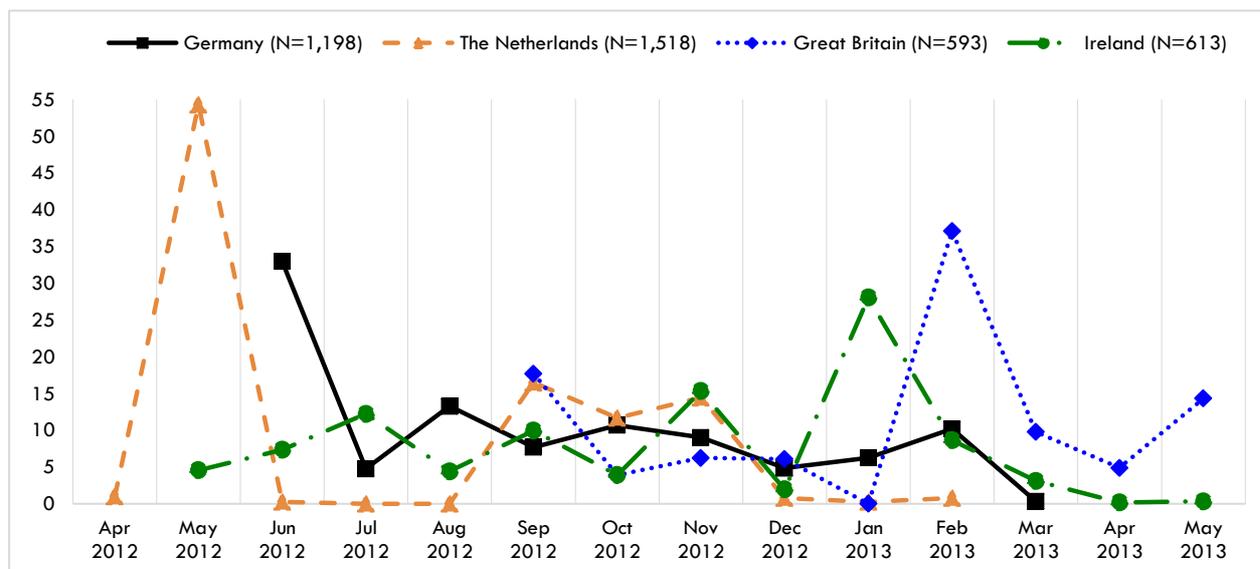


Figure 7. Share of realized wave 2 interviews per month and country

Another peculiarity is the high fluctuation in shares of realized interviews per month in the Dutch wave 2 sample. This is due to fieldwork coordination as in the summer the fieldwork agency stopped the data collection for three months before they started to approach the second tranche and target persons of the first tranche that could not be reached in April and May 2012. The time frame of the second tranche ranged from September to December 2012. However after the Christmas break, the fieldwork agency kept contacting the persons who could not be reached in 2012 for two additional months which explains the steep decrease in shares of realized interviews in January and February 2013. A similar pattern can be found for the Irish sample in April and May 2013.

In line with wave 1, the share of realized interviews was slightly higher during the first months of data collection in Germany and the Netherlands. In contrast, in the British and Irish sample somewhat more

respondents were successfully approached at the second half of the data collection. This is mainly due to the tranche system which assigns the respondents to time frames according to their wave 1 interview date. Since in the countries with registry information most of the interviews could be realized in the first months after wave 1 started, the first tranche of wave 2 in Germany and Netherlands comprised a substantially higher target sample size. This fact made a higher share of realized interviews at the beginning of the second wave more likely.

4.2 Coordination of fieldwork

In *Great Britain and the Netherlands*, subject to successful bidding in a competitive tender, national fieldwork agencies – Ipsos Mori in Great Britain and Motivaction in the Netherlands – were recruited to collect the first wave of data under the direct specification and co-ordination of the research team. In *Germany and Ireland*, the fieldwork could not be outsourced to a commercial survey research institute. Therefore, the research team organized the data collection. In Germany, “local data collection coordinators” – mostly PhD students from universities located in the five cities – were hired since the distance between the German sampling cities in which the interviewers resided was large. The coordinators supported the research team by recruiting, training and supervising interviewers locally. In Ireland all interviews were conducted in Dublin and its surroundings so that the research team could directly interact with all the interviewers on a regular basis.

In *Great Britain and the Netherlands*, the same fieldwork agencies carried out the second wave for the national research teams and in close collaboration with them. In *Germany and Ireland*, the fieldwork responsibilities for the second wave differed by interview mode. In Germany, the CATI interviews were conducted by a university based phone survey institute, the Center for Empirical Social Research (ZeS) at the Humboldt University in Berlin. In close cooperation with the German SCIP team, the institute conducted the Polish pretest and subsequently the main data collection by telephone. Again, the CAPI interviews for the second data collection were coordinated by the research team. The German research team also organized the German and Irish online interviews, e.g. they programmed and uploaded the online questionnaire, regularly downloaded the data of new interviews, and managed the outgoing invitation and reminding emails for the CAWI sample. Since the CAWI mode was outsourced to the German team, the Irish research team was only responsible for the organization of the telephone interviews in Ireland.

4.3 Recruitment and training of interviewers

Recruitment of interviewers was not necessary in *Great Britain and the Netherlands* as the fieldwork agencies either had an established pool of interviewers (CATI as well as CAPI in Great Britain) who were native speakers of the relevant immigrant languages, or took responsibility for expanding their interviewer base to meet the needs of the survey. In *Germany and Ireland*, the interviewer jobs were advertised via employment agencies, religious organizations, different immigrant associations, specific internet platforms, universities and schools. Interviewers were recruited in the same sampling areas where they were expected to work. In the second wave, most of the wave 1 interviewers were re-employed. Where new recruitment was needed the same strategies as for wave 1 were employed.

Table 11 summarizes the numbers and characteristics of the interviewers of the first and second wave across countries. Depending on the country-specific target size of the sample and the local distribution of the sampling areas in the first wave, between 20 and 277 interviewers were hired for the face-to-face interviews. This variation across countries in the number of interviews involved in data collection is related to the fact that the professional survey research institutes worked with a well-established interviewer pool with little fluctuation throughout the survey period. In the other countries, inexperienced interviewers had to be trained and hired and many of them conducted only a few interviews because they found the work too strenuous.

Table 11. Interviewer characteristics of all countries and waves

	Germany	The Netherlands	Great Britain	Ireland
Wave 1: CAPI				
Interviewer (N)	277	55	18	20
Female interviewer (%)	70.5	58.2	11.1	80.0
Age of interviewer (MN, SD)	31.1 (9.1)	Not available ^a	43.8 (13.6)	28.7 (3.5)
Wave 2: CATI				
Interviewer (N)	24	4	Not available ^a	5
Female interviewer (%)	72.7	100		62.3
Age of interviewer (MN, SD)	27.0 (5.3)	Not available ^a		29.5 (3.4)
Wave 2: CAPI				
Interviewer (N)	28	35	18	No CAPI
Female interviewer (%)	75.0	65.7	11.1	
Age of interviewer (MN, SD)	34.4 (8.2)	Not available ^a	43.8 (13.6)	

Note: ^a No information was provided by the Dutch and British fieldwork agencies.

As the target sample of the second wave was much smaller, fewer interviewers were recruited. Furthermore, telephone interviews in general need less personpower. Therefore, only up to 24 CATI interviewers were recruited for the second wave. In Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands, 60 percent to 80 percent of the interviewers were women (for implications for the response rate in Germany, see Diehl, Gresser, and Schacht 2014) and their average age was around 30 years. In contrast, British interviewers were more often male and on average older.

The research teams or the survey institutes in conjunction with the research teams conducted survey-specific interviewer training. During the training, the general objectives of the survey and the content of the questionnaire modules were presented, the responsibilities of the work as an interviewer were addressed and necessary interview materials were introduced (e.g. interviewer questionnaire). In addition, guidelines and procedures of contacting and interviewing the target persons were provided. Depending on the experience of the interviewers, special techniques, suitable for scenarios such as refusals, break-offs, and distrust of target persons were coached. Finally, the interview situation was practised.

4.4 Respondent recruitment

Interviewers following standardized guidelines of interaction ensure high data quality. In the next sections, the procedure of respondent recruitment for the CAPI mode in the first wave (*section 4.4.1*) and the CAPI, CATI and CAWI mode in the second wave is presented for all countries (*section 4.4.2*).

4.4.1 Wave 1

Respondent recruitment in the first wave varied in line with the sampling strategy. In *Germany* and the *Netherlands* target respondents were approached in a similar way. Each interviewer received from 20 up to 30 addresses to conduct Computer Assisted Personal Interviews. Prior to the first contact by the interviewer, the respondents were informed about the survey through a letter which provided a link to the project homepage giving further insight into the study. This announcement letter was written in the native language of the respondent (see German version in *Appendix 5*). Based on the experiences of the pretest that many of the letters were wrongly returned (see *section 3.4.1*), the German interviewers also approached those addresses for which the cover letter had been returned.

In both countries, attempts at contact by the interviewer were made at the respondents' home. In general, up to six personal visits to a respondents' address were made on varying days of the week and times of the day (weekdays after 16 p.m. or Saturday) in order to achieve contact and these were spread across different weeks if necessary. Each of those contact attempts was documented in a "contact form" belonging to a specific address. These standardized documents contained the interviewer's identification number, the date and time of each contact, a question on the reason for each failed contact attempt as well as an open space for further comments. Additionally, the contact forms included questions about the perceived living conditions and neighbourhood characteristics of the respondents.

If a respondent was contacted successfully, the interviewer introduced herself/himself and the study. She/he showed a data privacy statement and an interviewer identification card. If respondents were very distrustful, the respondent was invited to call the data collection coordinator or the research institute to verify the interviewer's identification. An address was classified as not reachable once six contact attempts were made without success. Aiming to minimize the number of unreachable cases, the interviewer left a note at the first unsuccessful visit including her/his contact information. The respondents could thereby get in contact with the interviewer directly and make an appointment by phone or email. Third persons, such as family members or partners who were met during the contact attempts could also make appointments for the target person. In attempting to make contact, the interviewers checked the validity of an address by asking neighbours or flatmates whether the respondent had moved.

Due to the lack of registry information in *Great Britain*, the approach to contact respondents for CAPI interviews differed. Initially, information on the SCIP project and an invitation to participate was advertised broadly in ethnic organizations, cafés and community centers, as a route to gaining the first seed interviews. The survey was also covered in ethnic press and on discussion boards for the relevant groups to increase awareness among potential recruits and encourage participation. Respondents were requested to contact the fieldwork agency directly in order to set up an interview. The respondents gave information on the preferred interview time and place and the responsible coordinator appointed interviewers accordingly. Once the appointment was made and the interview was carried out, the respondents received their incentive directly from the interviewer. At the end of the interview, respondents were asked if they would be willing to recruit people they knew and who had recently arrived from their country of origin for another interview. If they agreed, respondents were given a set of four leaflets that they could deliver to other new immigrants, who were asked to call in to make an appointment. Eligibility of the referred respondent would be checked at the time of the phone call. At least in the early period of data collection the recruitment process was thus in the hands of the

respondents, the national teams improved their approach by allowing further indirect referral strategies (see section 2.2.3).

In Great Britain, it became obvious shortly after the beginning of data collection that the networks between new immigrants were weak resulting in very short recruitment chains. In order to achieve the calculated panel sample size, the plan to approach the target population via RDS was adjusted to the fieldwork conditions and involved the following non-RDS-supplementary strategies:

- More than four seeds per interviewer were allowed and the seed areas were opened up to the whole of Greater London.
- Interviewers utilized a range of strategies for directly recruiting seeds, using organizations, local knowledge and networks and resources targeted at the two groups.
- Respondents were allowed to refer up to five recruits.
- Previous respondents were asked for contact details of their possible recruits and respondents' network information was collected in the survey questionnaire, thereby, allowing the fieldwork agency's research team to directly contact those possible respondents, screen them, invite them to an interview and allocate an interviewer.
- Interviewers were provided with emergency contact sheets, so that they could interview referrals who were available and willing immediately rather than waiting for central allocation.
- The incentives were increased from £5 per additional recruit to £10 per recruit.

In *Ireland*, information about and invitations to partake in the study were distributed by the Department of Social Protection to Polish migrants applying for a PPS number in Dublin between November 2010 and December 2011 (see the PPS invitation letter/leaflet in *Appendix 2*). Further, as with the British fieldwork, the project was widely advertised in all Polish-language fora and newspapers, and in places such as Polish stores, medical centers, Polish schools and language schools targeting Polish migrants. Information was also distributed during English classes organized by a variety of public institutions. Leaflets were handed out in Polish churches, by recruitment agencies, during Polish specific cultural events, left in businesses located at the airport, as well as displayed in public libraries in Dublin that offer free internet, and in main commuter stations in Dublin City centre. Furthermore, two articles about the project were published in migrant newspapers (*Nasz Glos, Forum Polonia*). Six hundred respondents from an earlier study on Polish migrants were contacted with information about the new study and an invitation to recruit participants (incentivized) for the new study. Participants were also invited to recruit new respondents (again incentivized) with an unlimited recruitment quota. Due to the low connectivity among the target population, as with the British sample, recruitment chains were typically quite short rarely exceeding three steps. *Table 12* displays information about the recruitment success of various recruitment strategies.

Table 12. Recruitment success by different recruitment channels in Ireland

	N
Direct Approaches	519
PPS office	388
Other advertisement	131
Referrals	545
by respondents	422
by other members of Polish community	123

As the table shows 388 of the 1,064 participants responded on interview invitations distributed at the PPS office. Furthermore, 131 participants reacted to advertisements (of which Polish community fora were the most important venue with 93 recruits). In total 545 participants were chain referrals. Of those, 422 were recruited by respondents (members of the target populations of recent immigrants) while 123 were recruited by more established Polish migrants.

4.4.2 Wave 2

In the second wave the contacts with the respondents were already established. Thus, the respondent recruitment between countries differed only marginally. To approach the target persons in order to conduct face-to-face interviews, the *Dutch*, *German* and *British* interviewers used the same contact rules already described for the German and Dutch sample for the first wave (see *section 4.4.1*)

To get in contact with the target persons via telephone during the second wave of the SCIP survey, identical procedures were in use for *Germany*, *Ireland* and *Great Britain*. Each telephone number was contacted at least 15 times. For many individuals more than one telephone number was available which the research team had gathered through the first interview or later updates. Landline numbers were called before a respective mobile number. Similarly to the CAPI interviews, the CATI contact attempts varied across weekdays and times of the day. Each contact attempt was automatically documented with telephone survey software containing the date and time of contact. The following call-back-rules were implemented: (1) If an automatic telephone machine was answering the call, a call-back was delayed for several hours; (2) if the line was busy, the call-back was repeated in a five minute interval; (3) if a third person answered the telephone, an interview appointment was made and that information was documented as well. Confirmation of an invalid telephone number could also be provided by a third person. A second option to identify an invalid phone number was an automatic voice mail on the telephone line confirming no connection for the respective number. The same drop-out-reasons as for CAPI were coded.

For the online interviews a standardized contact procedure was implemented in *Germany*, *Ireland* and *Great Britain*. The respondent was contacted at least three times via email. The first email was sent at the very beginning of the fieldwork tranche, the second followed one week later and the last electronic message was sent one month after the second. The email contained a link to the individual questionnaire. If an automatic response e.g. a holiday information was delivered to the research team, the respondent was contacted after the given time. An automatic response could also provide information about invalid email addresses, which were then excluded from the contact details.

4.5 Strategies to reduce sample loss and attrition

The efforts in the SCIP survey to reduce sample loss and panel attrition were largely focused on strategies to increase the contact rate and to decrease refusals. New immigrants in particular were expected to be not only a very mobile population including many individuals who change their address frequently during the first months of their stay (Font and Méndez 2013). In addition, it had to be taken into account that at least some new migrants were suspicious about participating in a survey.

(1) Cover letters were sent to each target respondent before the beginning of fieldwork in those countries in which addresses of new migrants were provided by the registration offices (see Dutch and German

cover letters in *Appendix 3* to *Appendix 9*). The letters were used to inform prospective respondents about the upcoming survey and to motivate them to conduct an interview. In the second wave, the letters were tailored in their content to reflect the respondent's willingness to participate in a further interview (see German cover letters in *Appendix 6* to *Appendix 9*). This information was gathered from respective questions in the first wave. Furthermore, respondents were encouraged to stay in touch with the SCIP team or survey institute between wave 1 and wave 2 by information letters containing first survey results, emails as well as text messages – most importantly by updating their addresses in case they moved. In Great Britain, for instance, keep in touch (KIT) included a mail newsletter with first findings from the survey approximately six months following the first interview, followed by an email follow up three weeks later. Five months following this KIT, a further newsletter was sent with new findings. Approximately five months following the second KIT, a text message reminder was sent, followed by a final newsletter three weeks prior to the scheduled second interview period. An example of one of the newsletters is attached in *Appendix 10*.

(2) Incentives were also used to increase response rates. In the countries in which the invitation to partake in the study was widely advertised (Great Britain and Ireland), respondents received a financial compensation after participating in an interview. Further incentives were offered for recruitment of referrals. In the Netherlands, in both waves respondents received a conditional monetary incentive for the interview. Since the contact rate among Moroccans was much lower in the second wave than among any other group, the research institute adapted the incentive scheme accordingly and increased incentives for this group. Unfortunately, this strategy did not increase response in the Moroccan group. In Germany, the recruitment of respondents was in general not encouraged by financial incentives with one exception in the second wave: Persons who had not provided (phone or email) contact information or had refused a second interview during the first wave were offered a conditional incentive in the cover letters announcing the second wave. However, the incentive strategy did not result in considerable higher participation rates: only 4 percent of those cases were interviewed.

(3) Multiple contact attempts were supposed to increase the likelihood that a respondent could be contacted successfully under the address provided by the registration offices in Germany and in the Netherlands. At least six personal contact attempts at the door took place at different times of the day, at different days of the week and were spread across several weeks of the fieldwork to enlarge the chances to meet the target persons. As getting in touch with respondents crucially depends on the number of contact attempts (Tourangeau 2004:784), for CATI up to 15 call-backs had to be realized in all countries. For online interviews up to three reminding emails were sent. Also, the sequential mixed-mode approach of the second wave reduced panel attrition in Germany, Ireland and Great Britain. If the first contact mode was not successful, the respondent was approached via another mode.

(4) Several methods were applied to update respondents' contact details during the survey waves. Firstly, those respondents who planned to move were asked about their future address during the first interview. Secondly, depending on the country, incentives were offered for updating contact information online or via mail during the first and the second interview (see German card for address changes in *Appendix 11*). In Germany, for instance, nearly 200 respondents actively contacted the SCIP team in order to update their addresses. Respondents were incentivized to provide this information with the offer of a personalized stamp with their new address. In Great Britain, each KIT message included an invitation to update contact information and the offer of a £5 incentive to do so. Sixteen respondents updated their

information via the online form, others phoned in to the fieldwork organization or returned a (postage paid) reply slip to update their contact information. All forms of update were eligible for incentives. Thirdly, the research teams and the fieldwork agencies used national registry data (Germany/ the Netherlands) or visits to the respondent's home (Great Britain) and online telephone data (Germany/ Ireland) as well as information from referrals (Great Britain/ Ireland) and online networks (Ireland) to refresh contact information. In the Netherlands, for example, at the start of the second wave, Statistics Netherlands updated the address information of the respondents who had said they were willing to cooperate in the second wave. This provided information on whether the respondent still lived at the same address, had moved within the country or had left the country. In Germany, the update of registry data in the second wave was limited to the subsample that was approached by CAPI. In Great Britain, when respondents could not be contacted via email or telephone, interviewers visited their last place of address, inquiring after their contact information from current tenants if the respondent no longer resided at the address. In addition, survey interviewers visited sites of previous seed recruitment, for instance colleges and local immigrant organizations, to inquire after respondents without viable contact information. In countries that conducted telephone interviews, like Germany and Ireland, missing contact data were also traced via online telephone books. If contact information was missing in Ireland, a further option was to contact referrals and ask for contact updates. Online networks were partially used to refresh the phone and email data of respondents in Ireland.

4.6 Fraud control

To examine eventual fraud in the interview process caused by the interviewers, a fraud control was conducted in Germany and the Netherlands. Note, however, that no fraud control was implemented in Great Britain and Ireland. Since there was no sampling frame in these two countries, respondents had to contact the research team/fieldwork agency for an interview, which makes fraud in the interview process less likely. Nonetheless, the survey agency in Great Britain had existing quality control and interview follow-up procedures (call-backs) in place which also applied to this study.

The German team implemented the fraud control at the end of the first wave. In order to identify fake interviews, the date of birth documented by the registration office was compared with respondents' answer in the questionnaire. It turned out that the two data sources did not match with 138 Polish interviews and 73 Turkish interviews (see *Table 13*). These respondents were contacted either by phone or personally. They were asked specific questions to confirm the authenticity of the interview, e.g. whether an interview was conducted at all, in which mode it was conducted, how long it lasted and which topics were tackled. As final confirmation, answers on demographic characteristics such as gender, data of birth, and parent's country of birth were compared with the interview information. As *Table 13* displays, nearly all of the re-contacted respondents verified the conducted interview and just in one case the suspicion was confirmed. This interview was removed from the dataset and all interviews this person had conducted were checked systematically, but no further fraud could be confirmed.

Table 13. Fraud controlled interviews in the German wave 1 sample

	Total	Poles	Turks
	N	N	N
Interviews in wave 1	2,644	1,482	1,162
Specific control: Date of birth mismatch	211	138	73
Random control	194	112	82
Total of controlled interviews	405	250	155
No sign of fraud	404	249	155
Confirmed fraud	1	1	0

On top of that, 194 randomly drawn interviews (112 Polish interviews, 82 Turkish interviews), i.e. 7 percent of all interviews, were controlled but no sign of fraud was found. The results were summarized in two variables in the German dataset containing information whether an interviewer contacted the respondent and whether an interview was accomplished with this respondent.

In the *Netherlands*, the research institute worked with field managers who drove with one or two interviewers to addresses, city/region wise. Members of the research team joined one of the cars in a weekend to see how this worked. The research institute discovered in the first wave that two Bulgarian interviewers had conducted fake interviews at the start of the fieldwork, although phone checks with respondents gave a diffuse picture. The interviewers had visited the addresses in The Hague, but had filled out the 203 interviews in a very short time span. The interviewers were fired and the respondents were approached again, but obviously not all were willing to participate. Moreover, the quality of some interviews seemed poor, either because many missing values were detected or because the duration was shorter than 20 minutes. Already in December 2010 it was calculated that the average interview duration was shorter in the Netherlands than in Germany. Although correctness of the recording of the time was discussed, interviews shorter than 20 minutes were not accepted. This led to 349 interviews (including the 203 Bulgarian ones) registered as too short, of which 98 were redone. The others were deleted from the data file. The fieldwork agency states that they conducted regular quality controls. Interviewers who showed more missing answers than average were trained halfway the interview period once more. In particular Moroccan interviewers reported that respondents were rather distrustful and often were not willing to provide answers, in particular to sensitive questions. The research institute randomly phoned 300 respondents, in which checks were made regarding age, household size, marital status and the presence of children. No fraud was found in these checks.

Table 14. Summary of the fieldwork

	Germany	The Netherlands	Great Britain	Ireland
Fieldwork time	Wave 1: 10/10 – 08/11 Wave 2: 12/12 – 03/13	Wave 1: 11/10 – 07/11 Wave 2: 05/12 – 02/13	Wave 1: 01/11 – 01/12 Wave 2: 09/12 – 05/13	Wave 1: 10/10 – 12/11 Wave 2: 05/12 – 05/13
Coordination of fieldwork	Research team (CAPI, CAWI) University based fieldwork agency (CATI)	Research institute (CAPI, CATI)	Research institute (CAPI, CATI, CAWI)	Research team (CAPI, CATI) German research team (CAWI)
Areas of interviewer recruitment	Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich	No recruitment; fieldworkers of the research institute	No recruitment; fieldworkers of the research institute	Greater Dublin area
Number of interviewers	Wave 1 CAPI, N=277 Wave 2 CAPI, N= 28 CATI, N= 24	Wave 1 CAPI, N=55 Wave 2 CAPI, N= 35 CATI, N= 4	Wave 1 CAPI, N=18 Wave 2 CATI, N= not available CAPI, N= 18	Wave 1 CAPI, N=20 Wave 2 CATI, N= 5
Respondent Recruitment				
CAPI (W1; W2 in Germany, the Netherlands and Great Britain)	(a) Announcing the study via cover letter to specific target persons (b) Respondents were approached by interviewers (c) Contact rules: first contact had to be face-to-face in the first wave; at least 6 contact attempts (d) Contact forms to document contact attempts		(a) Announcing the study via advertisement to the target group (b) Respondents applied for an interview (c) Contact rules: appointments of interviews according to the respondents preferences of time and place (d) Contact forms not necessary	
CATI (W2)	Contact rules: each number was contacted at least 15 times and landlines preceded mobile numbers Call-back-rules: (a) automatic telephone machine: led to further call-backs after several hours, (b) busy line: led to call-backs in 5 minute intervals, (c) third person on the phone: interview appointment Documentation of contacts automatically by telephone survey software			
CAWI (W2)	Emails contained a link to the individual questionnaire Contact rules: at least three reminder emails			
Strategies To Reduce Sample Loss and Panel Attrition				
Motivation and information letters	Cover letters announcing wave 1 & 2 Season's greetings, text messages and information letter ¹ between waves	Cover letters announcing wave 1 & 2 Information letter ¹ between waves	Emails and text messages and multiple information letters ¹ between waves Cover letter announcing wave 2	Information about the ongoing study via text messages between waves ¹
Incentives	Respondents refusing to give a further interview or contact information during wave 1 interview: Conditional incentive of 10€ or shopping voucher	Conditional incentive of 10€ for an interview Moroccans in wave 2: conditional incentive of 30€ for an interview	Conditional incentive of £10 in wave 1 for an interview Incentive of £5 to £10 for referrals	Conditional incentive of 20/30€ for an interview Incentive of 10€ for referrals
Multiple contact attempts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAPI: at least 6 times at different times during the day, at different days of the week as well and spread across several weeks • CATI: at least 15 call-backs per available number • CAWI: at least 3 reminding emails • Germany, Great Britain and Ireland: sequential mixed-mode approach ² 			
Tracking	Questions about respondents future address in the first wave questionnaire for those with plans to move Incentives for updating contact information online or via mail depending on the respective country			

Notes: ^a The information letter or text message informed about the upcoming second wave and presented first survey results (for detailed information see appendix); ^b Target persons were approached in one mode. Non-respondents were approached again in a different mode. The modes slightly differed by country (for detailed information see section 2.3).

5. RESPONSE RATES AND SAMPLE SIZE

The strategies mentioned in the former section have certainly helped to increase response rates in the first and second wave of the SCIP survey across all countries. The response rate defines the proportion between the number of respondents with whom an interview was conducted (= net sample) in relation to the number of people approached (= adjusted gross sample). In this section, a brief overview of the sample sizes and response rates across all countries is given (*section 5.1*). Based on this, response rates for each country are described in more detail (see *section 5.2* for Germany, *section 5.3* for the Netherlands, *section 5.4* for Great Britain, *section 5.5* for Ireland). Since the sample was drawn from registry information data in Germany and the Netherlands, a gross sample size was available to calculate the response rate for the first wave. Due to a missing sampling frame in Great Britain and Ireland, statistical numbers on newly arrived immigrants in the respective sampling areas could only provide broad estimations on the interview success in the first wave.

5.1 Overview of response rates and sample size across all countries

In *Table 15*, the response rates of the first and second wave are described for the different countries. The number of panel attritions does differ substantially across countries. Between 39 and 58 percent of the respondents from the first wave could be interviewed again. The average response rate of 47 percent across countries is comparable to the response rate that was achieved in the US based New Immigrant Survey (email exchange between the project directors). However, the response rates in the SCIP survey are lower than in panel studies of the general population and reflect the fact that recent migrants are a highly mobile population (e.g. Kroh 2013, for the SOEP in Germany).

Table 15. Response rates of all countries and waves

	Germany		The Netherlands		Great Britain		Ireland	
	N	RR in %	N	RR in %	N	RR in %	N	RR in %
Total of gross sample	9,292	N/A	8,887	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted gross sample	4,369	100	6,596	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net sample of wave 1	2,644	60.5	3,355	50.9	1,529	N/A	1,058	N/A
Net sample of wave 2	1,198	45.3	1,518	45.2	593	38.8	613	57.9

In Germany and the Netherlands, information on the gross sample is available based on registry data. The literature differentiates between gross sample and adjusted gross sample (AAPOR 2011). While invalid addresses are included in the gross sample these are removed as “neutral” losses in the adjusted gross sample. Like in most studies, in the SCIP survey the adjusted gross sample is used to compute the Dutch and the German response rates of the first wave⁵.

As *Table 15* displays, the adjusted gross sample consisted of 4,369 target persons in *Germany*. More than 50 percent of the total gross sample turned out to be confirmed invalid cases, i.e. addresses provided by the registration office did not exist or the target person did not live there (any longer). During the first wave, 2,644 interviews with new immigrants were conducted, which led to a response rate of 61 percent. In the *Netherlands*, over 25 percent of the total gross sample contained invalid addresses, thereby

⁵ Confirmed invalid addressed were however lower in the Netherlands than in Germany. This resulted in a lower response rate in wave 1 in the Netherlands than in Germany.

reducing the adjusted gross sample to 6,596 persons. Of those, 51 percent were interviewed in wave 1. As a general pattern, the German share of confirmed invalid addresses exceeded the Dutch ones, while the percentage of no contact information in the first wave was substantially higher in the Netherlands. Obviously, the Dutch way of not having name tags at the door increased the number of cases with no information about the eligibility, i.e. it could not be differentiated between respondents who could not be contacted and those who did not live at a certain place (any longer). These cases were added to the “no contact” category. In both countries, outdated contact information was less frequent in the follow-up wave, whereas different kinds of refusals became slightly more important. Consequently, 45 percent of the former respondents completed an interview in the second wave in both countries.

In *Great Britain* and to a much lesser extent in *Ireland*, the envisaged sample size could not be reached in the first wave. In Great Britain this was due to the failure of seed respondents to recruit, largely due to a lack of connectivity between new Polish and Pakistani migrants in London. The drastic decrease in Polish arrivals preceding the period of fieldwork meant that free-find techniques to locate seeds was time consuming and difficult, because the number of eligible respondents were considerably lower than expected. Similar problems arose in Ireland (for more details see *sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4*). As a consequence, the number of conducted wave 1 interviews ranged from 1,529 in Great Britain (Poles and Pakistanis) to 1,058 (only Poles) in Ireland. Note, however, that overall targets were only half as high in Ireland than in the other three countries since in this new immigration country only one group of new immigrants was included in the survey design. A response rate could not be computed for the first wave because of the missing sampling frame. Re-contacting migrants via phone, web or face-to-face turned out to be relatively successful in Ireland and less so for Great Britain, where there was significant change in contact details and geographical mobility. Ultimately, in the second wave 39 percent ($N=593$) of the British sample and 58 percent ($N=613$) of the Irish sample could be re-interviewed. Panel attrition in Ireland was thus lower than in Germany and the Netherlands.

In the following country-specific sections, further insight is given into the reasons for panel attrition. In the SCIP project, four main types of non-response could be distinguished: (1) no contact, (2) other reasons for non-response, (3) refusals and (4) a special category of refusals between the waves.

- (1) If the maximal number of contact attempts did not lead to an interaction with the target person, the address was categorized as “no contact”.
- (2) Further obstacles could prevent the participation in the study such as sickness of the respondent or language problems, for instance for respondents who could speak neither Turkish nor German but Kurdish only. Those were categorized as “other” dropout reasons.
- (3) “Refusals” could be either the ones who refused participation in direct contact with the interviewer as well as the break-offs during the interview.
- (4) A project-specific category constitutes the refusals between the waves (“W1 → W2 refusals”). Those cases completed the first interview but refused participation in subsequent waves. Questions in the first interview provided this information by asking the respondent about his or her willingness to partake in a follow-up interview and provide according contact information. In those cases, the project teams did not make further contact attempts.

5.2 Germany

In the following section, the German gross sample of the first (*section 5.2.1*) and second (*section 5.2.2*) wave and its dropouts are described in greater detail. Thereby the response rates are compared to the calculations of the sample sizes (see *section 2.2.1*).

5.2.1 First wave

In the year the data collection started, about 12,000 recent Polish and Turkish migrants moved to Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg and Munich. The number of immigrants from Turkey in 2009 was substantially lower than necessary in order to achieve 850 interviews per group (see *Table 4*). Further, during the data collection it turned out that some Polish respondents did not meet the selection criteria and therefore were excluded from the wave 1 gross sample subsequently. Thus, the Polish gross sample comprised about 120 target persons less than calculated (see *Table 4*). In total, the German gross sample consisted of 6,870 Polish and 2,422 Turkish new arrivals.

Table 16. Wave 1 response rate in Germany

	Total		Poles		Turks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gross sample	9,292	100	6,870	100	2,422	100
Confirmed invalid address	4,923	53.0	4,280	62.3	643	26.5
Adjusted gross sample	4,369	100	2,590	100	1,779	100
Non-response: no contact ^a	374	8.6	281	10.8	93	5.2
Non-response: other ^b	35	0.8	27	1.0	8	0.4
Non-response: refusal	1,316	30.1	800	30.9	516	29.0
Refusal and Break-off	25	0.6	12	0.5	13	0.7
Refusal	1,291	29.5	788	30.4	503	28.3
Response: completed wave 1 interviews	2,644	60.5	1,482	57.2	1,162	65.3

Notes: ^a The category additionally includes cases that are (temporarily) not available or could not be reached and cases with less than six contact attempts; ^b The category "other" includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems. ^c Twenty-five valid cases were excluded because they exceeded the specified limit of 18 months between time of arrival and time of the interview more than two months (i.e. ≥ 20 months). Note that these 25 cases are included in the sample which is available for public use.

The share of invalid addresses exceeded the estimations of the pilot and the pretest. For instance, about 27 percent of the addresses of Turkish new migrants were wrong (see *Table 16*). Among Poles, this share was even much higher, partly reflecting the fact that many Poles immigrate as labor migrants and thus move to less permanent households than Turks who often come for family reasons. Since most of the cases who could not be contacted were assigned to the invalid cases, the "no contact" category consisted of less than 10 percent of the adjusted gross sample. The share of "other" non-responses accounted less than 1 percent in the adjusted gross sample. This reflects the benefits of using Turkish and Polish questionnaires as well as the bilingual interviewer pool. That is, all respondents who were willing to conduct an interview could do so. In the adjusted gross sample, refusals were the main reason for non-response. Approximately 30 percent of the target persons were not willing to participate. Only a marginal share of less than 1 percent suspended the interview. In total, 2,644 interviews were conducted during the first wave comprising a response rate of 61 percent. The figures for each nationality group showed that 65 percent of the Turkish target persons answered the questionnaire, while only 57 percent of the adjusted Polish gross sample was interviewed. This high response rate for Turks was fortunate as thereby the low

number of migrant addresses could be compensated. Thus, the targeted number of interviews ($N=2,307$ cases) was exceeded.

5.2.2 Second wave

As *Table 17* displays, 17 percent of the first wave respondents (i.e. 456 cases) were not approached in the second wave because they were unwilling to participate in a follow-up interview after the first wave was finished (for further details see *section 4.5*). This information was gathered by questions in the first interview asking about the willingness of further participation ($N=255$ refusals, 6 percent among the Poles and 9 percent among the Turks) and contact information ($N=201$ refusals, 9 percent among the Poles and 10 percent among the Turks) for the second interview.

Table 17. Wave 2 response rate in Germany

	Total		Poles		Turks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wave 1 net sample	2,644	100	1,482	100	1,162	100
Not approached						
W1 → W2 refusals: no further participation and no contact information	456	17.2	232	15.7	224	19.3
Approached	2,188	82.8	1,250	84.3	938	80.7
Non-response: no contact	606	22.9	367	24.8	239	20.6
Outdated contact information ^a	428	16.2	262	17.7	166	14.3
Not available ^b	178	6.7	105	7.1	73	6.3
Non-response: other ^c	4	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1
Non-response: refusal	380	14.4	200	13.5	180	15.5
Refusal and Break-off	58	2.2	26	1.8	32	2.8
Refusal	322	12.2	174	11.7	148	12.7
Response: completed wave 2 interviews	1,198	45.3	680	45.9	518	44.6

Notes: ^a The category additionally includes 28 cases with missing information (not finished contact attempts, no information from interviewer visit/not distributed); ^b The category "not available" includes persons who could not be reached during the contact attempts; ^c The category "other" includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems.

As expected, also in the second wave there was a rather high share of non-response due to no contact. Around 16 percent of the contact information was outdated and another 7 percent could not be contacted. In all categories, only minor differences between the two immigrant groups were found. Similarly to the first wave, non-response due to "other" reasons was barely existent in the second wave: only three Polish and one Turkish immigrant fell into this category. Further, 380 persons, i.e. 14 percent of the wave 1 respondents', refused to participate while they were contacted in the second wave.

In sum, the response rate in wave 2 was 45 percent ($N=1,198$), and thus somewhat lower than expected based on the pilot. Consequently, the intended 850 cases for each immigrant group could not be realized. As a general rule, in both waves the refusals were the main reason for non-response in the adjusted gross sample. However, refusals were less challenging than the low quality of the contact information in the unadjusted gross sample and the relatively high share of outdated contact data after one and a half years. This pattern is typical for highly mobile subpopulations.

5.3 The Netherlands

In the Netherlands, response patterns differed from the ones just described for Germany. In the following, these are presented in more detail for the first (*section 5.3.1*) and second (*section 5.3.2*) wave.

5.3.1 First wave

As discussed above, the share of confirmed invalid addresses (26 percent) in the Netherlands was substantially lower than in the German gross sample (53 percent). Since no name tags at the doors are required in the Netherlands, the interviewers could not verify the validity of an address without a personal contact to someone living at the address of the target person. The numerous cases of Poles and Bulgarians who could not be contacted were assigned to the “no contact” category.

Thus, the main reason for non-response in the adjusted gross sample was no contact with the targets (36 percent) (see *Table 18*). “Other” reasons for non-response comprised only 2 percent of the adjusted gross sample. Refusals were in general low in the Dutch sample. If respondents were found at home, they were likely to participate. Among Moroccans, the refusal rate was highest (18 percent) whereas the Turks had the lowest refusal rate (6 percent).

Table 18. Wave 1 response rate in the Netherlands

	Total		Poles		Bulgarians		Turks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gross sample	8,887	100	2,493	100	1,585	100	1,475	100
Confirmed invalid address ^a	2,291	25.8	795	31.9	588	37.1	224	15.2
Adjusted gross sample	6,596	100	1,698	100	997	100	1,251	100
Non-response: no contact ^b	2,342	35.5	584	34.4	431	43.2	332	26.5
Non-response: other ^c	122	1.8	11	0.6	8	0.8	10	0.8
Non-response: refusal	777	11.8	229	13.5	102	10.2	79	6.3
Refusal and Break-off	95	1.4	55	3.2	24	2.4	1	0.1
Refusal	682	10.3	174	10.2	78	7.8	78	6.2
Response: completed wave 1 interviews	3,355	50.9	874	51.5	456	45.7	830	66.3

Table 18 (continued). Wave 1 response rate in the Netherlands

	Moroccans		Antilleans		Surinamese	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gross sample	1,650	100	808	100	876	100
Confirmed invalid address ^a	401	24.3	146	18.1	137	15.6
Adjusted gross sample	1,249	100	662	100	739	100
Non-response: no contact ^b	519	41.6	218	32.9	258	34.9
Non-response: other ^c	74	5.9	8	1.2	11	1.5
Non-response: refusal	226	18.1	57	8.6	84	11.4
Refusal and Break-off	12	1.0	1	0.2	2	0.3
Refusal	214	17.1	56	8.5	82	11.1
Response: completed wave 1 interviews	430	34.4	379	57.3	386	52.2

Notes: ^a This is the minimum number of invalid addresses; cases that have been contacted six times without reaction could have been wrong addresses as well; these are in the no-contact category; ^b The category includes cases that are (temporarily) not available or could not be reached and may include cases that do not live not any longer at the address; ^c The category “other” includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems.

In total, 3,355 interviews were conducted during the first wave resulting in a response rate of 51 percent. The responses substantially differed between the migrant groups. Although the response rates in the Netherlands are generally lower among Moroccans than among the other immigrant groups, the difference was much larger than anticipated with a response at 34 percent for the Moroccans. The Bulgarians had the second lowest response of 46 percent, since interviewers were often not able to establish any contact.

Comparable to previous Dutch migrant surveys (Korte and Dagevos 2011), the fieldwork turned out to be most successful for the Turks. The share of realized interviews in the Turkish gross sample was 66 percent. Ultimately, the achieved number of realized interviews in the first wave exceeded the estimates ($N=3,355$), although the adjusted gross sample of new registered migrants was lower than expected according to the calculations. Based on the first wave, the realization of the aspired number of panel interviews seemed feasible.

5.3.2 Second wave

At the beginning of the second wave, several problems decreased the target population. First of all, data collected during wave 1 interviews revealed that the registers turned out to be biased for at least some ethnic groups. Half of the Poles lived longer in the receiving country than documented in their registration. Consequently, the Dutch data represents *recently registered migrants*, and much less so recent migrants as defined by their length of stay. This turned out to be the case for the Bulgarians too, but much less so than among the Poles. For all other groups, this was not an issue, since they come from non-EU countries, thus much stricter migration and register regulations apply. Due to this finding, the Dutch research team decided not to approach migrants for a second interview who lived longer than four years in the Netherlands. Accordingly, 10 percent of the Polish and the Bulgarian respondents were not approached again. The shares of all other migrant groups for this category were only marginal. The cut-point of four years length of stay – instead of the regularly planned 18 months – was chosen, in order to avoid the loss of too many Polish and Bulgarian cases in the sample.

Second, it was tested whether it was a worthwhile enterprise to establish a sample of remigrants by contacting the migrants who de-registered in the Netherlands (13 percent of the wave 1 net sample), when their email addresses were available. However, email addresses of 70 de-registered Poles only led to 11 CAWI interviews. A sample size that is too small to examine remigration patterns. Thus, it was decided to drop these cases from the dataset, implying that no remigrants are interviewed in the Netherlands. Vast differences between migrant groups were found in deregistration. As *Table 19* shows, especially among Bulgarians (22 percent), Antilleans (21 percent), and Poles (14 percent) high shares of deregistered cases could be observed.⁶ The percentages were lower for the Turks (11 percent) as well as Surinamese (9 percent) and in particular for the Moroccans (5 percent).

Third, 16 percent of the wave 1 net sample was not willing to participate in a follow-up interview according to their statements in the first interview and therefore were not approached a second time. The percentages in this category were somewhat higher among Turks (20 percent) and Surinamese (22 percent) than among the other migrant groups. Overall, 34 percent of the net sample of the first wave was not or could not be approached in the second wave, as *Table 19* illustrates.

⁶ The percentages are based on the first wave net sample minus those who state at the end of the first wave that they were not willing to participate in another wave and minus the respondents with a stay at the first interview longer than four years.

Table 19. Wave 2 response rate in the Netherlands

	Total		Poles		Bulgarians		Turks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wave 1 net sample	3,355	100	874	100	456	100	830	100
Not approached	1,134	33.8	327	37.4	212	46.4	261	31.4
W1 → W2 refusals: no further participation	537	16.0	119	13.6	65	14.3	167	20.1
Longer than 4 years in the Netherlands at wave 1	151	4.5	90	10.3	47	10.3	2	0.2
No longer registered in population register	446	13.3	118	13.5	100	21.9	92	11.1
Approached	2,221	65.8	547	62.6	244	53.5	569	68.6
Non-response: no contact	460	13.7	93	10.6	50	11.0	62	7.5
Outdated contact information	105	3.1	38	4.4	24	5.3	11	1.3
Not available ^a	355	10.6	55	6.3	26	5.7	51	6.1
Non-response: other ^b	20	0.6	5	0.6	3	0.7	0	0.0
Non-response: refusal	223	6.6	73	8.4	34	7.5	43	5.2
Response: completed wave 2 interviews	1,518	45.2	376	43.0	157	34.4	464	55.9

Table 19 (continued). Wave 2 response rate in the Netherlands

	Moroccans		Antilleans		Surinamese	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wave 1 net sample	430	100	379	100	386	100
Not approached	73	17.0	141	37.2	120	21.8
W1 → W2 refusals: no further participation	40	9.3	62	16.4	84	21.8
Longer than 4 years in the Netherlands at wave 1	11	2.6	1	0.3	0	0.0
No longer registered in population register	22	5.1	78	20.6	36	9.8
Approached	357	83.0	238	62.8	266	68.4
Non-response: no contact	167	38.8	46	12.1	42	10.9
Outdated contact information	16	3.7	8	2.1	8	2.1
Not available ^a	151	35.1	38	10.0	34	8.8
Non-response: other ^b	11	2.6	1	0.3	0	0.0
Non-response: refusal	31	7.2	17	4.5	25	6.5
Response: completed wave 2 interviews	148	34.4	174	45.9	199	51.6

Notes: ^a The category "not available" includes persons who could not be reached during the contact attempts; ^b The category "other" includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems.

According to these dropout figures, it is apparent that the aim to reach 550 Poles, 300 Bulgarians, 560 Turks and 250 Antilleans in the second wave was rather unrealistic. Of the number of immigrants approached in the second wave, responses ranged from 82 percent among the Turks to 41 percent among the Moroccans. Calculating these percentages relative to the net sample of wave 1, the attritions were substantially higher than expected resulting in rather low response rates: 34 percent of the Bulgarians and Moroccans, 43 percent of the Poles, 46 percent of the Antilleans, 52 percent of the Surinamese and 56 percent of the Turks. Among the cases approached the main dropout reason in wave 2 was no contact with the target person. The no-contact rate was 39 percent for the Moroccans, and thus much higher than among any other group. As in the first wave, refusals during the contact attempts were much less of a problem. Most of the migrants approached were willing to participate. "Other" reasons for attrition were negligible (1 percent of the total sample). In general, for most of the six migrant groups the net sample size of wave 2 is considerably lower than estimated.

5.4 Great Britain

Due to a lack of a sampling frame in Great Britain, response rates for the first wave could not be calculated. For the second wave, however, detailed information about reasons for non-responses could be obtained. In the following, the net sample size of the first (*section 5.4.1*) and second (*section 5.4.2*) wave is reported as well as the dropout reasons in the second wave.

5.4.1 First wave

According to the numbers of the National Insurance data, about 18,000 Polish and 18,000 Pakistani labor market migrants registered in the sampling areas in the financial year 2010/2011 (see also *Figure 4* in *section 2.2.3*). The initial goal was to reach 1,000 interviews per group in the first wave (2,000 total interviews). In total, 1,529 interviews were realized; they consisted of 778 Polish and 751 Pakistani cases. As already alluded to above, the reason for this was twofold: first, interviewers had a difficult time finding eligible respondents due to a strong decrease in the number of new arrivals, and second a lack of connection among the recently arrived Pakistani and Polish immigrants in the population meant that the referral process stalled. *Table 20* below shows that over two thirds of the Pakistanis, and nearly half of the Polish sample in wave 1, reported that they did not know any recent migrants.

Table 20. Reported network size by country of origin in Great Britain

Overall network size*	Poles		Pakistanis	
	N	%	N	%
0	384	49	282	38
1	114	15	28	4
2	97	12	37	5
3	149	19	190	25
4	9	1	19	3
5	8	1	23	3
6+	17	2	172	23
Total	778	100	751	100

Question: "And of the (CO) people you have been in contact with in about the past three weeks, how many do you know FOR A FACT arrived in Britain in the past 18 months?"

Because RDS relies on respondents to refer other eligible participants, this lack of connectivity explains the problems with RDS in London and the inability of the British team to reach the target sample size in the first wave, despite high incentives, repeated reminders, and altering the RDS methodology. Given this wave 1 net sample size, the target to reach 850 interviews in each group in the second wave became unrealistic.

5.4.2 Second wave

The information about the dropouts in the second wave is shown in *Table 21*. The response rate was rather low at 39 percent for the entire sample, and differed substantially among the two immigrant groups: 31 percent for the Poles and 47 percent for the Pakistanis. An important reason for the low response rate appears to be the high share of the wave 1 net sample (33 percent) that was not approached in the second wave especially among the Poles (44 percent). This was due to refusal to further participation or no-contact information. Many participants did not provide emails or telephone numbers during the interview of the first wave (22 percent), resulting in a high percentage of interviews lost due to lack of contact information. Surprisingly, substantially higher shares among the Poles (38 percent) than

among the Pakistanis (6 percent) were not willing to provide contact information, thereby strongly reducing the Polish response rate. Furthermore, during the first interview 11 percent of the net sample refused further participation for subsequent waves, and thus were not allocated to the field in the second wave. A higher share of Pakistanis was not willing to be re-interviewed (16 percent) in contrast of 7 percent among the Poles. It is possible that male interviewers approaching Pakistani women increased the Pakistani refusals between waves. When this became apparent during a focus group held six months into fieldwork of wave 1, interviewing protocol was altered so that only female interviewers approached potential female Pakistani respondents and lower refusal rates between waves were achieved in the later period of the fieldwork of wave 1 and later on in the fieldwork of the second wave. Since the Dutch numbers highly resemble the British panel dropout patterns between waves therefore this seems not to be a specific British problem.

Table 21. Wave 2 response rate in Great Britain

	Total		Poles		Pakistanis	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wave 1 net sample	1,529	100	778	100	751	100
Not approached						
W1 → W2 refusals: no further participation and no contact information	509	33.3	334	44.2	165	21.9
Approached	1,020	66.7	434	55.8	586	78.0
Non-response: no contact	379	24.8	171	22.0	208	27.7
Outdated contact information	284	18.6	114	14.7	170	22.6
Not available ^a	95	6.2	57	7.3	38	5.1
Non-response: other ^b	6	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.4
Non-response: refusal	42	2.7	18	2.3	24	3.2
Refusal and Break-off	9	0.6	5	0.6	4	0.5
Refusal	33	2.2	13	1.7	20	2.7
Response: completed wave 2 interviews	593	38.8	242	31.1	351	46.7

Notes: ^a The category “not available” includes persons who could not be reached during the contact attempts; ^b The category “other” includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems.

Among those respondents for whom a home address was initially collected, many had moved, and so incorrect addresses and failed contact attempts accounted for 25 percent of the wave 1 net sample (“no contact” category). Fortunately, refusals and “other” non-responses were low in the second wave, comprising less than 4 percent of the attritions. Overall, two main sources for the underachieving response rate could be exposed. First, the cases not approached in the second wave and secondly, cases with outdated contact information. However, the response rates are within the ethnic group variations in the Dutch sample, e.g. Moroccans with a response at 34 percent.

5.5 Ireland

Although there was no sampling frame in Ireland either, the response pattern slightly differed between Ireland and Great Britain. In the two subsequent sections these are reported for the first (*section 5.5.1*) and second wave (*section 5.5.2*).

5.5.1 First wave

In Ireland, a response rate for the total sample cannot be calculated as reliable information about the number of recent Polish migrants that were informed about and invited to partake in the study is missing. For the subsample of Polish migrants applying for PPS numbers during the time of recruitment it is known that 388 participants were recruited and 1,120 leaflets distributed which corresponds to a response rate of 35 percent. Moreover, in the time frame of the fieldwork from October 2010 to December 2011 only 9,500 new PPS numbers were assigned to Polish nationals. Based on this information and taking into account that the share of adult Polish migrants in the Dublin greater area does not exceed 30 percent, it is estimated that the target population of Polish migrants between 18 and 60 that were eligible for the study is not larger than 4,000 suggesting that about one in four of the target population partook in the survey.

5.5.2 Second wave

Table 22 illustrates the response rate as well as the dropout reasons of the second wave. Only 18 respondents (2 percent) refused the provision of contact details between waves. Attrition in the second wave was mainly due to low contact rates during fieldwork. About 32 percent of the respondents could not be reached again. In contrast, the refusal rate was considerably small, as only 5 percent of the participants did not want to take part in a follow-up interview. The share of “other” non-responses accounted only 3 percent of the net sample. Ultimately, the response rates were slightly higher than in the other countries. In total, 409 interviews were conducted with migrants still living in Ireland. In addition, another 204 respondents were re-interviewed in Poland or a third country. Hence, the overall response rate reached 58 percent. The tracking of respondents outside of Ireland decreased attritions successfully. Furthermore, it turned out that the Irish team had more often information on email addresses of Polish immigrants than the other country teams.

Table 22. Wave 2 response rate in Ireland

	Poles	
	N	%
Wave 1 net sample	1,058	100
Not approached		
W1 → W2 refusals: no further participation and no contact information	18	1.7
Approached	427	98.3
Non-response: no contact	343	32.4
Outdated contact information	84	7.9
Not available ^a	259	24.5
Non-response: other ^b	33	3.1
Non-response: refusal	51	4.8
Response: completed wave 2 interviews	613	57.9
Thereof: interviewed but stayed outside Ireland	204	19.3

Notes: ^a The category “not available” includes persons who could not be reached during the contact attempts; ^b The category “other” includes dropout reasons such as deceased, sickness, language problems.

6. DESCRIPTIVE SAMPLE STATISTICS

In this chapter, descriptive statistics⁷ on gender, age, length of stay, highest education⁸, and main activity are presented for every group in the four countries (*section 6.1* for Germany, *section 6.2* for the Netherlands, *section 6.3* for Great Britain and *section 6.4* for Ireland).

6.1 Germany

Table 23 displays the distribution of gender by immigrant group for the first and second wave of the SCIP survey. In sum, the gender distribution is quite balanced for both groups. The slight overrepresentation of Polish males in the first wave is in accordance with official data for 2011 (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2013:34). The lower share of Polish males in the second wave is probably related to selective remigration processes of mostly male labor migrants as compared to female dominated and more permanent family related migration (*ibid.*:33).

Table 23. German sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and gender

	Males %	Females %	χ^2	df	p
Wave 1					
Poles (n=1,482)	55.1	44.9	1.96	1	.161
Turks (n=1,162)	52.3	47.7			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=680)	44.7	55.3	11.60	1	.001
Turks (n=518)	54.6	45.4			

Turks in both waves are on average around five years younger than Poles (see *Table 24*). They are still in their late twenties when they arrive in Germany, while the mean age of Polish respondents is 34 years.

Table 24. German sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average age

	Age		t	df	p
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=1,442)	33.5	11.0	12.55	2594	.000
Turks (n=1,154)	28.8	7.2			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=678)	34.9	10.9	7.34	1192	.000
Turks (n=516)	30.8	7.1			

Note: Age is measured in years.

On average, recent immigrants from Poland reside in Germany for about nine months, those from Turkey for about seven months when they were interviewed for the first time (see *Table 25*).

⁷ The shares that are displayed in the tables of chapter 6 and 7 are rounded to the first decimal place and may in some tables not add up exactly to 100 percent in total.

⁸ Highest education refers to the highest level of education successfully completed either in the educational system of the country of origin, of the receiving country or of a third country.

Table 25. German sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average length of stay

	Length of Stay		t	df	p
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=1,466)	8.7	4.8	8.66	2597	.000
Turks (n=1,133)	7.1	4.3			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=675)	28.6	5.4	4.72	1183	.000
Turks (n=510)	27.1	5.4			

Note: Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

While nearly half of the Turks and Poles in both waves have some sort of tertiary education, considerably more Polish immigrants achieved an (upper) secondary education in comparison to the Turks (see Table 26). In contrast, the Turkish immigrants have more often a primary and lower secondary education. As a result, the educational level among the Polish immigrants is significantly higher than among the Turks. However, recent Turkish immigrants have higher educational levels than Turks who migrated to Germany at earlier times (Seibert and Walper 2012).

Table 26. German sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and highest education (percent distribution)

	Pre-primary education or not achieved	Primary education	Lower secondary education	(Upper) secondary education	First and second stage of tertiary education	χ^2	df	p
	%	%	%	%	%			
Wave 1								
Poles (n=1,456)	0.3	2.9	2.3	48.3	46.3	272.01	4	.000
Turks (n=1,132)	1.4	14.9	10.9	27.6	45.2			
Wave 2								
Poles (n=673)	0.3	3.1	1.6	42.4	52.6	113.15	4	.000
Turks (n=516)	2.5	13.0	10.3	26.2	48.1			

The main activities of the two immigrant groups vary significantly. As Table 27 demonstrates, around two thirds of the Polish first and second wave sample are employed. In the Turkish wave 1 sample only 21 percent are employed, while the highest shares of Turkish immigrants are unemployed or in education.

Table 27. German sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and main activity (percent distribution, including individuals in full-time education)

	Working	Unemployed	In education ^a	Else	χ^2	df	p
	%	%	%	%			
Wave 1							
Poles (n=1,474)	64.5	8.6	16.6	10.3	524.32	3	.000
Turks (n=1,150)	20.7	29.2	31.9	18.2			
Wave 2							
Poles (n=679)	65.8	7.8	13.4	13.0	89.06	3	.000
Turks (n=517)	38.7	15.1	20.5	25.7			

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

In the panel sample the pattern changes substantially. Turks work more often or are more often retired, long-term sick, disabled or on maternity/paternity leave. The increased share of Turkish immigrants who are working can likely be attributed to the proceeding structural integration process in the Turkish sample between the two survey waves.

6.2 The Netherlands

Table 28 displays the distribution of gender by immigrant groups for the first and second wave of the Dutch sample. It is found that there are significant differences in the shares of females and males. In accordance with the recent immigrant population distribution, the Turkish sample of wave 1 shows a larger share of males than females. For the Poles the shares are even, whereas among the other groups more females than males are represented. Comparable to Germany, in the second wave approximately the same gender distribution can be found in the Turkish sample. Among the Poles, Moroccans and Antilleans, the percentage of males decreases to 45 percent (comparable to the German figures). The percentage of male respondents drops slightly more to 43 percent and 37 percent respectively among the Bulgarians and the Surinamese.

Table 28. Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and gender (percent distribution)

	Males %	Females %	χ^2	df	p
Wave 1					
Poles (n=874)	50.0	50.0	28.60	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=456)	45.8	54.2			
Turks (n=830)	56.4	43.6			
Moroccans (n=430)	47.9	52.1			
Antilleans (n=379)	46.7	53.3			
Surinamese (n=386)	42.0	58.0			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=376)	39.3	60.6	33.10	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=157)	43.3	56.7			
Turks (n=464)	56.3	43.8			
Moroccans (n=148)	44.6	55.4			
Antilleans (n=174)	45.4	54.6			
Surinamese (n=199)	37.2	62.8			

The mean age of recent migrants significantly varies between the groups (see Table 29). However, this is not due to a large difference between Turks and Poles, such as it is found in Germany. In the Netherlands, the Poles are on average younger than in the German sample, even though they are averagely two years older than the Turkish migrants. Turks are still in their late twenties when they arrive in the Netherlands, while the mean age of Polish respondents is almost 32 years. In the Netherlands, the Antillean migrants are on average the youngest (28 years old), whereas the Surinamese turn out to be the oldest (33 years old). At the second wave the same pattern occurs for the panel sample.

Table 29. Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average age

	Age		F	df	p
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=874)	31.7	9.3	15.80	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=456)	30.5	9.8			
Turks (n=830)	29.5	8.1			
Moroccans (n=430)	31.0	7.8			
Antilleans (n=379)	28.2	11.5			
Surinamese (n=386)	33.2	10.8			

Table 29 (continued). Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average age

	Age		F	df	p
	MN	SD			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=376)	34.2	9.2	12.90	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=157)	32.1	9.5			
Turks (n=464)	31.5	7.8			
Moroccans (n=148)	33.3	8.2			
Antilleans (n=174)	30.1	12.2			
Surinamese (n=199)	36.6	11.2			

Note: Age is measured in years.

The target population consists of immigrants who lived for less than 18 months in the receiving country. As explained above (see section 5.3.2), this target is not met among the Poles and Bulgarians in the Netherlands, since it turned out that the registration data for these groups were inaccurate for their actual length of stay. On average the duration of stay in the Netherlands differs between the groups: it is 11 months for the Turks, 12 months for Moroccans, 9 months for the Antilleans, 12 months for the Surinamese and 15 months for the Bulgarians. The Poles in the Netherlands run out of the formal target group with on average 30 months in the country (see Table 30). In wave 2, the differences between the groups slightly decrease, since migrants with a longer self-reported stay of four years are not approached again in the second wave.

Table 30. Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average length of stay

	Length of Stay		F	df	P
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=808)	30.0	27.3	134.98	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=410)	14.8	20.4			
Turks (n=824)	10.6	4.8			
Moroccans (n=338)	12.4	11.0			
Antilleans (n=377)	9.1	4.4			
Surinamese (n=379)	12.1	19.3			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=356)	40.8	13.8	133.23	5	.000
Bulgarians (n=149)	27.3	9.1			
Turks (n=461)	28.1	5.0			
Moroccans (n=120)	28.6	5.3			
Antilleans (n=174)	25.6	5.0			
Surinamese (n=196)	27.7	5.0			

Note: Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

Comparable to the Poles in Germany, nearly half of the Polish sample has a tertiary education, and another half received (upper) secondary education. Turks in the Netherlands are much lower educated than in Germany, with 28 percent having tertiary education compared to 45 percent in Germany (see Table 31). In the Netherlands, 31 percent of the Turks achieved only a primary education or less, in contrast to 16 percent in the German sample. As a result, the educational level of the Polish immigrants is significantly higher than of the Turks. However, the differences between Poles compared to Moroccans and Bulgarians are even larger.

This pattern emerges from two distribution characteristics: on the one hand high shares of the Moroccans and Bulgarians did not finish primary education, and on the other hand lesser than 15 percent in these two groups obtained a tertiary education. In wave 2, the share of the lower educated declines. This can probably provide evidence that lower educated had higher refusal rates or more often emigrated. Alternatively, they may have attended (some) education during their stay in the Netherlands. For the Moroccans, the latter argument is supported by the data demonstrating intra-individual changes over time from pre-primary education to lower secondary education. Immigrants from the Antilleans, Surinam and Morocco comprise higher shares of students. As the share of tertiary educated in these groups increases in wave 2, the results can also indicate that they are successful in obtaining higher degrees between the waves. Among the Poles and Turks, nearly the same distribution in education can be found in both waves.

Table 31. Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and highest education (percent distribution)

	Pre-primary education or not achieved	Primary education	Lower secondary education	(Upper) secondary education	First and second stage of tertiary education	χ^2	df	p
	%	%	%	%	%			
Wave 1								
Poles (n=858)	2.8	2.3	1.0	50.3	43.5	1305.95	20	.000
Bulgarians (n=452)	27.7	1.1	26.5	31.2	13.5			
Turks (n=830)	5.7	25.2	13.5	27.5	28.2			
Moroccans (n=408)	42.2	12.3	9.1	28.9	7.6			
Antilleans (n=379)	5.0	7.7	25.9	49.6	11.9			
Surinamese (n=384)	6.8	10.9	24.5	41.7	16.1			
Wave 2								
Poles (n=376)	0.5	2.1	0.5	51.6	45.2	417.53	20	.000
Bulgarians (n=157)	22.9	0.6	20.4	39.5	16.6			
Turks (n=464)	4.5	23.9	12.5	31.7	27.4			
Moroccans (n=148)	16.2	9.5	21.6	39.3	13.5			
Antilleans (n=174)	1.7	4.0	20.7	48.9	24.7			
Surinamese (n=199)	4.0	8.0	23.1	43.7	21.1			

Significant variation exists in the main activities across immigrant groups in both waves (see Table 32). The distribution of main activity for the migrant groups demonstrates that around 80 percent of the Poles are employed. All other groups consist of fewer shares of working migrants. Due to their strong enrollment in education, fewer Antilleans (12 percent) are employed shortly after their arrival in the Netherlands. In contrast to the other migrant groups, about one third of the Turks, the Bulgarians and the Moroccans mentioned at the first wave interview that they are unemployed. Among the Turks, this percentage is almost equal to the German findings.

In wave 2, the percentage of migrants being employed increases in particular among the Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans and Surinamese. Taking the first wave results as point of reference, the share of unemployed is substantially reduced for the Bulgarians, Turks, Antilleans and Surinamese in the second wave. This can be due to actual intra-individual changes or to selective dropouts that are addressed in chapter 7.

Table 32. Dutch sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and main activity (percent distribution, including individuals in full-time education)

	Working %	Unemployed %	In education ^a %	Else %	χ^2	df	p
Wave 1							
Poles (n=870)	79.1	7.7	3.7	9.5	934.59	15	.000
Bulgarians (n=441)	39.0	34.2	22.0	4.8			
Turks (n=829)	40.4	30.6	15.4	13.5			
Moroccans (n=410)	30.7	33.4	17.1	18.8			
Antilleans (n=378)	12.2	24.1	55.8	7.9			
Surinamese (n=382)	34.6	29.3	26.7	9.4			
Wave 2							
Poles (n=375)	79.5	7.5	1.6	11.5	508.01	15	.000
Bulgarians (n=155)	37.4	27.2	15.5	19.3			
Turks (n=461)	55.1	17.4	4.8	22.8			
Moroccans (n=147)	36.7	41.5	7.5	12.9			
Antilleans (n=173)	30.6	6.9	54.9	7.1			
Surinamese (n=196)	53.1	17.3	19.9	9.7			

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

6.3 Great Britain

Table 33 below shows an overrepresentation of men in the gender distribution of Polish and Pakistani respondents. Extra efforts were made at recruiting women in the first wave, using female Urdu/Punjabi speaking interviewers, but these efforts were only partially successful and by the second wave the share of Pakistani women still declined. In contrast, the Polish sample of the second wave consists of a relatively balanced gender distribution with a slight overrepresentation of women, in contrast to the first wave with a slight underrepresentation of females in line with the Dutch and German sample, a selective return migration of male labor market migrants may be the reason for this pattern.

Table 33. British sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and gender (percent distribution)

	Males %	Females %	χ^2	df	p
Wave 1					
Poles (n=778)	59.5	40.5	69.69	1	.000
Pakistanis (n=751)	79.2	20.8			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=242)	45.5	54.6	93.41	1	.000
Pakistanis (n=351)	83.2	16.8			

Table 34 shows the age distribution for the Polish and Pakistani samples. As the majority of the Pakistani sample is in education, the average member of the Pakistani sample is only 27 years old in the first wave, 6 years younger than the average Polish respondent. The high proportion of young respondents among Pakistanis is expected, given that in 2011, nearly half of all visas (excluding temporary/visitor visas) were issued for study purposes (UK Home Office 2012), respectively university age students.

Moreover, inspection of a commissioned 2011 Census table covering London indicated that the British team could expect at least 60 percent of the sample to be students, and among the students only around 13 percent to be women (Office for National Statistics 2015). Thus, as far as this is possible without a sampling frame, the comparison with national statistics confirms the representativeness of the Pakistani sample.

Further, the variation in age is much smaller among the Pakistani respondents, with a standard deviation of only 6 years in contrast to 11 for the Polish respondents. The average age and the standard deviation remain quite constant in wave 2, excepting the naturally slightly older age of the respondents at the second interview.

Table 34. British sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average age

	Age		t	df	P
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=778)	32.7	11.0	-13.77	1527	.000
Pakistanis (n=751)	26.6	5.5			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=242)	34.1	10.7	-9.37	590	.000
Pakistanis (n=351)	28.0	4.9			

Note: Age is measured in years.

The Polish and Pakistani groups also differ in the amount of time they have spent in their current visit to Britain (see Table 35). Polish respondents in the British sample reside in Great Britain on average for eight months, two months less than Pakistanis and also with a slightly larger variation. This difference between Poles and Pakistanis remains constant in the second wave. Because Polish respondents are free to reside in Great Britain for as long or short as they wish without any visa requirements, they are more likely than Pakistani immigrants to make shorter term, seasonal sojourns in Great Britain.

Table 35. British sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and average length of stay

	Length of Stay		t	df	p
	MN	SD			
Wave 1					
Poles (n=777)	7.7	6.1	9.54	1527	.000
Pakistanis (n=749)	10.6	5.4			
Wave 2					
Poles (n=242)	25.1	6.3	4.38	590	.000
Pakistanis (n=350)	27.3	5.8			

Note: Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

In Table 36, the educational profile of the Polish and Pakistani respondents in the sample is displayed. Because the majority of recent Pakistani arrivals immigrate for post-secondary study or work in skilled occupations (UK Home Office 2009), their average skill level is quite high, with 83 percent having at least some tertiary education in wave 1. This percentage rises slightly in the second wave to 90 percent, perhaps due to educational increases during their stay in Britain as well as lower attrition rates among students (see Table 52). Polish respondents are also generally well educated, with approximately half reporting some tertiary education and the majority of the remaining respondents with upper secondary education.

Table 36. British sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and highest education (percent distribution)

	Pre-primary education or not achieved	Primary education	Lower secondary education	(Upper) secondary education	First and second stage of tertiary education	χ^2	df	p
	%	%	%	%	%			
Wave 1								
Poles (n=777)	0.0	3.9	4.6	44.3	47.2	276.01	4	.000
Pakistanis (n=660)	0.8	0.6	9.2	7.6	81.8			
Wave 2								
Poles (n=237)	0.0	4.6	1.3	47.3	46.8	166.15	4	.000
Pakistanis (n=347)	0.0	0.9	4.6	4.6	89.9			

Table 37 demonstrates that over three fourths of Pakistani respondents are in education as their main activity in the first wave, with another 12 percent working, and only 2 percent unemployed. In contrast, a full third of Polish respondents are unemployed in the first wave, with less than 3 percent in education and nearly two thirds working.

Table 37. British sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by immigrant group and main activity (percent distribution, including individuals in full-time education)

	Working	Unemployed	In education	Else	χ^2	df	P
	%	%	%	%			
Wave 1							
Poles (n=778)	62.1	32.0	2.8	3.1	1000.00	3	.000
Pakistanis (n=750)	11.5	1.9	77.7	8.9			
Wave 2							
Poles (n=243)	76.1	11.5	6.6	5.8	43.65	3	.000
Pakistanis (n=431)	53.9	9.7	24.1	12.3			

Note: * The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

The proportions change dramatically in the second wave, however, in particular with Pakistanis leaving education in favor of work. The large shift from 78 percent in education to only 24 percent in education is not explained by attrition, but rather by respondents who are initially in education no longer reporting this as their main activity in the second wave. Amongst the Poles, the share of respondents reporting unemployment is rather high in contrast to the German and Dutch samples. However, it steeply declines from the first to the second wave. This is possibly due to return migration to Poland that was prevalent during the recession, when the economic situation in Poland improved relative to Great Britain (White 2013).

6.4 Ireland

Table 38 reports the gender composition for the Irish sample. Almost as many men as women were sampled in the first wave, while substantially more women than men participated in the second wave. Similar to the findings in the other countries, selective return migration of Poles may have contributed to this pattern. However, the gender imbalance in the sample including return migrants that were interviewed in the second wave is more pronounced than in the sample excluding return migrants, indicating further mechanisms at work.

Table 38. Irish sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by gender (percent distribution)

	Males %	Females %
Wave 1		
Poles (n=1,058)	47.9	52.1
Wave 2		
Poles (n=613)	41.6	58.4

With an average of 29 years, the sample of Polish migrants in Ireland is slightly younger than the samples in the other countries (see Table 39). The average age in the second wave increases somewhat but less than the average time distance between the two interviews.

Table 39. Irish sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by average age

	MN	Age SD
Wave 1		
Poles (n=1,058)	28.9	10.5
Wave 2		
Poles (n=613)	29.2	9.8

Note: Age is measured in years.

Respondents who took part in the first wave resided in Ireland on average for five months at the time of the first interview (see Table 40). The shorter duration between arrival in the country and date of interview compared to the other countries may be due to the severe advertisement at the PPS. Since PPS numbers are crucial for the interaction with the Irish state, immigrants apply for one soon after they arrive in Ireland and may have been recruited for the SCIP survey earlier than in other countries.

Table 40. Irish sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by average length of stay

	MN	Length of Stay SD
Wave 1		
Poles (n=1,057)	4.7	5.3
Wave 2		
Poles (n=409) ^a	23.7	6.1

Notes: Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date. ^a Polish sample without the returnees because their length of stay ended with remigration.

The mean length of stay in Ireland of respondents who still resided in Ireland during the second interview increased to an average of 24 months which largely reflects the targeted distance of 18 months between the two interviews. It should be noted that the standard deviation of length of stay slightly increases between the two waves.

As *Table 41* displays, the majority of respondents possess a tertiary level of education and a very small proportion of the surveyed population have only primary education or lower level of secondary education. The structure of education is in line with studies on the destination choice of Polish migrants showing that Ireland is one of the preferred destination countries of better educated Polish immigrants (Mioduszezwska 2008).

Table 41. Irish sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by highest education (percent distribution)

	Pre-primary education or not achieved %	Primary education %	Lower secondary education %	(Upper) secondary education %	First and second stage of tertiary education %
Wave 1					
Poles (n=1,053)	0.0	1.5	2.3	44.4	51.8
Wave 2					
Poles (n=613)	0.0	1.1	1.8	34.1	63.0

As *Table 42* shows the vast majority of the sample is economically active on the Irish labor market. Still almost one third of the respondents are unemployed at the moment of the first interview which is probably a reflection of the unfavorable situation of the Irish labor market during this time. However, the percentage of unemployed declines substantially in the second wave whereas the share of economically active Polish immigrants increases. This largely resembles the patterns found for the Polish sample in Great Britain.

Table 42. Irish sample at wave 1 and wave 2 by main activity (percent distribution, including individuals in full-time education)

	Working %	Unemployed %	In education ^a %	Else %
Wave 1				
Poles (n=1,057)	55.4	28.6	9.1	6.9
Wave 2				
Poles (n=613)	67.4	12.1	9.6	10.9

Notes: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

7. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE SELECTIVITY

Response rates are often used to indicate the potential bias in the data, with low response rates assumed to be associated with more bias. However, unit non-response can only lead to sample bias if the characteristics of participants differ to those of non-participants (Kessler, Little, and Groves 1995; Little 1995; Little and Rubin 2002). Therefore, in this chapter a closer look is taken at sample selectivity.

In *Germany*, basic information about the quality of the gross sample is provided by the registry office data. In the *Netherlands*, Statistics Netherlands provided additional information about the recent immigrant population aged from 18 to 65 years that registered in the respective sampling period in the Netherlands. The Dutch gross sample constitutes a part of this population. Thus, in the following sections the German gross sample and the recent Dutch immigrant population is compared to the net samples of the first and second wave describing the different immigrant groups by gender, age (both countries) and time of arrival (only Germany) (*sections 7.1.1 and 7.2.1*). In *Great Britain and Ireland* no information about the recent immigrant population or the gross sample is available due to the sampling strategies and no registry data available. As an alternative, the Irish and British SCIP data are compared with other nationally representative surveys or worker registration data (*sections 7.3.1 and 7.4.1*).

The selectivity in panel attrition within the SCIP data can be examined in each country by comparing respondent characteristics obtained from the questionnaire. In detail, the scores on five demographic variables (gender, highest education⁹, main activity, age and length of stay) of the respondents who participated at both waves (“panel cases”) are compared with respondents who only participated at the first wave (“panel dropouts”)¹⁰ (*sections 7.1.2, 7.2.2, 7.3.2, 7.4.2*). For these analyses, data from the first interview are used. In *Germany, Great Britain and Ireland*, the mixed-mode approach in the second wave may have affected the probability of participation. Therefore, variations in demographic characteristics of respondents interviewed in different modes are further analyzed (*sections 7.1.3, 7.3.3, 7.4.3*).

7.1 Germany

In *section 7.1.1* variations in the distribution of demographic characteristics in the German gross sample compared to the net sample of wave 1 and 2 are described. This is followed by an analysis of the patterns of panel attrition (*section 7.1.2*) and an overview of respondent characteristics with regard to the interview mode (*section 7.1.3*).

7.1.1 Selectivity of the gross vs. the net samples

Figure 8 illustrates the gender distributions in the Turkish and Polish gross and net samples. The results reveal greater dissimilarities for the Poles than for the Turks in the different samples. While around two third of the gross sample (68 percent) consists of Polish males, the share of men in the first wave sample decreases around 13 percentage-points to 55 percent. A further decline in the share of male respondents can be seen in the second wave (45 percent). It can be assumed that a large share of Polish males migrate for economic reasons and work on time-limited contracts, e.g. in the construction business. Eventually,

⁹ Highest education refers to the highest level of education successfully completed either in the educational system of the country of origin, of the receiving country or of a third country.

¹⁰ To draw inferences for the panel attrition and the mode selectivity, Pearson’s Chi-square tests for the categorical variables are performed and independent sample *t*-tests are conducted for the continuous variables. For the mode selectivity, one-way analyses of variance (ANOVA) for continuous variables were carried out when three modes were used as in the German case.

these individuals remigrate and/or search for job opportunities elsewhere and are thus no longer in the country when they are approached for an interview (see *section 6.1*). By contrast, the gender distribution in the Turkish gross sample is nearly balanced and overall remains rather stable between the waves.

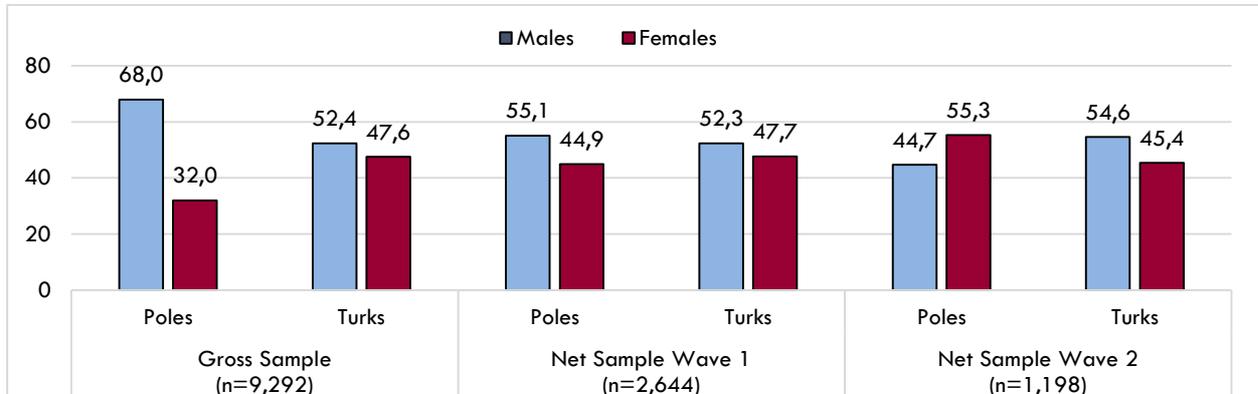


Figure 8. German gross and net samples by immigrant group and gender (percent distribution)

In *figure 9* the mean age of Poles and Turks in the three samples is depicted. Attrition at different stages of the data collection process affects the sample distribution with respect to respondents' mean age only marginally. The average age of Poles ranges from 34 to 35 years in the different samples. Turkish immigrants are slightly younger (29 to 31 years).

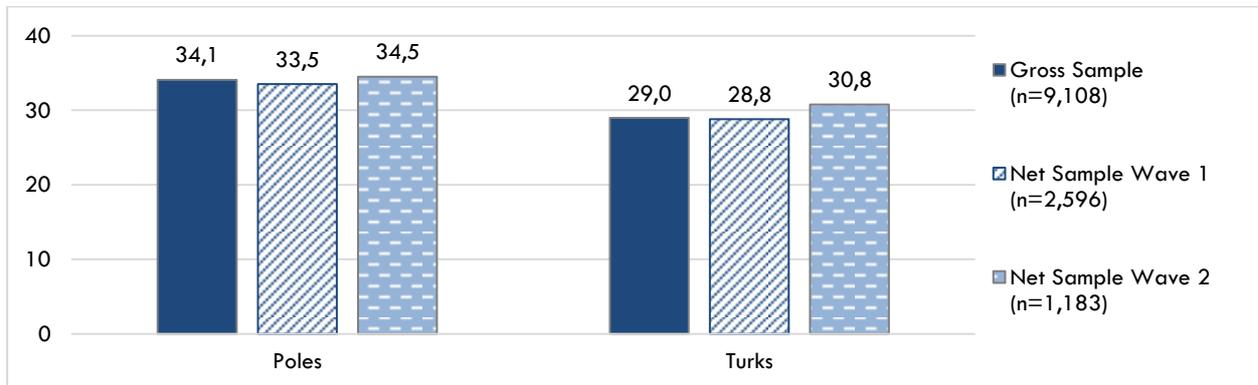


Figure 9. German gross and net samples by immigrant group and average age

For each of the three samples, *figure 10* illustrates the time of arrival between July 2009 and March 2011 in trimesters for the Polish and Turkish immigrants. The differences in the distribution of the gross sample compared to the net samples are not pronounced (i.e. below five percentage-points). However, the net samples slightly underrepresent Poles who arrived between April and September 2010 in Germany. This pattern supports the assumption that Poles are more often temporary workers which are more difficult to contact due to higher mobility, and thus, many of them may have already remigrated when the interviewers approached the target persons.

Moreover, the figure shows a substantial higher share of Turks than Poles in the net samples who arrived in Germany between January and March 2011. This was due to the refreshment sampling for the Turks during the data collection period, i.e. a new sample of recently arrived individuals was drawn in March 2011 and approached two months later in order to increase the gross sample and to reach targets

(see section 2.2.1). In conclusion, the distribution of gender, age and time of arrival in the gross sample compared to the net samples suggests no relevant bias in the data.

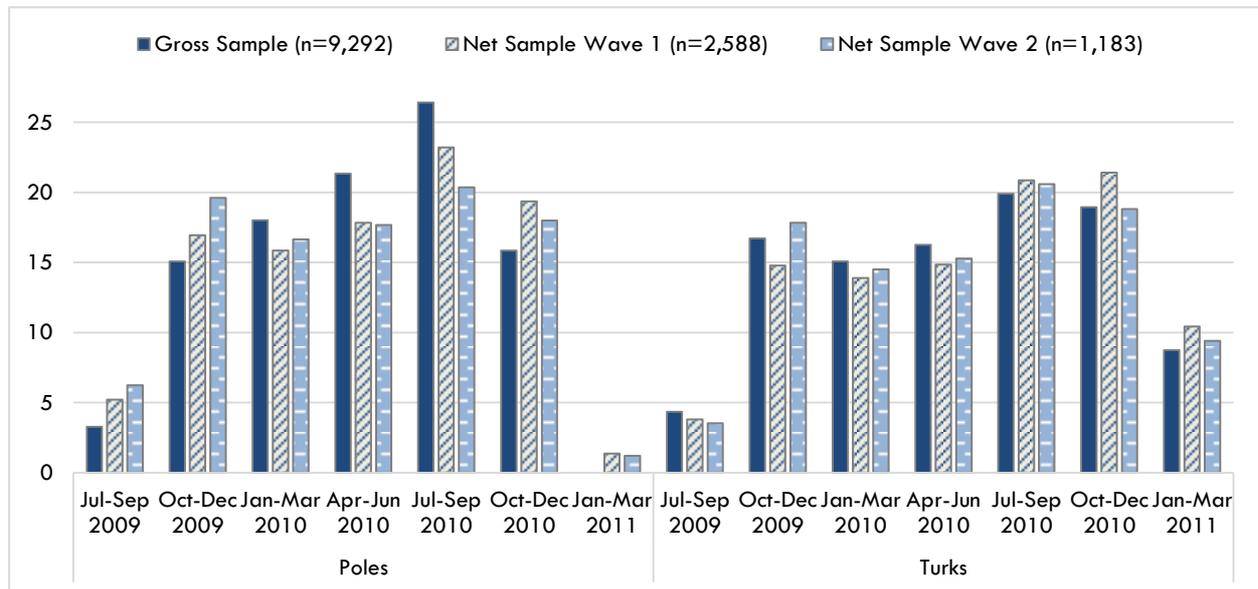


Figure 10. German gross and net samples by immigrant group and date of immigration (in trimesters) (percent distribution)

7.1.2 Selectivity by panel attrition

In *Table 43* and *Table 44*, panel attrition with respect to gender, highest education, main activity, age and length of stay are displayed. This is done by comparing panel cases (“panel cases”) and respondents who were only interviewed in the first wave (“panel dropouts”). In total, 2,644 interviews were conducted in the first wave, of these 1,198 migrants were interviewed twice and 1,446 constitute the attrition cases.

Polish women are slightly overrepresented in the panel sample. This is due to a higher contact rate among women in the second wave. Obviously many temporary workers who had returned to Poland at the point of the second interview were males – and return migrants are particularly hard to interview a second time. This interpretation is in line with the finding that the gender distribution of Turkish immigrants reveals no significant difference. For both ethnic groups, migrants with a tertiary education represent the highest share in the panel sample. In the Polish sample, the share of individuals with secondary education is considerably higher for the dropouts between waves than for the panel sample. For Turks, the difference between the panel cases and panel dropouts is only marginally significant. The tertiary educated, as well as students and skilled personnel, form the largest share of the dropouts in the Turkish sample. However, the difference (47 percent among the panel cases and 44 percent among the dropouts) indicates no systematic attrition of the higher educated.

For the Polish sample significant differences in the distribution of the panel cases and the dropouts can be found with respect to respondents’ main activity. Most importantly, the share of working people is considerably higher among the dropouts than among the panel cases. This probably reflects the fact that working and remigration (and remigrants are harder to re-contact) are related since many working Poles are target earners whose stay in Germany is only temporary. Since relatively few Turks come to Germany as temporary labor migrants, this pattern is not found for this group.

Table 43. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 1 by immigrant group for German panel and dropout cases

Gender	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		χ^2	df	p
	%		%				
Total (n=1,482)	100	(n=680)	100	(n=802)	54.45	1	.000
Polish Males (n=816)	44.7		63.8				
Polish Females (n=666)	55.3		36.2				
Total (n=1,162)	100	(n=518)	100	(n=644)	2.00	1	.157
Turkish Males (n=608)	54.6		50.5				
Turkish Females (n=554)	45.4		49.5				
Highest Education	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=1,456)	100	(n=672)	100	(n=784)	18.88	4	.001
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=4)	0.2		0.4				
Primary education (n=42)	2.2		3.4				
Lower secondary education (n=33)	2.2		2.3				
(Upper) secondary education (n=703)	43.2		52.7				
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=674)	52.2		41.2				
Turks (n=1,132)	100	(n=509)	100	(n=623)	9.32	4	.054
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=16)	0.4		2.3				
Primary education (n=169)	15.5		14.5				
Lower secondary education (n=123)	9.6		11.9				
(Upper) secondary education (n=312)	27.1		27.9				
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=512)	47.4		43.5				
Main Activity	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=1,474)	100	(n=680)	100	(n=794)	28.84	3	.000
Working (n=951)	57.5		70.5				
Unemployed (n=126)	9.4		7.8				
In education ^a (n=245)	20.0		13.7				
Other (n=152)	13.1		7.9				
Turks (n=1,150)	100	(n=515)	100	(n=635)	.78	3	.865
Working (n=238)	20.6		20.8				
Unemployed (n=336)	30.5		28.2				
In education ^a (n=367)	31.1		32.6				
Other (n=209)	17.9		18.4				

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

The mean age and the average length of stay show no significant differences between cases with and without a second interview (see Table 44). The mean age of Turks is 29 years in both samples and marginally varies for Poles (between 33 and 34 years). The length of stay at the first interview for both samples is eight to nine months for the Poles and seven months for the Turks.

Table 44. Means of age and length of stay in wave 1 by immigrant group for German panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		t	df	p			
	MN	SD	MN	SD						
Age ^a										
Poles (n=1,442)	33.2	(n=674)	10.8		33.9	(n=768)	11.1	1.29	1440	.200
Turks (n=1,154)	29.0	(n=516)	7.0		28.8	(n=638)	7.5	-.51	1152	.614
Length of stay ^b										
Poles (n=1,466)	8.9	(n=675)	4.8		8.4	(n=791)	4.8	-1.77	1464	.077
Turks (n=1,133)	7.1	(n=510)	4.1		7.1	(n=623)	4.4	-.04	1131	.972

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the first wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

In sum, no significant differences can be found between those Turkish respondents who participated in wave 1 only and those who participated in both waves with respect to their basic socio-demographic characteristics. In the Polish sample, these two groups differ slightly by gender, highest education and main activity, a finding that seems mostly related to the fact that many Poles come to Germany temporary as “target earners” and that remigrants are harder to re-interview than those migrants who settle down in the destination country.

7.1.3 Selectivity by interview mode

Since different respondents prefer different modes of interview (Vannieuwenhuyze, Loosveldt, and Molenberghs 2010), the use of a mixed-method approach can reduce non-response, and thereby (at least slightly) decrease selection effects. However, the research literature also suggests that the use of varying modes may produce selection effects (ibid.). These results are predominantly obtained from studies that assign each respondent to only one mode. The applied strategy in the SCIP survey greatly differs from this restricted mixed-mode approach.

While in the first wave, the respondents were interviewed only in the CAPI mode, in the second wave the German team implemented a sequential mixed-mode combining CATI, CAWI and CAPI interview modes (see also *section 2.3*). The first step was to approach respondents by phone in order to save time and money (Computer Assisted telephone Interview or CATI). This could be achieved for 822 cases. Those respondents who could not be approached via phone, for example because they remigrated and changed their phone number, were approached via email and asked to complete Computer Assisted Web Interviews (CAWI). In total, 89 targets conducted an online interview. And finally, those respondents who could not be reached by either method (or preferred a face-to-face-interview) were contacted personally and were asked to conduct a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), of which 287 targets made use of. To gain more insight how the sequential mixed-mode approach may have reduced the non-responses, differences in the socio-demographic profile of the CAPI, CATI and CAWI respondents in the second wave are explored.

The descriptive statistics in *Table 45* and *Table 46* illustrate the respondents’ distribution of gender, highest education, main activity, age and length of stay for the different interview modes. As the descriptive data reveal, Polish respondents who completed the interview in CAWI differed to CAPI and CATI respondents with respect to certain characteristics. Those comparatively few Polish respondents who conducted a CAWI interview are higher educated. In addition, they are predominantly younger and female in the Polish sample.

Compared to respondents who conducted a face-to-face interview, those Polish respondents who participated via telephone are more likely to have a tertiary educational qualification and are less likely to be enrolled in education during the time of the interview. Overall, for the Turkish sample these characteristics do not vary significantly across all modes.

Table 45. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 2 by immigrant group and interview mode in Germany

	Wave 2			χ^2	df	p
	CATI	CAWI	CAPI			
Gender	%	%	%			
Total (n=680)	100 (n=468)	100 (n=59)	100 (n=153)	8.12	2	.017
Polish Males (n=304)	46.2	27.1	47.1			
Polish Females (n=376)	53.9	72.9	52.9			
Total (n=518)	100 (n=354)	100 (n=30)	100 (n=134)	1.07	2	.587
Turkish Males (n=283)	53.7	63.3	55.2			
Turkish Females (n=235)	46.3	36.7	44.8			
Highest Education	%	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=673)	100 (n=464)	100 (n=58)	100 (n=151)	37.48	8	.000
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=2)	0.2	0.0	0.7			
Primary education (n=21)	3.0	0.0	4.6			
Lower secondary education (n=11)	2.2	0.0	0.7			
(Upper) secondary education (n=285)	40.1	20.7	57.6			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=354)	54.5	79.3	36.4			
Turks (n=516)	100 (n=352)	100 (n=30)	100 (n=134)	12.65	8	.124
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=13)	3.1	3.3	0.8			
Primary education (n=67)	12.5	3.3	16.4			
Lower secondary education (n=53)	11.4	6.7	8.2			
(Upper) secondary education (n=135)	25.3	16.7	30.6			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=248)	47.7	70.0	44.0			
Main Activity	%	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=679)	100 (n=467)	100 (n=59)	100 (n=153)	26.17	6	.000
Working (n=447)	67.2	52.5	66.7			
Unemployed (n=53)	10.1	3.4	2.6			
In education ^a (n=91)	10.9	18.6	19.0			
Other (n=88)	11.8	25.4	11.7			
Turks (n=517)	100 (n=353)	100 (n=30)	100 (n=134)	10.40	6	.109
Working (n=200)	36.5	40.0	44.0			
Unemployed (n=78)	17.3	6.7	11.2			
In education ^a (n=106)	21.3	33.3	15.7			
Other (n=133)	24.9	20.0	29.1			

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

Only the length of stay in Germany is significantly different in both immigrant groups between the CAWI/CATI mode on the one hand and the CAPI mode on the other hand (see Table 46). This is related to the fact that the interview modes were introduced sequentially: the respondents were first approached by CATI, followed by CAWI and at a later stage of fieldwork by CAPI.

Table 46. Means of age and length of stay in wave 2 by immigrant group and interview mode in Germany

	Wave 2						F	df	p
	CATI		CAWI		CAPI				
	MN	SD	MN	SD	MN	SD			
Age ^a									
Poles (n=678)	35.3 (n=466)	11.2	31.3 (n=59)	8.2	34.8 (n=153)	10.6	3.59	2, 675	.028
Turks (n=516)	30.9 (n=352)	7.4	31.1 (n=30)	5.9	30.7 (n=134)	6.5	.04	2, 512	.962
Length of stay ^b									
Poles (n=675)	27.5 (n=468)	4.9	27.7 (n=58)	5.3	32.7 (n=149)	4.9	64.15	2, 672	.000
Turks (n=510)	25.7 (n=348)	4.7	26.9 (n=30)	5.0	31.0 (n=132)	5.3	57.38	2, 507	.000

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the second wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

In sum, the descriptive pattern shows that the sequential use of different modes in the German data collection improved the representation of specific socio-demographic subgroups and led to higher response rates.

7.2 The Netherlands

In this section, the selectivity of the Dutch sample is examined. As in the German section, first, the variations in the distributions of demographic characteristics in the Dutch population statistics as well as the net sample of wave 1 and 2 are described (*section 7.2.1*). Secondly, patterns of panel attrition (*section 7.2.2*) referring to specific respondent characteristics are presented.

7.2.1 Selectivity of the gross vs. the net samples

The comparison of the Dutch recent immigrant population and the net sample facilitate a first description in variations between the samples on different stages of attrition. Note, that the recent immigrant population exceeds the Dutch gross sample in all migrant groups (except for the Moroccans and Surinamese), e.g. in the Polish sample (population = 12,355 vs. gross sample = 2,493).

In *Table 47* the distributions of gender in the migrant population and the net samples are shown. For Poles, Bulgarians and Antilleans, the gender distribution in the first wave is close to the recent migrant population figures; there are no significant differences, even though in all groups somewhat more females participated than could be expected based on the recent migrant population statistics. Among Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese women are overrepresented as compared to the recent migrant population statistics. This pattern becomes more pronounced in the second wave (except for the Turks). Also among Poles, Bulgarians and Antilleans, in wave 2, men are underrepresented as compared to the recent migrant population statistics. Interestingly, the pattern among the Poles and Turks is rather similar as compared to Germany: in the second wave a higher share of panel attrition among Polish men can be observed, whereas among the Turks the distribution between wave 1 and wave 2 remains rather stable.

Table 47. Dutch recent migrant population and net samples by immigrant group and gender (percent distribution)

Recent migrant population and net samples			
	Recent migrant population	Net Sample Wave 1	Net Sample Wave 2
	%	%	%
Total	100 (n=12,355)	100 (n=874)	100 (n=376)
Polish Males	51.9	50.0	39.4
Polish Females	48.1	50.0	60.6
Total	100 (n=3,226)	100 (n=456)	100 (n=157)
Bulgarian Males	48.9	45.8	43.3
Bulgarian Females	51.1	54.2	56.7
Total	100 (n=3,955)	100 (n=830)	100 (n=464)
Turkish Males	60.7	56.4	56.3
Turkish Females	39.3	43.6	43.8
Total	100 (n=1,929)	100 (n=430)	100 (n=148)
Moroccan Males	52.6	47.9	44.6
Moroccan Females	47.4	52.1	55.4
Total	100 (n=2,871)	100 (n=379)	100 (n=174)
Antillean Males	48.3	46.7	45.4
Antillean Females	51.7	53.3	54.6
Total	100 (n=1,582)	100 (n=386)	100 (n=199)
Surinamese Males	47.3	42.0	37.2
Surinamese Females	52.7	58.0	62.8

In figure 11 the mean age distribution of the groups in the recent migrant population and the two samples are depicted. Attritions at different stages of the data collection process only marginally affect the distribution of the respondents' mean age, since the age distribution in wave 1 and wave 2 is very similar to the age distribution in the recent immigrant population for any of these groups.

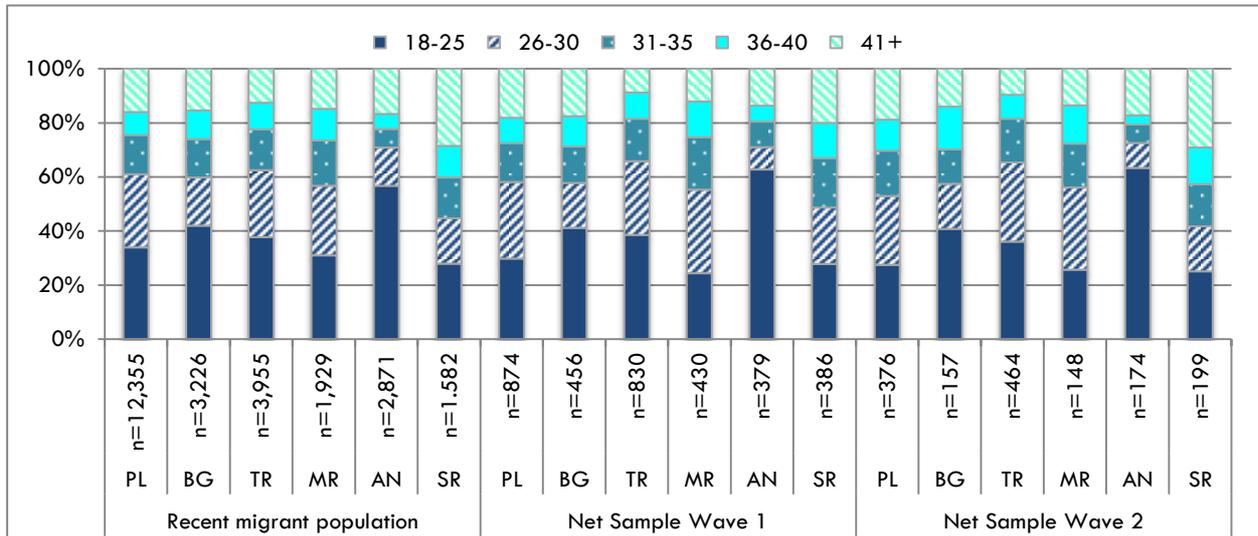


Figure 11. Dutch recent migrant population and net samples by immigrant group and age groups (percent distribution)

7.2.2 Selectivity by panel attrition

In Table 48 to Table 50 the results of analyses of panel attrition are summarized. Gender, highest education, main activity, age and length of stay are displayed for the first wave population divided into two groups: panel cases (“panel cases”) and cases just interviewed in the first wave (“panel dropouts”). In total, 3,355 interviews were conducted in wave 1, of these 1,518 migrants were interviewed twice and 1,837 constitute the attrition cases.

Of those 1,837 attrition cases, 61 percent had not been approached again in the second wave, because of at least one of the following three criteria: (1) The respondent had indicated in the first interview not to be willing to participate again; (2) According to the respondent’s own account of the immigration date, s/he was more than four years residing in the Netherlands at the time of the first interview; (3) At the start of the second wave, the municipality registration data showed that the respondent had deregistered, and moved out of the country.

Polish women are quite strongly overrepresented in the panel sample. This is due to the three attrition criteria mentioned above related to attrition. Compared to Polish women, Polish men were more likely to have refused to participate in wave 2, were more likely to have been living longer than four years in the country, and had higher shares of out-migration. For the other migrant groups, only among the Surinamese a significant difference between samples in the gender distribution can be found, comparable to the Polish case, with an overrepresentation of women, mainly caused by stronger out-migration of Surinamese men than Surinamese women.

Table 48. Shares of gender in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases	Panel dropouts	χ^2	df	p
	%	%			
Total (n=874)	100 (n=376)	100 (n=498)	29.87	1	.000
Polish Males (n=437)	39.4	58.0			
Polish Females (n=437)	60.6	42.0			
Total (n=456)	100 (n=157)	100 (n=299)	.61	1	.434
Bulgarian Males (n=209)	43.3	47.2			
Bulgarian Females (n=247)	56.7	52.8			
Total (n=830)	100 (n=464)	100 (n=366)	.01	1	.929
Turkish Males (n=468)	56.3	56.6			
Turkish Females (n=362)	43.8	43.3			
Total (n=430)	100 (n=148)	100 (n=282)	.99	1	.319
Moroccan Males (n=206)	44.6	49.6			
Moroccan Females (n=224)	55.4	50.4			
Total (n=379)	100 (n=174)	100 (n=205)	.218	1	.640
Antillean Males (n=177)	45.4	47.8			
Antillean Females (n=202)	54.6	52.2			
Total (n=386)	100 (n=199)	100 (n=187)	3.85	1	.049
Surinamese Males (n=162)	37.2	47.1			
Surinamese Females (n=224)	62.8	52.9			

Comparing the dropouts to the panel cases on highest level of education reveals only a significant difference among the Turks (see *Table 49*). For Turks, the tertiary educated are overrepresented in the dropouts compared to the panel cases. This runs counter to expectations that the group of higher educated tends to have a higher response rate in panel surveys. This is also found among the highest educated Bulgarians.

The reason why the educational distribution of the Bulgarian panel cases and the dropouts does not significantly differ, is due to the larger willingness among higher educated Bulgarians to be contacted again for a second interview. The Polish lowest educated more often match one of the three selection criteria of wave 2, and therefore are not approached a second time. By excluding these cases, the share of pre-primary education in the dropouts is slightly higher for the Poles in comparison to the panel cases.

Table 49. Shares of highest education in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases	Panel dropouts	χ^2	df	p
	%	%			
Poles (n=858)	100 (n=372)	100 (n=486)	9.11	4	.058
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=24)	1.1	4.1			
Primary education (n=20)	2.2	2.5			
Lower secondary education (n=9)	0.5	1.4			
(Upper) secondary education (n=432)	51.9	49.2			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=373)	44.4	42.8			
Bulgarians (n=452)	100 (n=157)	100 (n=295)	2.08	4	.720
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=125)	24.8	29.2			
Primary education (n=5)	0.6	1.4			
Lower secondary education (n=120)	29.3	25.1			
(Upper) secondary education (n=141)	32.5	30.5			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=61)	12.7	13.9			

Table 49 (continued). Shares of highest education in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases	Panel dropouts	χ^2	df	p
	%	%			
Turks (n=830)	100 (n=464)	100 (n=366)	13.20	4	.010
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=47)	7.1	3.8			
Primary education (n=209)	24.6	26.0			
Lower secondary education (n=112)	14.0	12.8			
(Upper) secondary education (n=228)	30.2	24.0			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=234)	24.1	33.3			
Moroccans (n=408)	100 (n=139)	100 (n=269)	3.80	4	.434
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=172)	44.6	40.9			
Primary education (n=50)	15.1	10.8			
Lower secondary education (n=37)	6.5	10.4			
(Upper) secondary education (n=118)	27.3	29.7			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=31)	6.5	8.2			
Antilleans (n=379)	100 (n=174)	100 (n=205)	6.12	4	.190
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=19)	2.9	6.8			
Primary education (n=29)	5.7	9.3			
Lower secondary education (n=98)	28.2	23.9			
(Upper) secondary education (n=188)	49.4	49.8			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=45)	13.8	10.2			
Surinamese (n=384)	100 (n=199)	100 (n=185)	.93	4	.921
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=26)	6.5	7.0			
Primary education (n=42)	9.5	12.4			
Lower secondary education (n=94)	24.6	24.3			
(Upper) secondary education (n=160)	42.7	40.5			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=62)	16.6	15.7			

In *Table 50* the main activity is presented. For all migrant groups differences exist between the distribution of the panel dropouts and the panel cases, except for the Poles, where the shares are almost equal. The findings are quite diverse among the groups but two general patterns can be identified: The attritions are most prevalent among respondents who are unemployed (see Moroccans, Antilleans, Surinamese in *Table 50*) or enrolled in education (see Bulgarians, Turks, Surinamese in *Table 50*) in wave 1. Suggesting that work conditions may have a significant impact on intentions to remain in the receiving country, respondents who are unemployed or have completed their education could comprise a higher share of out-migration.

Table 50. Shares of main activity in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases	Panel dropouts	χ^2	df	p
	%	%			
Poles (n=870)	100 (n=375)	100 (n=495)	1.00	3	.800
Working (n=688)	78.1	79.8			
Unemployed (n=67)	7.5	7.9			
In education ^a (n=32)	3.7	3.6			
Other (n=83)	10.7	8.7			
Bulgarians (n=441)	100 (n=153)	100 (n=288)	11.87	3	.008
Working (n=172)	32.0	42.7			
Unemployed (n=151)	41.2	30.6			
In education ^a (n=97)	19.0	23.6			
Other (n=21)	7.8	3.1			

Table 50 (continued). Shares of main activity in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		χ^2	df	p
	%		%				
Turks (n=829)	100 (n=464)		100 (n=365)		24.42	3	.000
Working (n=335)	44.6		35.1				
Unemployed (n=254)	30.0		31.5				
In education ^a (n=128)	10.3		21.9				
Other (n=112)	15.1		11.5				
Moroccans (n=410)	100 (n=139)		100 (n=271)		10.88	3	.012
Working (n=126)	33.8		29.2				
Unemployed (n=137)	23.0		38.7				
In education ^a (n=70)	19.4		15.9				
Other (n=77)	23.7		16.2				
Antilleans (n=378)	100 (n=174)		100 (n=204)		18.77	3	.000
Working (n=46)	14.9		9.8				
Unemployed (n=91)	14.4		32.4				
In education ^a (n=211)	63.8		49.0				
Other (n=30)	6.9		8.8				
Surinamese (n=382)	100 (n=197)		100 (n=185)		15.53	3	.001
Working (n=132)	43.1		25.4				
Unemployed (n=112)	26.9		31.9				
In education ^a (n=102)	23.9		29.7				
Other (n=36)	6.1		13.0				

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

The comparisons between the panel dropouts and the panel cases regarding age and length of stay are presented in *Table 51*. Only among the Surinamese the average age differs significantly, showing that panel attritions occur mainly among the slightly younger Surinamese migrants. Length of stay differs only between the panel dropouts and the panel cases of the Poles and Bulgarians. However, this is due to the decision that the migrants from wave 1 with a longer length of stay than four years were not approached again in wave 2. Since those long stayers are concentrated among the Poles and to a smaller extent among the Bulgarians, migrants with a longer residence are significantly overrepresented in the attrition cases in both groups.

Table 51. Means of age and length of stay in wave 1 by immigrant group for Dutch panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		t	df	P
	MN	SD	MN	SD			
Age ^a							
Poles (n=874)	32.2 (n=376)	9.2	31.4 (n=498)	9.4	-1.22	872	.223
Bulgarians (n=456)	30.1 (n=157)	9.5	30.7 (n=299)	10.0	.59	454	.553
Turks (n=830)	29.5 (n=464)	7.8	29.5 (n=366)	8.5	-.13	828	.898
Moroccans (n=430)	31.3 (n=148)	8.2	30.9 (n=282)	7.6	-.51	428	.604
Antilleans (n=379)	28.1 (n=174)	12.2	28.2 (n=205)	10.9	.16	377	.871
Surinamese (n=386)	34.6 (n=199)	11.2	31.6 (n=187)	10.2	-2.27	384	.007
Length of stay ^b							
Poles (n=808)	25.0 (n=357)	13.9	34.0 (n=451)	33.9	4.73	806	.000
Bulgarians (n=410)	10.9 (n=149)	8.8	17.1 (n=261)	24.5	2.98	408	.003
Turks (n=824)	10.8 (n=461)	5.0	10.3 (n=363)	4.6	-1.56	822	.119
Moroccans (n=338)	11.2 (n=120)	5.3	13.1 (n=218)	13.1	1.55	336	.123
Antilleans (n=377)	9.2 (n=174)	4.7	9.0 (n=203)	4.1	-.52	375	.601
Surinamese (n=379)	11.0 (n=196)	5.2	13.3 (n=183)	27.2	1.16	377	.247

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the first wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

In sum, besides the significant variation in respondents' main activity, no differences can be found between those Bulgarians, Moroccans and Antilleans who participated in wave 1 only and those who participated in both waves. In the Polish, Turkish, and Surinam sample these two groups also slightly differ either by gender (for the Poles and Surinamese), age (for the Surinamese) or highest education (for the Turks). The systematic variation in length of stay between the attritions and the panel sample amongst the Poles and Bulgarians is related to the sample design (for further details see *section 5.3.2*) and not to sample selectivity between waves. Most of the differences found can at least partially explained by the empirical pattern of remigration or migration to a third country.

7.3 Great Britain

This section investigates the selectivity of the British sample. To do this, the distributions of demographic characteristics in the net sample of wave 1 and wave 2 are compared to other national data sources (*section 7.3.1*). Furthermore, panel dropouts (*section 7.3.2*) and interview mode selectivity (*section 7.3.3*) are explored.

7.3.1 Selectivity of other national data sources vs. the net samples

Great Britain lacks a sampling frame for recently arrived immigrants, so there is no gross sample for the purpose of comparison. Thus, different national data sources are used to inform about the gender distribution, the average age, and the monthly immigration numbers of the Polish and Pakistani recently arrived immigrant population. For gender, as a comparison against the British SCIP sample for Poles, data of recently arrived Polish immigrants (arrived since 2007) in incoming waves of the December 2008 to December 2011 *British Labour Force Survey* (LFS) are used.

This dataset has several shortcomings, including imposing a minimum six-months residence criterion that excludes the most recent migrants as well as excluding individuals in communal housing, thereby undercounting foreign students and seasonal workers. The survey is widely used for migration research however and hence the Polish net sample of wave 1 and 2 is compared to the LFS estimates. For Pakistanis, data of the 2011 Census is available, which provides the distribution for those arrived in the two years to 2011, and just for London (Office for National Statistics 2015).

Figure 12 demonstrates that men are overrepresented in the SCIP wave 1 samples for both groups compared to the national statistics. For Pakistanis, while a small proportion of around 20 percent of the sample are women, the census figures suggest that 30 percent of the sample could be expected to be women. The gender representation of Poles becomes more aligned with the LFS sample in wave 2 but the initial gender imbalance is slightly exacerbated through panel attrition for Pakistanis. For Pakistanis it was referrals that were particularly gender biased (Frere-Smith et al. 2014), since Pakistani women tend to have less contacts outside their household.

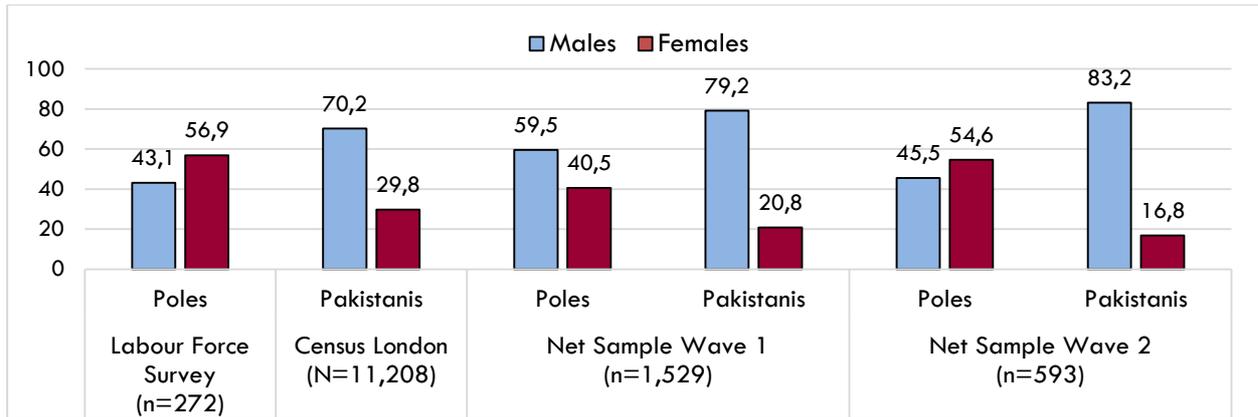


Figure 12. British Labour Force Survey, Census 2011¹¹ and net samples by immigrant group and gender (percent distribution)

As figure 13 shows, Polish respondents in the first and second wave of the SCIP survey are slightly older on average than the recently arrived Poles in the LFS. This may be due to the fact that older Polish migrants are more likely to be seasonal workers and hence may be undercounted in the LFS, which requires a residence of six months or more for inclusion in the survey. For age, the British team resorts to the LFS for comparison for the Pakistani sample also.

The Pakistanis are on average slightly younger than the recently arrived immigrants in the LFS, likely due to the higher proportion of students in our sample (and in London relatively to the rest of the country); and potential undercounting of students in the LFS. This age difference disappears due to a slightly higher attrition of younger Pakistani sample members.

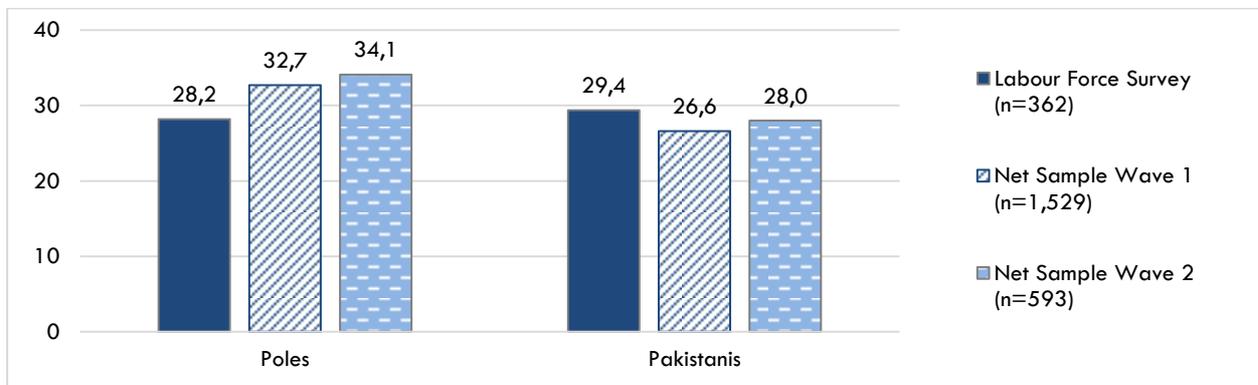
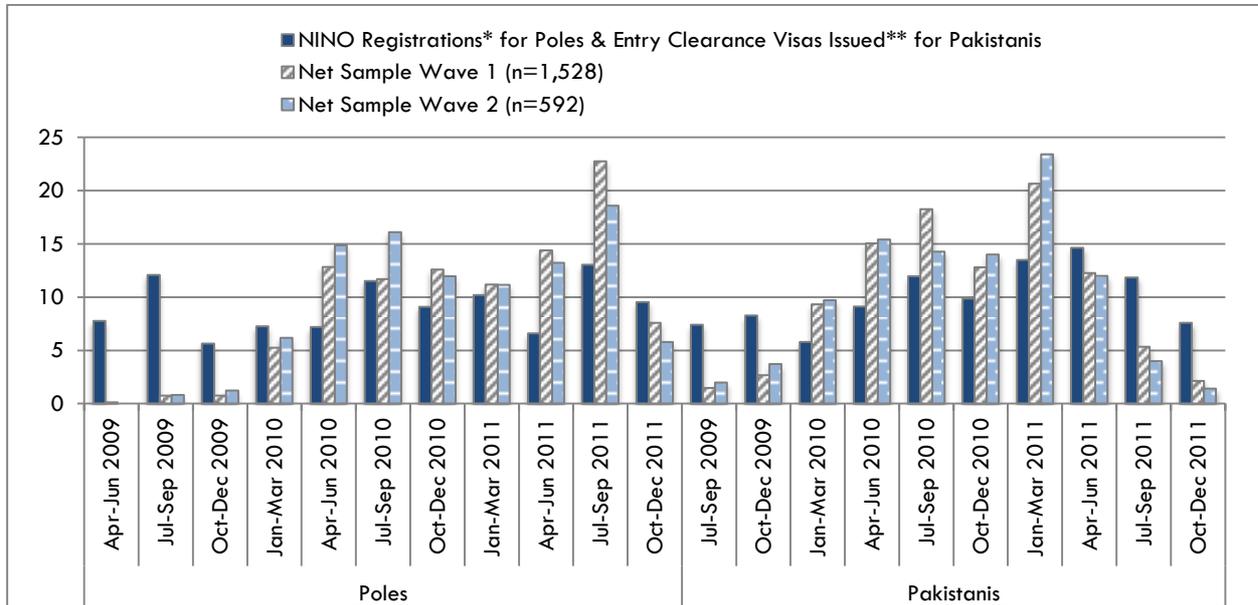


Figure 13. British Labour Force Survey and net samples by immigrant group and average age

National insurance number (NINO) is used as a comparison for the time of arrival for the Polish respondents in the sample. All immigrants who are working for the first time in Great Britain need to register for NINOs and so these numbers provide a best estimate of the time of arrival of working foreign-born arrivals that do not need a visa, such as Poles and immigrants from other EU states. For Pakistanis, data on entry visa clearances of Pakistani nationals by quarter and year are used.

¹¹ The information about the gender distribution of the Census 2011 is gathered from a commissioned table of the Office for National Statistics (Retrieved May 19, 2015: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/business-transparency/freedom-of-information/what-can-i-request/published-ad-hoc-data/census/qualifications/ct0375-2011-census.xls>).

As figure 14 below depicts, the net sample fails to capture the least recent immigrants arriving April through September of 2009. This is potentially due to the fact that such seasonal summer migrants may have already left the country by the time the fieldwork began.



* Polish worker National Insurance Registration Numbers. Registration date is derived from the date at which a NINo is maintained on the National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). ** Pakistani entrance clearance visas issued (including tourist visas) by quarter and year of issue

Figure 14. British population registers and net samples by immigrant group and date of immigration (in trimesters) (percent distribution)

The British survey also oversampled the most recently arrived Poles from April to September of 2011, and Pakistanis from January to March 2011. This is likely because the sampling increased due to changes in the respondent recruitment strategies in the late spring of 2011, resulting in the “capture” of more recent arrivals during this period.

7.3.2 Selectivity by panel attrition

In this section, the selectivity in panel attrition regarding gender, age, highest education, main activity and time since arrival is assessed. Based on the information of the first wave, the panel cases (N=593) are compared to the cases who dropped out after the first interview (N=936).

Beginning with Table 52, higher sample retention for women than for men can be found among the Poles, the opposite gender pattern is found among the Pakistanis. The initial difficulties recruiting Pakistani women extend to retention as well. No significant differences in the distribution of educational level between dropouts and the panel sample can be found. The respondents of the second wave just have somewhat higher levels of tertiary education than the wave 1 respondents who dropped out. No significant selective attrition regarding main activity of Pakistanis is indicated. The Polish data reveal a significantly higher dropout of unemployed, likely reflecting the higher rates of return migration amongst Poles who did not find employment in the receiving country. In accordance, Poles who are working are overrepresented in the panel sample.

Table 52. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 1 by immigrant group for British panel and dropout cases

Gender	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		χ^2	df	p
	%	(n)	%	(n)			
Total (n=778)	100	(n=242)	100	(n=536)	28.81	1	.000
Polish Males (n=463)	45.5		65.9				
Polish Females (n=315)	54.6		34.1				
Total (n=751)	100	(n=351)	100	(n=400)	6.29	1	.012
Pakistani Males (n=595)	83.2		75.8				
Pakistani Females (n=156)	16.8		24.3				
Highest Education	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=777)	100	(n=261)	100	(n=516)	5.77	3	.123
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=0)	0.0		0.0				
Primary education (n=30)	3.1		4.3				
Lower secondary education (n=36)	3.1		5.4				
(Upper) secondary education (n=344)	41.4		44.8				
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=367)	52.5		45.2				
Pakistanis (n=660)	100	(n=316)	100	(n=344)	7.91	4	.095
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=5)	0.6		0.9				
Primary education (n=4)	0.0		1.2				
Lower secondary education (n=61)	8.2		10.2				
(Upper) secondary education (n=50)	6.0		9.0				
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=540)	85.2		78.7				
Main Activity	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=778)	100	(n=262)	100	(n=516)	23.08	3	.000
Working (n=486)	74.1		56.6				
Unemployed (n=249)	21.4		37.4				
In education (n=22)	2.3		3.1				
Other (n=21)	2.3		2.9				
Pakistanis (n=750)	100	(n=359)	100	(n=399)	3.45	3	.327
Working (n=87)	10.0		13.0				
Unemployed (n=14)	2.0		1.8				
In education (n=583)	80.5		75.2				
Other (n=66)	7.5		10.0				

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

Table 53 shows the mean age and length of stay for panel and dropout cases. The numbers show no significant selection across these variables with the exception that Poles who reside in Britain longer can be re-interviewed more often. This is probably due to seasonal patterns of migration among Poles, whereby more settled respondents would be less likely to return home.

Table 53. Means of age and length of stay in wave 1 by immigrant group for British panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		t	df	p
	MN	SD	MN	SD			
Age ^a							
Poles (n=778)	32.3 (n=242)	10.7	32.9 (n=536)	11.1	-.71	776	.477
Pakistanis (n=751)	26.4 (n=351)	5.0	26.7 (n=400)	6.0	-.73	749	.465
Length of stay ^b							
Poles (n=777)	8.4 (n=242)	6.0	7.4 (n=535)	6.1	2.12	775	.034
Pakistanis (n=749)	10.5 (n=350)	5.4	10.6 (n=399)	5.4	-.33	747	.741

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the first wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

In sum, excepting the higher dropout of females, no substantial differences can be found between Pakistani panel cases and dropouts with respect to their basic socio-demographic characteristics. In the Polish sample, these two groups differ by gender, main activity and length of stay. A pattern that is likely related to the fact that (like in Germany) many Poles are seasonal workers and due to remigration are harder to re-interview than migrants who settle down permanently in the destination country. At the same time, most Poles migrate for employment reasons and if these migrants do not find a suitable employment in the receiving country they remigrate.

7.3.3 Selectivity by interview mode

In the British sample, CAPI was used for the first wave and sequential mixed-modes including CAWI, CATI and CAPI were used for the second wave (see *section 2.3*). Descriptive statistics by interview mode are provided in the following tables to examine whether the three interview modes attracted different respondents in the second wave. However, due to the small numbers of CAWI respondents among the Pakistanis ($N=14$) and CAPI respondents among the Poles ($N=33$), these results should be interpreted cautiously.

Significant differences in response mode by gender for the Poles can be found. Polish women are more likely to respond to the survey via CAWI. Female Pakistani respondents also contribute a larger proportion of CAWI respondents than CAPI or CATI modes but due to the smaller sample size this difference is not statistically significant in the bivariate table. Response mode by highest education differs significantly for both groups, but in opposite directions. Whereas more highly educated respondents are more likely to use CAWI for Poles, more highly educated Pakistanis are more likely to respond to the second wave through a CAPI interview. The Polish pattern is in accordance with the selectivity attrition found for Germany. The Pakistani pattern is probably due to the tracking efforts employed in the second wave to find student respondents at the university campuses that could not be contacted successfully via CAWI and/or CATI.

Among Poles, CAPI respondents are less likely to be working, and are more likely to be unemployed than CATI respondents, probably because they tend to be located at home. In contrast, among Pakistanis, CATI respondents have the highest employment rates and are more likely to be unemployed compared to CAPI respondents. The high share of Pakistani CAPI respondents attending school is probably due to the tracking efforts at the universities to find hard-to-reach student respondents in the second wave. Given the very small number of CAWI respondents among Pakistanis, these distributions cannot be compared to the other modes.

Table 54. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 2 by immigrant group and interview mode in Great Britain

Gender	Wave 2			χ^2	df	p
	CAWI %	CATI %	CAPI %			
Total (n=242)	100 (n=79)	100 (n=130)	100 (n=33)	6.12	2	.047
Polish Males (n=110)	34.2	51.5	48.5			
Polish Females (n=132)	65.8	48.5	51.5			
Total (n=351)	100 (n=14)	100 (n=183)	100 (n=154)	4.18	2	.123
Pakistani Males (n=292)	64.3	85.3	82.5			
Pakistani Females (n=59)	35.7	14.8	17.5			

Table 54 (continued). Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 2 by immigrant group and interview mode in Great Britain

	CAWI	CATI	CAPI			
Highest Education	%	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=237)	100 (n=77)	100 (n=128)	100 (n=32)	24.11	6	.001
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=0)	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Primary education (n=11)	2.6	3.1	15.6			
Lower secondary education (n=3)	0.0	1.6	3.1			
(Upper) secondary education (n=112)	36.4	50.0	62.5			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=111)	61.0	45.3	18.8			
Pakistanis (n=347)	100 (n=14)	100 (n=183)	100 (n=150)	15.01	6	.002
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=0)	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Primary education (n=3)	0.0	1.6	0.0			
Lower secondary education (n=16)	14.3	6.6	1.3			
(Upper) secondary education (n=16)	14.3	3.3	5.3			
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=312)	71.4	88.5	93.3			
Main Activity	%	%	%	χ^2	df	P
Poles (n=241)	100 (n=79)	100 (n=130)	100 (n=32)	28.08	6	.000
Working (n=179)	69.6	81.5	56.3			
Unemployed (n=29)	6.3	10.0	34.4			
In education ^a (n=16)	12.7	3.9	3.1			
Other (n=17)	11.4	4.6	6.3			
Pakistanis (n=341)	100 (n=13)	100 (n=178)	100 (n=150)	92.93	6	.000
Working (n=189)	30.8	70.8	39.3			
Unemployed (n=38)	38.5	13.5	6.0			
In education ^a (n=82)	7.7	5.6	47.3			
Other (n=32)	23.1	10.1	7.3			

Note: ^a The category "in education" includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

In Table 55, among the Poles, a statistically significant age difference in the response mode can be found. Poles who respond to the survey via CAWI tend to be slightly younger than Polish CATI and CAPI respondents. Since CAWI respondents are also more likely to attend school, this is not further surprising. No statistically significant difference is indicated for length of stay.

Table 55. Means of age and length of stay in wave 2 by immigrant group and interview mode in Great Britain

	Wave 2						F	df	p
	CAWI		CATI		CAPI				
	MN	SD	MN	SD	MN	SD			
Age ^a									
Poles (n=242)	30.2 (n=79)	7.5	36.6 (n=130)	11.6	33.5 (n=33)	10.9	9.59	239	.000
Pakistanis (n=351)	27.3 (n=14)	4.7	27.7 (n=182)	4.4	28.4 (n=154)	5.4	1.08	347	.340
Length of stay ^b									
Poles (n=242)	24.9 (n=79)	6.1	25.0 (n=130)	6.2	25.8 (n=33)	7.0	.26	239	.771
Pakistanis (n=350)	26.6 (n=14)	4.8	26.7 (n=182)	6.4	28.0 (n=154)	5.2	2.19	347	.113

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the second wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and length of stay refers to the respective interview date.

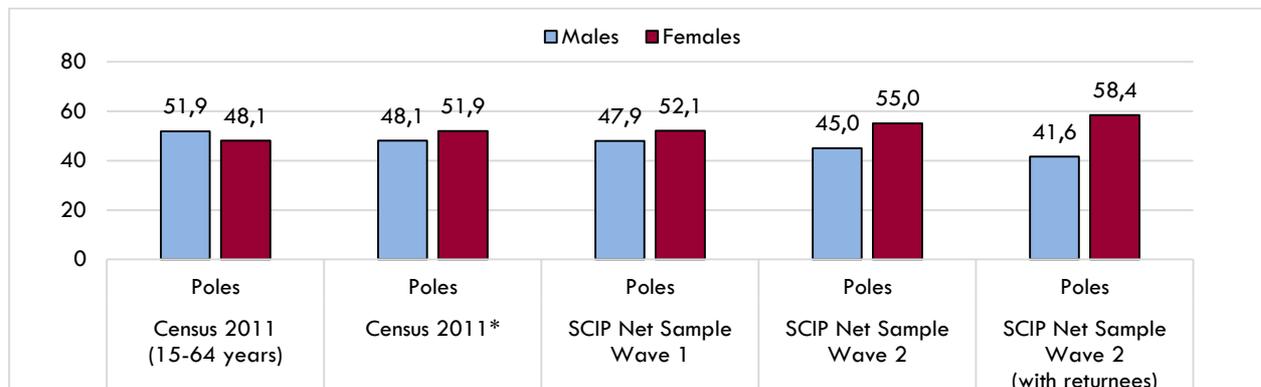
In sum, the descriptive patterns show that the sequential mixed-mode approach compared to a one-mode approach in Great Britain improved the response rate and probably attenuated the underrepresentation of specific socio-demographic subgroups.

7.4 Ireland

In the following the Irish sample selectivity with respect to other national data sources (*section 7.4.1*), panel attrition (*section 7.4.2*) and interviewer mode (*section 7.4.3*) is described. The selectivity analysis is focused on demographic characteristics such as gender, age, length of stay, highest education, or main activity of new immigrants.

7.4.1 Selectivity of other national data sources vs. the net samples

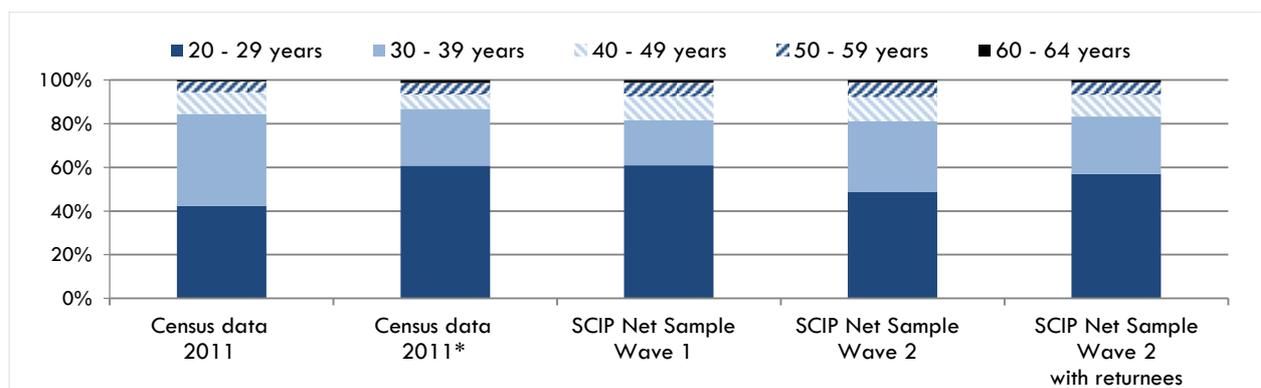
There is hardly any information in Ireland about recent migrants which might be used as a reference source to compare selection bias in the survey. However, in the period when the SCIP survey has been conducted a census took place. The published census data include some information about Polish migrants who have not been living in Ireland a year before the census was conducted in 2011. These data are not broken down by region and hence refer to the whole of Ireland. According to census data the gender composition of recent Polish migrants is fairly balanced (52 percent of female) and as shown in *figure 15* very similar to the gender composition in the first wave of the Irish SCIP survey.



Data source: Census 2011 from the Central Statistical Office. Note: * Poles who were not living in Ireland a year before the census

Figure 15. Irish Census and net samples (of Poles) by gender (percent distribution)

Moreover, the SCIP survey and the census data show high similarities with respect to the age distribution (see *figure 16*). Most of the SCIP respondents (61 percent of total) are aged between 20 to 29 years, which happens to be exactly the share of recent Polish immigrants in Ireland in this group according to the census. However, the share of 30 to 39 years old is somewhat smaller and the share of 40 to 49 is slightly larger in the SCIP sample than in the census.



Data source: Census 2011 data from the Central Statistical Office. Note: * Poles who were not living in Ireland a year before the census

Figure 16. Irish Census 2011 (15-64 and all Ireland) and net samples by age groups (percent distribution)

7.4.2 Selectivity by panel attrition

In *Table 56* and *Table 57* the results of analyses on panel attrition are summarized. The gender, highest education, main activity, age and length of stay are displayed for the first wave population divided into two groups: panel cases (“panel cases”) and cases only interviewed in the first wave (“panel dropouts”). In total, 1,058 interviews were conducted in the first wave, of these 613 migrants were interviewed twice and 445 constitute the attrition cases.

There are significant differences between the panel cases and the dropouts in terms of gender and education level. Women and highly educated respondents are overrepresented in the panel for the reasons mentioned earlier (see *section 6.4*). Moreover, respondents who are students in the first wave are less likely to be retained in the panel.

Table 56. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 1 for Irish panel and dropout cases

Gender	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		χ^2	df	p
	%		%				
Total (n=1,058)	100 (n=613)		100 (n=445)		23.34	1	.000
Polish Males (n=507)	41.6		56.6				
Polish Females (n=551)	58.4		43.4				
Highest Education	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=1,053)	100 (n=610)		100 (n=443)		20.70	3	.000
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=0)	0.0		0.0				
Primary education (n=16)	1.1		2				
Lower secondary education (n=22)	1.8		2.5				
(Upper) secondary education (n=414)	34.1		46.5				
First and second stage of tertiary education (n=601)	63.0		49.0				
Main Activity	%		%		χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=1,057)	100 (n=613)		100 (n=444)		10.70	3	.017
Working (n=586)	57.1		54.2				
Unemployed (n=302)	30.8		27.0				
In education ^a (n=96)	6.1		11.3				
Other (n=73)	6.1		7.5				

Note: ^a The category “in education” includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

Another significant difference between panel cases and dropouts can be found with regard to the respondents’ length of stay in the country at the time of the first interview (see *Table 57*). The panel cases have resided slightly longer in Ireland when compared with the dropouts. This most likely reflects the fact that many Poles are seasonal workers which are at the highest risk of return migration after a short duration of stay in Ireland.

Table 57. Means of age and length of stay in wave 1 for Irish panel and dropout cases

	Panel cases		Panel dropouts		T	df	P
	MN	SD	MN	SD			
Age ^a : Poles (n=1,058)	29.2 (n=613)	9.8	30.1 (n=445)	11.1	1.47	1055	.142
Length of stay ^b : Poles (n=1,057)	4.9 (n=612)	5.6	4.3 (n=445)	5.0	2.12	1055	.035

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the first wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and reference of length of stay is the first wave interview date.

7.4.3 Selectivity by interview mode

Whereas during the first wave data collection all the interviews were conducted face-to-face, a sequential mixed-mode design with two different interview modes (CATI and CAWI) was used in the second wave to approach respondents. As mentioned earlier these two modes may have attracted respondents with different socio-demographic characteristics. *Table 58* and *Table 59* summarizes results of the tests performed to check whether gender, age, education, main activity or length of stay had an impact on the mode of interview chosen by respondents in the second wave. No significant variation across modes can be found for gender. However, respondent’s level of education is associated with the interview mode. The group who completed the questionnaire online has higher shares of respondents with tertiary education and respondents who are enrolled in education at the time of the interview. On the other hand the individuals interviewed by phone are more likely to be working or unemployed. This largely reflects the patterns found in the other countries, in which also higher educated and respondents attending school preferred the CAWI over the CATI mode.

Table 58. Shares of gender, highest education, and main activity in wave 2 by interview mode in Ireland

Wave 2					
	CATI	CAWI			
Gender	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Total (n=613)	100 (n=508)	100 (n=105)	0.13	1	.715
Polish Males (n=255)	41.9	40.0			
Polish Females (n=358)	58.1	60.0			
Highest Education	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=613)	100 (n=508)	100 (n=105)	12.30	4	.015
Pre-primary education or not achieved (n=2)	0.0	1.9			
Primary education (n=6)	1.2	0.0			
Lower secondary education (n=9)	1.6	1.0			
(Upper) secondary education (n=197)	33.2	27.9			
First and second stage of tertiary (n=396)	64.0	69.2			
Main Activity	%	%	χ^2	df	p
Poles (n=613)	100 (n=508)	100 (n=105)	8.36	3	.039
Working (n=413)	68.7	61.0			
Unemployed (n=74)	12.8	8.6			
In education ^a (n=59)	8.5	15.2			
Other (n=67)	10.0	15.2			

Note: ^a The category “in education” includes migrants who are enrolled in full-time education.

There are also significant differences in the age of respondents which appears to be to some extent an interaction between age and mode preference. CAWI respondents are part of the younger population which have more internet skills and are better able to navigate the internet. Finally length of stay slightly varies by mode of interview as Poles with a shorter stay in Ireland tend to prefer CAWI.

Table 59. Means of age and length of stay in wave 2 by interview mode in Ireland

Wave 2							
	CATI		CAWI				
	MN	SD	MN	SD	t	df	p
Age ^a : Poles (n=613)	29.7 (n=508)	10.0	26.8 (n=105)	8.2	7.36	1	.007
Length of stay ^b : Poles (n=409) ^c	23.9 (n=362)	6.1	22.0 (n=47)	5.6	4.19	1	.041

Notes: ^a Age is measured in years and reference is the second wave interview date. ^b Length of stay is measured in months and reference of length of stay is the second wave interview date. ^c Polish sample without the returnees because their length of stay ended with remigration.

In sum, the tables show slight differences of CATI respondents compared to CAWI respondents with respect to education, main activity, age and length of stay. Thus, the mixed-mode approach in contrast to a one-mode approach could improve the response rate and probably diminish the sample bias in the second wave, since both modes attracted respondents with different socio-demographic profiles.

8. DATA PROCESSING

After the respective national data collection was finished, data cleaning and processing was necessary. Its main goals were to minimize the number of responses that had to be excluded from the dataset, to improve the internal consistency of the dataset as well as the response validity of answers and to ensure international harmonization of dataset. The data cleaning consisted of two basic steps: first, error detection and second correction of that error. The procedures implemented to the SCIP data are documented in the following sections. In a final section (see *section 8.3*), SCIP-specific information, such as the construction of derived variables or the creation of variable names, are explained.

8.1 Error detection

Differing types of plausibility tests are necessary to detect errors in a dataset. Lück (2011) defined the following types:

- a first broad inspection of the data (e.g. conspicuous filtering of numerous cases or items)
- analysis of frequency distributions (e.g. duplicated identification numbers, erroneous ranges, high shares of item non-response)
- search for redundant information (e.g. erroneous filtering, contradicting information in two answers)
- cross-tabulation of mutually dependent information (e.g. wages if somebody is working)

The first data review detected errors with differing levels of severity: Validations at the item and the questionnaire level. At the item level, inconsistencies between the questionnaire and the dataset occurred; unexpected ranges were also found. For instance, the project is limited to respondents who are 18 years or older but a typing error occurred in one interview leading to the – wrong – conclusion (as the comparison with register data showed) that a 13 year old was interviewed. At the questionnaire level, information was found which was inconsistent across items, e.g. someone answered that they had a full-time job and at the same time were enrolled in education full time. Obviously, the second type of error is harder to trace and also correct, as the project team had to decide which information might be correct.

8.2 Error correction

To create transparency for the user and to simplify analyses with the dataset, two general points were agreed upon:

- The “questionnaire document” combines all information necessary to work with the dataset, e.g. it contains information on how a filter was supposed to work and on the correct order of values, etc. Inconsistencies between the questionnaire and the dataset were corrected according to the questionnaire.
- Both edited as well as original (unchanged) information were included in the dataset to make data cleaning as transparent as possible. Variables containing unedited information were highlighted by an “o” in front of the variable name which is short for “original”. However, the ‘standard’ dataset provided on the GESIS homepage does not contain the original information due to data security reasons but users can apply for further data access.
- When the research team found a peculiar response pattern for an item (among one of the immigrant groups or among the whole sample) the information was added as an item-specific note in the dataset. A peculiarity that is recorded in the dataset is for instance the low variance on the question

NWSP_CO (Read newspapers from Morocco) among the Moroccans in the Dutch sample of the second wave.

8.3 SCIP specifics

Further steps of data processing included (1) the development of intuitively convincing variable labels, (2) the coding of open answers and their partial classification (e.g. EGP) as well as (3) the formulation of coherent categories for missing values.

Naming conventions. The variable naming conventions are designed to ensure the consistency of variable names across countries and waves. A variable name consists of up to seven elements. An element is only added if necessary to conveniently identify a variable. The logic of the naming concept is illustrated by the following examples (*figure 17*). The first variable part indicates to whom the variable information refers. If the respondent herself/himself is concerned “Person / Group” is not specified further. The *second* and *third* parts indicate important domains of the SCIP-questionnaire and their specifications. The *fourth* abbreviation indicates which country is concerned. The last abbreviation parts are further specifications, e.g. the question was group specific (PL = Poles) or contained open answers (op = open answers). For more detailed information on the variable names and labels, see also the questionnaire document of the SCIP.

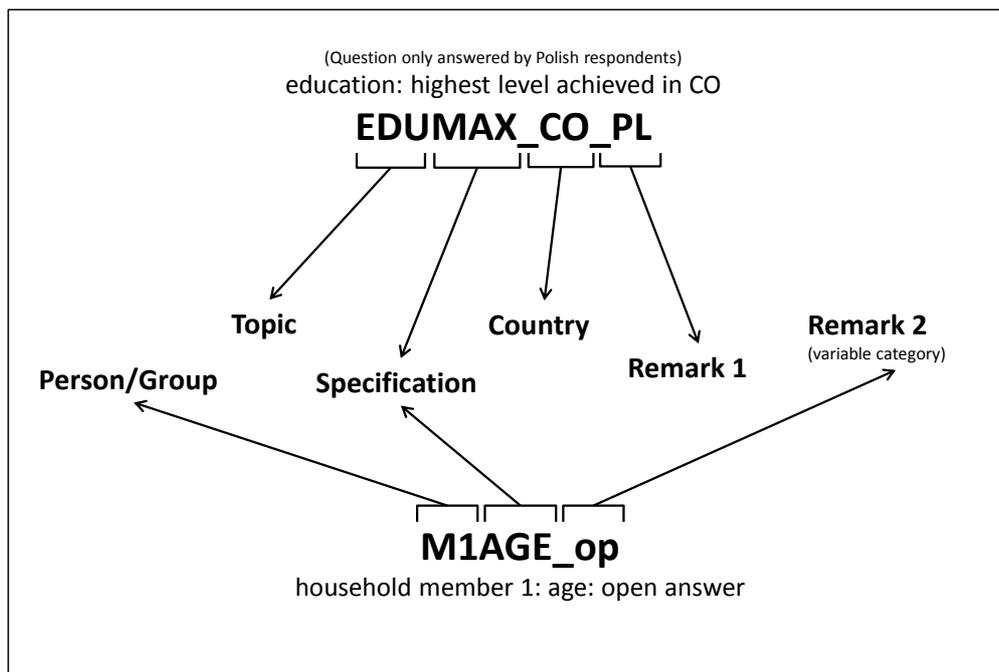


Figure 17. Variable naming convention

Coding of open answers and their partial classification. Some open answers were converted into additional variables. These variables facilitate cross-national analysis, such as the “International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008” (ISCO-08) (ILO 2012); the “Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarrero (EGP)” class scheme (Erikson and Goldthorpe 1992) and the “Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale 2008 (SIOPS-08)” (Treiman 1977) of the latest job in the country of origin, as well as for the first job in the receiving country. Furthermore, the highest educational level achieved was coded

according to the “International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)” (UNESCO 2012). Due to data security reasons does the ‘standard’ dataset provided on the GESIS homepage not contain any open answers, however, users can apply for further data.

Missing values. Various types of missing values are differentiated in the SCIP dataset (see *Table 60*). First, *item non-response* occurs if a person did not respond to a question. The most common instances of item non-response are refusals (-97) and don’t knows (-98). In the special case of the British second wave dataset refusals and don’t knows are combined into one unspecific item non-nonresponse category (-96). Additional missing codes (-20, -21, -22) pertain to item-specific non-response categories (e.g. -20 “forever” for how long do you want to stay in RC? (A34, STY_RC)).

Second, four *further missing values* were coded when the item did not apply to a person: (I) a question is automatically filtered or should have been filtered by the survey instrument (-99); (II) a question is erroneously not asked (-92), e.g. a respondent has a job but the income questions were mistakenly filtered; (III) an open answer was not determinable (-55), e.g. an open answer was so unspecific that an ISCO coding was not possible; (IV) implausible values were coded into a missing value (-52), e.g. 13 year old respondent.

Table 60. Types of missing values

Code	Missing value
Item nonresponse	
-96	don’t know / refused (GB , Wave 2)
-97	Refused
-98	don’t know
-20 -21- 22	item specific nonresponse
Further missing values	
-99	filtered / system missing
-92	question erroneously not asked
-55	not determinable
-52	implausible value

In 2013, the dataset of the second wave was edited using similar procedures as for the first wave. In addition, procedures for wave inconsistencies were applied e.g. biographical checks across waves.

As a result, two datasets for each country – one for each wave – are provided to the academic community. The German team conducted a final test of these datasets in terms of inconsistencies across countries. Given the different sampling strategies in the four countries, the team decided to come up with harmonized national data files rather than with one dataset for the whole project. Ultimately, eight highly harmonized datasets are accessible for the user. While every effort has been made to ensure consistency and remove errors, the user should be aware that in the SCIP data, as with any survey data, some outstanding errors may remain.

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APPENDIX

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Appendix 1. List of municipalities included in the Dutch sample per migrant group (ordered by number of new immigrants)

Poles	Bulgarians	Turks	Moroccans	Antilleans	Surinamese
s-Gravenhage	s-Gravenhage	s-Gravenhage	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Amsterdam
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	s-Gravenhage	s-Gravenhage	s-Gravenhage
Vlaardingen	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Rotterdam
Amsterdam	Utrecht	Eindhoven	Utrecht	Tilburg	Almere
Eindhoven	Zaanstad	Utrecht	Tilburg	Groningen	Utrecht
Tilburg	Schiedam	Zaanstad	Breda	Eindhoven	Groningen
Dordrecht	Groningen	Aa en Hunze	Gouda	Dordrecht	Tilburg
Hellevoetsluis	Haarlem	Appingedam	Haarlem	Arnhem	Zaanstad
Oss	Tilburg	Enschede	Roosendaal	Almere	
Breda	Alkmaar	Arnhem	Zeist	Nijmegen	
Haarlem	Arnhem	Tilburg	Leiden	Utrecht	
Westland	Breda	Loppersum	Almere	Capelle/IJssel	
Utrecht	Vlaardingen	Schiedam	Eindhoven	Delft	
Helmond	Eindhoven	Delft	Haarlemmermeer	Leiden	
Aalsmeer	Amstelveen	Dordrecht	s-Hertogenbosch	Breda	
Haarlemmermeer	Leeuwarden	Nijmegen		Zoetermeer	
Schiedam		Haarlem		Enschede	
Zaanstad		Leiden		Schiedam	
Leiden		Amersfoort		Amstelveen	
Venlo		Bergen op Zoom		Zeist	
Katwijk		Almere		Vlaardingen	
Noordwijk		Almelo		Leeuwarden	
Beverwijk		Deventer		Zwolle	
Hilversum		Maastricht			
Maasdriel		Oss			
Roosendaal		Coevorden			
Veghel		Groningen			
Hoorn		Vlaardingen			
Waalwijk		Venlo			
Noordwijkerhout					
Deventer					
Almere					
Delft					
Uithoorn					
Enschede					
Maastricht					
Uden					
Venraij					

Appendix 2. Invitation letter/ leaflet distributed by the Department of Social Protection in Ireland (Polish and English version)



TRINITY
COLLEGE
DUBLIN



Czy weźmiesz udział w badaniach Polaków mieszkających w
Dublinie?

Za udział otrzymasz €30 - możesz także zarobić więcej.

The University of Dublin, Trinity College oraz The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI),

we współpracy z uniwersytetami w Niemczech, Anglii i Holandii, rozpoczynają realizację projektu badawczego, który skupia się na problemach integracji i nowych migracji w Europie (*SCIP*). Ankieta nie ma żadnego związku z aplikacją o numer PPS i nie będzie miała wpływu na status aplikacji.

W ramach projektu przeprowadzamy ankiety w języku polskim. Zadajemy kilka pytań na temat kontaktów z przyjaciółmi, pierwszych doświadczeń z życia w Irlandii oraz pracy i edukacji. Twoje zainteresowanie projektem jest dla nas bardzo cenne. Za uczestnictwo w badaniu otrzymasz €30 od razu po spotkaniu z ankierem i wypełnieniu kwestionariusza. Będziesz miał/a też szansę otrzymać dodatkowe wynagrodzenie, jeśli polecisz do badań dalsze osoby, które mieszkają w Irlandii nie dłużej niż półtora roku.

Tylko Polacy, mający skończone 18 lat, mieszkający w Dublinie oraz okolicach, będący w Irlandii krócej niż półtora roku, którzy przyjechali bezpośrednio z Polski, mogą wziąć udział w badaniu. Gwarantujemy, że wszystkie informacje przekazane przez respondentów będą traktowane w sposób poufny i zostaną użyte tylko i wyłącznie w celach badawczych. Żeby zgłosić się do badań, wyślij SMS lub email ze słowem SPOTKANIE na numer 0879450980 lub na mail scip@tcd.ie a my ustalimy miejsce i datę spotkania z ankierem. Jeżeli mieszkasz w Dublinie dłużej, prześluz tę informację swoim kolegom lub rodzinie, którzy są tu dopiero od 18 miesięcy.

Ministerstwo Ochrony Społecznej (*The Department of Social Protection*) nie jest zaangażowane w żaden sposób w projekt badawczy, zgodziło się jedynie przekazać tę ulotkę informacyjną osobom, które kwalifikują się do badań. Jeśli zdecydujesz się wziąć udział w ankiecie, żadne z Twoich danych osobowych lub informacji, które umieścisz/aś na aplikacji o numer PPS nie będą przekazane Trinity College i ESRI. Równocześnie, żadne dane osobowe i informacje, których udzielił w ankiecie Trinity College i ESRI nie zostaną przekazane Ministerstwu.

Dodatkowe informacje dostępne są na naszej stronie internetowej

<http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/scip.php>. Pytania prosimy kierować na email scip@tcd.ie

Do you want to take part in a research project about Polish
migrants?

You will earn at least €30 or more.





TRINITY
COLLEGE
DUBLIN



The University of Dublin, Trinity College, in cooperation with The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), as well as universities in Germany, UK and Holland, is just beginning the *SCIP project – People on the move in Europe*. This survey has no relation to and no bearing on your PPS number application.

We would like to ask you a few questions regarding your contacts with friends, first immigration life experiences, work and education. your interest in our project is valuable and very much appreciated. You will receive €30 immediately after the completion of the questionnaire with our interviewer. You will have a chance to earn more money if you refer further people for our research. All interviews will be conducted in Polish.

Only Polish adults living in the Dublin area no longer than 18 months who came to Ireland directly from Poland can take part in this research project. We guarantee that all information given by you will be treated in a confidential manner and used for research purposes only. If you are interested, please text us or email us with the word 'MEETING' to 0879450980 or scip@tcd.ie, and we will arrange the place and date of an interview. If you've lived here longer than 18 months, please give this information about our research project to any Polish friends or colleagues who have arrived in this period.

The Department of Social Protection has no role in this survey, other than to give this invitation to people who are eligible to take part in it. If you volunteer to take part in the survey no personal data or information provided by you to the Department in connection with your PPSN application will be disclosed to Trinity College and the ESRI. Likewise, the personal data and information you provide to Trinity College and the ESRI will not be disclosed to the Department.

Additional information is available on a website: <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/scip.php>

Any questions, please write to scip@tcd.ie We look forward to hearing from you.



Appendix 3. SCIP invitation letter of wave 1 in the Netherlands (Dutch version)



Utrecht, [date]

Geachte [Heer / Mevrouw][Voorletters][Achternaam],

De Universiteit Utrecht (UU), het Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) en het Nederlands Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS) voeren op het ogenblik een onderzoek uit naar personen die onlangs naar Nederland zijn gekomen. Omdat ook u nog niet zo lang geleden naar Nederland bent gekomen, vinden wij het belangrijk te weten hoe u uw nieuwe leefsituatie ervaart. Omdat we nog weinig weten over de situatie van recente migranten, zijn we zeer geïnteresseerd in uw mening en ervaringen.

Het onderzoek maakt deel uit van een internationaal project, waarin onderzocht wordt wat de verschillen zijn tussen Nederland, Duitsland, Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, in de ervaringen van migranten.

Uw deelname aan het onderzoek is erg belangrijk. De resultaten van het onderzoek zijn namelijk alleen zinvol als alle mensen die geselecteerd zijn voor onze enquête ook daadwerkelijk deelnemen. Om deze reden verzoeken wij u om in een persoonlijk gesprek met ons, vragen te beantwoorden. In de komende weken zal één van onze medewerkers contact met u opnemen en u vragen mee te doen met ons onderzoek. Het interview zal plaatsvinden in het [Pools/Turks/Bulgaars/Arabisch/Nederlands]. Als u van tevoren vragen heeft, kunt u telefonisch of per e-mail contact opnemen met (NAAM). Ook als u zelf een voorstel wilt doen voor een datum of plek voor een interview, kunt u contact opnemen. Als blijk van waardering bieden wij u na afloop van het interview weer een telefoonkaart aan van 10 euro

Uw adres hebben wij willekeurig gekozen uit de gemeentelijke basis administratie. Uw gegevens worden vanzelfsprekend strikt vertrouwelijk behandeld, in overeenstemming met de bepalingen van de wet op de gegevensbescherming, en worden uitsluitend voor wetenschappelijke doeleinden gebruikt. Tijdens de analyse van de gegevens, blijft de informatie die u verstrekt heeft anoniem.

U bent ook van harte welkom om een kijkje te nemen op onze website voor verdere informatie (www.scip-survey.nl).

Wij hopen op uw medewerking!

Hoogachtend,



Dr. Marcel Lubbers
Universiteit Utrecht



Appendix 4. SCIP invitation letter of wave 2 in the Netherlands (Dutch version)



Utrecht, [date]

Geachte [Heer / Mevrouw][Voorletters][Achternaam],

Vorig jaar heeft u meegedaan aan een gezamenlijk onderzoek van de Universiteit Utrecht (UU), het Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau (SCP) en het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS). We zijn u daar zeer dankbaar voor. Uw deelname heeft inzicht gegeven in de situatie van migranten in Nederland. Zoals we toen al hebben aangegeven, willen we graag nog een gesprek met u houden, om te kunnen onderzoeken hoe migranten hun weg vinden in de Nederlandse samenleving.

Dat u opnieuw deelneemt aan het onderzoek is erg belangrijk. De resultaten van het onderzoek zijn namelijk alleen zinvol als alle mensen die de vorige keer deelnamen nu opnieuw meewerken. Om deze reden verzoeken wij u om in een persoonlijk gesprek met ons, vragen te beantwoorden. Onderzoeksbureau Motivaction voert het onderzoek uit. In de komende weken zal één van de medewerkers van Motivaction u bezoeken en u vragen mee te doen met het onderzoek. Het interview zal plaatsvinden in het [CO TAAL]. Als u van tevoren vragen heeft, kunt u telefonisch of per e-mail contact opnemen met [NAAM: telefoonnummer en e-mail adres]. Ook als u zelf een voorstel wilt doen voor een datum of plek voor een interview, kunt u contact opnemen. Als blijkt van waardering bieden wij u na afloop van het interview weer een telefoonkaart aan van 10 euro.

Wij garanderen dat uw gegevens volledig vertrouwelijk blijven. De gegevens worden uitsluitend voor wetenschappelijke doeleinden gebruikt.

U bent ook van harte welkom om een kijkje te nemen op onze website voor verdere informatie (www.OnTheMove-NL.eu).

Ik hoop dat ik weer op uw medewerking mag rekenen. Bij voorbaat mijn welgemeende dank daarvoor.

Hoogachtend,



Dr. Marcel Lubbers
Universiteit Utrecht



Universiteit Utrecht

Appendix 5. SCIP invitation letter of wave 1 in Germany (German version)



Soziologie/ UMG, Robert-Koch-Str. 40, 37099 Göttingen
Wenn unzustellbar, zurück!

«Vorname» «Name_ohne_Zusatz»

«Straße» «Hausnr»

«PLZ» «Ort»

Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl

Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen

Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig

Kontakt:

Vorname Nachname

Tel.: Vorwahl Nummern

scip@uni-goettingen.de

www.scip-survey.org

Göttingen, September 2012

Sehr geehrte/r Herr Frau <Nachname>,

am Institut für Soziologie der Universität Göttingen wird derzeit eine Studie über Personen, die erst vor kurzem nach Deutschland gekommen sind, durchgeführt. Wir befragen Bewohnerinnen und Bewohner aus verschiedenen Städten Deutschlands zu ihrer neuen Lebenssituation. Da man noch sehr wenig über die Erfahrungen dieser Gruppe weiß, sind wir sehr daran interessiert, was Sie über dieses Thema denken.

Ihre Adresse wurde zufällig ausgewählt. Die Teilnahme an der Befragung ist freiwillig. Die Aussagekraft der Ergebnisse hängt aber entscheidend von Ihrer Mitarbeit ab! Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung sind nur dann aussagekräftig, wenn wirklich alle an der Befragung teilnehmen, deren Adressen ausgewählt wurden. Daher bitten wir Sie, uns in einem persönlichen Interview einige Fragen zu beantworten.

Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich nach den Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt vollständig anonym.

In den nächsten Tagen wird ein eine/r unserer Mitarbeiter/innen bei Ihnen vorbeikommen und um ein Interview bitten. Das Interview wird auf Türkisch/ Polnisch durchgeführt. Falls Sie vorab Fragen haben oder gerne einen Termin oder Ort für ein Treffen vorschlagen möchten, freuen wir uns über eine Nachricht von Ihnen. Informationen zu unserem Projekt finden Sie auch im Internet unter www.scip-survey.org.

Wir bedanken uns im Voraus für Ihre Mitarbeit und Ihren Beitrag zur sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,



Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Appendix 6. SCIP invitation letter of wave 2 in Germany (German version; targets: telephone number was available)



Institut für Soziologie, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen
Wenn unzustellbar, zurück!
«Vorname» «Name_ohne_Zusatz»
«Straße» «Hausnr»
«PLZ» «Ort»

Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig

Kontakt:
Vorname Nachname
Tel: Vorwahl / Nummer
scip@uni-goettingen.de
www.scip-survey.org

Forschungsprojekt SCIP

Göttingen, 30/05/2012

Sehr geehrte/r Herr/Frau Vorname Nachname,

Sie haben vor einigen Monaten an unserem internationalen Forschungsprojekt SCIP teilgenommen und ein Interview mit einem unserer Mitarbeiter durchgeführt. Wir haben in Deutschland bislang über 2000 Interviews mit neu nach Deutschland gezogenen Personen geführt; ähnliche Befragungen laufen derzeit in England, den Niederlanden und Irland. Indem auch Sie uns von Ihren Erfahrungen berichteten, haben Sie bereits einen wichtigen Beitrag zu unserer Forschung geleistet.

Wir würden nun gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie es Ihnen im Laufe der letzten Monate in Deutschland ergangen ist. Bisher weiß man nur wenig darüber, wie sich die Lebenssituation von neu Zugezogenen in der ersten Zeit verändert.

Um Aussagen darüber machen zu können ist es wichtig, dass alle Interviewpartner nochmals an einem *kurzen telefonischen* Interview teilnehmen. Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich und nach Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt vollständig anonym.

In den nächsten Tagen wird eine/r unserer Mitarbeiter/innen bei Ihnen anrufen und um ein kurzes Interview bitten. Das Interview wird auf Türkisch/ Polnisch durchgeführt. Falls Sie vorab Fragen haben, freuen wir uns über eine Nachricht von Ihnen.

Wir bedanken uns im Voraus ganz herzlich für ihre Mitarbeit und Ihren Beitrag zur sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,



Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Appendix 7. SCIP invitation letter of wave 2 in Germany (German version; targets: telephone number was missing; only email information was available)



Institut für Soziologie, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen
Wenn unzustellbar, zurück!

«Vorname» «Name_ohne_Zusatz»
«Straße» «Hausnr»
«PLZ» «Ort»

Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl

Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen

Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig

Kontakt:

Vorname Nachname
Tel: Vorwahl / Nummer
scip@uni-goettingen.de
www.scip-survey.org

Forschungsprojekt SCIP

Göttingen, 06/08/2012

Sehr geehrte/r Herr/Frau Vorname Nachname,

Sie haben vor einigen Monaten an unserem internationalen Forschungsprojekt SCIP teilgenommen und ein Interview mit einem unserer Mitarbeiter durchgeführt. Wir haben in Deutschland bislang über 2000 Interviews mit neu nach Deutschland gezogenen Personen geführt; ähnliche Befragungen laufen derzeit in England, den Niederlanden und Irland. Indem auch Sie uns von Ihren Erfahrungen berichteten, haben Sie bereits einen wichtigen Beitrag zu unserer Forschung geleistet.

Wir würden gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie es Ihnen im Laufe der letzten Monate in Deutschland ergangen ist. Bisher weiß man nur wenig darüber, wie sich die Lebenssituation von neu Zugezogenen in der ersten Zeit verändert.

Um Aussagen darüber machen zu können ist es wichtig, dass alle Interviewpartner nochmals an einem *kurzen telefonischen* Interview teilnehmen. Leider haben Sie uns im Interview keine Telefonnummer genannt, unter der wir Sie erreichen können. **Wir wären Ihnen daher sehr dankbar, wenn Sie uns Ihre Telefonnummer zukommen lassen würden**, denn der Erfolg unserer Studie hängt entscheidend von Ihrer Mitarbeit ab.

Ihrer Telefonnummer können Sie uns über unser Internet-Kontaktformular unter www.scip-survey.org mitteilen oder über den oben genannten Kontakt per E-Mail oder Telefon direkt einen Termin mit uns vereinbaren.

Alternativ können Sie den Fragebogen auch online von zu Hause aus beantworten. Die Umfrage in polnischer/türkischer Sprache können Sie unter folgendem Link aufrufen: <http://www.unipark.de/XXXX>

Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich und nach Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt vollständig anonym.

Wir bedanken uns im Voraus für ihre Mitarbeit und Ihren Beitrag zur sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,



Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Appendix 8. SCIP invitation letter of wave 2 in Germany (German version; targets: all persons who did not provide phone or email contact information during the first interview)



Institut für Soziologie, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen
Wenn unzustellbar, zurück!

«Vorname» «Name_ohne_Zusatz»
«Straße» «Hausnr»
«PLZ» «Ort»

Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig

Kontakt:
Vorname Nachname
Tel: Vorwahl / Nummer
scip@uni-goettingen.de
www.scip-survey.org

Forschungsprojekt SCIP

Göttingen, 06/08/2012

Sehr geehrte/r Herr/Frau Vorname Nachname,

Sie haben vor einigen Monaten an unserem internationalen Forschungsprojekt SCIP teilgenommen und ein Interview mit einem unserer Mitarbeiter durchgeführt. Dafür möchten wir uns heute persönlich ganz herzlich bei Ihnen bedanken! Wir haben in Deutschland bislang über 2000 Interviews mit neu nach Deutschland gezogenen Personen geführt; ähnliche Befragungen laufen derzeit in England, den Niederlanden und Irland. Indem auch Sie uns von Ihren Erfahrungen berichteten, haben Sie bereits einen wichtigen Beitrag zu unserer Forschung geleistet.

Wir würden gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie es Ihnen im Laufe der letzten Monate in Deutschland ergangen ist. Bisher weiß man nur wenig darüber, wie sich die Lebenssituation von neu Zugezogenen in der ersten Zeit verändert.

Um Aussagen darüber machen zu können ist es wichtig, dass alle Interviewpartner nochmals an einem *kurzen telefonischen* Interview teilnehmen. Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich und nach Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt vollständig anonym. **Als kleines Dankeschön für Ihre Bemühungen würden wir Ihnen 15 € in bar oder als Amazon-Gutschein zukommen lassen.**

Sie können über den oben genannten Kontakt per E-Mail oder Telefon einen Termin mit uns vereinbaren. Alternativ können Sie auch den Fragebogen online von zu Hause aus beantworten, auch dafür würden wir uns selbstverständlich mit 15 € bedanken. Die Umfrage in polnischer/türkischer Sprache können Sie unter folgendem Link aufrufen: <http://www.unipark.de/XXXX>

Wir freuen uns darauf, Ihnen bald erste Ergebnisse unserer Studie mitteilen zu können und hoffen, dass diese auf Ihr Interesse stoßen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,



Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Appendix 9. SCIP invitation letter of wave 2 in Germany (German version; targets: all persons who were not willing to participate in a second interview according to their statement in the first interview)



Institut für Soziologie, Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3, 37073 Göttingen
Wenn unzustellbar, zurück!

«Vorname» «Name_ohne_Zusatz»
«Straße» «Hausnr»
«PLZ» «Ort»

Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig

Kontakt:
Vorname Nachname
Tel: Vorwahl / Nummer
scip@uni-goettingen.de
www.scip-survey.org

Forschungsprojekt SCIP

Göttingen, 06/08/2012

Sehr geehrte/r Herr/Frau Vorname Nachname,

Sie haben vor einigen Monaten an unserem internationalen Forschungsprojekt SCIP teilgenommen und ein Interview mit einem unserer Mitarbeiter durchgeführt. Dafür möchten wir uns heute persönlich ganz herzlich bei Ihnen bedanken! Wir haben in Deutschland bislang über 2000 Interviews mit neu nach Deutschland gezogenen Personen geführt; ähnliche Befragungen laufen derzeit in England, den Niederlanden und Irland. Indem auch Sie uns von Ihren Erfahrungen berichteten, haben Sie bereits einen wichtigen Beitrag zu unserer Forschung geleistet. Als kleine Aufmerksamkeit finden Sie in diesem Umschlag einen Einkaufswagenchip als Schlüsselanhänger.

Wir würden gerne mehr darüber erfahren, wie es Ihnen im Laufe der letzten Monate in Deutschland ergangen ist. Bisher weiß man nur wenig darüber, wie sich die Lebenssituation von neu Zugezogenen in der ersten Zeit verändert.

Um Aussagen darüber machen zu können ist es wichtig, dass alle Interviewpartner nochmals an einem *kurzen telefonischen* Interview teilnehmen. Selbstverständlich werden Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich und nach Bestimmungen des Datenschutzes behandelt. Die Auswertung erfolgt vollständig anonym. **Als kleines Dankeschön für Ihre Bemühungen würden wir Ihnen 15 € in bar oder als Amazon-Gutschein zukommen lassen.**

Sie können über den oben genannten Kontakt per E-Mail oder Telefon einen Termin mit uns vereinbaren. Alternativ können Sie auch den Fragebogen online von zu Hause aus beantworten, auch dafür würden wir uns selbstverständlich mit 15 € bedanken. Die Umfrage in polnischer/türkischer Sprache können Sie unter folgendem Link aufrufen: <http://www.unipark.de/XXXX>

Wir freuen uns darauf, Ihnen bald erste Ergebnisse unserer Studie mitteilen zu können und hoffen, dass diese auf Ihr Interesse stoßen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,



Prof. Dr. Claudia Diehl
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen



Prof. Dr. Cornelia Kristen
Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg



Prof. Dr. Matthias Koenig
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Appendix 10. Keep in touch (KIT) Newsletter Number 3 in Great Britain

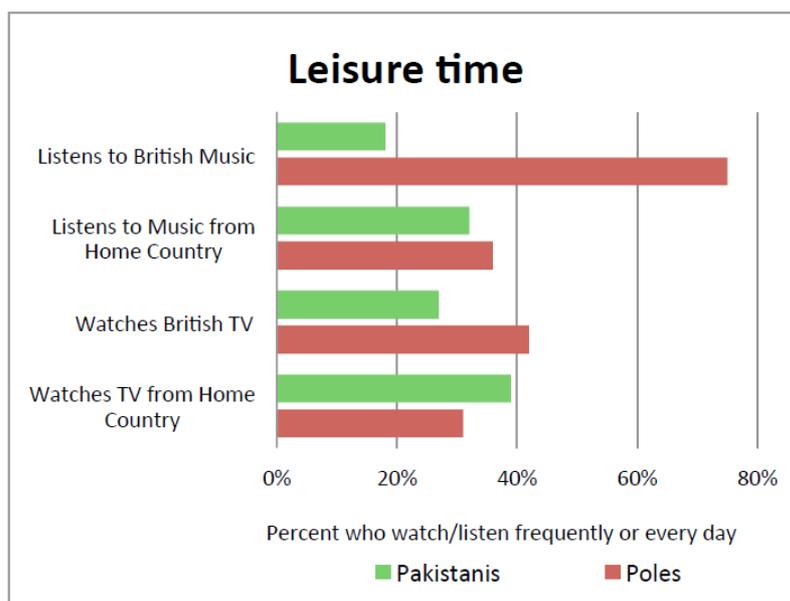
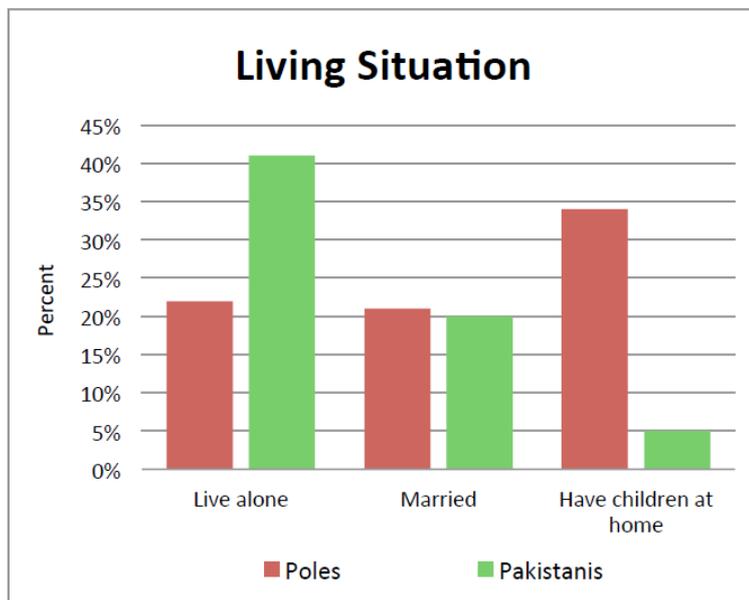
Report title: Being in Britain Newsletter: Summer 2012

Page title: How the information you have provided helps us understand the lives and experiences of new migrants

Our study includes new migrants from Poland and Pakistan. Thanks to you, our study was a great success: by the end of August 2011, we concluded our first round of interviews with 778 Polish and 751 new Pakistani migrants in the Greater London area. We now have a much better idea of how new migrants get on in London, how they live, how they spend their time, and how they feel about life in London. Starting this summer, we will again interview all our respondents to see how things have changed for them since they first arrived. In the meantime, we thought you might like to see some of the findings from the first part of the study. The charts below show some of the results from the Being in Britain study.

What is the living situation of new migrants to London?

The chart to the right describes the household characteristics of new Polish and Pakistani migrants. We see that among our Polish migrants, about a third have a child at home, and over one five are married. Only a22% live alone. In contrast, 41% of new Pakistani migrants live alone, and only 5% have children at home. About the same proportion of Pakistani immigrants are married.

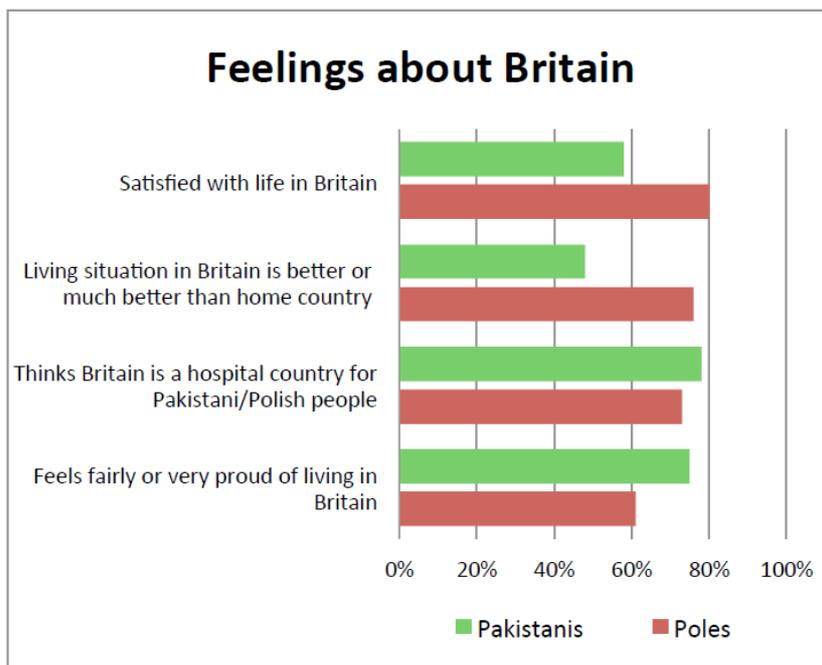
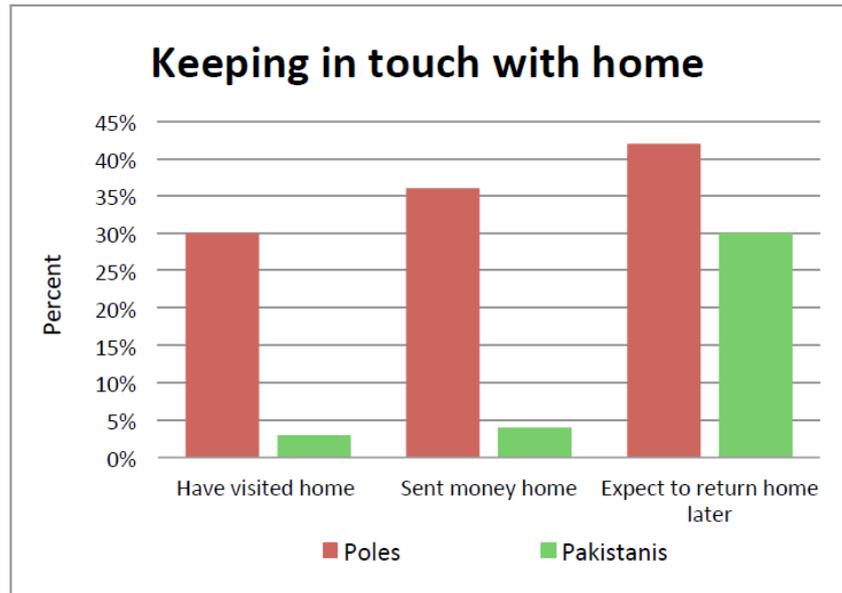


How do new migrants spend their time?

We see in the chart to the left that Pakistani migrants to London are more likely to watch TV from Pakistan as opposed to TV from Britain (39% vs. 29%). For Polish migrants, the opposite is true: 42% watch British TV, whereas only 31% watch Polish TV frequently or every day. Similarly, about three fourths of Polish migrants listen to British music frequently or every day, as compared to only 18% of Pakistani immigrants.

How do new migrants stay in touch?

Polish and Pakistani migrants have very different patterns of keeping in touch with home. Likely because of the great distance, less than 5% of Pakistani migrants have visited home, as compared to one in three Polish migrants. Similarly, 36% of Polish migrants sent money home, whereas very few Pakistani migrants did so. This may be related to the eventual plans for migration: 42% of Polish migrants expect to return home, as compared to less than one in three Pakistani immigrants (30%).



What do new migrants think about life in Britain?

The majority of new migrants to London are either satisfied or very satisfied with life in Britain: 80% of Poles, and 58% of Pakistanis. Both Polish and Pakistani migrants express pride in living in Britain, although more Pakistanis (75%) feel proud than do Polish migrants (61%). Both groups generally find Britain to be a hospitable country, about three fourths of new migrants generally.

What happens next?

A main goal of the study is to see how things change with time in Britain. We want to know, not only how things stand now, but how new migrants adapt and change, and how their thoughts and feelings change as they get to know more about life in Britain. We will therefore be contacting you again soon for a follow up interview so please do make sure you check and update (if necessary) the contact details form sent with this newsletter. To thank you for updating your details, we will send you a 10 pound high street voucher to your new address.

Appendix 11. SCIP card for address changes in Germany (Polish version)



Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural
Integration Processes among New
Immigrants in Europe

Porto zahlt
Empfänger

Deutsche Post 

ANTWORT

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Institut für Soziologie / SCIP
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 3
37073 Göttingen

Zmiana adresu
Drogi SCIP,
tą pocztówką powiadamiam was, że zmieniłam/em mój adres z data __.__.____.

mój stary adres	mój nowy adres
nazwisko, Imię	
ulica	
kod pocztowy, miasto	
telefon	
e-mail	

Jako podziękowanie za powiadomienie o zmianie adresu dostanie Pani/Pan pieczętkę z własnym nowym adresem!