

Session 1

Migration stocks: information needs, definitions & sources

Data needs from a research perspective

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Contents

- Concept of integration
- Main data sources
- Identifying the target populations
- Data needs for integration studies

What is integration?

The process by which immigrants become part of the social, cultural and institutional fabric of the receiving society

Dimensions of integration

- Structural (socio-economic)
- Social
- Cultural
- Identification

Dimensions of integration

- *Structural (socio-economic) integration*
implies equal access to major
institutions of society, e.g.:
 - educational system
 - labour market
 - housing market
 - health care services
 - political system

Aim: elimination of socio-economic deprivation

- *Social integration*

the degree of interaction between
immigrant and native population
groups

Segregation versus mixing

- *Cultural integration*

the degree to which population groups share the same norms, values and preferences, e.g.:

- gender roles
- secularisation

Homogeneity versus heterogeneity

- *Identification*

the degree to which immigrants identify with the society they live in, and the degree to which immigrants are accepted by the host society

Inclusion versus exclusion

Data sources (stock data)

- Censuses
- Surveys
 - general/special; single round/longitudinal
 - pro: wealth of data
 - con: non-response; cost; sample size & frames
- Administrative sources
 - coverage
 - pro: regular, large-scale
 - con: limited detail/variables

Longitudinal versus period data: studying the process of integration

- **Longitudinal data:**
following cohorts (by year of arrival)
 - cohort change due to mortality and emigration, but excluding new arrivals
- **Comparing period data over time:**
 - population is an ever-changing mix of new arrivals and long-time residents

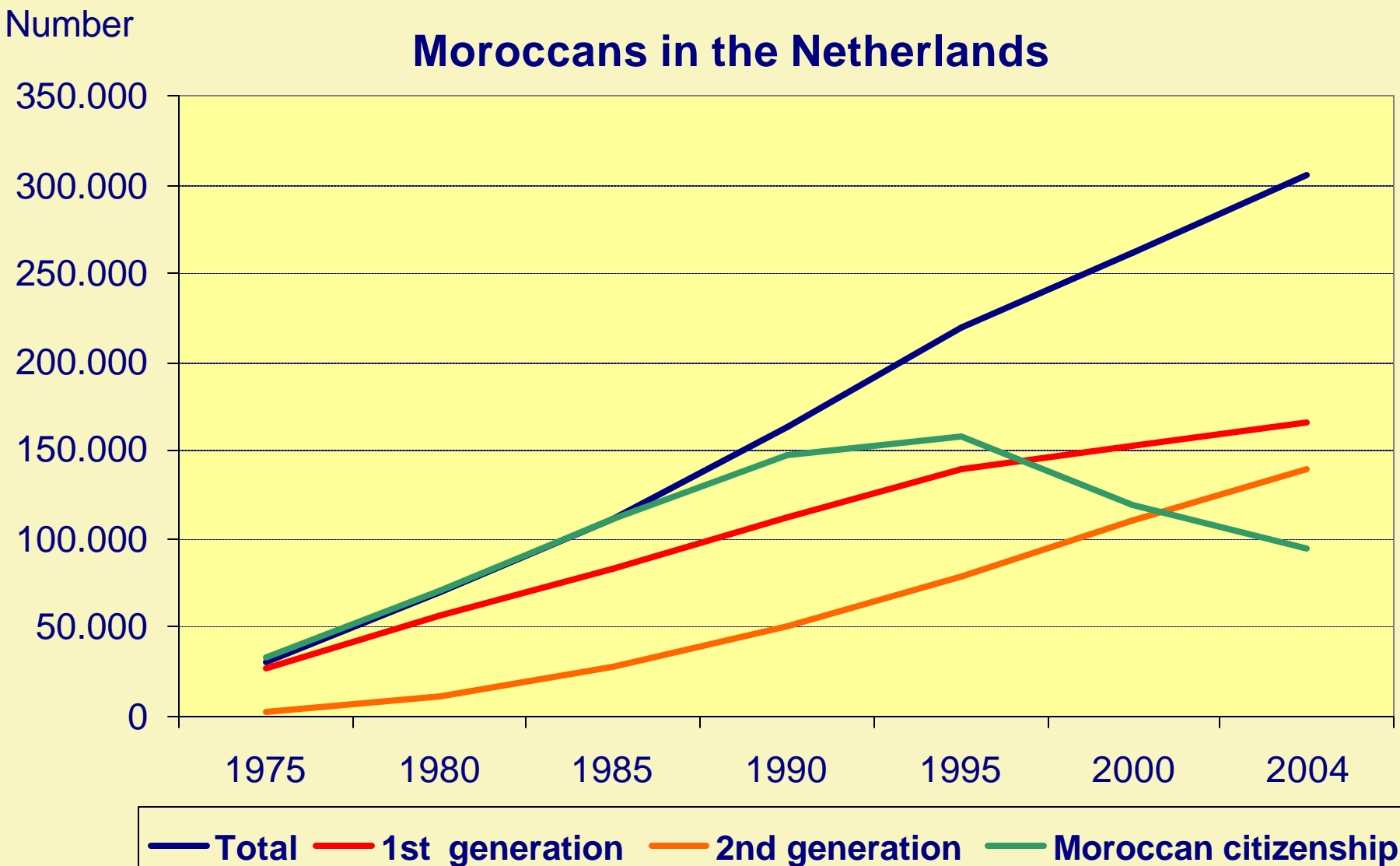
Identifying the target population

- Country of birth --> 1st generation
- Parents' country of birth --> 2nd generation
- Age at immigration --> “in-between” generation
- Citizenship?

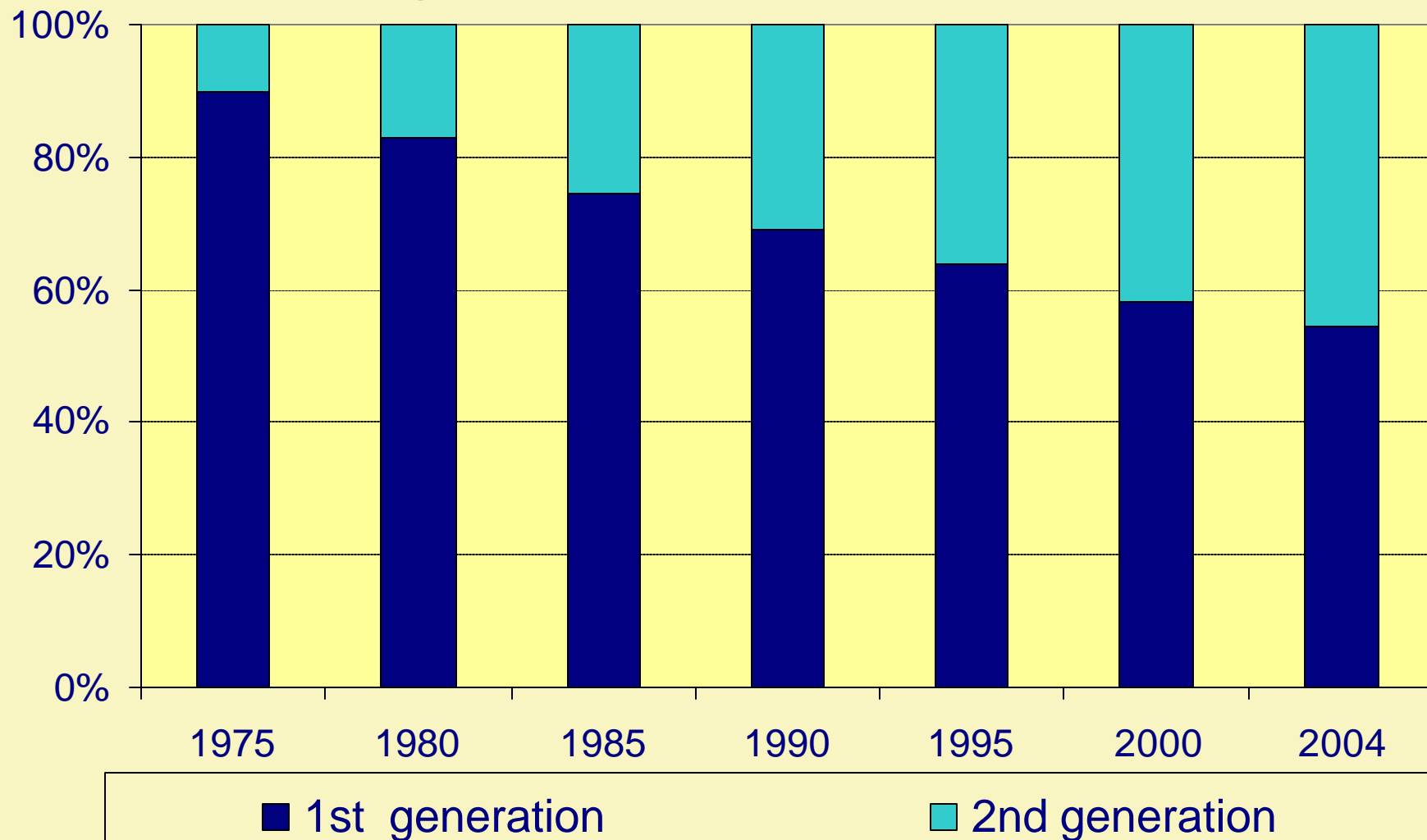
Moroccans in the Netherlands, January 1, 1975-2004

Year	Total 1 st + 2 nd generation		1 st generation		2 nd generation		Moroccan citizenship		Moroc. + Dutch citizenship	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% ^c	Number	%
1975	30,481	100.0	27,335	89.7	3,146	10.3	33,156	108.8		
1980	69,464	100.0	57,502	82.8	11,962	17.2	71,760	103.3		
1985	111,795	100.0	83,152	74.4	28,643	25.6	111,329	99.6		
1990	163,458	100.0	112,562	68.9	50,896	31.1	147,975	90.5		
1995	218,578	100.0	139,611	63.9	78,967	36.1	158,653	72.6		
2000	262,221	100.0	152,540	58.2	109,681	41.8	119,726	45.7	136,855	52.2
2004	306,219	100.0	166,464	54.4	139,755	45.6	94,380	30.8	203,409	66.4

Moroccans in the Netherlands



1st and 2nd generation Moroccans in the Netherlands



Some main research questions

- Integration of immigrant groups
 - compared to each other
 - compared to native population
- Integration process of immigrant groups over time
- Determinants of integration
- Interrelations between dimensions of integration
- Determinants of differential integration of a specific immigrant group in different countries
- Intergenerational social mobility

Measuring structural integration

- Comparing statistical distributions of the immigrant populations to those of the native population, in the various domains
 - Education:
 - educational achievement (diploma's, years of schooling)
 - school attendance by type of school
 - language proficiency
 - parents' educational achievement

– Work:

- proportion having paid work
- proportion self-employed
- unemployment rates
- hours worked
- percentage receiving welfare benefits
- average annual income
- occupational status
- parents' occupational status

– Housing:

- proportion living in owner-occupied housing
- proportion in secure tenancy conditions
- proportion living in neighbourhoods targeted for renewal
- various housing quality characteristics

– Health care:

- morbidity rates
- mortality rates
- use of specific health services (e.g. prenatal care, primary health care)

Measuring social integration

- Comparing differences in the frequency and strength of social ties and contacts between immigrant and native populations (and sometimes between immigrant groups)

- **Measures of social integration:**
 - attendance of segregated / mixed schools
 - residence in segregated / mixed neighbourhoods
 - prevalence of ethnically mixed marriages
 - self-reported inter-ethnic interactions in specific situations
 - self-reported (within group) intra-community interactions
 - frequency and type of contacts with country/community of origin
 - proportions involved in institutional or political activity

Measuring cultural integration

- Comparing statistical distributions of the immigrant populations to those of the native population
 - Measures:
 - attitudes on gender roles
 - attitudes on secularism or the role of religion in society
 - attitudes on authority (e.g. parent-child)
 - attitudes towards importance of individualism - family/collective

Measuring identification

- Measures related to the degree of inclusion/exclusion of notions of identity in both immigrant and native populations
 - Measures:
 - perceptions of different aspects of own identity
 - attitudes and behaviour of receiving society towards immigrants

Personal and contextual variables

- generation & duration of residence
- age & sex
- country of origin / parents' country of origin
- citizenship
- legal residence status
- migration motives / reason for admission
- religious affiliation
- marital status & household composition
- personality characteristics
- legal contexts
- attitudes and behaviour towards immigrants

In conclusion

- No widely agreed upon theory-based set of indicators to measure integration
- International level: comparability problems of both target populations and indicators
- Data: distinction by generation and/or duration of residence vital
- Policy aims:
 - structural integration: desirable
 - socio-cultural integration: less evident