



# A Review of Empirical Surveys of Asylum- Related Migrants

June 2018

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European Asylum Support Office

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## **Disclaimer**

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### GLOSSARY

### LIST OF CITED QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE STUDIES

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming
ALLBUS	The German General Social Survey
AOT	Temporary Occupation Authorization
APD	Asylum Procedures Directive
ARK	Analysis, Research and Knowledge Management section
ASR	Annual Survey of Refugees
BAMF	<i>Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge</i> (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)
CAPI	Computer-assisted Personal Interview
CASI	Computer-assisted self-interviewing
CATI	Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing
CAWI	Computer-assisted Web Interviewing
CBS	<i>Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek</i> (Statistics Netherlands)
CIDI	Vomposite International Diagnostic Interview
CIDOB	Barcelona Centre for International Affairs
DiPAS	Displaced Persons in Austria Survey
DIW	<i>Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung</i> (German Institute for Economic Research)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EIMSS	European Internal Movers Social Survey
EMN	European Migration Network
EPS	Early Warning and Preparedness System
ESF	European Social Fund
ESOMAR	European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
ESS	European Social Survey
EU28+	Current 28 European Union Member States plus Norway and Switzerland
EU-LFS	EU Labour Force Survey
EU-MIDIS	European Union minorities and discrimination survey
EU-SILC EU	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
EUCROSS	The Europeanisation of Everyday Life: Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identities among EU and Third-Country Citizens
EUI	European University Institute
EVI-MED	Constructing an evidence base of contemporary Mediterranean migrations
F-t-F	Face-to-face
FEDASIL	Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers
FIERI	Forum Internazionale ed Europeo per la ricerca sulla migrazione
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
GMF	German Marshall Fund of the United States
GPP	Gateway Protection Programme
GPS	Global Positioning System
IAB	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (Institute for Employment Research)
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICI	Immigrants Council of Ireland
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMISCOE	International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística</i> (National Statistics Institute)

INSEE	<i>Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISMU	Iniziativa e Studi sulla Multiethnicità (Initiatives and Studies on Multi-ethnicity)
ISI	ISI Web of Knowledge
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme
ISTAT	Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica)
LFP	Labor Force Participation rate
LOCALMULTIDEM	Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level
LSIC	Statistics Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada
MED-HIMS	Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries
MEDMIG	Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis
MEDU	Doctors for Human Rights (Medici per I Diritti Umani)
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFT	Multi-functional team
MOMPA	Mediterranean Observatory on Migration Protection and Asylum
MS	Member State
MHUB	Mixed Migration Hub
NASS	National Asylum Support Service
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NUBBEK	National Survey on Education, Care, and Development in Early Childhood
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	Participatory Assessment
PAPI	Paper and Pencil interviewing
PROMINSTAT	Promoting Comparative Quantitative Research in the Field of Migration and Integration in Europe
PSID	United States' Panel Study of Income Dynamics
QED	Quality Evaluation Designs'
RISE	Refugee Integration Survey & Evaluation
RRDP	Refugee Right Data Project
RRNE	Regional Representation for Northern Europe
SAQ	Self-administered questionnaire
SCP	Institute for Social Research
SCIP	Socio-Cultural Integration of New Immigrants/Pakistani and Polish immigrants to the UK
SELCoH	South East London Community Health Study
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHARE	Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
SIMCUR	Social Integration of Migrant Children - Uncovering Family and School Factors Promoting Resilience
SIP State	Integration Programme for recognized refugees
SRC	Swedish Red Cross
SRCUC	Swedish Red Cross University College
UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
UASC	Unaccompanied Asylum seeking Separated children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRSIM	United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration
W	Wave

WAPOR  
WZB  
ZSI

World Association for Public Opinion Research  
*Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)  
*Zentrum für Soziale Innovation* (Centre for Social Innovation)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last decade, there have been several empirical surveys conducted on immigrants and/or asylum seekers at the national and cross-national level. This report presents a methodological review of surveys conducted in Australia, Europe, New Zealand, and the US from 2000 to the present day. The last section of the report draws main conclusions and provides recommendations.

The review highlights different methodological aspects that characterise quantitative studies on asylum-related migrants, with a specific focus on surveys on refugees, asylum seekers, displaced migrants, and qualitative studies investigating the motivation to migrate. The main findings are:

- Surveys of **refugees and asylum seekers/beneficiaries** still represent only a portion of the overall number of surveys on migration and integration issues (based on our data collection, they represent **40 % of the available studies**).
- With regard to **sampling design**, the picture appears to be diversified. In most cases, sampling strategies and techniques tend to employ random samplings or selections, especially when surveying regular (resident or registered) migrant groups.
- Due to a substantial **lack of accurate sample frames**, non-probability sampling methods are used when surveying asylum seekers and refugees. In particular, snowball and purposive samplings are the most used sampling techniques when interviewing hard-to-reach migrants. Sampling choices also affect the overall response rate. Achieving a high response rate is very challenging and not always guaranteed. For this reason, **mixed approaches** are sometimes used.
- The **sample size** varies considerably across studies. When surveying asylum seekers and refugees, the overall achieved sample sizes range between 100 and over 5 000 individuals. Target populations may also be focused on **specific groups**, such as asylum seeking women and girls staying in one reception centre (such as Calais in the case of the *Unsafe Borderlands RRDP* survey) or Syrian refugees interviewed in the Survey amongst Syrian refugees in Germany. Sometimes, when target groups are selected from official lists or registers, it is also possible to survey the entire population without applying any sampling methods.
- Face-to-face interviews (either CAPI or PAPI) tend to be the preferred mode of administration. In an attempt to reach the widest number of respondents, mixed mode design is sometimes used (e.g. face-to-face interviews are implemented together with CAWI or CATI modes).
- With respect to **survey questions and questionnaire** structure, the original analysis of 55 questionnaires that were collected on motivation to migrate revealed that questions generally tend to focus on destination country (n=94), future projects of migration (n=81), and transit countries (n=54).
- Challenges that emerge from the analysis of wording of questions indicate that a major constraint respondents possibly face during the interview is related to memory efforts e.g. recalling past experiences. This, in turn, may impact the overall survey completeness.
- The analysis of **26 qualitative studies** specifically dealing with migrants' motivation to migrate shows that qualitative approaches, such as focus groups or in-depth interviews, allow respondents to articulate their thought and provide accurate information on the reasons for moving, e.g. civil wars, persecutions, and dictatorships (*Fuggire o Morire. Rotte migratorie dai paesi sub-sahariani verso l'Europa*, 2015), and in-depth insights to their personal experiences during their journeys.

- Finally, **data comparability and replicability** of research findings, as well as greater transparency in making data collection, documentation, and dataset availability, are important criteria for assessing the quality of the study. Improvements in this respect are possible and needed.

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## INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the report is to present and review the main methodological issues to consider in designing and implementing surveys on migrant populations that were conducted in Australia, Europe, New Zealand, and the US between 2000 and 2017 in order to recommend the best and most effective practices to design a new original survey. Accordingly, this report has three sub-objectives:

- (a) to review the research designs adopted by existing surveys on asylum-related migrants and minority groups;
- (b) to discuss different survey methodologies advantages and disadvantages; and
- (c) to provide suggestions for a future survey addressed to asylum seekers/beneficiaries in the EU28+ context.

The review presented in this report is based on a dataset collecting <sup>(1)</sup> the methodological characteristics of quantitative *studies/projects* and *surveys*. The dataset, which therefore forms a useful companion to the report, will be made available in a searchable format on the EASO website. In the report, the term *study* refers to a set of one or more surveys conducted in the frame of a common project, while the term *survey* refers to a data collection process in a single country in a given period of time. As a consequence, a study can be made of multiple surveys. The dataset includes information related to title of the survey, countries where the survey have been conducted (nationally or cross-nationally), related links and publications, modes of administration, available questionnaires, and sampling designs <sup>(2)</sup>. Further information and materials on sampling methods and interviewing techniques have been provided also by experts (see Appendix II) who have been identified and involved in processes of data collection of their own projects. Quantitative surveys related to asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced migrants are listed in an annotated bibliography (Appendix V). It presents a synthesis of the main information related to scope(s) and methods of the selected studies. The original dataset was also complemented by a specific dataset listing methodological characteristics of qualitative studies conducted from 2010 onwards and focussing on immigrants' motivation to move. The process of data collection included the collection of the available questionnaires related to immigrants' motivation to move and their personal migration experience. Based on these data, an analysis of the survey questions <sup>(3)</sup> was conducted to assess the quality of survey questions and response types as a contribution to the development of an original survey on asylum seekers (see Section 2.4)

## A REVIEW OF THE EMPIRICAL SURVEYS OF ASYLUM-RELATED MIGRANTS

This review is organized in four sections:

1. Concepts: dealing with definitional issues, operational difficulties and a short presentation of the research design used to collect and review relevant information on available surveys.
2. Analysis: presenting and discussing the results of the review of existing surveys.
3. A specific section on qualitative and quantitative studies focussing on asylum seekers/refugees/displaced migrants; and
4. Conclusions drawn from the analysis of the data collected for the review and a list of recommendations.

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<sup>(1)</sup> For further details on the data collection process, please refer to the 'Technical Appendix' and Appendix I.

<sup>(2)</sup> For further information on the codebook used to collect data on qualitative surveys, please refer to Appendix III.

<sup>(3)</sup> For the complete list of criteria and variables used, please refer to Appendix IV.

## 1. CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

### 1.1 The survey as unit of analysis

Given the goal of reviewing existing surveys on asylum-related migrants, here, we briefly discuss the concepts of surveys, migrants and asylum seekers. According to Eurostat, a survey is ‘an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology’ (OECD, 2005). Three characteristics define a survey: (a) the gathering of information about a given population; (b) using a sample of it; (c) quantitative methods. In this study, we also distinguish between a *survey*, as a single survey carried out in a country in one time period and a *study/project*, intended as a set of surveys conducted either/both multi-country and/or longitudinally/repeatedly by an organization on topics related to migrants. Our review is based on 157 studies for a total number of 550 surveys.

### 1.2 Population under study

The term migrant is defined as a ‘foreign-born, foreign-nationals, or people who have moved to [a country different from the one of origin] for a year or more’ (Anderson and Blinder 2012: 1). However, the surveys included in this review cover a wider population that can loosely be defined as migrants and includes asylum seekers, refugees, and forced/displaced migrants, and occasionally autochthonous minority groups of the general population of a country. Target populations of surveys may include two or more of these groups, for example, asylum seekers and refugees or asylum seekers and forced/displaced migrants.

In selecting the surveys to include in this review, we adopted a looser and open definition of the target population to include both international and internal migrants (see Box 1). More specifically, the target population can be distinguished as it follows:

(a) An international migrant is defined as ‘any person who changes his or her country of usual residence’ <sup>(4)</sup> (UNRSIM, 1998) as well as all persons ‘that [have] the intended purpose of seeking international protection in a given country, or which ultimately results in an individual applying for protection in the recipient country’ (EASO Report, 2016 <sup>(5)</sup>). This category includes asylum seekers, refugees, forced and irregular migrants, as well as other international migrants leaving for economic reasons. This report uses similar definitions and concepts adopted by international and supranational conventions and institutions like the IOM, ILO, UNHCR, and EASO.

(b) Internal migrants refers to second-generation migrants, minority, racial, religious, and ethnic groups. The review also includes surveys dealing with *second-generation migrants* who are statistically defined as ‘native-born population with at least one foreign-born parent’ (Eurostat), *minority groups*, conceived as ‘any distinct group in society that shares common group characteristic and is forced to occupy low status in society because of prejudice and discrimination’ (Andersen and Taylor 2007), *racial, religious, ethnic groups, internally displaced persons*, and any groups of persons with *migrant background*.

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<sup>(4)</sup> Available online at:

[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/others/docs/toolkit\\_DESA\\_June%202012.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/others/docs/toolkit_DESA_June%202012.pdf) (Last access 26 September 2017).

<sup>(5)</sup> The Push and Pull Factors of Asylum-Related Migration. A Literature Review, the Call for tender EASO/2016/461.

## BOX 1 – CATEGORIES OF GROUPS INCLUDED IN THIS REVIEW

*International migrants:*

**Asylum seekers**

**Refugees**

**Forced migrants**

**Irregular migrants**

**Other international migrants coming for economic reasons**

*Internal migrants:*

**Second-generation migrants**

**Minority groups**

**Any other racial, religious, ethnic groups (not persecuted or discriminated)**

**Groups of persons with migrant background**

**(Internally) Displaced Persons**

Drawing upon EASO's Early Warning and Preparedness System's (EPS) conceptualization, we define an asylum applicant as 'a person who has, in the reporting EU+ country, lodged an application for international protection, in line with Article 6 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive (APD), or has been included in such an application, as a family member, in line with Article 7 of the recast APD' <sup>(6)</sup>. We distinguish three sets of groups: 'first-time applicant', 'repeated applicant', and 'relocated applicant' (see Box 2).

## BOX 2 – CLASSIFICATION OF ASYLUM APPLICANTS

- A **first-time applicant** is an asylum applicant whose application is lodged (or included in an application) in the territory of a EU28+ country for the first time. The determination process consists of 'the original, first-time decision making by the first instance body on an application and thus excludes subsequent revisions of decisions made at the initiative of that body or further to a court order (without a repeated application being made)'.
- **Repeated applicants** are asylum applicants 'who have lodged (or been included in) a further application for international protection after a final decision has been made on a previous application in the (same) reporting country'.
- The 'special' status of a **relocated applicant** applies to those who have arrived in Greece or Italy <sup>(7)</sup> and have been transferred to another EU Member State that, subsequently, is responsible for examining the asylum application.
- An asylum applicant can also be an **unaccompanied minor (UAM)**, who is under 18 years old and who arrived, or is left, unaccompanied by a responsible adult in a EU28+ country.

These categories correspond to different stages through which an asylum applicant may travel in their <sup>(8)</sup> path to protection (or rejection) in the EU (see Figure 1). Thus, once in the EU, a person can submit an application

<sup>(6)</sup> All the quotations referring to the definitions suggested in the EPS's guide of data collection (2016).

<sup>(7)</sup> As stated in the EPS's guide for data collection, this procedure applies under the provisions of Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 or Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015.

<sup>(8)</sup> In order to avoid a gender-specific language, we used 's/he' as a substitute for pronouns and alternate the use of 'his' and 'her' in the text.

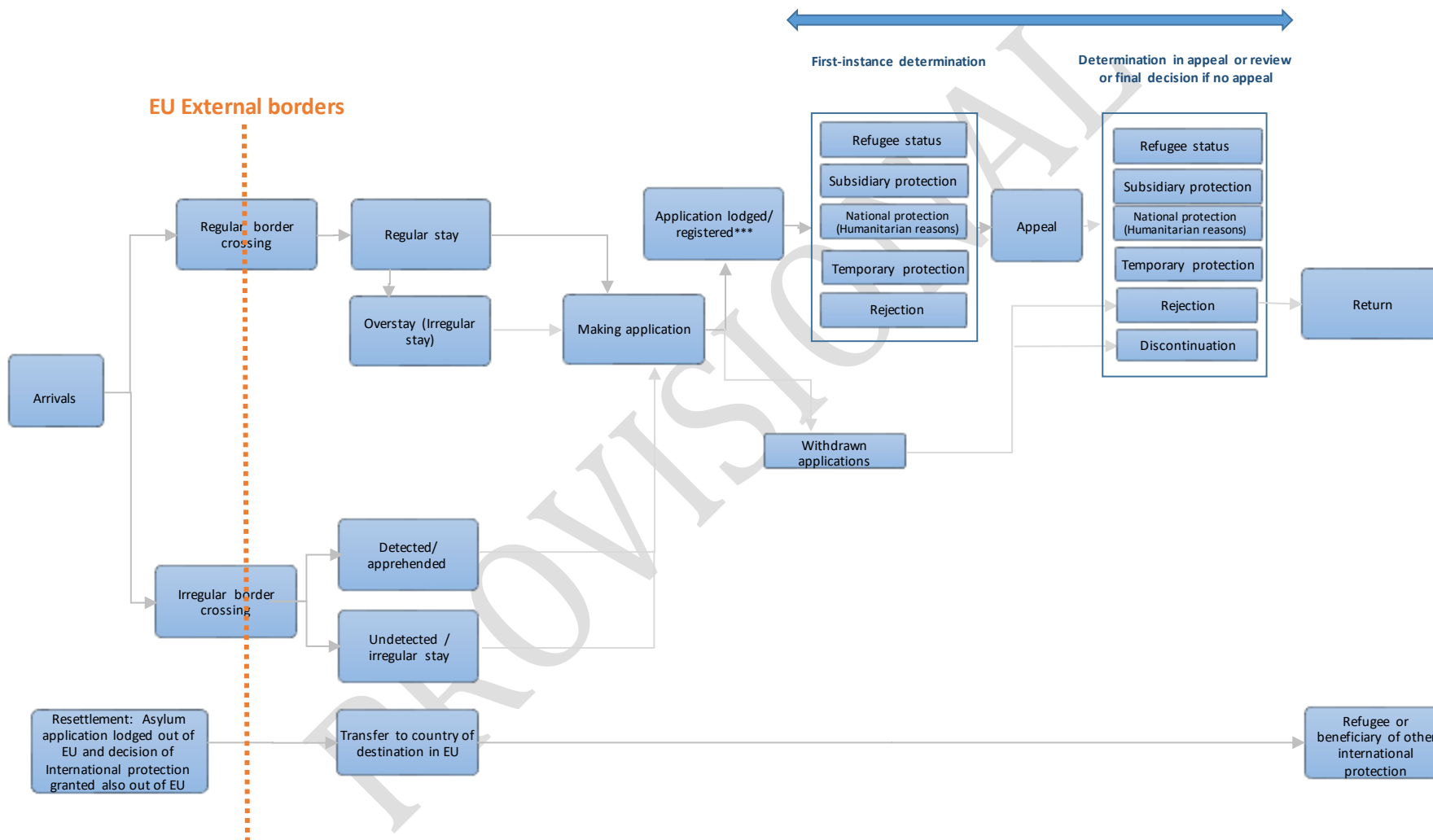
that will be lodged (or included in an application) in the first country of arrival, as stated in the Dublin Regulation, or in the country where s/he has been relocated, such as a person that arrived in Italy or in Greece.

Figure 1 synthesizes the complexity of this **multi-stage process**. Asylum seekers may apply for asylum if they are already in the EU, legally or illegally, as well as if they are new arrivals from outside the EU. The same is true for a person who has already arrived in an EU receiving country (e.g. s/he has a temporary or a student visa) and then overstays that visa. Furthermore, refugee status and other forms of international protection can also be granted to a person who is subjected to settlement and already holds another form of international protection status from outside the EU, and is transferred to an EU Member State (i.e. country of destination).

Once the application has been submitted, the next step usually includes the lodging (or registration) of the first instance (or the repeated) application. However, asylum applicants can also explicitly (i.e. with the rejection of the application) or implicitly (i.e. following a discontinuation of the application) withdraw the application any time during the process.

Following the lodging or registration phase, the first instance determination process can produce outcomes which can be either positive (i.e. the acquisition of the refugee status or the recognition of a subsidiary/national/temporary protection) or negative (i.e. the rejection of the application). However, the asylum applicant is able to appeal a negative outcome. This phase makes the 'determination in appeal or review or a final decision if there has been no appeal' and it may end up, in turn, with outcomes similar to those of the first instance determination process: i.e. refugee status, subsidiary protection, national protection (for humanitarian reasons), temporary protection, rejection, or discontinuation.

Figure 1. Simplified path of asylum applications in the EU



Source: Elaboration of the EASO Guide to the EPS data exchange.

### 1.3. Criteria of inclusion and exclusion from the review

The studies and surveys reviewed have been selected based on four criteria: the country in which the survey has been conducted, the language of the study, the time span, and the target population.

(a) **Countries of destination.** This review only covers surveys conducted in countries of destination and not the countries of origin, unless it was carried out in *both* destination countries and the related or 'linked' regions of origin of the surveyed immigrants (e.g. the ITHACA project available at: <http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/ithaca/>)<sup>(9)</sup>. For the purpose of this report, EU Member States represent the major destination countries on which the main migratory routes converge<sup>(10)</sup>. They are all included in the review. However, due to their well-established experience in surveying migrants, studies conducted in the US and Canada as well as in Australia and New Zealand are also included in the review.

(b) **Language of the studies.** Although most reports are written in English, the review also includes studies published in German, Italian, Spanish, and French in order to extend the scope of search.

(c) **Time period.** The time period covered is from 2000 to 2017.

(d) **Target population.** Building on the classification proposed by Font and Méndez (2013) we distinguish surveys concerning migration into three groups: (i) surveys addressing **asylum-related migrants**, (ii) surveys targeting **minorities**, and (iii) surveys aiming to count **minorities or migrants in the general population**<sup>(11)</sup>. As Figure 2 shows, the first group includes surveys addressed to vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, such as asylum seekers, refugees and/or displaced migrants, as well as to other migrants. The second group refers to surveys related to racial, religious, and ethnic groups and minorities, whether migrants or not. The third group includes those surveys aiming to estimate 'the presence of immigrants in surveys that are designed to cover the general population' (Font and Méndez 2013: 20). The latter includes migrants or other ethnic sub-groups within the broad surveyed population, i.e. the general population. Examples of this can be seen in PSID, ALLBUS, ESS, and ISSP.

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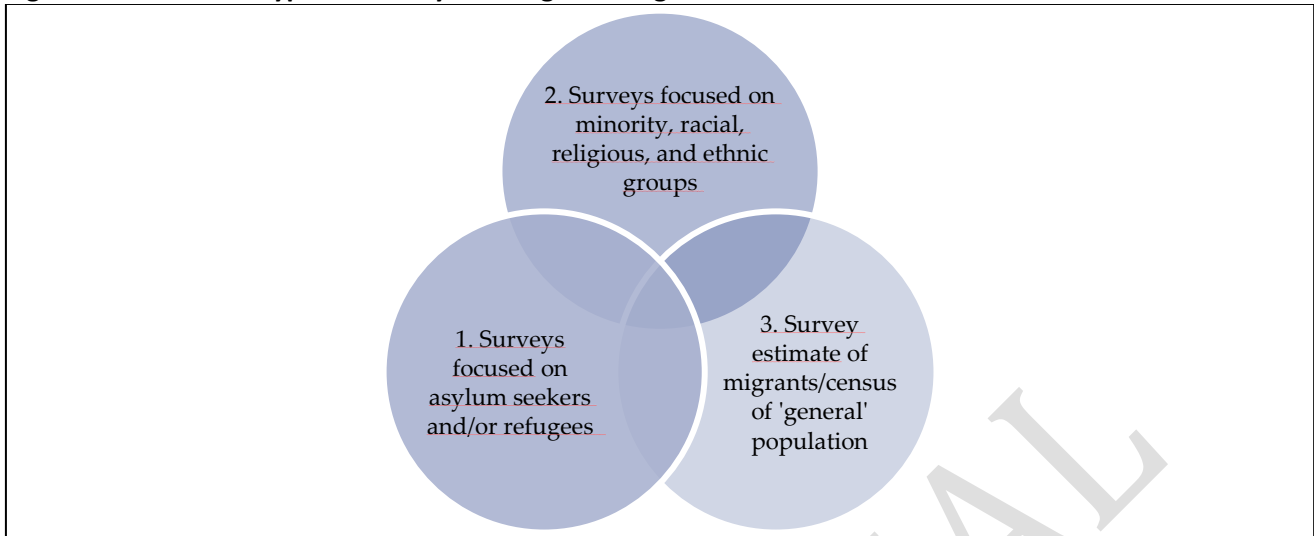
<sup>(9)</sup> The only exception is the MED-HIMS study and it has been included as an example of a study carried out in Mediterranean countries, as relevant countries of origin. It used a common questionnaire specifically focused on migrants' motivation to move.

<sup>(10)</sup> Frontex identifies eight main migratory routes into the EU. These are: Western African, Western Mediterranean, Central Mediterranean, Apulia and Calabria, Western Balkan, Eastern Mediterranean, Eastern borders routes, and the Circular route from Albania to Greece (more details on: <http://frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/migratory-routes-map/>).

<sup>(11)</sup> We thank Vijay Verma for having helped us to conceptually sharpen our classification criteria.



**Figure 2. Three main types of surveys dealing with migrants**



As previous studies have suggested (Bloch 1999, Bilsborrow 2012, Font and Méndez 2013, Reichel and Morales 2017), target populations, sampling methods, response rates, and the aim of the research can vary considerably between these three different groups of surveys. Surveying refugees raises methodological challenges (Bloch 1999) different from those for general population surveys. Given the task assigned to the report, the present review focuses on studies in Groups **1 and 2** for a total of 157 studies, 94 of which have been conducted on immigrants, second-generation immigrants, and third-country nationals with immigrant backgrounds (as an example, a third-country national with Turkish or Russian immigrant background) as seen in SIMCUR and NUBBEK and **63** of which specifically target **refugees, asylum seekers, and/or displaced persons**.

#### 1.4. The research strategy of the Review

To locate existing surveys on migrants, we adopted a two-pronged strategic approach. First, we conducted a web search based on a set of key words in the five languages of work (see Appendix I). Then, we created a list of experts on migration, ethnic groups, and asylum seekers to contact for information.

The web search was carried out using a list of key English words regarding migrants, asylum seekers, and survey methods. The list of key words was translated into Italian, German, French, and Spanish (see Appendix I). Google and Yahoo search engines were used to collect the information, and the ISI and Scopus databases were used to search academic journals, bibliographic information, survey data repositories, reports, working papers, and books (see Technical Appendix).

Experts from governmental institutions, international organisations, academic institutions, marketing and survey research companies, and other non-governmental organisations and research institutes were all contacted via email (see Appendix II).

Based on this search, we were able to locate 157 studies in which we collected information on their methodological characteristics. From this data collection process, we set up a dataset of the relevant studies conducted in the last 17 years. Each study has been classified into **44 different analytical dimensions** <sup>(12)</sup>, including theoretical frameworks, research questions, sampling strategies, modes of administration and interview techniques, population under study, limitations, and country-specific information.

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<sup>(12)</sup> For the codebook please refer to Appendix III.

Moreover, due to the complexity of the interview process for asylum-related migrants, and to better assess the advantages and disadvantages of standardized interviews as compared to open-ended, qualitative ones, the report also included a review of qualitative studies of **migrants' motivation to move** based on interviews. Only studies expressly aiming at understanding migrants' motivation to migrate were collected in order to supplement the review of the quantitative studies. The period covered for this review is shorter, spanning from 2010 to 2017.

**Table 1. Number of organisations responsible for the project/s and qualitative/quantitative studies**

<b>Organisations responsible for the project/s</b>	<b>Quantitative studies (2000-2017)</b>	<b>Qualitative studies (2010-2016)</b>
Governmental institutions	65	2
International organisations	17	1
Academic institutions	41	14
Marketing research companies	2	0
NGOs and research institutes	32	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>26</b>

### 1.5. Limitations

Before entering into the discussion of the key findings of this review, it is worth noting three main shortcomings of our data collection process. First, there is the possibility that there are studies that were missed during the research stage. This could be because they were never made public, posted on internet, or reported in scientific papers (Table 2). Because this is possible for surveys sponsored by governmental organizations, we invited national representatives through EASO to discuss other governmental survey studies on migrants that were not readily available. We collected responses from 22 national representatives in total <sup>(13)</sup>.

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<sup>(13)</sup> We received responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway.

**Table 2. Completeness of studies information**

Data available	Mode of administration	Sampling strategies	Overall studies		Studies related to asylum seekers	
			N	%	N	%
X	X	X	38	24%	3	5%
X	X		5	3%	0	0%
X		X	0	0%	0	0%
	X	X	85	54%	41	65%
	X		15	10%	11	17%
		X	1	1%	1	2%
X			0	0%	0	0%
			13	8%	7	11%
Total			157	100%	63	100%

Second, even if a study was properly located, relevant information (for the present report’s purposes) was not always available. For example, methodological information such as response rates, sampling procedures of different sampling domains (e.g. target and control group), and problems related to interview and mode of administration was not always available or clearly detailed in technical reports. Third, the use of different sources and, sometimes, the lack of sampling frames highlight substantial differences in surveying hard-to-reach populations across countries. When possible, we tried to provide missing methodological information by contacting key experts and the projects’ principal investigators. However, positive feedback and collaboration in sharing documents vary across studies and institutions, including different data-sharing laws. Overall, we are aware of what the limitations are in the data documentation of these studies.

One conclusion that clearly emerges from our review is that scholars and governmental and academic research institutions should make the methodological details of their studies more readily available to the research community in order to foster data replicability and methodological improvements on best practices. This is an area of survey research in which the progress is still lagging behind other sectors of social sciences.

## 2. A REVIEW OF EXISTING SURVEYS

In this section, we discuss the main results of our review process. The discussion is organized in six sub-sections that closely follow the main steps of a survey design. The last section discusses the contribution of the studies specifically related to refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced persons.

1. Main scientific goals and research questions;
2. Sampling frames and designs;
3. Questionnaire design and question wording;
4. Interview setting and mode of administration and sampling sites;
5. Response rates;
6. Contribution of qualitative studies.

### 2.1. Research questions and target populations

The surveys that were analysed address a wide range of research questions and issues, and adopt different theoretical perspectives and frameworks. This is inevitably linked to the choice of the target population and research questions. Using the criteria in Section 1.3 of this report, we classify the surveys into three broad categories based on the target population.

#### **Surveys on integration of asylum-related migrants and/or minority groups**

Refugees' **integration issues** are a highly investigated topic. Confirming what MacDonald (2015) <sup>(14)</sup> found in his 2000-2014 review of surveys of refugee populations <sup>(15)</sup>, most of the surveys collected for this review deal with integration of refugees in the hosting society (n=91, 58 %). More specifically, they deal with (second-generation) immigrants' integration and experiences of cultural and labour discrimination affecting religious (i.e., Muslim, Jewish, and sometimes Christian) and ethnic minorities groups (i.e. Roma, American Latinos, etc.). In more recent years, the socio-cultural and socio-demographic integration processes of new arrivals in host countries have become a central topic. Surveys studying the **migrants' integration** experiences draw upon a wide range of literature focusing on **social, economic, political, and cultural integration factors**. Quantitative studies have been conducted, comparing not only migrants coming from different countries, but also migrants (or third-country nationals) who already have a national residence. Under this umbrella, as an example, LOCALMULTIDEM investigates the political orientation and socio-political behaviour of migrants and EUCROSS explores the dynamics of identity formation of migrants as a consequence of their integration process in a foreign country.

#### **Surveys on asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons' motivation to move**

The second category includes surveys focused specifically **on asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced persons** (n=63, 36 %). These tend to investigate the asylum seekers and refugees' realities, such as exploring the **determinants of immigrants/refugees' motivations for moving**, parents' migration backgrounds, immigration trajectories, the use of technologies, human trafficking, and exploitation experiences faced during their transit towards the destination country.

#### **Surveys on socio-economic issues of migrants and/or minorities within the general population**

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<sup>(14)</sup> MacDonald's (2015) review covered 13 studies (2000-2014). This review covers 157 quantitative studies (2000-2017) and 26 qualitative ones (2010-2016).

<sup>(15)</sup> Of the MacDonald's (2015) review, this report includes those surveys that have been conducted in the area relevant for the report (i.e. Europe, US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand). In detail, the following surveys have been included: *2001-2005 Canada: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada* (LSIC), *2005-2006 Norway: Living Conditions among Immigrants in Norway*, *United Kingdom: Survey of New Refugees in the United Kingdom*, *2011 Australia: Economic, Social and Civic Contribution of First and Second Generation Humanitarian Entrants*; *2011 Australia: Settlement Outcomes of New Arrivals*; *2011 US: Refugee Integration Survey & Evaluation* (RISE), *2013 USA: Annual Surveys of Refugees*.

A third category of surveys relates to **migrants and minorities as part of a larger national population**. We located three studies in this group and they mostly focus on **socio-economic issues**. Two multi-country and repeated surveys cover the European Union, i.e. *EU-LFS* and *EU-SILC*. They also include immigrants (non-nationals) within the general population sample design. The third study, *SHARE*, is part of the *European Longitudinal Ageing Survey* and offers a multi-country panel database of data on socio-economic status, health, and social conditions of individuals from 27 European countries and Israel and includes individuals with immigrant backgrounds.

#### Surveys using qualitative methods: motivation to migrate

Not all the studies adopt strictly quantitative methods. More recently, a few studies and qualitative pilot surveys were conducted both nationally and cross-nationally in transit and destination EU Member States like France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Turkey, and the UK in order to analyse the motivation to migrate. For instance, UNHCR's 2016 survey of Afghan and Syrian refugees who arrived in Greece at the beginning of the year aims at identifying refugees' profiles, their countries of origin, reasons for fleeing, and types of protection needed. During the same year, IOM's *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM) also conducted different surveys from January to November 2016 to investigate immigrants' backgrounds and to understand what are the 'key transit points on their [Mediterranean and Western Balkan] routes, cost of journey, motives, and intentions' (UNHCR' 2016 *Survey of Afghan and Syrian refugees who arrived in Greece at the beginning of the year*).

**Table 3. Scope of studies**

Scope(s) of the studies	No. of studies
Main topics of the quantitative studies:	
1. Surveys on the integration of asylum-related migrants and/or minority groups	91
2. Surveys on asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons' motivation to move	3
3. Surveys on socio-economic issues for migrants and/or minorities within the general population	63
Qualitative studies' research aims: motivation to migrate	26

#### 2.2. Sampling strategies

In statistical terms, it is possible to distinguish between probability and non-probability samplings. The former allows minimising coverage error through random selection methods that assign each unit a known probability of being included in the sample. Conversely, non-probability sampling does not assign a respondent a probability of being included. In general terms, probability samplings are always preferred to non-probability since they allow inference to the target population.

The array of sampling strategies adopted in the studies reviewed is quite wide <sup>(16)</sup>. Additionally, sampling strategies can vary from country to country and over time in the same study. For these reasons, from here onwards, the single survey is the unit analysis. This brings **the total number of surveys over countries and years to 550, 175 of which focus on asylum seekers/refugees/displaced migrants**.

<sup>(16)</sup> See the Technical Appedix for further details.

**Table 4. Type of sampling strategies adopted in the surveys**

Sampling strategies		Overall number of surveys (%)		Surveys related to asylum seekers (%)	
Main categories	Sub-categories	Main categories	Sub-categories	Main categories	Sub-categories
Strictly probability sampling	Strictly probability sampling	53	53	49	49
Approx. samplings with elements of probability sampling	Centre location	12	6	0	0
	Focused enumeration		4		0
	Random walk		2		0
Non-probability sampling	Snowball/network	16	10	20	11
	Respondent-driven		2		0
	Quota		0		0
	Purposive/illustrative		3		9
	More than one strategy		1		1
Mixed sampling procedures	Mixed sampling procedures	5	5	0	0
No information	No information	15	15	31	31
Total		100	100	100	100
N		550	550	175	175

Of the surveys reviewed, 53 % follow a random sampling/selection (i.e. probability sampling). Empirical surveys have been mainly carried out using official lists (e.g. telephone and addresses records, centres of aggregations, census, local or municipal registers, or ad hoc census). Non-probability sampling represents only 16 % of the cases. Among non-probability samplings, snowball/network and purposive samplings tend to be the most frequently used, both in general surveys focused on migration (10 % and 3 %, respectively) as well as on those targeting asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced migrants (11 % and 9 %, respectively). Non-probability sampling techniques have been adopted, for instance, in the SCIP project, and in the FRA's cross-national survey on *Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States* in which respondent-driven sampling was adopted. Mixed sampling procedures and approximate samplings with elements of probability sampling tend to be adopted when surveying migrants only. Centre-location sampling is often used, especially in Italy, where the preferred strategy involves the identification of a certain number of local immigrant meeting places (i.e. centres of aggregation) distributed across the municipalities, e.g. institutions, entertainment, care services, phone centres, markets, among others, in order to randomly select the respondents. Usually, these centres include assistance centres, education centres, religious places, ethnic shops, shopping centres, cultural centres/associations, private houses, etc. (Baio et al. 2011).

Sampling frames and sampling domains (i.e. different groups included in the target population) can vary, within the same survey, across countries. As an example, in LOCALMULTIDEM different strategies have been adopted for Hungary (e.g. a frame of area-based units for autochthonous Hungarians and the list of immigrants provided

by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality), France (e.g. telephone registers), Italy (i.e. centres of aggregation), Spain (e.g. *Padrón*, local population registers), Sweden (i.e. local registries provided by Statistics Sweden), Switzerland (e.g. lists of addresses obtained from the Cantonal Population Office), and the United Kingdom (e.g. focused enumeration in four North London boroughs: Islington, Camden, Hackney and Haringey). In Germany, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) conducted annual surveys on migrants and, more recently, on refugees. In the case of immigrants living in the country, the Central Register of Foreigners is used and updated by local foreign authorities at the municipal level (see Box 3).

### **BOX 3. AN EXAMPLE: FRA'S EU-MIDIS II (28 COUNTRIES, 2 WAVES)**

Recently, *EU-MIDIS II* (the second wave of the *EU-MIDIS I* FRA's survey) covered all 28 EU countries with a total sample size of 25 200 individuals. It focuses on one or more minority groups in each country e.g. immigrants and their descendants from northern Africa, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey, Roma, and Russia. In this study, the probability sample was achieved combining three different sampling approaches: register-based sampling, random route techniques, and location based sampling. The mode of administration is CAPI and when available, interviews were conducted in the respondent's native language (e.g. Austria, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands). Alternatively, questionnaires were translated (in English, French, and Turkish) into all the native languages (Latcheva et al. 2016).

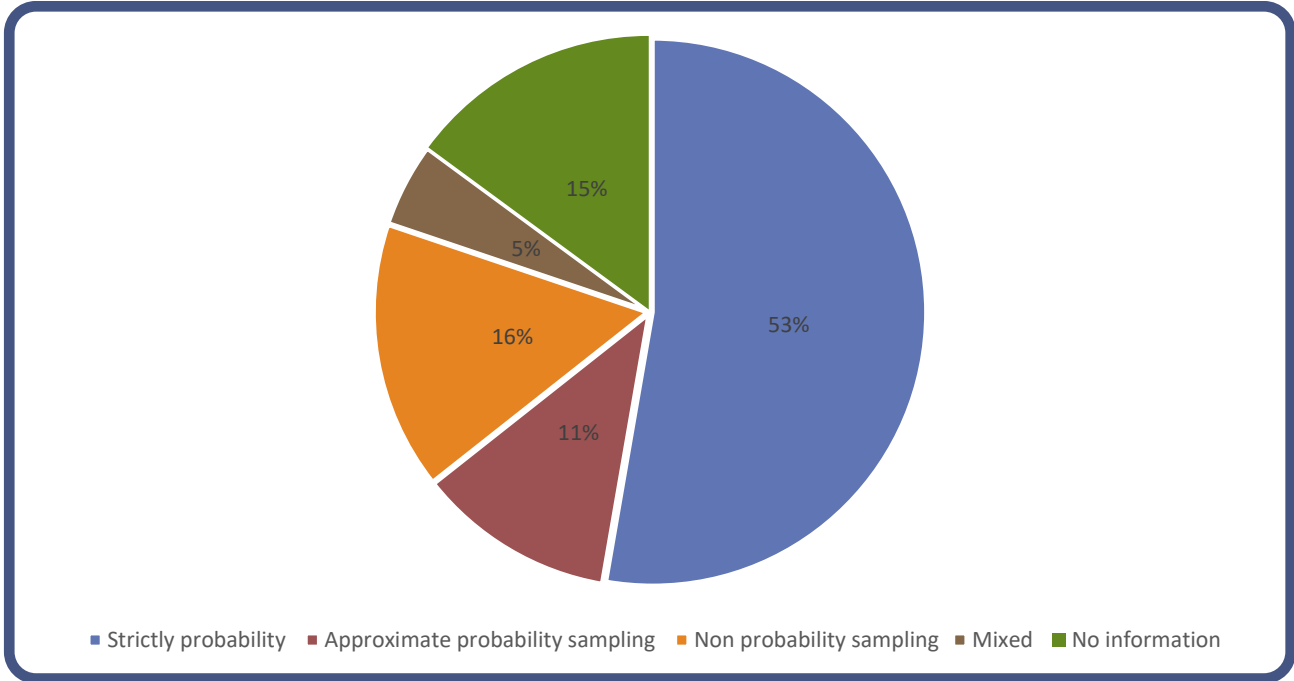
### **Sampling strategies of surveys targeting refugees, asylum seekers and/or displaced migrants**

Surveys regarding refugees and/or asylum seekers face many of the same problems and challenges that surveys regarding asylum-related migrants face. In several cases, the sampling frame that is used is not specified in the technical report. The available information suggests that snowball samplings (11 %) have been used for surveying refugees and asylum seekers, as in the case of the RRD's study conducted in Calais (*Still Here* and *Still Waiting*) and in the La Chapelle district (*Life on the Street*) in France. The sampling of the *Adopt a Revolution* survey on Syrian refugees in Germany was implemented by approaching individuals upon entering or leaving registration centres and refugee housing.

### **Use of administrative records**

When available, administrative records kept by the government agency responsible for migration and refugees are used. This is the case of the Australian surveys on *Economic, Social and Civic Contributions of First and Second Generation Humanitarian Entrants*, the *Living conditions among immigrants in Norway 2005/2006* survey, and the *LSIC*. Additionally, two studies (*Persons entitled to asylum or recognised as refugees in Germany* and the *BAMF Study on Refugees 2014*) used central registers of foreigners, while in four surveys conducted by RRD – *The Long Wait*, *Still Here*, *Unsafe Borderlands*, and *Still Waiting* – selected asylum seekers from a 'census' compiled by Help Refugees within the Calais reception centre. In other cases, such as the most recent *Life on the streets* survey conducted in France, as well as the 2007 survey of *Refugee Council client experiences in the asylum process in the UK*, refugees were randomly approached in the reception facilities by the researchers or the interviewers who asked them to take part in the survey. 287 out of 550 surveys rely upon the census, local population registers, official statistics, postal addresses, and digital telephone directories.

**Figure 3. Sampling strategies**



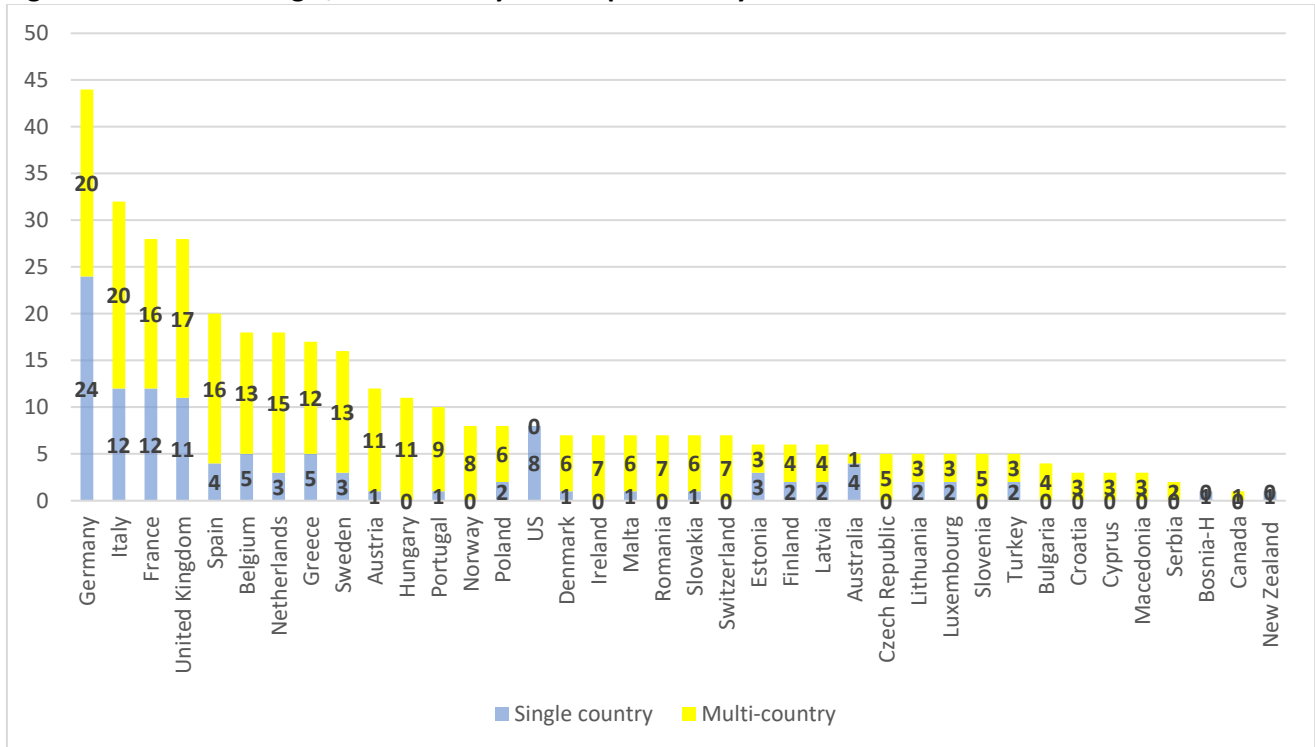
### 2.3. Studies distribution in space and time

#### **GEOGRAPHICAL AND TIME SCOPE OF THE PROJECTS**

For single country studies, Germany (n=24) is the country where most surveys have been conducted, followed by France (n=12), Italy (n=12), and the United Kingdom (n=11). At the cross-national level, countries with the highest number of studies are Belgium (n=13), France (n=16), Germany (n=20), Greece (n=12), Italy (n=20), Netherlands (n=15), Spain (n=16), and Sweden (n=13).



**Figure 4. Number of single/multi-country studies per country**



NOTE: Countries that do not fit in the selected areas, i.e. Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia are not included in the graph. However, their value equals one.

A variety of research designs were used to study migrant and vulnerable populations (Tables 5 and 6), with 24 % of studies conducted at the cross-national level, and 76 % at the country level. Of those that focus on asylum seekers, refugees, and/or displaced migrants, 15 % are conducted at the cross-national level and 85 % are single-country studies.

**Table 5. Percentage of single/multi-country and one-time/repeated <sup>(17)</sup> studies**

Countries/Time	Overall surveys %	Asylum seekers-related surveys %
Single-country/One-time	53	59
Multi-country/One-time	16	9
Single-country/Repeated	23	26
Multi-country/ Repeated	8	6
Total	100	100
N	157	63

Among multi-country studies, the number of countries varies from 2 to 27. For example, the *Push and Pull factors of international Migration* study was conducted in two countries of destination, Italy and Spain.

<sup>(17)</sup> As far as longitudinal studies are concerned, 33 studies are panel (25 single country and 8 multi-country), 16 of which are asylum-related studies (13 single country and 3 multi-country).

Conversely, the EU-MIDIS survey was the largest multi-country survey involving a total of 27 European countries <sup>(18)</sup>.

**Table 6. Percentage of single/multi-country and one-time / repeated <sup>(19)</sup> surveys**

Countries/Time	Overall surveys %	Asylum seekers-related surveys %
Single country/One-time	15	21
Multi-country/One-time	31	19
Single country/Repeated	30	49
Multi-country/Repeated	24	11
Total	100	100
N	550	175

When focussing on the overall number of surveys, the picture changes slightly. In this case, the number of multi-country surveys is higher (55 %) than the single-country ones (45 %). However, this is not the case when they relate to asylum seekers, refugees, and/or displaced migrants only, where single-country surveys are significantly higher (70 %) than multi-country ones (30 %).

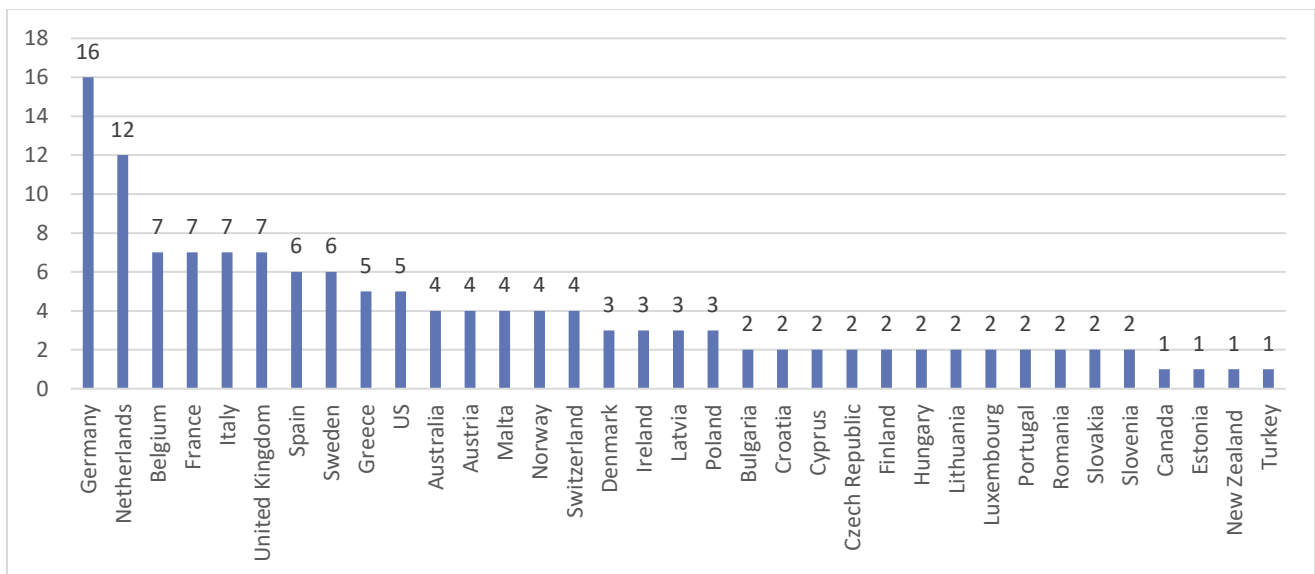
**BOX 4 – PANEL SURVEY, AN EXAMPLE**

As far as longitudinal surveys are concerned, the *Survey of New Refugees in the United Kingdom 2005-2009* is a panel survey that was conducted in different waves and focused specifically on refugees. It faced a substantial decrease in the response rate from the first to the third wave, with a 70 % drop from the baseline to the subsequent waves. As reported by the UK Border agency, this may be due to a change of address from the provisional accommodation provided by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) and a lack of contact between the first and the second wave. Similarly, in SCIP, another longitudinal and multi-country study, there was a significant difference in the response rates between the first (W1) and the second (W2) wave, as well as between countries in which the survey was conducted, e.g. United Kingdom (W1: n.a; W2: 38.8 %), Germany (W1: 60.5 %; W2: 45.3 %), the Netherlands (W1: 50.9 %; W2: 45.2 %), and Ireland (W1: n.a.; W2: 57.9 %).

<sup>(18)</sup> These are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherland, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

<sup>(19)</sup> As far as longitudinal surveys are concerned, 133 surveys are panel (87 surveys are single country and 46 are multi-country), 70 of which are asylum-related surveys (53 single country and 17 multi-country).

**Figure 5. Number of repeated <sup>(20)</sup> studies per country**



NOTE: The total number of studies here analysed is 138.

Of the 50 repeated studies, (Figure 5) Germany is the country most frequently included in repeated studies (12 %), followed by the Netherlands (9 %), Belgium (5 %), France (5 %), Italy (5 %), and the United Kingdom (5 %).

**Table 7. Single/multi-country and one-time/repeated studies: top five countries**

	<b>Single-country</b>	<b>Multi-country</b>
<b>One-time</b>	Germany (23) Italy (12) UK (11) France (12) Spain (4)	Germany (20) Italy (20) UK (17) France (16) Spain (16)
<b>Repeated</b>	Germany (9) Netherlands (4) Belgium (3) UK (3) France (2) Italy (2)	Germany (7) Netherlands (8) France (5) Italy (5) Belgium (4) UK (4)

#### 2.4. Questionnaire design and survey questions

We were able to collect questionnaires for 55 studies covering topics such as integration, general socio-economic aspects, and motivations to migrate. To assess the quality of the questions used in these surveys, we specifically analysed the (sections of) questionnaires (n=16) explicitly aimed at understanding the **motivations to migrate**. In total, 505 questions were identified to assess the motivation to migrate. The set of questions

<sup>(20)</sup> Of the 50 repeated studies (Figure 5), 33 are longitudinal. In particular, the distribution of panel studies per country is the following: Germany (N=10), Netherlands (N=7), Belgium (N=4), France (N=4), Italy (N=4), UK (N=4), US (N=4), Spain (N=3), Australia (N=2), Austria (N=2), Malta (N=2), Norway (N=2), Switzerland (N=2), Denmark (N=1), New Zealand (N=1). All other countries are not included in panel studies.

was broken down into 16 different topics, all directly or indirectly related to the motivations to migrate: (1) arrangements for migration; (2) country of origin; (3) evaluation of the migration experience; (4) family situation; (5) future projects of migration; (6) helping others to migrate; (7) information on destination countries before the arrival; (8) inspiring others to migrate; (9) language skills; (10) legal status; (11) motivation to migrate to destination country; (12) motivation to return to the country of origin; (13) people influencing migration; (14) period of arrival to destination country; (15) previous occupation; and (16) transit countries. There are several sub-categories as well (see Appendix IV for details).

As Table 8 shows, a plurality of questions relate to motivation to migrate to destination country (19 %), future projects of migration (16 %), and transit countries (11 %). Within these three categories, survey questions tend to focus more on ‘general motivations to migrate to destination country (35 %), ‘economic-related motivations to migrate to destination country’ (35 %), ‘job-related migratory planning’ (13 %), ‘project to leave in destination country’ (57 %), ‘timing of migration experience’ (24 %), ‘list of past countries’ (24 %) and ‘migration to countries other than destination country’ (17 %).

**Table 8. List of questions related to the motivation to migrate <sup>(21)</sup>**

Questions categories	%
Arrangements for migration	6
Country of origin	7
Evaluation of the migration experience	3
Family situation	3
Future projects of migration	16
Helping others to migrate	4
Information on destination countries before the arrival	2
Inspiring other to migrate	4
Language skills	1
Legal status	7
Motivation to migrate to destination country	19
Motivation to return to the country of origin	5
People influencing migration	6
Period of arrival to destination country	5
Previous occupation	2
Transit countries	11
Total	100
(N)	(505)

Furthermore, we also explored the quality of those questions. Following the cognitive interviewing approach recommended by Akkerboom and Dehue (1997) and Campanelli (2008) we used five different criteria to evaluate questions: (a) whether the question asks information that the respondent does not hold first hand, because it refers to a third person (labelled ‘proxy’); (b) vague or ambiguous formulation of the question that can lead to a different understanding of what is being asked (labelled ‘vagueness’); (c) wording bias due to terms that are too difficult to understand or that could be misunderstood (labelled ‘wording bias’); (d) questions that might raise memory problems, i.e. difficulty to recall or retrieve information (labelled ‘memory’); and (e) social desirability issues (i.e. questions that lead the respondent to answer in such a way as to attain a specific social goal rather than telling the truth).

As Table 9 shows, the analysis of the questions highlights that memory problems (52 %) and vagueness (27 %) are the most challenging aspects of the survey questions. Of the analysed questions 26 % (130 out of 505) raise social desirability problems while 2 % of the questions, instead, present issues of wording bias.

<sup>(21)</sup> For the complete list of the sub-categories please refer to Table I in Appendix IV.

**Table 9. Analysis of survey questions on motivation to migrate (in %) <sup>(22)</sup>**

Survey questions on 'motivation to migrate'		Questions content				
Categories	No. of questions	Proxy	Vagueness	Wording bias	Memory effort	Social desirability
Arrangements for migration	6	13	13	54	11	8
Country of origin	7	11	14	0	9	1
Evaluation of the migration experience	3	1	5	0	0	5
Family situation	3	5	3	0	2	1
Future projects of migration	16	5	13	0	1	5
Helping others to migrate	4	0	0	0	8	0
Information on destination countries before the arrival	2	0	1	18	2	1
Inspiring others to migrate	4	0	2	0	4	7
Language skills	1	2	1	0	1	0
Legal status	7	6	1	9	6	13
Motivation to migrate to destination country	19	7	0	0	13	45
Motivation to return to the country of origin	5	1	5	0	2	5
People influencing migration	6	5	1	0	9	3
Period of arrival to destination country	5	15	14	0	9	1
Previous occupation	2	7	3	0	3	0
Transit countries	11	20	23	18	19	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	505	97	136	11	264	130
% on the tot. No. of questions		19	27	2	52	26

<sup>(22)</sup> For the complete list of the sub-categories please refer to Table II in Appendix IV.

More specifically, within the 16 categories of questions identified, those related to ‘arrangement for migration’ (vagueness occurs 13 % of the time and memory problems occur 11 % of the time), ‘country of origin’ (vagueness occurs 14 % of the time, and memory problems occur 9 % of the time), and ‘period of arrival to destination country’ (vagueness occurs 14 % of the time and memory problems occur 9 % of the time) and ‘transit countries’ (vagueness occurs 23 % of the time and memory problems occur 19 % of the time) show the most salient problems.

This admittedly simple and preliminary analysis shows that the most challenging aspects regarding the quality of the questionnaire wording are related to the overall comprehension of the questions and the memory efforts that respondents are required to make during the interview. For instance, a question such as ‘Did (NAME) ever reside abroad in another country for three or more months? <sup>(23)</sup>’ may face two quality problems: (1) the way the question is worded is not immediately clear because what residence means might vary (vagueness); and (2) the cognitive effort required can lead to memory problems, in which respondents can potentially over- or under-estimate the amount of time i.e. the time frame (Fowler and Cosenza 2008) and countries s/he resided in.

## 2.5. Interview techniques and modes of administration

The literature identifies three major modes of questionnaire administration. In decreasing order of the interviewer-respondent interaction, they are as follows: face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, and self-administered interviews. Furthermore, mixed methods may also be used due to time, cost, and logistical constraints. Mixed mode is a fairly common administration strategy in the surveys reviewed here.

**Table 10. Modes of administration in the selected empirical surveys**

Modes of administration		Overall number of surveys (%)		Surveys related to asylum seekers (%)	
Main categories	Sub-categories	Main categories	Sub-categories	Main categories	Sub-categories
Face-to-face	PAPI	53	6	51	6
	CAPI		8		9
	Combined		11		0
	Not specified		28		35
Telephone interviews	CATI	13	13	3	3
Self-administered questionnaires	CAWI	10	6	10	2
	MAIL		2		5
	CASI		1		1
	Not specified		1		2
Combined modes	F-t-F & CATI	18	4	23	2
	CATI & SAQ		9		19
	SAQ & F-t-F		4		2
	F-t-F & SAQ & CATI		1		0

<sup>(23)</sup> Source: MED-HIMS.

No information	No information	6	6	13	13
Total		100	100	100	100
N		550	550	175	175

In our set of surveys, **face-to-face interviews** were the preferred solution. They were used in 293 out of 550 surveys, 32 of which were in **PAPI** mode, and 45 in **CAPI mode, 62 combined (both PAPI and CAPI) and the others not specified**. Overall, 13 % of questionnaires were administered through CATI, while 55 (11 %) out of 550 surveys were administered through self-administered questionnaires (SAQ). In 19 % of these cases, mixed modes were used. As an example, face-to-face interviews (CAPI) were used in the first wave of the SCIP survey while CATI, CAPI, and CAWI modes were used for the follow-up interviews in the second wave. The *Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia*, instead, used mixed (qualitative and quantitative) approaches with in-depth interviews, self-administered questionnaires, and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Similarly, EUCROSS used CATI, CAPI, and Skype in order to reach the selected Turkish migrants sample. A similar distribution relates to surveys about refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced persons (data in the sixth column) in which face-to-face interviews were used in 51 % of the surveys. CATI questionnaires are mostly combined with self-administered modes (19 %). Only 3 % of the surveys of asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced migrants used exclusively CATI questionnaires, while SAQs were used in 10 % of the selected surveys.

Furthermore, 20 of the selected studies have been carried out in **reception facilities or at borders (air, land, and sea)**, such as Calais in France, Durkik, Ritsona, Oinofyta, Malakasa, Skaramangas, Elliniko, and Lavrio in Greece. Also the *Australian Economic, Social and Civic Contribution of First and Second Generation Humanitarian Entrants* survey includes refugees that were surveyed in reception centres as part of the broad migrant population.

### Translated questionnaires

Another aspect that needs to be considered is the language used in the questionnaire. The administration of questionnaire in the native language of the respondent can improve the quality and reliability of survey questions. Some of the experts interviewed highlighted the importance of **administering translated questionnaires** due to the fact that newly arrived immigrants or asylum seekers are not always fluent in the language of the destination country (see also Harkness et al. 2010). However, the challenge is also that the target population may include people coming from very different countries or from a single country in which several dialects are spoken. Translators or bilingual members of the same target groups may be of additional help in solving communication issues. As an example, in the *Ethnic-Group Strength Among Bosnian Refugees in St. Louis, Missouri, and Host Receptivity and Conformity Pressure* survey, bilingual professionals translated the questionnaire using a so-called culturally sensitive approach (Cheah, Karamahic-Muratovic, and Matsuo 2013). In the *Migration and Relationship Power Among Mexican Women* survey, members of the Hispanic community were trained as interviewers.

In our set of reviewed studies, we found that:

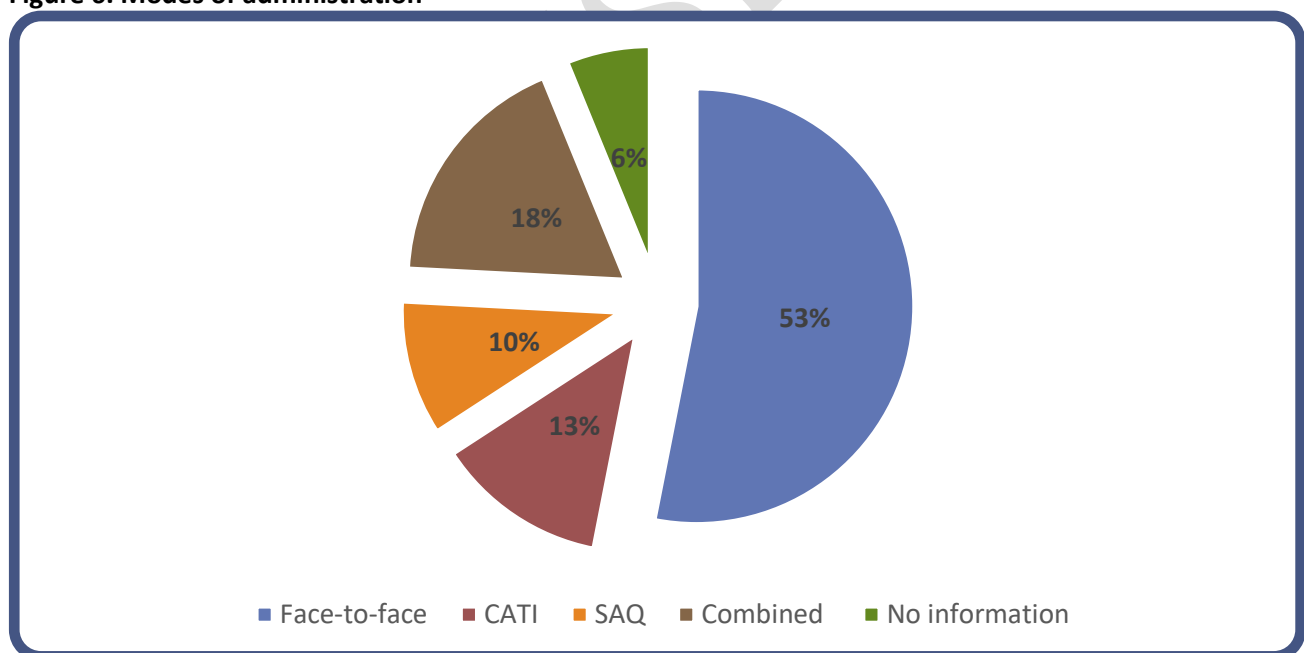
- 54 studies (34 %) used at least two or more languages (e.g. immigrants' native languages), while 47 studies only used one language (30 %);
- only a small number of studies (18 out of 157 selected studies) provided the support of translators; and
- 27 % of the studies targeting refugees and/or asylum seekers the questionnaires were also translated into Arabic.

Another aspect to consider relates to **ethical issues** connected to mode of administration. Among the studies included in this report, 39 explicitly declared in their technical or final reports to have followed the main (International or European) human rights and ethical standards. Since immigrants, refugees/beneficiaries, and asylum seekers are considered vulnerable populations, consent forms or legally required information must be signed by the respondents or transmitted to participants. As Singer (2008) suggests, confidentiality of personal and sensitive data needs to be assured to respondents in order to maximize their collaboration and the overall response rate. In this regard, AAPOR, WAPOR and ESOMAR subscribed the principles expressed in the Code of Ethics (AAPOR and WAPOR) or the International Code on Market and Social Research (ESOMAR). Signed or informed consent forms are required from professional associations and they are, therefore, recommended. This is also relevant in light of the fact that nowadays, ethical concerns represent an important evaluation standard of the quality of research (Singer 2008).

### Professional and trained interviewers

**Trained interviewers** increase the quality of the survey. They can be professionals from market research companies or students. It is also important to have a good knowledge of the target group’s culture (e.g. languages, religion, cultural norms). In regard to the training of interviewers, we explored what kind of training (if any) the interviewers undertook to understand whether they received any ad hoc training and/or questionnaires were administered by professional interviewers working for marketing research companies. In this regard, data show that 192 out of 550 surveys explicitly indicate in their technical reports that interviewers have been trained via ad hoc sessions where interviewers were provided information on ethnic characteristics of the population sampled, introduced to sensitive issues, and trained in interviewing techniques and management of logistical problems. In 42 cases (27 %), professional interviewers were responsible of the fieldwork and translated questionnaires were used.

**Figure 6. Modes of administration**



### 2.6. Non-response rate and sample size

In statistical terms, non-response error ‘occurs when some of the sampled units do not respond and when these units differ from those who do and in a way relevant to the study’ (de Leeuw et al. 2008: 7; see also Finchman, 2008). In order to minimize non-response, Lynn et al. (2008) have recommended a set of steps. These steps are: (1) identifying *a priori* sample units; (2) creating contacts with members of the sample (especially for modes of survey administrations in which a close interviewer-respondent interaction is required,



such as face-to-face and telephone interviews); (3) explaining the benefits of taking part in the survey (sometimes incentives <sup>(24)</sup> are also provided but they can affect the overall survey cost-effectiveness); (4) ensuring each sample unit that the responses are confidential; (5) avoiding drawbacks as much as possible (by administering short questionnaires and clear questions, translated if necessary); and (6) minimising non-response due to sample units' impossibility to participate by including a proxy interview from a household member.

Non-response error affects the probability that the sample unit will be selected (i.e. selection probabilities). In general, technical reports and surveys-related publications from the empirical studies reviewed here do not specify which formulas have been applied. Moreover, only 50 % of the surveys reported information on response <sup>(25)</sup> or cooperation rates <sup>(26)</sup> (274 out of 550). For example, in FRA's EU-MIDIS I the total response rate ranged between 38 % and 58 % (Platt et al. 2015), while the *Survey amongst Syrian refugees in Germany* achieved a 95 % response rate. The *Migrants National Identification and the National Dimension of Cultural Consumption* survey reported a response rate of 73 % while the response rate of the *Muslim Life in Germany* survey was 31.2 %.

Cooperation rate is sometimes indicated instead of response rate. For example, the overall cooperation rate for EUCROSS ranged between 23 % and 67 % for immigrant population samples while, for national citizens it ranged between 9 % in the UK and 38 % in Romania. The ISMU survey on labour migration (*Immigrazione e lavoro. Percorsi lavorativi, Centri per l'impegno, politiche attive*) does not provide response rates but rather indicates the actual number of respondents. SIMCUR reported a participation rate of 18 % while the SELCoH survey indicated a 51.9 % participation rate of households. LSIC provided a combined response rate (including resolved cases and respondents) of 75 % <sup>(27)</sup>.

**Table 11. Response rate for available studies**

Response rate	Frequency	%
≥ 80 %	10	23
≥ 50 %	23	54
< 50 %	10	23
N	43	100
Min.		25
Max.		100
Median		67
Mean		64
Standard deviation		21

<sup>(24)</sup> In the case of the *Ethnic-Group Strength Among Bosnian Refugees in St. Louis, Missouri, and Host Receptivity and Conformity Pressure* survey, for instance, respondents received a gift certificate to a local grocery store (Cheah, Karamahic-Muratovic and Matsuo 2013).

<sup>(25)</sup> Following the AAPOR's standard definition, the response rate consists of 'the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample' (AAPOR, 2016). AAPOR provides six operational definitions. For further details, see <http://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/For-Researchers/Poll-Survey-FAQ/Response-Rates-An-Overview.aspx>.

<sup>(26)</sup> AAPOR's standard definition of cooperation rate relates to 'the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted'. Also in this case four different operational definitions have been identified (more details on the following link: [https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR\\_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf](https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf)).

<sup>(27)</sup> As reported, this combined response rate was estimated for Waves 2 and 3 i.e. 75 % of Wave 1 respondents would respond in Wave 2 and 75 % of Wave 2 respondents in Wave 3.

As Table 11 shows, 43 out of 157 (27 %) studies only provide information on response rates and most of the reviewed studies have a response rate that is equal to or higher than 50 %.

### Sample size

With regard to sample size, there is high variation ranging from 27 to 120 000 respondents. Of the analysed studies, the average sample size is 4 451, the median is 1 200, and the mode is 400. For the 63 studies that focused on refugees/beneficiaries and asylum seekers, the mean sample size is 1 681, the median is 467, and the mode is 2 805. In several cases (72 out of 175 selected surveys, 41 %) the number of asylum-related migrants (i.e. the target population) is more than 1 000 individuals (see Table 12) as it has been done in the case of the *Survey of New Refugees, 2005-2009* in the UK (in the first wave only) that refers to a sample of 5 678 new refugees and a representative sample of 2 805 persons entitled to asylum and recognised refugees, as in the case of the *Persons entitled to asylum or recognised as refugees in Germany* survey.

**Table 12. Number of respondents for asylum seekers and refugee-related surveys**

> 1000	> 500 and 1000	100 - 500	< 100	No information
72	22	39	15	27

### 2.7. The contribution of the qualitative studies

In order to better understand what challenges may arise in the interview when it involves migrants and refugees, the review of quantitative survey on asylum-related migration, ethnic minorities, and second-generation migrants was complemented by a set of studies based on qualitative interviews. Our dataset of qualitative studies<sup>(28)</sup> includes only those conducted from **2010 onwards** and that specifically investigate migrants' motivation to move from their country of origin. The intention was to explore whether, and to what extent, qualitative approaches could be used to complement the study of migrants' motivations and reasons to migrate and, at the same time, highlight some of the experts' claims and suggestions on the methodological and cost-effectiveness challenges that the implementation of an empirical survey faces.

Overall, 26 qualitative studies have been found. Not all of them were based only on qualitative interviews. MEDMIG, for instance, adopted a mixed approach to the study of immigrants and asylum seekers' determinants, drivers, and routes of migration. This strategy was adopted to address the difficulties that interviewers encountered in selecting a (statistical) representative sample of the target population and the related problems of reaching, contacting, and interviewing immigrants.

<sup>(28)</sup> Qualitative study selection consists of two criteria: the absence of a proper sampling strategy/selections, and the administration of in-depth/focus group/ethnographic interviews.

The qualitative studies included in the dataset are: (1) *Crossing the Mediterranean Sea by boat*, (2) *Don't Forget Us*, (3) *Behind them, a homeland in ruins: the youth of Europe's refugee crisis*, (4) *Chance or choice? Understanding why asylum seekers come to the UK*, (5) *Survey Snapshots – Italy*, (6) *Fuggire o Morire: Rotte migratorie dai paesi sub-sahariani*, (7) *Migration decisions of resettled African refugees*, (8) *Documenting the Humanitarian Migration Crisis in the Mediterranean*, (9) *From Arrival to Participation in Society: How Refugees View Their Lives in Germany*, (10) *MEDMIG*, (11) *Children on the move in Italy and Greece*, (12) *The aspirations of Afghan unaccompanied refugee minors before departure and on arrival in the host country*, (13) *Understanding the experiences of asylum seekers*, (14) *The Reluctant Asylum Seekers: Migrants at the South-eastern Frontiers of the European Migration System*, (15) *“Once You Arrive, Se Te Sala Todo” (Everything is Salted): Latina Migrants' Search for “Dignity and a Right to Life” in Canada*, (16) *Secondary movements in Europe*, (17) *Research Report: Voices of Refugees*, (18) *Hidden Struggles*, (19) *The Unknown Knowns*, (20) *Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots*, (21) *Resettlement: Reception and integration experience of particularly vulnerable refugees*, (22) *Leaving Spain: a qualitative study of migration reasons of Spanish in Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom*, (23) *Pre-Migration Trauma Exposure and Mental Health Functioning among Central American Migrants Arriving at the US Borders*, (24) *Between crisis, agency and return: the vulnerability of Bolivian migrants in Italy*, (25) *EVI-MED*, (26) *EIMSS*.

Moreover, the decision to follow a set of guidelines rather than structured or semi-structured questionnaires offers the experienced interviewer the opportunity to address questions in reaction to the respondents' answers. This strategy was adopted in the 2017 German study, *From Arrival to Participation in Society: How Refugees View Their Lives in Germany*, in which researchers only referred to a list of topics rather than a questionnaire.

Only eight studies are **cross-national**, such as in the case of *MEDMIG*, the *Crossing the Mediterranean Sea by boat: Mapping and documenting migratory journeys and experiences*, and *Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots* study. Interestingly, this latter study has been conducted across three southern European countries (Italy, Spain, and Malta) plus four MENA area ('linked') countries (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia), and focused on the central and western Mediterranean routes. The other 18 ones have been conducted at the country level only. As Table 13 shows, most interviews have been conducted in Italy, Greece, UK and Germany, followed by Malta, France, Spain, and single-country cases like Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Switzerland, Turkey and US.

**Table 13. Type of qualitative studies, 2010-2016 (N)**

Country	National	Cross-national	No. of studies
Belgium	1	0	1
Canada	1	0	1
Croatia	1	0	1
France	1	2	3
Germany	3	2	5
Greece	4	3	7
Italy	2	6	8
Malta	0	3	3
Spain	0	2	2
Switzerland	0	1	1
Turkey	0	1	1
United Kingdom	3	2	5
US	1	0	1

Most of the studies were carried out over the last three years (16 out of 26 studies), especially in the Mediterranean area. Among all studies, **21 focus specifically on refugees and asylum seekers** as target populations<sup>(29)</sup>. As reported, length and format of the interviews varied based on the context. In order to facilitate the interviewer-respondent process, Arabic, Dari, Greek and Kurdish **translators** were involved.

In connection to modes of data collection, 4 studies use focus groups, one draws upon migration biographies of refugees and 21 conducts face-to-face interview.

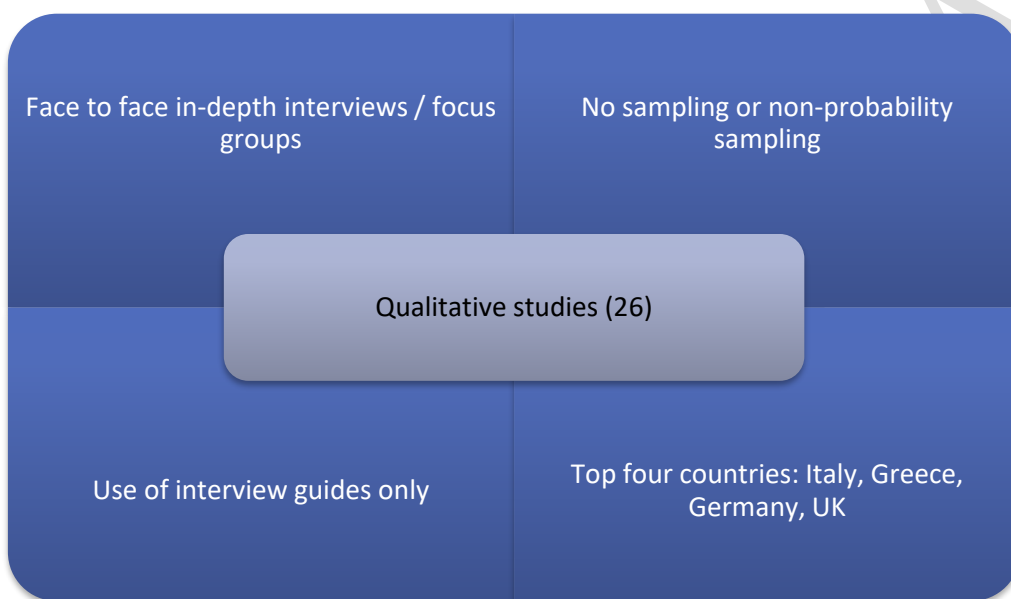
Most of these studies do not provide exhaustive and accurate descriptions of their selection strategies. Only in the case of *MEDMIG*, for example, did the survey made explicitly clear that it was based on **non-probability (quota) sampling** of asylum-related migrants in the four selected countries. In five out of the 26 selected cases, **purposely sampling techniques** were adopted. Furthermore, selection bias has been claimed also by the researchers of the *Unknown Knowns* study conducted in a French reception centre due to the strict prevailing

<sup>(29)</sup> Among these, the *Hidden Struggles* project implemented 38 direct interviews with female residents in three Greek reception centres. Interviews aimed at understanding women's migratory personal experiences and (indirectly) the reasons that 'pushed' them to migrate.

hierarchies within the centre. Only community leaders or more educated English speakers took part in the interviews and spoke on behalf of their communities (*The Unknown Knowns*, 2016).

Difficulties in using a representative-quantitative approach to the study of the refugee population is the main reason why in some cases, in-depth qualitative interviews are preferred and why interviewers often use **interview guides** or a list of topics to ask respondents, rather than a structured questionnaire.

**Figure 7. Synthesis of the methodological characteristics of qualitative studies**



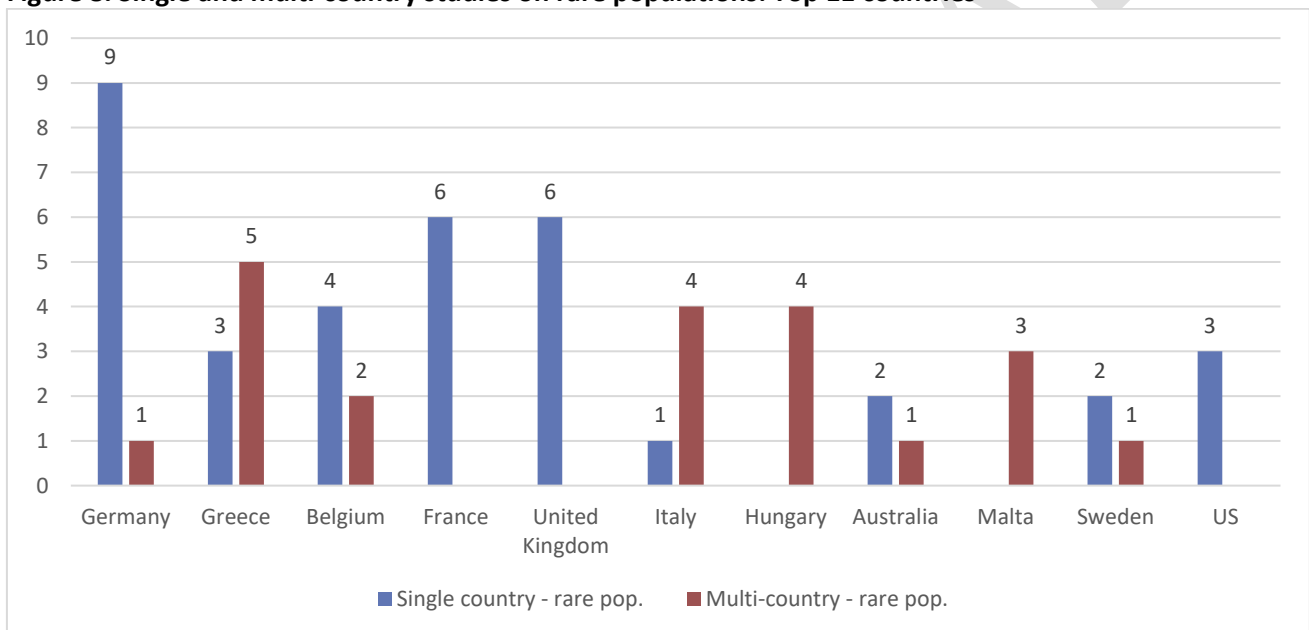
### 3. SPECIAL FOCUS ON QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF ASYLUM SEEKERS/REFUGEES/DIPLACED MIGRANTS

#### 3.1. Surveys on asylum seekers/refugees/displaced migrants

Of the 157 quantitative studies reviewed, 63 focus on refugees and/or asylum seekers <sup>(30)</sup>. Examples are the *Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication Survey* conducted by IOM (targeting immigrant and refugees) and the LSIC.

The top five countries with the highest number of surveys conducted on asylum seekers/refugees/displaced migrants are Germany (n=10), Greece (n=8), Belgium (n=6), France (n=6), and the United Kingdom (n=6), followed by Italy (n=5), Hungary (n=4), Malta and Sweden (n=3). Beyond Europe, Australia (n=3) and US (n=3) are among the top 11 countries conducting surveys on refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced persons in the last decades (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Single and multi-country studies on rare populations: Top 11 countries**



#### BOX 5. SYSTHESIS OF THE MAIN METHODOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- 84 % of the studies dealing with asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced migrants have been conducted at the **single country** level (n=53) and 16 % (n=10) at the cross-national level. The number of longitudinal single country studies is 27 % (n=16). Only four studies are both longitudinal and multi-country.
- **Face-to-face interviews** is the preferred mode of administration when surveying asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced migrants in 51 % of the surveys. 25 % of the surveys used a mixed mode approach. In particular, 19 % of the questionnaires have been administered through CATI and SAQ, while the remaining 2 % of the cases are through face-to-face and SAQ modes.
- In terms of sampling techniques, 49 % of the surveys are based on **probability samplings** (using national/regional/local registers). More than one non-probability sampling strategy has been adopted in 3 % of the cases. Of the remaining 20 % of surveys with a non-probability sample, snowball/network and purposive/illustrative samplings are the most frequent sampling strategies adopted.

<sup>(30)</sup> For a complete list of these studies see the Annotated Bibliography (Appedix V).

A relevant aspect that emerged from interviews with experts and principal investigators of some of the selected studies is that, in some cases, the initial goals of the research project have changed over the process of data collection, mainly because of **methodological reasons**. At the same time, there are also interrelated **logistical challenges** behind surveying asylum seekers. Because the population under study is difficult to reach, it is not always possible to define a representative sample design. **Asylum seekers are not always ready to collaborate** and be interviewed, especially when they are asked to recall traumatic events in their lives or if there are linguistic and ethical issues to be taken into account. These warnings are echoed in many of the recent empirical surveys aiming at exploring and discovering what are the main reasons that push families, women, and unaccompanied minors to risk their lives. To address some of these problems, large projects have also complemented their quantitative design with qualitative approaches, such as focus groups, qualitative interviews, or surveying of stakeholders and NGOs directly involved in the process of refugees' reception and integration.

### 3.2. The qualitative studies

21 out of 26 selected qualitative studies <sup>(31)</sup> focus on refugees and asylum seekers or include asylum seekers and refugees within their broad definition of 'migrant'. For instance, in the research published by Bhuyan, Osborne and Cruz <sup>(32)</sup> (2016) women migrants from Latin America who were in a precarious (legal) status were forced to seek protection in Canada due to gender-based violence experienced in their home country. Similarly, IOM study (2015) <sup>(33)</sup> refers to asylum-related migrants, as refugees, asylum seekers, economic, and involuntary migrants. The same can also be seen in the case of *Survey Snapshots – Italy* (2016) <sup>(34)</sup>, and *Documenting the Humanitarian Migration Crisis in the Mediterranean researches* (2010) <sup>(35)</sup>. As discussed in the previous section, the qualitative dataset includes studies conducted from 2010 onwards that specifically investigate migrants' motivations to move from their country of origin. They are characterised by similar methodological aspects, i.e. similar modes of administration and lack of sampling strategies. Most of the studies conducted in-depth face-to-face interview, focus groups, and/or ethnographic observations in which interviewers followed an interview guide rather than a structured questionnaire, and the number of respondents ranges from a minimum of nine to a maximum of 500 persons (the average is 117, for the qualitative studies dealing with the specific categories of asylum seekers, refugees, displaced person only).

As Figure 9 shows, most of the fieldwork was carried out in southern Europe (Italy and Greece) and in the United Kingdom. Cross-nationally, Italy, Greece, and Malta are the top three countries involved in comparative projects, as in the case of *MEDMIG* (2015), *Documenting the Humanitarian Migration Crisis in the Mediterranean* (2016), and *Crossing the Mediterranean Sea by boat* (2016).

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<sup>(31)</sup> Here we focus on the main findings of qualitative studies 1-21 only (Note 13).

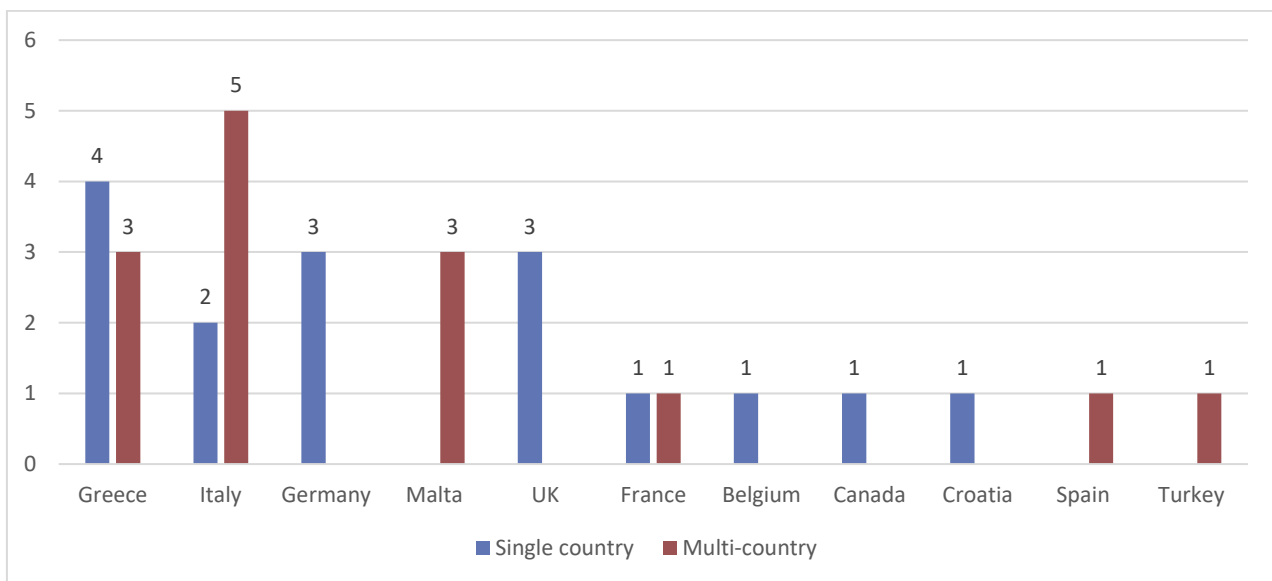
<sup>(32)</sup> See Bhuyan, R., Osborne, B. J. and Cruz, J. F. J. (2016) "Once You Arrive, Se Te Sala Todo" (*Everything is Salted*): Latina Migrants' Search for "Dignity and a Right to Life" in Canada, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 14:4, 411-431.

<sup>(33)</sup> See Altai Consulting for IOM MENA Regional Office (2015). *Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots*. Available online at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-trends-across-mediterranean-connecting-dots>

<sup>(34)</sup> Available online at: <http://www.mixedmigraonhub.org>

<sup>(35)</sup> Available online at: <http://www.qmul.ac.uk/documentingmigration/about/>

**Figure 9. Single/Multi-country qualitative studies**



Source: Authors' elaboration.

These studies were largely carried out in the context of the recent 'migration crisis' (*Documenting the Humanitarian Migration Crisis in the Mediterranean*, 2016). 76 % of the studies have been conducted from 2015 onwards.

A common thread that emerges from these studies is that 'push' factors tend to prevail over 'pull' factors when determining asylum seekers' decision to leave (Crawley 2010). Safety is the main concern. 'Asylum seekers largely left their countries of origin to escape conflict, persecution, violence, arranged marriages and rape' (Liebling et al. 2014: 1). Among strong push factors, there are wars/conflicts (e.g. conflicts in Europe's immediate neighbourhood like Syria, Libya <sup>(36)</sup>, Sudan, and Iraq) and persecutions (Malakooti and Davin 2015).

#### **BOX 6. SELECTED FINDINGS ON MIGRANTS' JOURNEY EXPERIENCE**

- Role of third persons:** Niger, Algeria, and Sudan routes to Libya are often taken by migrants originating from central and western Africa (e.g. Mali and Cameroon). Before and during the journey, the role that third persons play is crucial in influencing, forcing, and giving practical advice. This does not exclude the influence of 'smugglers', whose presence has been denounced by more than 40 % of the respondents taking part in the *Survey Snapshots – Italy* study. It is also reported that one in four respondents declared that they had arrived in Libya after being persuaded by an assumed 'friend', sponsored by a future employer, or taken by a trafficker against their will (Survey Snapshots, 2016, p. 1). Those sponsored by a 'friend' or future employer were consistently told that Libya was a safe country 'with plenty of job opportunities' (MHUB 2016, Survey Snapshot, Italy, August 2016).
- Why Europe:** Europe is not always the preferred destination. However, the perception of the 'open door policy' of the European continent made Europe a more appealing destination (*Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots*, 2015). Indeed, this is one of the main reasons to choose the Mediterranean routes. Economic and educational reasons, as well as the possibility of family reunification

<sup>(36)</sup> More specifically, the three main pushing factors in the Libyan crisis were described as follows: 'led to a migratory pressure for migrants already in the country', 'created a perception of the doors to Europe being open', and 'smugglers persuaded migrants that now is a good time to move to Europe via Libya' (Malakooti and Davin 2015: 81)

are at the basis of the immigrants' choice to stay in Europe (Vervliet et al. 2014) <sup>(37)</sup>. The *Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean* study reveals that the levels of risk and abuse in transit countries, the barriers at the border-crossing points, the chances of regularisation, the cost of the journey (in terms of sources and time), and the presence of a solid network of persons that can offer assistance and support during the journey are the main pull factors.

- **Reasons to migrate:** War, violence, abuse, persecutions, and conflicts are recurrent terms in asylum seekers, refugees, and displaced persons' motivations and experiences leading them to move from countries like Iraq, South Sudan and Syria to reach Europe (*Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean*, 2015; *Fuggire o Morire. Rotte migratorie dai paesi sub-sahariani verso l'Europa*, 2014; *Survey Snapshots*, 2016; *Unsafe Borderlands*, 2016; *Unknown Knowns*, 2016; *Latina Migrants' Search*, 2016).
- **Reasons to move within Europe:** Once in Europe, migrants can decide to move from one country to another, as in the case of Somalis moving from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom (*Secondary movements in Europe*, 2007) or from Croatia and Hungary to western Europe (*The Reluctant Asylum Seekers*, 2014), or in the case of asylum seekers residing in reception centres located in Italy and Greece (and the former French centre of Calais). In the latter case, the presence of family members in other European countries and the freedom to maintain one's own cultural and religious identity (*Secondary movements in Europe*, 2007) affected the choice of the destination country.

**Table 14. Synthesis of studies and surveys on asylum seekers, refugees and displaced migrants**

Studies/surveys	Main categories	%	N
General information on the studies	Single country	84	63
	Multi-country	16	
	Repeated	32	
General information on the surveys	Single country	70	175
	Multi-country	30	
	Repeated	60	
Modes of administration of the surveys	Face-to-face	51	175
	CATI	3	
	SAQ	10	
	Combined	23	
	No information	13	
Sampling strategies of the surveys	Probability sampling	49	175
	Approx. probability sampling	0	
	Non-probability sampling	20	
	Mixed	0	
	No information	31	

<sup>(37)</sup> The aspirations of Afghan unaccompanied refugee minors before departure and on arrival in the host country (available at: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0907568214533976>).



#### 4. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This review has presented and discussed the main methodological choices related to research design and data collection for surveys carried out between the year 2000 and 2017 on hard-to-access populations and, more specifically, refugees, asylum seekers/beneficiaries, and other groups included in the asylum-related migration category. Most of the studies reviewed focus on integration rather than immigration issues. Overall, **76 % of these studies are single country cases** (most of which have been conducted in Germany, France and UK, followed by Italy, Greece, Spain and Malta) while multi-country survey projects constitute only 24 % of the total number of quantitative studies analysed. In total, 32 % (n=50) of the selected studies are repeated <sup>(38)</sup> while 21 % (n=33) are longitudinal.

Before detailing the main results, it is worth making a general consideration related to the amount and quality of information publicly and readily available. The present study has recorded an extremely heterogeneous set of practices in storing, presenting, and publicly reporting technical information on these studies, ranging from almost null to pretty exhaustive. This is an area in which more attention should be paid in order to not only to satisfy the criteria of transparency and replicability common to scientific practices in social sciences, but also to allow for a more precise assessment of the quality and type of problems the studies might have met.

Although not all the variables and methodological issues of interest for this review are available or clearly reported in all the 157 studies (i.e. response rate, ethical issues, sampling strategies, and weight), the information collected here suggests the following concluding remarks and recommendations:

- Need of **complete and detailed information**. Information is often missing and data on modes of administration and sampling strategies are often incomplete, when available at all.
- Additional information on **methodological aspects**, such as response/cooperation/participation rate, sampling frames, sampling strategies (i.e. poor information on data and meta-data collected when non-probability samplings are applied) are often missing or are not specified and discussed.
- The importance of **data replicability** is not properly emphasised and guaranteed. Quite rarely the data are made publicly available for secondary analysis by other scholars or institutions.

##### Sampling techniques

With regard to **sampling design**, variety is the rule. The majority of the cases (53 %) rely upon random sampling strategies, especially when surveying regular (resident or registered) migrant groups. These are mostly implemented when sampling frames are clear and well-defined (such as local registers of resident migrants, census, lists of addresses or telephone numbers, etc.). However, when it comes to surveying asylum seekers within reception centres, there is a substantial **lack of accurate sampling frames** and, therefore, non-probability sampling methods are the preferred choice (e.g. snowball and purposive samplings). However, **mixed approaches** are sometimes used.

*Recommendation:* A probability sample is the gold standard. When an adequate sampling frame (i.e. lists or official registers) is lacking, non-probability sampling (like snowball (Verma 2013, Bloch 2007), purposive, and respondent-driven (Platt et al. 2015, Verma 2013)) or approximate probability sampling (centre-location (Baio et al. 2011) <sup>(39)</sup>) should be implemented either alone or as a combination (see also Tyldum and Johnston 2014).

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<sup>(38)</sup> Of the 50 studies, 33 are longitudinal.

<sup>(39)</sup> Among other ad hoc methods, Platt et al. (2015) also suggest the so-called workplace-based stratified probability sampling design adopted by Agadjanian and Zotova (2012) in surveying irregular female migrants in Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Although these are countries that are not included in this review, it is worth noticing that the authors used a sampling approach similar to time-location for surveying a hard-to-reach population while achieving a good

They can be also combined to probability sampling processes. Careful weight should be given to cost-effectiveness. As Reichel and Morales (2017) pointed out, given the several **methodological challenges** to be addressed in designing, implementing, and successfully completing a survey of **hard-to-reach populations** such as immigrants and ethnic minorities, the costs for overcoming them need to be compared to the expected outcome, because these costs do not necessarily always make the final outcome worth it (Reichel and Morales 2017: 22).

### **Sample size and target population**

**Sample size** varies considerably across studies. When surveying asylum seekers and refugees, the overall achieved sample size ranges between 100 and more than 5 000 individuals. This relates to the specific targeted populations that, sometimes, also include refugees and/or asylum seekers. Target population may also be strictly focused on **specific groups**, such as asylum-seeking women and girls staying in one reception centre (such as Calais in the case of the *Unsafe Borderlands* RRDP 2016 survey) or refugees interviewed in the survey on Syrian refugees in Germany. However, when target groups are selected from official lists or registers, it is also possible to survey the universe without applying any sampling methods.

*Recommendation:* while the size of the sample depends on the goal of the survey, it is recommended that a flexible sampling strategy closely tailored to the characteristics of the target population is adopted. Moreover, as highlighted in the analysis of the 26 **qualitative studies** specifically researching migrants' motivation to migrate, qualitative approaches such as focus groups or in-depth face-to-face interviews allow respondents to provide accurate information on their reasons for moving, e.g. civil wars, persecutions, and dictatorship (*Fuggire o Morire. Rotte migratorie dai paesi sub-sahariani verso l'Europa*, 2015) and in-depth insights of the personal experiences they faced during their journeys.

### **Modes of administration**

As far as **modes of administration** are concerned, face-to-face interviews (either CAPI or PAPI) tend to be the preferred mode. Sometimes, a mixed mode design is used (e.g. face-to-face interviews are implemented together with CAWI or CATI modes). This strategy usually follows the simple logic of reaching the highest number of respondents. In order to minimise non-response rates, questionnaires are often translated into refugees and asylum seekers' native-speaking languages through TRAPD (Translation, Review, Adjudication, Pretesting and Documentation) or back translation methodology. Interviewers are usually professional interviewers or trained researchers and they can be accompanied by members of the relevant communities (included in the target population) or cultural mediators. This may improve respondents' confidence while minimising possible errors.

*Recommendation:* when surveying refugees and asylum seekers **it is recommended to adopt a flexible approach** (Bloch 2007), i.e. mixed modes of administration may be useful to overcome some limitations of data collection, such as improving response rate by administering the interview by face-to-face and CATI modes. Face-to-face interviews are considered as the most flexible mode of data collection (de Leeuw 2008: 122). In this regard, CAPI presents some advantages: i) it provides more adaptability of wording; ii) it allows interviewers to go through different sections of the questionnaire in relation to the person (or group) they are interviewing; iii) it easily shifts from one language to another; iv) data is entered quicker; and vi) information is saved on portable electronic devices (such as tablets or mobile phones). Finally, as previously mentioned, the choice of one or more modes of data collection presents advantages and limitations (i.e. measurement error, non-response bias, coverage, and costs) that can be tested through a pilot survey.

### **Interviewer-respondent interaction**

A major problem of asylum-related migrants is that they are often 'afraid of the stranger' (Robinson 2002, in Bloch 2007) and do not want to share their personal, sensitive, and traumatic experiences. The lack of trust

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cooperation rate compared time-location sampling and household surveys. According to the authors, workplace-based surveys 'offer a viable, cost-effective alternative to traditional household survey sampling design' (Agadjanian and Zotova, 2012: 144).

affects the whole success of the survey.

*Recommendation:* **Asking personal (and effective) questions and choosing the appropriate mode or modes of administration** is something researchers should be aware of as it needs to be done with caution (Fowler and Cosenza, 2008). As said, in order to limit any possible problems related to question-wording and comprehension, sensitive topics (Lensvelt-Mulders 2008) and ethical issues (Singer 2008), fieldwork research has been often conducted by professional researchers and specialized companies. In this regard, the presence of a cultural mediator or the direct collaboration offered by members of the target population can facilitate the respondents' collaboration.

### **Research objectives and surveys questions**

Beyond the number of advantages and disadvantages related to each survey mode, there are also specific survey-related aspects to be considered, e.g. expected response rate, target population, costs and time, as well as research goals. **Research questions and objectives** help to better define and frame an effective questionnaire, as well as to choose the appropriate interview techniques. As previous studies suggested, using mixed modes increases the likelihood of reaching asylum-related migrants and overcoming coverage error (Bloch 2007). **Survey questions and questionnaires need to be finalised, reviewed (internally and externally), and pre-tested in advance.** The questionnaire can be cognitively tested in English and/or other languages. This allows assessing the quality of responses (i.e. measuring responses biases), the length of the interview, the sensitivity of questions, and the social desirability bias which the interviewer-respondent interaction may potentially affect. The analysis in this report revealed that these questions generally tend to focus on family, work and economic conditions, education, and security. It is interesting to note that only a few of these questions are open-ended. Furthermore, challenges that emerge from the analysis of survey questions content deal with their cognitive difficulty and applicability. These, in turn, may impact the overall survey effectiveness.

According to Fowler and Cosenza (2008), to write a good questionnaire, researchers need to consider four main aspects or challenges that follow what the psychology of survey response has suggested (Tourangeau and Yan, 2007). Firstly, respondents need to fully understand the content of the questions. Questions should be clear in terms of terminology and time frame, and they should also be well-ordered in order to avoid any possible misinterpretations and 'respondents' embedded assumptions'. Secondly, providing an answer to a question requires the respondent's cognitive effort and therefore asylum seekers and other elusive populations may not always be able to provide the information needed due to the painful memories it evokes. Thirdly, question format must give respondents the opportunity to provide an effective, appropriate, and clear response to direct questions. This also relates to the fact that questions can be closed- or open-ended. In the former, answers need to be 'mutually exclusive and exhaustive'. In the case of questionnaires about immigrants or refugees' motivations to leave their country of origin, **multiple-choice questions may reduce respondents' options** and, in the worst scenario, risk omitting important information due to possible memory problems that some questions could pose. Respondents could have a list of suggested answers already present in the questionnaire. In the case of open-ended questions, instead, interviewers are bound to classify general respondents' answers. However, this may give respondents the possibility of elaborating on an original and well-articulated answer. Fourthly, respondents' answers must be accurate. In this sense, interviewers may adopt specific probes to assert the accuracy of the responses.

*Recommendation:* To better assess the effectiveness of survey questions Molenaar (1986) distinguishes between 'content and form of the questions and the questionnaire' (ibid: 112). When looking at the content of the questions, it is important to take into due account how sensitive topics are introduced to respondents, e.g. personal information, criminal behaviour, etc. However, this further relates to the order of the questions and answers, especially when both multiple-choice and open-ended questions are included in the questionnaire. According to Molenaar, multiple-choice questions can limit the likelihood of providing sincere and 'new' answers. In other words, the respondent will go for a sort of a ready-made set of possible answers. Therefore, in order to avoid manipulation, open-ended questions on the same subject should be asked first to test and better assess the reliability and validity of **survey questions**. This minimizes potential challenges that

a 'good question design' may face (Fowler and Cosenza 2008: 136). As Campanelli (2008) suggests, a four-step approach would ideally be implemented. This consists of an informal testing by experts, a systematic review of the questionnaire, the implementation of cognitive interviews or focus groups, and respondents' debriefing or field test (p. 197). Researchers, in turn, can decide to go through all the four steps or select only one or two of them. Moreover, questionnaire terminology matters. Therefore, it is recommended to pay attention to word selection in the formulation of questions.

### **Data management**

Replicable and comparable data are two relevant components that are worth considering for data management and the production of scientific research.

*Recommendation:* Valid, accessible and reliable data are important criteria for evaluating scientific research. From this viewpoint, it is recommended that the community of researchers working on these topics develop a set of guidelines for data collection, storing and data production to insure transparency, clarity and replicability.

### **The importance of a pilot study**

In order to better face all possible challenges related to survey organization, adaptation of the questionnaire, and quality data, 'explanatory work, **pilot work** and community collaboration are necessary' (Bloch 2007: 245, Campanelli 2008, de Leeuw and Hox 2008). This strategy has been also adopted in selected empirical surveys, such as the second wave of FRA's *European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey* (EU-MIDIS) and the survey on Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States: experiences and perceptions, DiPAS as well as in *Work paths of foreign citizens survey* (*Percorsi lavorativi dei cittadini stranieri*), and the UNHCR's 2015 preliminary questionnaire of over 1 200 Syrian refugees in Greece. Preliminary or pilot surveys can highlight potential challenges and provide useful recommendations for designing and implementing the (original) survey.

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## Technical Appendix

### 1. Population under study: conceptual definitions and operational implications

#### 1.1 Asylum-related migrants

The broad category of asylum-related migrants includes the concepts of:

- *asylum seeker*: a ‘person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments’ (IOM, Key Migration Terms);
- *refugee*: ‘a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it’ (1951 Refugee Convention);
- *forced migrants*: conceived as an ‘open-ended term that covers many kinds of displacement or involuntary movement – both across international borders and inside a single country’ (UNHCR);
- *irregular migrants*: persons arrived irregularly to destination countries as well as immigrants whose status became irregular due to the expiration of their temporary visas (e.g. students, temporary foreign workers, etc.); and
- *(Internally) Displaced persons* (IDPs): this refers to ‘persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border’ (UNCHR).

### 2. Methodology: data collection

#### 2.1 Experts and online surveys: who is doing what in the survey and survey-related research of asylum-related migrants

Throughout the process contacts were developed with **key experts** on asylum-related migrants’ projects and surveys. We created and regularly updated a list of relevant actors using a snowball sampling approach. Experts<sup>(40)</sup> who decided to collaborate were interviewed by telephone or on Skype in order to collect information on the methods used for conducting both quantitative and qualitative studies in the areas covered in the review. Particularly, we asked them: (1) to indicate whether they have been directly or indirectly involved in surveying migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees either in Europe or elsewhere (i.e. Australia, Canada, and US) since 2000; (2) to share information on **the methodology and the results** of the suggested surveys; and (3) to suggest additional names of researchers that might have been involved in similar projects. In some cases, a list of the required information was forwarded to the experts in order to be compiled by their own.

This *snowball process* web searches and experts lead to a dataset of 157 empirical studies. However the following sections will discuss an additional process of sieving and selection among these studies that was carried out, in order to focus specifically on projects targeting asylum-related migrants and minority groups.

#### 2.2 Web scrapping and survey data repositories

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<sup>(40)</sup> See Appendix II.

- **Academic journals** in repositories such as Scopus, Web of Science, and ISI (i.e. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, International Studies Quarterly, Refugee Survey Quarterly, Integration Migration Journal, Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies, Comparative Migration Studies, and Journal of Refugee Studies);
- Databases of **bibliographic information**;
- Survey **data repository** such as the Harvard Dataverse (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/>), the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC, <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/news/news-items/1-million-urgency-grant-to-fund-social-science-research-into-migration-crisis/>), the Inter-University Consortium for Social and Political research (ICPSR, <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/>) at Ann Arbor Michigan, GESIS at the University of Mannheim (<http://www.gesis.org/home/>);
- **Reports, working papers, and books** published by research institutes and networks, such as IMISCOE, ISMU, FIERI, Samuel Hall, German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMF), *Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter des SVR-Forschungsbereichs*, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB), Migration Policy Centre(MPC) at the European University Institute, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Welfare and Diversity (MIM)) as well as registered charities like BBC Media Action and Refugee Rights Data Project (RRDP);
- **National institutes of statistics and institutions**, e.g. ISTAT in Italy, INEE in France, INE in Spain, or the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) in Germany and the Home Affairs – UK Border agency;
- Databases on **comparative quantitative** research in the field of migration, integration and discrimination like *PROMINSTAT*;
- Previous **reviews** or summaries of empirical surveys and initiatives on refugee population (i.e. UNCHR and IMISCOE).

To ensure that all existing asylum-related surveys were included, with the collaboration of EASO, a formal query was circulated among research services from EU member states and some research institutions via the **EMN**. This query asked for information about surveys on asylum seekers and refugees already conducted or planned nationally and cross-nationally <sup>(41)</sup>.

### 2.3 Qualitative data sources

As in the case of empirical surveys, the data collection of the qualitative studies was based on web searching via key words and covering information available on the web. This includes main scientific journals (i.e. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Study, Refugee Survey Quarterly, Comparative Migration Studies), reports (e.g. IOM, ISMU, BAMF, CIDOB, INSEE), and several books published in the field of migration, refugees, asylum seekers, and minority groups. Therefore, a section of this report is devoted to the analysis of the results of these qualitative studies that have been conducted since 2010.

### 3. Surveying elusive populations

Formulating clear and precise research questions is a crucial starting point for designing an empirical survey, especially with regard to **'elusive' populations** like asylum-related migrants. This, in fact, implies a set of methodological choices whose effects impact the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the survey. Among these methodological considerations, the definition of the target population and sampling design need to be considered as a priority.

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<sup>(41)</sup> Questions of the EMN Survey Query are the following: 1. Has your MS carried out in the past ten years any surveys where the sample consisted of asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection? (Yes/No) a. If yes, could you provide more information about the survey (i.e. report, title, contact person, URL Link, questionnaire, target population, sample information)?; and 2. Is your MS carrying out or planning to carry out a survey on either asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection? (Yes/No) a. If yes, could you provide more information about the planned survey (i.e. title, contact person, research design, target population, sampling strategy)?

Defining the target population is the first step of the survey design. As seen, beyond the theoretical broadly conceived concept of asylum-related migrants and other categories of migrants discussed in the theoretical sections of the report, surveying migrants usually concerns the so-called elusive populations (Verma 2013). Following Verma's (2013:7) definitions, this broad category includes: *rare* (in statistical terms, this means that 'sampling the whole population with normal procedures does not yield a representative sample of adequate size for the subpopulations of interest because of their small size'), *mobile* ('it refers to situations when it is necessary or preferable to sample and enumerate units through their mobility'), and *reclusive populations* (it 'refers to a tendency among units in the target population to stay away from participation').

Verma (2013) also provides an in-depth and detailed list of pros and cons for each sampling techniques concerning elusive populations. This list is briefly synthesised in Table A.

**Table A. Sampling techniques for surveying 'elusive' populations**

<b>Sampling methods</b>	<b>Main characteristics</b>	<b>Target population</b>
Multi-frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frame of area units;</li> <li>- the area frame provides reasonably complete coverage of the target population, even if only implicitly;</li> <li>- although lists of analysis units can be found, these do not necessarily account for a large proportion of those subgroups.</li> </ul>	Rare population
Adaptive cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few and large clusters concentration of the population under study;</li> <li>- little information is available on the extent, location and patterns of its concentration.</li> </ul>	Rare population and unevenly distributed
Time-location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sampling a variety of populations that tend to congregate in certain places (e.g. 'centre sampling');</li> <li>- monitoring the flow of individuals through fixed locations during specified time segments;</li> </ul>	Mobile population
Capture-recapture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking two (or more) independent samples from the same population</li> <li>- using the overlap found between the samples to estimate the selection probabilities applied to obtain those samples and the total population size;</li> <li>- it is based on certain assumptions about the population and the related-sample that, however, can be further controlled and considered.</li> </ul>	Mobile population



Sampling methods	Main characteristics	Target population
Controlled selection and balanced sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It permits extra control while conforming to the requirements of probability sampling;</li> <li>- selection of a small sample of primary units;</li> <li>- ensuring the selection of 'balanced' and 'representative' population;</li> <li>- balanced sampling is a more general technique than controlled selection;</li> <li>- it controls the distribution of the achieved sample according to some (control) variables.</li> </ul>	Mobile and other difficult-to-access population
Snowball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A convenient sampling mechanism in settings characterised by the lack of a serviceable sampling frame;</li> <li>- a unit of the target population can enter the sample through direct selection into the initial sample, or by being 'named' for inclusion by someone already in the sample;</li> <li>- identifying individuals from unknown populations and from small, hidden groups dispersed within a large population;</li> <li>- proving means of accessing vulnerable and difficult-to-reach social groupings;</li> <li>- the quality of the data and selection bias limits the validity of the sample:</li> <li>- it does not allow producing reliable estimates of total population size or population aggregates of other variables and is of limited use in estimating proportions and means.</li> </ul>	Reclusive population
Respondent-driven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is based on the selection of a small number of peers, usually chosen non-randomly;</li> <li>- it is a closer approximation to probability sampling;</li> </ul>	Reclusive population

Source: Verma 2013. *Sampling elusive populations: Applications to studies of child labour*, ILO.

Thus, refugees and asylum seekers are definitely an elusive population, since they present all characteristics of rarity, mobility, and often reclusiveness of these populations.

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## Appendix I: Keywords Review

<b>Keyword in English</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
asyl*	Asilo / profug*	Asile	Asyl, asyl*	Asilo
British	Italian*	Français*	Deutsch*	Español*
border	confin* / frontier* / dogan*	Frontière*	Grenz*	Frontera*/Borde*/ aduanero*
christian	Cristian*	Chrétien*	christ*, Christ*	Cristiano*
cultur*	cultur*	Culture*	*kultur*, Kultur*	Cultura*
custom*	Tradizion* /abitudin*	Tradition*	Brauch, Bräuche, sitt*, Sitte, Gepflogenheit, Tradition	Tradición*/ hábito*
deport*	deport*/ espulsion*	Déportation*/ Expulsion*	abschieb*, abzuschieb*, deportier*, abgeschob*	Deportación*/ expulsion*
Diversity	Diversità /differenz*	Diversité* Différence*	*vielfalt, Vielfalt, *vielfält*	Diversidad/ diferencia*
ethnic*	etnic*/etni*	Ethnique* Ethnicité*	ethni*, Volk-*, einheimisch, völk*	Étnic*
foreign*	stranier* / extracomunitari*	Etranger* Extracommunautaire*	ausländ*	Extranjer*
Human*	uman*	humain	mensch*, human*	Humano
identity	identità	Identité*	Identität*	Identidad
illegal*	Clandestin*/illegal*	Illégal*	Illegal*	Illegal
*migr*	*migr*	*migrant* Migrateur*	einwand*, immigr*, zuwander*, Migr*, Einwander*, migr*, Zuwander*, eingewander*, zugewander*	Migra*
integrat*	integra*	Intégr*	*integr*	Integra*
Interview*	Intervist*	Interview*	Interview*	Entrevista*

<b>Keyword in English</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
irregular	Irregolar*/non autorizzat*	Irrégulier*	irregulär	Irregular*
Islam*	Islam*	islamique	Islam*, *islam*	Islam*
minorit*	minoranz*	Minorité*	Minderheit*, Minorität	Minoría*
motherland	Nazion*	Patrie	Heimatland, Herkunft*, Mutterland	Nación*
muslim*	Musulman*/ mussulman*	Musulman*	Muslim*, muslim*	Musulmán*
nation*	nazion*	nation	nation*	Nación*
naturaliz* / naturalis*	naturalizz*	Naturalisation naturalisé	Einbürger*, eingebürg*	Naturaliza*
permit	permess*/ /autorizza*	permis autorisation*	*erlaubnis*, *genehmigung, *bewilligung, Aufenthalt*, *aufenthalt*, Aufenthaltsbewilligung, Arbeitserlaubnis, Arbeitsgenehmigung	Permiso*/ autorización*
Survey*	Sondaggi	Enquête*	Umfrage*	Estudio*
race	razz*	Race*	Migrationshintergrund, migrationshinter*	Raza*
refug*	Rifugiat*	Réfugié*	*flucht*, Flüchtling*, *flücht*	Refugiado*
religious	religios*	Religieu*	religiös	Religioso*
reunion (from family reunion)	Ricongiungiment*	Réunification* Réunion* Regroupement*	Zusammenführung, *zusammenführung	Reunificación*/ reunion*/ reagrupación*
unauthorised / unauthorized	Irregolar*	Irrégulier*	Nicht autorisiert, *erlaubt, *befugt, *berechtigt,	Irregular*
Sampl	Campion*	Échantillon*	Stichprobe*	Muestra*
Poll	Sondaggi*	Sondage*	Umfrage*	Estudio*

<b>Keyword in English</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Questionnaire*	Questionari*	Questionnaire*	Fragebogen*	Cuestionario*
Respondent*	Rispondent*	Intimé*	Beklagte*	Demandad*
Face-to-Face	Faccia-a-faccia	Vis-à-vis	Angesicht zu Angesicht	cara a cara
CATI	CATI	ITAO - Interview téléphonique assistée par ordinateur	CATI	CATI - Entrevista Telefónica asistida por Ordenador
CAWI	CAWI	IWAO - Interview sur le Web assistée par ordinateur) intégrées	CAWI	CAWI - Entrevistas Asistida/o por ordenador/computadora
CAPI	CAPI	IPAO - Interviews sur place assistées par ordinateur	CAPI	CAPI - entrevista personal asistida por computador
PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI- Entrevista personal con cuestionario en papel
Focus	Focus	Groupe de discussion	Fokusgruppe	grupo de enfoque/ grupo de discusión
Alien	Stranier*	Étranger*	Ausländer*	Extranjer*
Hotspot	Centr* di accoglienza/identificazione	Centre* d'identification	Hotspot	punto de acceso*
Repatriation/Return	Rimpatri*/Rientr*	Rapatriement*/ retour*	Rückführung Repatriierung	Repatriación*/ retorno
Stateless	Apolide	Apatride*	Staatenloser	Apátrid*
Smuggler	Trafficant*	Trafiquant*	Schmuggler*	Contrabandista*/ traficante*
Reception	Accoglienza	Accueil	Aufnahme	Recepción*/ acogida*
Internally Displaced Person	Sfollato	personnes déplacées	Internally Displaced Person	Desplazada*
Forced	Migrazione forzata	migrations forcées	erzwungene Migration	migración forz*
Subsidiary protection	Beneficiario di protezione sussidiaria	statut de personne protégée statut de protection	Schutzstatus Erhaltungszustand	protección subsidiaria/ complementaria

<b>Keyword in English</b>	<b>Italian</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>German</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Humanitarian protection	Beneficiario di protezione umanitaria	étrangers bénéficiant pour des motifs humanitaires	aus humanitären Gründen	protección humanitaria

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## Appendix II: List of Experts

### List of experts who accepted the invitation to collaborate:

- Akre Peter (The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration)
- Ambrosini Maurizio (University of Milan)
- Baraulina Tatjana and Maria Bitterwolf (BAMF -Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge)
- Bartolini Laura (EUI - European University Institute)
- Blangiardo Gian Carlo (University of Milano-Bicocca)
- Cheah Wai Hsien (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
- Cleary Andrew (IPSOS)
- Di Bartolomeo Anna (EUI – European University Institute)
- Diehl Claudia (University of Konstanz)
- Donato Katharine (Georgetown University)
- Farid Samir (Med-Hims)
- Farina Patrizia (University of Milano-Bicocca)
- Fratsea Loukia-Maria (University of Athens)
- Goddeeris Idesbald (KU Leuven University)
- Guidi Caterina (EUI – European University Institute)
- Jaworski Jana (Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V. - DIW Berlin)
- Kaldur Kristjan (Institute of Baltic Studies)
- Koopmans Ruud (WZB -Berlin Social Science Center)
- Lefol Jean-François (Kantar Public)
- Mager Daniel (Kantar Public)
- Maliepaard Mieke (Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)
- Marchetti Sabrina (University of Venice)
- McMahon Simon (University of Coventry)
- Menonna Alessio (ISMU - Iniziative e Studi sulla Multietnicità)
- Morales Laura (University of Leicester)
- Mustafa Hakki Ozel (ILO)
- Neske Matthias (BAMF -Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge)
- Ortensi Livia (ISMU)
- Papadopoulos Apostolos (University of Athens)
- Pastore Ferruccio (FIERI - Forum Internazionale ed Europeo per la ricerca sulla migrazione)
- Rambaldi Guido (IPSOS)
- Rossalina Latcheva (FRA)
- Salvatore Strozza (University di Napoli)
- Scarcella Gabriella (IPSOS ITALY)
- Schiefer David (Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter des SVR-Forschungsbereichs)
- Schmidt Nora (IPSOS ITALY)
- Schwarz-Woelzl Maria (ZSI -Centre for Social Innovation)
- Seizova Antoniya (State Agency for Refugees with the Council of Ministers)
- Sekulová Martina (ICMPD -International Centre for Migration Policy Development)
- Stefanie Barratt (Samuel Hall)
- Sterckx Leen (Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, The Netherlands)
- Tiberj Vincent (Science Po)
- Tinghög Petter (Karolinska Institutet)

- Triandafyllidou Anna (EUI - European University Institute)
- Uherek Zdenek (Charles University)
- Vassenden Kåre (Statistics Norway)
- Ziebarth Astrid (The German Marshall Fund of the United States)

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## Appendix III: Codebook for the Survey on Migrant Datasets

Information on collected data are organised in a list of variables, arranged in three main sections.

### GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE SURVEY

(Variables are string except when otherwise indicated)

1. Variable **ID Study number**  
Variable label 'study/project identification number'
2. Variable **ID Survey number**  
Variable label 'survey identification number'  
Note: It indicates whether the survey has been conducted cross-nationally or more than one sampling domain has been used
3. Variable **Name of the survey**  
Variable label 'name or title of the survey (or study/project) when available'
4. Variable **Abbreviation**  
Variable label 'abbreviation or acronym of the survey/study/project when available'
5. Variable **Quantitative, qualitative or mixed study**  
Variable label 'whether the study is quantitative, qualitative or adopted a mixed methodology'
6. Variable **Country**  
Variable label 'country/countries the survey has been conducted'
7. Variable **Institution/actor name**  
Variable label 'name of the institution or the organisation responsible for the study'  
Note: organisations responsible for the study can be governmental institutions, international organisations, academic institutions, market research companies, NGOs and research institutes
8. Variable **Survey year**  
Variable label 'year in which the survey has been conducted'
9. Variable **Start of fieldwork**  
Variable label 'date in which the fieldwork has started'  
Format ddmmyyyy
10. Variable **End of fieldwork**  
Variable label 'date in which the fieldwork has ended'  
Format ddmmyyyy
11. Variable **Principal investigator/Research coordinator**  
Variable label 'name of the principal investigator or research coordinator'
12. Variable **Responsible fieldwork**

Variable label 'name of the person or institution responsible for the field work'

**13. Variable Additional cases**

Variable label 'additional information of the projects' (e.g. whether focus groups have been conducted or whether the sub-groups are over sampled)

**14. Variable Theoretical framework**

Variable label 'theoretical framework of the project or the main field in which the survey has been conducted'

**15. Variable Research questions/main items**

Variable label 'projects' research questions or main items'

**16. Variable Costs/funded by**

Variable label 'budget funded for the project and name of the funding institution'

**17. Variable Routes**

Variable label 'whether or not the survey includes questions on the migratory route/s'

Y Yes

N No

**18. Variable Limitations**

Variable label 'study's limitation and problems related to the survey organisations, modes of administration, sampling strategies, response rate, etc.'

**19. Variable Longitudinal (Repeated/Panel)**

Variable label 'whether or not the study has been conducted longitudinally <sup>(42)</sup>'

Y Yes

N No

**20. Variable Micro-data available**

Variable label 'whether or not micro-data of the study is available'

Y Yes

N No

**21. Variable Data-related publication**

Variable label 'list of study-related publication'

**22. Variable Web link**

Variable label 'official website of the study or study-related webpages'

**23. Variable Data available**

**24. Variable label 'whether or not a final dataset of the study is available'**

Y Yes

N No

**25. Variable Questionnaire available**

Variable label 'whether or not the survey questionnaire is available'

Y Yes

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<sup>(42)</sup> This section includes information on panel surveys and repeated ones.

N No

## MODES OF ADMINISTRATION AND QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

**26. Variable Modes of administration**

Variable label 'modes in which the survey has been conducted, e.g. Face-to-face, PAPI, CAPI, CATI, SAQ, CAWI, MAIL, CASI, etc.'

**27. Variable Interpreter**

Variable label 'whether or not interpreter/s have been involved'

Y Yes

N No

**28. Variable Language**

Variable label 'language/s in which the questionnaire has been translated or the survey has been conducted'

**29. Variable Training of the interviewers**

Variable label 'whether or not interviewers were trained'

Y Yes

N No

**30. Variable Response rate**

Variable label 'response/cooperation/participation rate or related information'

Numeric

**31. Variable Ethical issues**

Variable label 'whether or not the study dealt to ethical issues'

Y Yes

N No

## SAMPLING

**32. Variable Geographical coverage**

Variable label 'place/s (city/country/region) in which the survey has been conducted'

**33. Variable Target Population**

Variable label 'target population defined in the survey and its nationality'

**34. Variable Survey on asylum seekers/refugees**

Variable label 'whether or not the survey target population include asylum seekers, refugees, displaced migrants'

Y Yes

N No

**35. Variable Sample size**

Variable label 'number of participants initially determined for the survey'

Numeric

**36. Variable Oversampling/over-representation of specific groups**

Variable label 'whether or not for specific targeted group/s oversampling and/or over-representation problems have been faced'

Y Yes

N No

**37. Variable Sampling domains**

Variable label 'domain/s of the sample/s, i.e. different targeted groups included in the interviewed population (e.g. native and migrant minorities with different nationality)

Note: for each group there is a specific raw in the dataset.

**38. Variable Sampling strategy**

Variable label 'strategy/ies used for selecting and defining the sample, e.g. random selection/procedure, multi-stage sampling, quota sampling, centre location, snowball, purposive, illustrative, respondent-driven sampling, etc.'

**39. Variable Sampling frame**

Variable label 'source/s used for selecting and defining the sample'

**40. Variable Selection procedure**

Variable label 'description of the procedure used for selecting the final sample'

**41. Variable Achieved sample size**

Variable label 'number of participants achieved for the survey'

Numeric

**42. Variable Weighting and calibration**

Variable label 'dimensions considered for weighting or calibrating the sample (e.g. age, sex, country of origin)'

**43. Variable Socio-demographic characteristic**

Variable label 'information on the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample'

**44. Variable Note and comments**

Variable label 'study-related aspects and annotations'

## Appendix IV <sup>(43)</sup> – Analysis of question wording on motivation to migrate: classification of questions

- ✓ **ARRANGEMENTS FOR MIGRATION**
  - Concrete action for migration
  - Difficulties to exit country of origin
  - Finances for migration
  - Means of transportation for migration
  - Migration route
  - Reasons for abandoning migration plans
  - Support for migration (general)
  - Support for migration provided by a recruiter
  - Support for migration provided by relatives
  - Timing of concrete action for migration
  
- ✓ **COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
  - Country of birth
  - Interest in country of origin
  - Location of residence in country of origin
  - Foreign origins
  - Relatives' country of birth
  - Visits to country of origin
  
- ✓ **EVALUATION OF MIGRATION EXPERIENCE**
  - Evaluation of migration experience (general)
  - Improvement in quality of life brought by migration
  - Recommending others to migrate to destination country
  - Second thoughts about migration
- ✓ **FAMILY SITUATION**
  - Household composition
  - Marital status
  - Partner's origin
  - Third parties' movements outside the household
  
- ✓ **FUTURE PROJECTS OF MIGRATION**
  - Job-related migratory planning
  - Non-job-related migratory planning
  - Project to leave in destination country
  - Project to stay in destination country
  
- ✓ **HELPING OTHERS TO MIGRATE**
  - Profiling people helped to migrate
  - Type of help provided to others
  
- ✓ **INFORMATION ON DESTINATION COUNTRY BEFORE ARRIVAL**
  - Available information provided by people
  - Available information (general)
  
- ✓ **INSPIRING OTHERS TO MIGRATE**
  - Encouraging others to migrate

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<sup>(43)</sup> We thank Maria Giovanna Sessa for her help in setting up this dataset and for collecting and analysing the data.

- Discouraging others to migrate
- Profiling people inspired to migrate
- Inspiring relatives to migrate
- Type of information provided to others
  
- ✓ **LANGUAGE SKILLS**
  - Destination country's language
  - First language
  
- ✓ **LEGAL STATUS**
  - Application to destination country's citizenship
  - Asylum application
  - Citizenship at birth
  - Current citizenship
  - Documents possessed when arrived to destination country
  - Intentions to apply for destination country's citizenship
  - Options allowed by current citizenship
  - Reasons not to apply for destination country's citizenship
  - Reasons to apply for destination country's citizenship
  - Relatives' citizenship
  - Time of application to destination country's citizenship
  
- ✓ **MOTIVATIONS TO MIGRATE TO DESTINATION COUNTRY**
  - Acceptance-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Culture-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Economic-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Education-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Health-care-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Immigration-policy-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Motivations to migrate to destination country (general)
  - Politics-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Safety-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  - Study-related motivations to migrate to destination country
  
- ✓ **MOTIVATIONS TO RETURN TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
  - Reasons to return (general)
  - Economic reasons to return
  - Family reasons to return
  - Planning to return
  - Necessary conditions to return
  
- ✓ **PEOPLE INFLUENCING MIGRATION**
  - Contact with people living abroad
  - Economic support
  - People involved in migratory decision-making
  - Travelling companionship
  
- ✓ **PERIOD OF ARRIVAL TO DESTINATION COUNTRY**
  - Age at arrival to destination country
  - Duration of stay in destination country
  - Previous stays in destination country

- Relatives' age at arrival to destination country
- Relatives' time of arrival to destination country
- Time of arrival to destination country (general question)
- Time of first arrival to destination country

✓ **PREVIOUS OCCUPATION**

- Job in country of origin
- Job search

✓ **TRANSIT COUNTRIES**

- Failed attempts to migrate
- First country after country of origin
- Last country before destination country
- List of past countries
- Longest experience abroad
- Migration to countries other than destination country
- Relatives' migration experience
- Timing of migration experience
- Visits to destination country before migration

**A cognitive analysis** is conducted for each question, attributing a binary evaluation of 0 = no or 1 = yes, in order to understand whether the attribute is present and an issue for the completeness of the question arises. Next to each column there is an annotations section which specifies the reason for answering 'yes' and therefore makes it easier to replicate the analysis.

- Proxy

Information that the respondent does not have because it refers to a third person.

- Vagueness

Vague or ambiguous formulation of the question that can lead to a different understanding of what is being asked (i.e. simply asking 'where' one is from in an open-ended question generates various answers referring to the city/town or country).

- Wording and biased formulation

The question contains difficult words that the respondent might ignore (i.e. legal terminology) or misunderstand because too loose (e.g. refugee). This also includes questions that are biased in their wording or the list of answer categories in closed questions is not exhaustive or different alternatives are put together (double-barrel items).

- Memory

Difficulty to recall information due to an excessive memory effort or also because the respondent was too young to remember a given fact (i.e. the month of arrival in a country; how many countries visited and in what order before arrival to destination).

- Social desirability

Answers that lead the respondent to answer in the best way possible to attain a specific goal rather than the truth (i.e. questions about the motivations to migrate). For instance, this has to do with the requirements to obtain the refugee status.

...

**Table IV.1 Inventory of survey questions on ‘motivation to migrate’**

Questions categories	Sub-categories	Frequency	Total
Arrangements for migration	Concrete action for migration	4	32
	Difficulties to exit country of origin	1	
	Finances for migration	7	
	Means of transportation for migration	2	
	Migration route	3	
	Reasons for abandoning migration plans	2	
	Support for migration (general)	2	
	Support for migration provided by a recruiter	7	
	Support for migration provided by relatives	2	
	Timing of concrete action for migration	2	
Country of origin	Country of birth	6	38
	Interest in country of origin	2	
	Location of residence in country of origin	5	
	Foreign origins	5	
	Relatives’ country of birth	10	
	Visits to country of origin	10	
Evaluation of the migration experience	Evaluation of migration experience (general)	6	14
	Improvement in quality of life brought by migration	3	
	Recommending others to migrate to destination country	3	
	Second thoughts about migration	2	
Family situation	Household composition	2	13
	Marital status	3	
	Partner’s origin	3	
	Third parties’ movements outside the household	5	
Future projects of migration	Job-related migratory planning	11	81
	Non-job-related migratory planning	17	
	Project to leave in destination country	46	
	Project to stay in destination country	7	
Helping others to migrate	Profiling people helped to migrate	9	21
	Type of help provided to others	12	
Information on destination countries before the arrival	Available information provided by people	6	8
	Available information (general)	2	
Inspiring other to migrate	Encouraging others to migrate	2	20
	Discouraging others to migrate	2	
	Profiling people inspired to migrate	3	
	Inspiring relatives to migrate	8	
	Type of information provided to others	5	
Language skills	Destination country’s language	2	4
	First language	2	
Legal status	Application to destination country’s citizenship	3	34
	Asylum application	9	
	Citizenship at birth	3	
	Current citizenship	6	
	Documents possessed when arrived to destination country	1	
	Intentions to apply for destination country’s citizenship	2	
	Options allowed by current citizenship	2	
	Reasons not to apply for destination country’s citizenship	2	
	Reasons to apply for destination country’s citizenship	1	
	Relatives’ citizenship	2	
Time of application to destination country’s citizenship	3		
Motivation to migrate to destination country	Acceptance-related motivations to migrate to destination country	6	94
	Culture-related motivations to migrate to destination country	2	
	Economic-related motivations to migrate to destination country	20	
	Education-related motivations to migrate to destination country	7	
	Health-care-related motivations to migrate to destination country	2	
	Immigration-policy-related motivations to migrate to destination country	3	
	Motivations to migrate to destination country (general)	33	



Questions categories	Sub-categories	Frequency	Total
	Politics-related motivations to migrate to destination country	6	
	Safety-related motivations to migrate to destination country	9	
	Study-related motivations to migrate to destination country	6	
Motivation to return to the country of origin	Reasons to return (general)	7	24
	Economic reasons to return	4	
	Family reasons to return	4	
	Planning to return	5	
	Necessary conditions to return	4	
People influencing migration	Contact with people living abroad	13	31
	Economic support	4	
	People involved in migratory decision-making	11	
	Travelling companionship	3	
Period of arrival to destination country	Age at arrival to destination country	1	26
	Duration of stay in destination country	3	
	Previous stays in destination country	6	
	Relatives' age at arrival to destination country	3	
	Relatives' time of arrival to destination country	5	
	Time of arrival to destination country (general question)	2	
	Time of first arrival to destination country	2	
Previous occupation	Job in country of origin	9	11
	Job search	2	
Transit countries	Failed attempts to migrate	2	54
	First country after country of origin	3	
	Last country before destination country	7	
	List of past countries	9	
	Longest experience abroad	2	
	Migration to countries other than destination country	9	
	Relatives' migration experience	7	
	Timing of migration experience	13	
	Visits to destination country before migration	2	

**Table IV.2 Summary of the cognitive analysis of survey questions on 'motivation to migrate' with sub-categories**

Survey questions on 'motivation to migrate'		Lack of completeness of the questions				
Sub-categories	No. of questions	Proxy	Vagueness	Wording bias	Memory problems	Social desirability
Concrete action for migration	4	0	4	0	3	1
Difficulties to exit country of origin	1	0	0	0	1	1
Finances for migration	7	3	1	1	6	4
Means of transportation for migration	2	0	0	0	2	0
Migration route	3	1	2	1	3	1
Reasons for abandoning migration plans	2	0	0	0	2	2
Support for migration (general)	2	0	2	0	2	1
Support for migration provided by a recruiter	7	7	5	4	7	1
Support for migration provided by relatives	2	2	2	0	2	0
Timing of concrete action for migration	2	0	2	0	2	0
<b>Tot.: Arrangements for migration</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>
Country of birth	6	0	1	0	0	0
Interest in country of origin	2	0	0	0	0	2
Location of residence in country of origin	5	0	3	0	5	0
Foreign origins	5	0	4	0	1	0
Relatives' country of birth	10	10	1	0	10	0
Visits to country of origin	10	1	10	0	8	0
<b>Tot.: Country of origin</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>
Evaluation of migration experience (general)	6	1	5	0	0	6
Improvement in quality of life brought by migration	3	0	2	0	0	0
Recommending others to migrate to destination country	3	0	0	0	0	0
Second thoughts about migration	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tot.: Evaluation of the migration experience</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>

Survey questions on 'motivation to migrate'		Lack of completeness of the questions				
Household composition	2	0	1	0	0	1
Marital status	3	0	0	0	0	0
Partner's origin	3	0	2	0	0	0
Third parties' movements outside the household	5	5	1	0	5	0
<b>Tot.: Family situation</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Job-related migratory planning	11	0	2	0	0	0
Non-job-related migratory planning	17	0	4	0	0	0
Project to leave in destination country	46	3	12	0	2	7
Project to stay in destination country	7	2	0	0	2	0
<b>Tot.: Future projects of migration</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Profiling people helped to migrate	9	0	0	0	9	0
Type of help provided to others	12	0	0	0	12	0
<b>Tot.: Helping others to migrate</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>
Available information provided by people	6	0	1	2	4	1
Available information (general)	2	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Tot.: Information on destination countries before the arrival</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Encouraging others to migrate	2	0	1	0	2	0
Discouraging others to migrate	2	0	1	0	2	1
Profiling people inspired to migrate	3	0	0	0	3	0
Inspiring relatives to migrate	8	0	1	0	0	7
Type of information provided to others	5	0	0	0	5	1
<b>Tot.: Inspiring other to migrate</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Destination country's language	2	2	1	0	2	0
First language	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tot.: Language skills</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Application to destination country's citizenship	3	0	0	0	0	3
Asylum application	9	0	1	0	5	9
Citizenship at birth	3	1	0	1	0	1
Current citizenship	6	2	0	0	3	1
Documents possessed when arrived to destination country	1	0	0	0	1	1
Intentions to apply for destination country's citizenship	2	0	1	0	0	0
Options allowed by current citizenship	2	0	0	0	1	1
Reasons not to apply for destination country's citizenship	2	0	0	0	0	0
Reasons to apply for destination country's citizenship	1	0	0	0	0	1
Relatives' citizenship	2	2	0	0	2	0
Time of application to destination country's citizenship	3	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Tot.: Legal status</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>
Acceptance-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	6	0	0	0	0	6
Culture-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Economic-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	20	0	0	0	0	0
Education-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	7	0	0	0	0	0
Health-care-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Immigr.-policy-related motivations to migr. to destination c.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Motivations to migrate to destination country (general)	33	7	0	0	32	33
Politics-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	6	0	0	0	0	6
Safety-related motivations to migrate to destination c.	9	0	0	0	2	9
Study-related motivations to migrate to destination country	6	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Tot.: Motivation to migrate to destination country</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>
Reasons to return (general)	7	1	1	0	2	0
Economic reasons to return	4	0	2	0	0	0
Family reasons to return	4	0	1	0	0	1
Planning to return	5	0	1	0	4	2
Necessary conditions to return	4	0	2	0	0	4
<b>Tot.: Motivation to return to the country of origin</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Contact with people living abroad	13	4	1	0	11	0
Economic support	4	0	0	0	2	2
People involved in migratory decision-making	11	1	0	0	10	2
Travelling companionship	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tot.: People influencing migration</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
Age at arrival to destination country	1	0	1	0	1	0
Duration of stay in destination country	3	3	3	0	3	0
Previous stays in destination country	6	2	1	0	6	0
Relatives' age at arrival to destination country	3	3	2	0	3	0
Relatives' time of arrival to destination country	5	5	5	0	3	0
Time of arrival to destination country (general question)	2	0	3	0	4	1
Time of first arrival to destination country	2	1	2	0	2	0
<b>Tot.: Period of arrival to destination country</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>

Survey questions on 'motivation to migrate'		Lack of completeness of the questions				
Job in country of origin	9	5	3	0	6	0
Job search	2	2	1	0	2	0
<b>Tot.: Previous occupation</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
Failed attempts to migrate	2	0	0	0	2	2
First country after country of origin	3	1	0	3	0	0
Last country before destination country	7	0	6	1	6	0
List of past countries	9	7	2	0	7	1
Longest experience abroad	2	0	2	0	2	0
Migration to countries other than destination country	9	2	3	0	9	0
Relatives' migration experience	7	7	6	1	6	0
Timing of migration experience	13	3	12	0	14	0
Visits to destination country before migration	2	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Tot.: Transit countries</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>

PROVISIONAL

## Appendix V: Annotated Bibliography Quantitative Studies on Asylum-related Migrants <sup>(44)</sup>

This annotated bibliography lists the quantitative surveys related to asylum seekers/refugees/displaced migrants conducted from 2000 up to 2017. It presents a synthesis of the main information related to scope(s) and methods of the selected studies. Therefore, abstracts and summaries are extracted or re-elaborated from reports, databases and journal articles available online or directly suggested by research services from EU member states and some research institutions by providing information to the EASO a formal query that has been circulated via the European Migration Network (EMN).

1) RRDP. *Life on the streets: data relating to refugees and displaced people in Paris*. Available online at: [http://refugeerights.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/RRDP\\_LifeOnTheStreets.pdf](http://refugeerights.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/RRDP_LifeOnTheStreets.pdf), 2017.

First-hand data collection conducted from 18 to 22 January 2017 by a RRDP delegation of four trained independent researchers visited Paris. They conducted 342 surveys in the city's La Chapelle district, in Amharic, Arabic, Dari, English, or Kurdish, in partnership with local organisation Paris Refugee Ground Support. The format was semi-structured, and focused predominately on individuals over the age of 18. The report highlights some of these issues and raise awareness of the status of human rights in Paris, demonstrating how the EU is falling short of expectations in its treatment of those who arrive at its shores to seek protection through the asylum system. The research findings raise serious concerns about the precarious living conditions of refugees and displaced people in the city of Paris, including their treatment by police, and the apparent lack of alternatives to destitution for many.

2) UNHCR, *Profiling of Syrian arrivals on Greek Islands in March 2016*. 2016

UNHCR initiated a data collection and analysis exercise with support from the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) in order to better inform the wider community on the profile of refugees arriving to Greece, and improve immediate response and longer term planning. The profiling exercise was implemented on the islands that are receiving the majority of the arrivals to Greece: Chios, Lesbos, Samos and Leros. The survey was administered in locations on each island where all arrivals pass. A systematic purposive sampling was utilized and the enumerators interviewed 524 Syrian respondents at regular intervals. The methodology was designed using the individual as unit of analysis. It was tested and closely monitored throughout the data collection period. It started in January 2016 and was repeated for three months: the analysis at the end of each month gives a profile of the arrivals from the main nationalities. Findings: 94 % of Syrians interviewed were internally displaced in Syria before starting the journey and 94 % left Syria due to the conflict and violence. 43 % mentioned family reunification as one of the main reasons for choosing a destination country.

3) UNCHR, *Profiling of Afghan arrivals on Greek Islands in March 2016*. 2016

The above-mentioned study has been conducted in the four Greek islands receiving the majority of the arrivals: Chios, Leros, Lesbos, and Samos. As in the case of the Syrian respondents, the same methodology has been applied to collect data from Afghan populations arriving in Greece between 15 and 31 January 2016. In particular, two teams of Farsi/Dari-speaking enumerators based in Chios and Lesbos interviewed 191 Afghans from 15 to 31 January. The aim is to provide the profile of the Afghan humanitarian community arriving in the country. Findings: according to 71 % of respondents the main reasons Afghans left their country is because of the presence of conflicts and violence, followed by economic (3 %), (fears of) persecutions (2 %), and educational reasons (2 %). However, due to the high non-response rate and the non-representative sample reached, some challenges must be considered when reading the profiling results.

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<sup>(44)</sup> From the original dataset, we excluded a quantitative study conducted in Belgium on the needs of vulnerable persons due to the lack of available information on findings and/or methods used.

4) IPSOS MORI, *Refugee Week Survey* (10-006797), Topline Results, June 2010. Available at: <https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/refugee-week-survey, 2010>.

Ipsos MORI has interviewed refugees and asylum seekers in advance of 'Refugee Week' (14 - 20 June 2010). The survey was commissioned by Refugee Action on behalf of the Refugee Week partnership. The survey shows that refugees and asylum seekers are fans of The Queen, Princess Diana and David Beckham. It also shows that the majority feels welcomed by the average Brit. Findings are based on a total of 327 interviews, conducted face-to-face using CAPI. Interviews were conducted by Ipsos MORI between 27 April and 28 May 2010 in 29 centres located throughout Britain that are used by organisations supporting refugees and asylum seekers. All respondents were refugees or asylum seekers, aged 16 years or over and at the point of interview, had been in the UK for 3 months or more since making their asylum claim.

5) Buber-Ennsner, I., Kohlenberger, J., Rengs, B., Al Zalak, Z., Goujon, A., Striessnig, E., ... & Lutz, W. (2016). *Human capital, values, and attitudes of persons seeking refuge in Austria in 2015*. PLoS one, 11(9), e0163481.

DiPAS (*Displaced Persons in Austria Survey*) aims to uncover the socio-demographic characteristics of the persons seeking refuge who arrived in Austria in 2015, mainly originating from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. Particular focus is on human capital, attitudes and values. This survey, the first of its kind in Austria and possibly in Europe, was carried out among adult displaced persons, mostly residing in Vienna, yielding 514 completed interviews. Information gathered on spouses and children allows for the analysis of 972 persons living in Austria, and a further 419 partners and children abroad. Results indicate that the surveyed population comprised mainly young families with children, particularly those coming from Syria and Iraq. The majority of respondents do not intend to return to their home countries, mostly because of the perception of permanent threat. DiPAS provides data for political decision-making and the ongoing societal dialogue. Its findings can help to inform assessments about the integration potential of the displaced population in the host society.

6) Gilbert, A., & Koser, K. (2006). *Coming to the UK: what do asylum seekers know about the UK before arrival?*. Journal of ethnic and migration studies, 32(7), 1209-1225.

The study aims to understand asylum seekers' motivation to move towards the UK. It is based on interviews with 87 asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Colombia, Kosovo and Somalia. Findings suggest that the realities of asylum seeking are quite different. More specifically, asylum seekers choose the UK because of the generosity of the welfare state and the ease of finding work in the growing informal labour market, because the UK has no identity cards, and because of a fairly poor record on sending home unsuccessful asylum applicants. Results highlight they knew so little about this destination country. This seems to relate to five main reasons: many had not chosen their own destination; surprisingly few had family or friends already in the UK; in some cases they had been provided with false or misleading information; many had departed their country of origin in a rush; and most were relatively poorly educated. Why they ended up in the UK was often linked to the role of smugglers, who often chose the final destination.

7) RRD. *Life in Linbo: filling data gaps relating to refugees and displaced people in Greece*. Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

Focusing on the experiences of women in camps in Greece, RRD, in partnership with the Immigrants Council of Ireland (ICI) and Denise Charlton & Associates, explored the situation for refugees in the country. The study was undertaken in Greece from 7-12 November 2016 and included three complementary research components: 38 direct interviews with female residents in three camps, sex-disaggregated data from a survey conducted with 278 camp residents, 58 semi-structured interviews with service providers operating in camps and settlements. Interviewees included volunteers, entry-level staff, middle- management and top-level management. The study shows that situation for refugees in the country remains continually in flux, subject to

change not only due to the global political events but also to local, organisational changes. Nevertheless, the gender-specific adversities outlined in this report paint an alarming picture of the situation for women and girls in displacement in Europe, and call for firm and immediate policy action.

8) RRD. *The "Other" Camp. Filling data gaps relating to refugees and displaced people in Dunkirk.* Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

In early January 2016, a group of eight long-term volunteers issued a detailed, independent assessment of the situation in the Dunkirk camp. The aim of the research was to gain an insight into humanitarian standards, the overall human rights situation and unmet needs among those living in the camp. In order to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, the team used a semi-structured questionnaire featuring a number of open-ended questions. The questionnaires were translated into the three main languages/dialects spoken in the Dunkirk camp: Kurdish Sorani, Kurdish Badini and Farsi. Subsequently, answers were translated into English. The research findings suggest that the situation in the Dunkirk camp tends to be relatively under-reported, particularly when compared to its next door neighbour, the Calais camp. Moreover, the majority of people lack information regarding asylum processes and have been living in limbo and dire conditions for many months.

9) RRD. *The Long Wait. Filling data gaps relating to refugees and displaced people in the Calais camp.* Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

The RRD, in partnership with leading charity Help Refugees and a renowned professor at St Joseph University in Lebanon, set out to collect first-hand independent data regarding the situation in the Calais camp. The data collection study aimed to provide a better understanding of the situation in the informal settlement. It is, according to our knowledge, the first of its kind to reveal a significant selection of facts and figures about one of the biggest refugee camps in Europe. The data sample collected by the research team accounted for 870 individuals, which is approximately 15 % of the camp's entire population of roughly 5 500 people. Findings show that a significant number of people living in the camp complain about the humanitarian crisis affecting the living conditions in the camp in terms of motherhood and childhood care and assistance, educational support, social and international protection required by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

10) RRD. *Still Here. Exploiting further dynamics of the Calais Camp.* Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

The survey consisted of 14 different questions, and was conducted using two touch-screen tablets, in seven of the most commonly used languages in the camp (Arabic, Amharic, English, Farsi, Kurdish, Pashto and Tigrinya). Researchers adopted a 'snowball methodology', whereby camp residents were approached at random (RRD used the census information to try and ensure a relatively representative sample in terms of gender, broad age group, and country of origin). The survey touched on three broad areas: the current situation in the camp; what may happen to residents during evictions; and their future plans and aspirations. It aims to present a clear picture of life in the settlement, offering an evidence-based overview of the incredibly difficult choices faced by its inhabitants. According to the research findings, a large number of refugees are reluctant to move into French accommodation centres. The camp's residents are politically aware, and most have knowledge of UK's vote to leave the European Union. The majority of residents in Calais are eager to contribute to the UK economy.

11) RRD. *Still Waiting. Filling additional information gaps relating to the Calais camp.* Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

Based on an analysis of feedback received since the publication of *The Long Wait*, and in consultation with RRD Advisory Group members, an online survey was created using data collection software KoBoToolbox. The survey was conducted over the course of two months by nine independent field researchers, each of whom

travelled out to Calais for a five to ten day period. The research findings emphasise that a high proportion of camp residents wish to seek asylum in the UK rather than any other European country because (a) they speak English; (b) they want to be reunited with family members; or (c) they perceive the UK as the most plausible option for continuing their education. Thousands of displaced people claim that they are denied adequate access to information or do not have access to legal channels or support. The Long Wait indicates that even if the camp were to be demolished, and residents evicted, the quest to reach the UK will not end.

12) RRD. *Unsafe Borderlands. Filling data gaps relating to women in the Calais camp*. Available at: <http://refugeerights.org.uk/reports/>, 2016.

The survey was created by professional statistician Mohamad Alhussein Saoud alongside the RRD coordination team, with guidance from St Joseph University and the RRD advisory group. It is divided into three research areas: the camp's demographic composition, potential human rights violations occurring amongst the people currently living there, and their future aspirations and plans. The data sample collected accounted for 870 individuals, which amounts to approximately 15 % of the camp's population. 27 women and girls - roughly 13 % of its total - have been surveyed. Results show that women in Calais face violence both inside and outside the camp's boundaries. Access to reproductive healthcare is another fundamental right of all women and girls. Women in Calais are subject to an absence of adequate services, advice and information, and risk becoming trapped in a harmful cycle of violence and poverty. This data highlights the urgent need for firm, efficient and gender-sensitive policy action which will protect women and girls from psychological and physical harm.

13) BAMF. *Integration of persons entitled to asylum or recognised as refugees*. Available at: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/EN/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/integration-asylberechtigter.html?nn=1450238>, 2014.

BAMF surveyed former asylum seekers from six countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka and Syria) by mail in 2014. The study aims to find information regarding the life situation of people who have completed the asylum procedure with a positive outcome. The sample was taken via the Central Register of Foreigners and selected immigration authorities. The application of a quantitative, standardised, nationwide approach is innovative since previous surveys on this group of topics largely employed a qualitative set of methods and were frequently only related to single municipalities. The survey reveals that roughly 70 % of the respondents attended school for a period between 5 and 14 years. One third of the individuals surveyed in the study are in gainful employment. Refugee women take part in the German labour market only to a very slight degree, and much more rarely than men. Many of the respondents would also like to remain in Germany in the long term, and large numbers of them would also like to take on German nationality. Refugees frequently also express wishes with regard to vocation and training, and would like to find or reunify a family and live in peace and security.

14) Institute for Employment Research (IAB), the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ), and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). *IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey*. Available at: <http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Projekte/EN/DasBAMF/Forschung/Integration/iab-bamf-soep-befragung-gefluechtete.html>, 2013.

The IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey is an annual survey in which roughly 4 500 displaced persons are repeatedly questioned. Respondents aged 18 and older who entered Germany between 1 January 2013 and 31 January 2016 and who filed an asylum application (regardless of their current legal status) were interviewed as well as the members of their households. The study aims to obtain reliable information on the circumstances of people who have sought protection in Germany in recent years. More specifically, the results show that the

threats of war, violence, and persecution were their primary reasons for migration, and that the costs and risks of migration are high. In addition to the causes of forced migration, the survey captures data on escape routes and educational and vocational biographies. Respondents also answered questions about their values, attitudes, and personality traits, as well as their integration into the German job market and education system.

15) Refugee Council. *A new survey of Refugee Council client experiences in the asylum process*. Available at: [https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0001/7070/NAM\\_Survey\\_Final.pdf](https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0001/7070/NAM_Survey_Final.pdf), 2007.

In 2007, the Refugee Council conducted a survey of 110 asylum seekers' cases aiming at investigating the implementation of a new system for dealing with asylum applications, the New Asylum Model (NAM). The focus of the research survey was mainly the so-called case owners, speed of processing, access to legal advice, reporting and interpreting. Volunteers interviewed 52 clients, using an interpreter where necessary. No selection criteria were used other than clients being willing to talk. Findings showed that at the time the case owner system was not as effective as hoped; that there were indeed problems of asylum seekers not gaining access to legal advice prior to the substantive interview; and that there were additional problems in the process, for example with issues such as reporting. Among recommendations findings suggest, indeed, the case owner system should be reviewed to ensure that the original benefits intended may be achieved. The principle of closer personal contact leading to the asylum seeker being better informed is a good one and seems to be been lost.

16) Henriksen, K. & Blom S. *Living conditions among immigrants in Norway 2016*. Statistics Norway. Available at: [http://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/\\_attachment/309211?\\_ts=15c2f714b48](http://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/_attachment/309211?_ts=15c2f714b48), 2016.

The main purpose of the survey on living conditions among persons with an immigrant background 2016 was to gain knowledge about the living conditions of immigrants and their Norwegian-born children in Norway, and to update the knowledge gained from previous analyses based on register data and surveys on living conditions. The sample for the survey consists of immigrants aged 16-74 with at least two years' residence in Norway, with backgrounds from Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Eritrea and Somalia. In the report, results for immigrants and the results for the whole population are compared. Many immigrants feel a strong sense of belonging to both Norway and to their country of origin. Immigrants are less likely to own the dwelling they live in compared to the entire population. The immigrant population is mainly made up of Muslims and Christians. Immigrants generally have a lower level of education than the population as a whole, but there are major disparities between individual countries of origin. Immigrants are more often subjected to violence and threats than the population in general, but they rarely state that there are problems with crime, violence and vandalism where they live. Trust in other people is lower among immigrants than in the general population, but trust in the political system, the judiciary and the police is equally high among immigrants as in the general population. The immigrants in the survey generally struggle more with their economy than the general population in terms of making ends meet and managing unforeseen and ongoing expenses.

17) Home Office. UK Border Agency. Analysis, Research and Knowledge Management. (2010). *Survey of New Refugees, 2005-2009*.

The Analysis, Research and Knowledge Management section (ARK) within the UK Border Agency commissioned the *Survey of New Refugees* to provide a longitudinal study of refugee integration in the UK. The overall aim of the survey was two-fold: (i) to collect information on the characteristics of new refugees at the time of their asylum decision; and (ii) to provide data on the integration of new refugees in the UK over time. A postal baseline questionnaire was sent to all new refugees who were granted a positive decision of asylum,



humanitarian protection or discretionary leave to remain between 1 December 2005 and 25 March 2007. Three follow-up questionnaires were issued 8, 15 and 21 months later. Findings show that support for refugees needs to be most intensive during the early months following the asylum decision. During this time refugees are most likely to change accommodation, seek employment and attend English language classes. Some groups of refugees are likely to experience multiple barriers to integration in the UK. Schemes that promote improved job-to-skill matches among refugees may wish to pay particular attention to those who held managerial, professional or skilled occupations before entering the UK. Refugees tend to have poorer health than the general population of the UK.

18) Statistics Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada* (LSIC). Available at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-611-x/89-611-x2003001-eng.pdf>, 2004.

This longitudinal survey aims to study how new immigrants adjust to life in Canada over time and to provide information on the factors that can help or hinder this adjustment. The target population includes immigrants who arrived in Canada between October 2000 and September 2001, including refugees. From the survey it emerges that immigrants entered Canada under three main classes: economic-class immigrants, family-class immigrants and refugees. New immigrants who arrived in Canada during the year-long period were highly educated. Over half (55 %) reported having a university education. A majority (82 %) of new immigrants reported that they were able to converse well in at least one of Canada's two official languages when they arrived. Most of those individuals who had skills in an official language were in the prime working-age group of 25 to 44 years (88 %) and were university-educated (92 %). Many immigrated for economic reasons; some came to reunite with their family. Others did not come by choice, but had to leave their homeland as refugees. The one thing that most immigrants had in common was the fact that they planned to make Canada their home.

19) National Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems, University of Adelaide. *Economic, social and civic contributions of first and second generation humanitarian entrants*. Available at: <https://www.border.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/research/economic-social-civic-contributions-about-the-research2011.pdf>, 2011.

This research aims to understand what are the economic, social and civic contributions to Australia of first- and second-generation Humanitarian Program entrants. It involves analysis of Census data, interviews with families and in-depth discussions with organisations such as employment, education and refugee service providers. It found that the overwhelming picture, when one takes the longer term perspective of changes over the working lifetime of Humanitarian Program entrants and their children, is one of considerable achievement and contribution. The Humanitarian Program yields a demographic dividend because of a low rate of settler loss, a relatively high fertility rate and a high proportion of children who are likely to work the majority of their lives in Australia. It finds evidence of increasing settlement in non-metropolitan areas which creates social and economic benefits for local communities. Humanitarian settlers also benefit the wider community through developing and maintaining economic linkages with their origin countries. In addition, they make significant contributions through volunteering in both the wider community and within their own community groups. The research provides valuable insight for all organisations that assist with and plan for the settlement of Humanitarian Program entrants and seek to enhance their contributions to Australian society. The study has brought together a substantial body of empirical evidence which has demonstrated that humanitarian settlers in Australia have a high level of engagement both with their own ethnic communities and with their neighbourhood community.

20) Blog Syrian Spring. *Survey amongst Syrian refugees in Germany – Backgrounds*. Available at: <https://www.adoptrevolution.org/en/survey-amongst-syrian-refugees-in-germany-backgrounds/>, 2015.

The arrival of tens of thousands of Syrian refugees has reignited the debate about the causes of this migration and raised questions about European foreign policy toward Syria. Until now the debate has largely been about Syrian refugees, with little space for the refugees' opinion. This first comprehensive survey among Syrian refugees in Germany is an attempt to fill this gap. Respondents were asked why they fled and their plans for the future. The survey is structured along these broad lines: first, questions related to the reasons that led to them fleeing and, second, questions concerning conditions required for individuals not to need to flee or possibly even return. Furthermore, the survey tested respondents' attitudes to international foreign policy towards Syria. Key findings reveal that by far the most cited cause of individuals fleeing was fear of physical harm. Economic motivations or a desire to obtain a European passport hardly play a role. Respondents named the violent conflict (92 %), fear of being arrested or taken hostage (86 %), as well as barrel bombs (73 %) as direct threats to their life. Responsibility for these causes can be directly assigned to the government of Bashar al-Assad, and more than half the respondents would only return to a Syria without Assad, while a small minority (8 %) wish to remain indefinitely.

21) Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). *Abridged version of the Research Report: Asylum – and what then? The situation of persons having the right to asylum and recognised refugees in Germany*. Available at: <http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Downloads/Infothek/Forschung/Forschungsberichte/fb28-fluechtlingsstudie2014-kurzfassung.html?nn=1449080>, 2014.

The BAMF's Study on Refugees 2014 addresses persons having the right to asylum and recognised refugees from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Sri Lanka and Syria. These six countries of origin have been primary factors in determining events with regard to newly arriving asylum seekers in Germany in the past ten years. The results of the study show that the prerequisites for the integration of persons entitled to asylum and recognised refugees in Germany are favourable. Notwithstanding this, there is considerable room for improvement regarding the qualifications structure and participation in the labour market, particularly among female refugees. The high level of labour market participation among refugees originating from Sri Lanka, which can probably be attributed to the effects of ethnic networking, highlights the challenges Germany will face in the years to come: A swift inclusion into work means often jobs requiring low to medium qualifications. This will only enable these refugees to earn money in the short term but offer little prospect to climbing up the professional ladder in the longer term. Although the willingness of refugees, in principle, to improve their language skills and to further their professional education could potentially counteract this to a certain extent, it may conflict with their desire – and indeed often their need – to earn money quickly.

22) Emmer, M., Richter, C. & Kunst, M. *Flucht 2.0 Mediennutzung durch Flüchtlinge vor, während und nach der Flucht*. Available at: [http://www.polsoz.fu-berlin.de/kommwiss/arbeitsstellen/internationale\\_kommunikation/Media/Flucht-2\\_0.pdf](http://www.polsoz.fu-berlin.de/kommwiss/arbeitsstellen/internationale_kommunikation/Media/Flucht-2_0.pdf), 2016.

The research project *Flight 2.0* examined the refugees' use of mobile devices on their journey from their home country to Germany using a representative quantitative survey of a total of 404 refugees. The asylum seekers, most of whom had come from Syria, Iraq and central Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran), were interviewed in April and May 2016 by native speakers in Berlin's emergency refugee shelters. The object of scientific analysis was the refugees' media usage not only during, but also before and after the flight. The standardized questionnaire included not only the use of media during the flight, but also before and after said flight. The results of the study reveal how the refugees use mobile devices as well as what sources of information they draw upon and trust. They also illuminate the pragmatic functions of smartphones in the context of the flight, such as the usage of the GPS or the possibility to obtain information on the Internet about Germany. Going beyond a descriptive record of communication patterns, the study also provides insights into the effects of the usage of information and communication technologies on the refugees' attitudes and behaviours.

23) Crawley, H., Düvell, F., Jones, K., McMahon, S., & Sigona, N. Destination Europe? Understanding the dynamics and drivers of Mediterranean migration in 2015. *Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis* (MEDMIG) Final Report November 2016.

'*Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis*' (MEDMIG) contributes to an improved understanding of the dynamics behind the recent unprecedented levels of migration in the region by examining the journeys, motivations and aspirations of 500 people who arrived in Italy, Greece, Malta and Turkey during 2015. Results show that respondents witnessed death and/or experienced violence during their migration. Experiences of violence and death were not limited to the sea crossing but could be found along the entire route. Conflict in the countries neighbouring Europe was a major factor contributing to the significant increase in the number of refugees and migrants arriving in 2015, both as a cause of primary and secondary movement. More than three quarters (77 %) of respondents explicitly mentioned factors that could be described as 'forced migration'. There were differences between those interviewed in Greece and Italy as to whether they intended to stay in the first European country in which they had arrived. Virtually none of those who were interviewed in Greece intended to stay compared to more than two thirds (68 %) of those interviewed in Italy. All of our respondents engaged the services of a smuggler for at least one leg of their journey to Greece or Italy.

24) Cheah, H.W., Karamelic-Muratovic, A. & Matsuo, H. *Ethnic-Group Strength Among Bosnian Refugees in St. Louis, Missouri, and Host Receptivity and Conformity Pressure*, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 11:4, 401-415, 2013.

Leaving by force makes the refugee experience different from the immigrant experience and affects the resettlement process in the new homeland. Using a cross-sectional survey design and a purposive sample of 315 respondents, this study addressed the role of environmental factors in the resettlement process of Bosnian refugees. Four research questions were examined using correlation analysis. Results indicated that, contrary to the common belief that the receptivity and conformity pressure of the host environment are at odds with the interests of a strong ethnic group, a strong ethnic group can facilitate cross-cultural adaptation. In other terms, the experience of discrimination at different levels (personal vs group) will always have negative effects and result in different adaptation outcomes, depending on the level at which discrimination is experienced. Nevertheless, experiences of group discrimination may hinder newcomers from establishing U.S. cultural identity salience. This is because even though many newcomers may not experience discrimination personally, they may see discrimination toward their group (Gungor & Bornstein, 2009), and this in turn may have a negative influence on their own U.S. cultural identity salience.

25) Van Tubergen, F. *Job Search Methods of Refugees in the Netherlands: Determinants and Consequences*, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 9:2, 179-195, 2011.

This study examines the job search methods of refugees in the Netherlands. It uses a large-scale survey, collected in 2003, among refugees from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, former Yugoslavia and Somalia. Results show that refugees mainly search and find jobs via an employment agency. Refugees search less often via their personal network, though 20 % found their job via personal contacts. Furthermore, the study examines the determinants and consequences of the job search method used. It appears that higher skilled refugees more often use formal methods and directly approach employers. Some evidence exists that refugees who maintain close contacts with native-born Dutch ('bridging social capital') are more likely to search via their personal network. Finally, refugees who found their job through their personal network have jobs of lower status and at a lower function level than those who found their job through formal means or via direct application.

26) AFAD, Republic of Turkey – Prime Ministry, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. *Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 2013*. Available at: [https://www.afad.gov.tr/upload/Node/3926/xfiles/syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013\\_print\\_12\\_11\\_2013\\_eng.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/upload/Node/3926/xfiles/syrian-refugees-in-turkey-2013_print_12_11_2013_eng.pdf), 2013.

This study is based on the results of a survey conducted by AFAD among the Syrian refugees in Turkey. The aim of this survey was to elucidate information about the demographic, educational and socio-economic status. The survey was implemented during the period of 23 June 2013-7 July 2013. The survey covered a total of 20 camps and out-of-camps locations in the following 10 cities: Adana, Adiyaman, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mardin, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa. The out-of-the-camps locations were chosen as the districts or streets where Syrian refugees reside intensely. The survey included a total of 73 questions for the camp residents and 75 questions for the out-of-the-camp residents. The survey covered a total of 2 700 households of which 1 500 were in the camps and 1 200 were out of the camps. They were selected by a random selection process. The survey was implemented by 29 AFAD personnel who were accompanied by 29 translators. The study shows that most of the Syrian refugees in Turkey come from the region close to the Syrian-Turkish border. Over half of the Syrian refugees in the camps and almost 81 % of the refugees out of the camps stated that they left Syria for security reasons. Further, there were substantial proportions of the refugees who left for political or economic reasons.

27) Produced by Australian Survey Research. *Settlement outcomes of new arrivals*. Available at: <https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/publications/settlement-outcomes-of-new-arrivals>, 2011.

The study explored the relationship between settlement, defined as the level of comfort of living in Australia, and variables in fields such as education, interaction with government, employment, income, accommodation, English proficiency, regional location and social connection. It found that, of the indicators, those that best predicted humanitarian entrants' level of comfort were: happiness about themselves; confidence in making choices; being treated well by the local community; and ease of finding a place to live in Australia. The research emphasis on humanitarian entrants' own assessments will assist the department in better conceptualising the complex settlement process. We also expect that this report will provide useful guidance for a range of government agencies and local stakeholders in addressing the challenges faced by humanitarian entrants, who typically arrive having experienced high levels of disadvantage. The study collected a robust set of data from a large sample of migrants. Time lived in Australia affects a number of aspects of settlement, such as having better language skills and increased education and employment. However, it does not appear to affect a humanitarian migrant's sense of personal well-being. State of residence has little overall impact on the settlement experience. State experiences vary somewhat but generally similar patterns prevail.

28) Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Economic Security. *The Refugee Integration Survey and Evaluation (RISE)*. Year Five: Final Report. A study of refugee integration in Colorado. Available at: <https://cbsdenver.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/rise-year-5-report-feb-2016.pdf>, 2016.

The RISE project was to assess refugee integration into U.S. society in the early years of resettlement by focusing on a single cohort of refugees during the first 3-4 years of resettlement. Quality Evaluation Designs' (QED) RISE research team developed and piloted a survey instrument that effectively assesses refugee integration, as well as conducted interviews and focus groups to understand the range of refugees' experiences during integration. The survey shows that nearly all respondents had adequate housing. In fact, if a refugee reported that he or she lived in a shelter or some transitional facility, it was likely a signal that an intervention was needed. The RISE survey was first administered to nearly all adult refugees who arrived in Denver from Bhutan, Burma, Somalia, and Iraq during 2011-12. A key take-away from data is that integration among the overall cohort steadily increased. Both quantitative and qualitative data suggest that no one is more concerned about successful integration than refugees themselves. As they describe the challenges they face overcoming obstacles along several pathways, they also expressed hope and gratitude for the opportunity to make new lives in this strange country. The RISE survey gives many opportunities to explore relationships between variables that affect successful resettlement: the policy and academic agenda to broaden the focus on refugees resettlement using an integration framework was forward-thinking and right-headed.

29) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2015 USA: *Annual Surveys of Refugees (ASR)*. Available at: [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/orr/arc\\_15\\_final\\_508.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/orr/arc_15_final_508.pdf), 2015.

The ASR is a longitudinal scientific study that collects information about how refugees are adapting to life in the US. It is funded by the US Office of Refugee Resettlement. Concerning the methodology applied, the sampling frame for ASR is based on a stratified random sample of the newest cohort is selected from administrative data on recent refugee arrivals. Specifically, for the ASR 2015, the target sample included 978 members of the 2015 cohort and 1 496 from Cohorts 2011- 2014. For Cohorts 2011-2014, all respondents to the 2014 survey were included in the 2015 target sample. Non-response bias analysis of ASR 2015 data indicates that survey respondents differ from non-respondents on key baseline characteristics. The geographic composition of refugee entrants varies by year, and has changed significantly since the ASR's inception. Results show that the employment rate for adults in the ASR 2015 is higher as cohorts have been in the United States longer. The overall labour force participation rate (LFP) for adults in ASR respondent households fluctuated between 58.3 % for 2015 arrivals and 69.3 % for 2011 arrivals, ultimately approximating that of the total U.S. population (67.7 %). The unemployment rate is the percentage of labour force that is not working but is seeking work. ASR 2015 data indicate that the unemployment rate of responding refugees is higher than that in the U.S. general population.

30) D'Angelo, A., Blitz, B., Kofman, E., Montagna, N. *Mapping Refugee Reception In the Mediterranean: First Report of the Evi-Med Project*. Available at: [www.mdx.ac.uk/evimed](http://www.mdx.ac.uk/evimed), 2017.

Evi-Med project is a wide-ranging engagement platform capitalises on the network of collaborations and partnerships established with Middlesex's Mediterranean Observatory on Migration Protection and Asylum (MOMPA) – a joint initiative of Middlesex University London and Middlesex University Malta. It includes a survey of individual migrants – with at least 750 participants across Sicily, Greece and Malta – providing insight into profiles, routes, experiences and migration plans. This survey data will be complemented by 45 in-depth interviews focusing on migrant life histories, decision-making and use of networks. In addition to the survey research, the research team conducted in-depth interviews with migrants and further interviews with key informants, in person and by phone, in Brussels, London and Rome, to gain more contextual knowledge about the treatment migrants had received and their experiences of the reception system. The findings illustrate that impact on gender was significant. Moreover, the majority recorded that they fled persecution, war, famine, and personal insecurity. War was the biggest driver (48.7 % in Greece; 23.6 % in Sicily; and 52.8 % Malta) though in Sicily higher numbers reported persecution as the main driver (48 %). Only 18 % described their motivation as economic. Often insecurity was magnified by other pressures such as inter-ethnic tension and gender-based discrimination and violence. The survey results also record shocking instances of abuse in transit, especially for those who had travelled via Libya. Over 50 % had experienced arrest and or detention in transit and 17 % were in bonded (unpaid) labour.

31) Dourleijn, E., Muller, P., Dagevos, J., Vogels, R., Van Doorn, M., Permentier, M. *Vluchtelingengroepen in Nederland. Over de integratie van Afghaanse, Iraakse, Iraanse en Somalische migranten*. Available at: [https://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle\\_publicaties/Publicaties\\_2011/Vluchtelingengroepen\\_in\\_Nederland](https://www.scp.nl/Publicaties/Alle_publicaties/Publicaties_2011/Vluchtelingengroepen_in_Nederland), 2011.

The survey looks at the position of people living in the Netherlands who originate from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia. Typically, the majority of these persons came to the Netherlands as asylum seekers. More specifically, the national survey interviewed approximately 1 000 people from each group aged 15 years and older. Information was gathered on a wide range of topics, such as civic integration and language acquisition, education, labour market position, housing, health, social contacts and identification with and orientation towards the Netherlands and the country of origin. Findings show that migrants who have followed a civic integration programme are generally very enthusiastic about it. Almost 80 % of Iraqis and Afghans and nearly



90 % of Somalis who have completed a programme report that they are satisfied or very satisfied with it. In terms of education, migrants from Iran are generally very well-educated; in fact, the proportion who have completed higher education is greater than in the native Dutch population. Differently, the central problem in the integration of refugee groups is the high unemployment rate and, as a consequence, the fact that only a limited proportion of these groups are in work. Moreover, refugee groups are more dispersed across the country than the main migrant groups. This is due to the fact that Dutch municipalities have a statutory duty to house a set number of refugees, and this leads to a certain distribution across the country. Concerning religion, almost every Somali migrant in the Netherlands regards themselves as a Muslim. Finally, approximately three quarters of the other refugee groups think the Netherlands is a hospitable country for migrants, open to other cultures and which respects the rights of migrants.

32) Dutch Refugee Council of the Netherlands (2014) *IntegratieBarometer 2014*. Available at: <https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/sites/public/Vluchtelingenwerk/Publicaties/VWNIIntegratiebarometer2014.pdf>, 2014.

On the basis of statistics supplied by Statistics Netherlands (CBS) the 2014 Integration Barometer of the Dutch Refugee Council of the Netherlands, describes the labour market position of a cohort of refugees. The statistics available on the participation of this group, where possible, are compared to statistics available on the participation of Dutch nationals and other non-western migrants. (Retrieved from EMN 2016 *Integration of Beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the Dutch labour market: policies and good practices*, pp. 14, Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/emn-studies-20a\\_netherlands\\_integration\\_of\\_beneficiaries\\_of\\_international\\_protection.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/emn-studies-20a_netherlands_integration_of_beneficiaries_of_international_protection.pdf)).

33) UNHCR. *This is who we are*. 2016.

UNHCR conducted a survey of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in Sweden aiming at addressing the information gaps about who they are, what made them decide to undertake such a long and difficult journey, what happened along the way, and why they ultimately chose Sweden as their destination. In total 240 individual interviews were carried out between March and May 2016 and an additional 34 Afghan UASCs participated in the focus group discussions. Some of the main findings of the report are: around 3/4 of those who have lived in Iran before reported that they did not have access to documentation. Overall, the Afghan UASCs stressed that they mainly left their countries of main residence for protection reasons, irrespective of whether they have been staying in Afghanistan, Iran or Pakistan. While UASCs leaving from Afghanistan mainly stated security-related reasons, conflict and violence, UASCs leaving from Iran mainly referred to discrimination and lack of documentation. Economic reasons were only mentioned by a small fraction (9 %). All UASCs reported acute distress, severe protection incidents in Iran, Turkey and throughout the Balkan route as well as a long and exhausting journey mainly facilitated by smugglers. The journey was mainly financed through borrowed money, which implies expectations on the UASCs to pay back but also general expectations by the families towards the UASCs. However only a very small number of UASCs indicated that they send money back to Afghanistan or Iran. The interviewed UASCs chose Sweden to apply for asylum, as they perceived it to offer good education opportunities, to have good human rights standards, and fair and efficient asylum procedures, as well as to provide economic opportunities.

34) UNHCR. *Integration of refugees in Estonia - Participation and Empowerment*, December 2016. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/586e251d4.html> [accessed 26 July 2017].

The study called *Integration of refugees in Estonia: Participation and Empowerment* is the most recent in the series of such studies conducted by UNHCR RRNE in the field of refugees' legal, economic, socio-cultural and civil and political integration. The study has been developed using a three-pronged approach, comprising (i) a desk-based mapping of the existing legislation, policies and institutional roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis

international and European standards in a number of thematic areas of particular relevance for refugees' ability to integrate; (ii) semi-structured interviews with governmental and non-governmental actors working in the area of refugee integration; and (iii) Participatory Assessments encompassing focus group discussions with refugees who have been granted asylum in Estonia. In particular, results of the Participatory Assessments as well as interviews with integration stakeholders highlight that the rights accorded to refugees under the national legislation are generally in line with international standards, but that there is a lack of a national strategy and policy on refugee integration which articulates a long-term vision about refugees' inclusion in society, at the same level of detail and comprehensiveness as the Action Plan on the implementation of the EU's emergency relocation and resettlement schemes provides for those refugees. The global refugee crisis, and the higher number of arrivals in Europe as a whole, have underscored the need for states to develop efficient and effective, longer-term multi-stakeholder strategies and programmes which truly facilitate refugees' inclusion and self-sustainability in the societies of European countries.

35) UNHCR, *Integration of refugees in Latvia: Participation and Empowerment*, June 2015, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/58a4877c4.html> [accessed 26 July 2017].

As in the case of Estonia, the UNCHR's study combines desk-based research and interviews with key 'integration stakeholders', conducted by the national consultant employed by RRNE to carry out this project, along with a Participatory Assessment (PA) undertaken with 23 refugees of different nationalities, ages, gender and professional backgrounds. The refugees experience challenges in many areas, but particularly in relation to finding housing and employment, and with respect to learning the Latvian language. The language is also challenging; adult refugees generally reported that it was very difficult to learn Latvian. This was particularly the case for illiterate persons, or persons with low levels of education. They stated that the financial allowances provided by the authorities, in particular during the asylum procedure, were insufficient and that the levels of financial support left them in poverty. The refugees who took part in the PAs felt from experience that the financial assistance provided, both during the reception phase and after being granted a residence permit, was very low. The distribution of food packages for holders of alternative status only alleviated this marginally. The refugees thought that the challenges they faced were so paramount, that, over time, they had concluded that their opportunities to build new lives would increase considerably if they could move to another EU Member State. For vulnerable refugees, the lack of support in some key areas of life and the 'cumulative challenges' this leads to, seemed particularly difficult. As a rule, families with children had difficulties covering regular expenses for rent, food, clothes, medical care and other necessities.

36) BAMF. *Sozialstruktur, Qualifikationsniveau und Berufstätigkeit von Asylantragstellenden*. Available at: [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4\\_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.pdf](http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Kurzanalysen/kurzanalyse4_sozial-komponenten-erstes-halbjahr%202016.pdf), 2016.

At the time of the application (which takes place in one of the many BAMF branch offices) each adult applicant appears there in person and is asked (in her mother tongue with the help of an interpreter) around a dozen questions mainly for statistical and administrative reasons. Some of the questions are compulsory because of their nature, that is, because they are potentially relevant for the asylum interview like age, gender, nationality, ethnic group and religion. Within this context BAMF collect data through the SoKo (Soziale Komponente = 'social component') that includes information on schooling, language knowledge and employment amongst other things. In particular, from the survey intended to provide an overview of asylum applicants' profile in Germany, it has emerged that 74 % of the adult applicants from all countries of origin who were recorded in the SoKo database for 2015 are male, and 26 % are female. They mostly come from Syria, Albania, Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Serbia, Pakistan, Macedonia and Iran. The majority of them are aged between 20 and 29 and have attended general secondary school as their highest educational institution. Women are less well-educated than men on average. Roughly one third of all first-time asylum applicants were not in gainful employment most recently. Just under half of the respondents are married. Equally, almost half speak Arabic as their native language.

37) UNHCR. *Integration of refugees in Lithuania. Participation and Empowerment. Understanding Integration in Lithuania through an age, gender and diversity based participatory approach.* October – November 2013. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/58a486e34.pdf>.

UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Lithuanian Ministry of Social Security and Labour and the NGO partners Lithuanian Red Cross Society and Caritas therefore formed a Multi- Functional Team, and conducted PAs with almost 70 beneficiaries of international protection in Lithuania of different nationalities, ages, gender and personal and professional backgrounds conducted by a multi-functional team (MFT), during October and November 2013. Results suggest that the integration of refugees entails challenges for governments and authorities, including in countries that have longstanding experience and that regularly review policies to promote the inclusion of immigrants and refugees in society. In many countries in Europe, refugees and migrants continue to face difficulties in gaining full economic and social foothold, despite government measures to improve the outcome of integration programs. Monitoring the impact of, and improving the content and format of integration policies and programs therefore needs to be an ongoing activity. The PA interviews with refugees in Lithuania left the MFT with a strong sense that the predominant feelings among the refugees were despair, sadness and loss of motivation as the obstacles to integration seemed insurmountable and even caused many to leave the country in the hope of succeeding better elsewhere.

38) EMN. *Resettlement and relocation of persons in need of international protection: first experience of newly admitted persons, expert evaluation and public opinion.* Available at: [http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/IOM\\_leidinys\\_2016\\_2\\_web.pdf](http://emn.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/IOM_leidinys_2016_2_web.pdf), 2015-16.

This study, which has been conducted within the framework of the annual programme for the EMN, seeks to look at the issues of relocation and resettlement comprehensively, from several perspectives. The study consists of three interrelated parts: qualitative research/in-depth interviews with the persons relocated from Greece and persons resettled from Turkey; survey of the experts working in the area of the relocation and resettlement and integration of refugees; representative public opinion poll of the Lithuanian population attitudes towards the resettled and relocated persons. Findings of the study highlight that (1) although the prevailing opinion among the Lithuanian population is that the refugees admitted to Lithuania are economic migrants, the absolute majority of relocated and resettled persons are refugees of war who left their homeland because of the real threat to their own and their families' life. (2) The majority of resettled and relocated persons arrive to Lithuania involuntarily, because of no possibilities of entering wealthier EU Member States or Canada. (3) The resettled and relocated persons arriving in Lithuania experience a cultural and psychological shock due to different reasons, among these (4) there is an unfavourable attitude of Lithuanian population towards people of other race or religion remain. As a consequence, (5) the vast majority of resettled and relocated persons do not see any prospects of staying in the country and do not link their future with Lithuania.

39) Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. *A large scale survey among the Syrian Group* (this is not the official name). 2016

It is a large-scale survey among the Syrian Group (N=1600), with questions on attitudes, beliefs, language proficiency, interethnic contacts and so on (the 'soft' dimension of integration). In about 2 years the same respondents will be re-interviewed (panel survey). The sample is randomly chosen and selected from the satellite (Population register) for the category '15 years and older'. There will be an additional questionnaire on a randomly selected child below the age of 15 in the respondents' household.

The first publication will be published by the Institute for Social Research (SCP) in March 2018.

40) FRA. *Fundamental rights at Europe's southern sea borders.* Available at: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2011/treatment-third-country-nationals-eus-external-borders-surveying-border-checks-selected/publications>, 2011.



The FRA report *Fundamental rights at Europe's southern sea borders* is about those people who risk their lives crossing to the EU by sea to pursue a dream or escape war or persecution. It covers those four EU Member States most affected by arrivals at sea, namely Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain, and to some extent Cyprus. The study is part of the wider project on the *Treatment of Third-Country Nationals at the EU's External Borders* conducted by FRA. The research was also supported by Frontex, which assisted the FRA in obtaining access to relevant information, particularly as regards Frontex-coordinated joint operations. The study highlights that the flow of migrants crossing into Europe is generally described as a mixed one, including individuals who left their home country due to war or persecution as well as individuals who moved for family, economic or other reasons. Individuals migrating as a result of war or persecution are entitled to protection under international as well as EU law. Moreover, the research found considerable differences between North Africans, such as Moroccans or Tunisians who start their journey by sea from their own country, and migrants who come from further afield, primarily Sub-Saharan Africans. Individuals who have crossed the Sahara have often experienced violence, exploitation and deprivation in their country of origin, during the travel overland as well as while waiting for an opportunity to embark for Europe.

41) Bronstein, I., Montgomery, P., & Ott, E. (2013). *Emotional and behavioural problems amongst Afghan unaccompanied asylum seeking children: results from a large-scale cross-sectional study*. *European child & adolescent psychiatry*, 22(5), 285-294.

UASC are considered at high risk for mental health problems, yet few studies focus on single ethnic populations. This study presents results from the largest Afghan UASC mental health survey in the UK. Specifically, the study aims to estimate the prevalence of emotional and behavioural problems and to investigate the associations of these problems with demographic variables, cumulative traumatic events, and care and migration variables. A census sample of 222 Afghan UASC was interviewed using validated self-report screening measures. Administrative data on care and asylum were provided by the local authority social services and the UK Border Agency. Approximately one third (31.4 %) scored above cut-offs for emotional and behavioural problems, 34.6 % for anxiety and 23.4 % for depression. Ordinary least squares regression indicated a significant dose-response relationship between total pre-migration traumatic events and distress as well as between increased time in the country and greater behavioural problems. Compound traumatic events in the pre-migration stages of forced migration have a deleterious association with UASC well-being. Increased time in country suggests a possible peer effect on these children. Consistent with other studies on refugee children, it should be stressed that the majority of UASC scored below suggested cut-offs, thus displaying a marked resilience despite the experience of adverse events.

42) Jakobsen, M., Demott, M. A., & Heir, T. (2014). *Prevalence of psychiatric disorders among unaccompanied asylum seeking adolescents in Norway*. *Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health: CP & EMH*, 10, 53.

UASC are known to be subjected to several potentially traumatic life events, risking more mental health problems than other populations of same age. This study aimed to explore the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity at an early stage after arrival to the host country. We performed structured clinical interviews (CIDI) with 160 male UASC from different countries (Afghanistan, Somalia, Iran), after four months in Norway. Most of the participants had experienced life-threatening events (82 %), physical abuse (78 %), or loss of a close relative (78%) in their former life. Altogether 41.9 % of the participants fulfilled diagnostic criteria for a current psychiatric disorder. Implications of this vulnerability call for more mental health resources in the early stages of the asylum process. Increased awareness of psychiatric morbidity in UASC may improve the prognosis, give more appropriate care, and ease the integration process on all levels of society. Forced migration is part of a global process where populations from different corners of the world interact because of war and natural catastrophes. Increased trade, mass media, the internet, and improved communications are also factors related to the movement of people. These developments affect public health in the host countries, and pose a challenge to the systems responsible for the treatment and follow-up of psychiatric health problems.

43) EMN. *2016 EMN Study on Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programs in Belgium*. Available at: [http://www.myria.be/files/170425\\_Les\\_expériences\\_des\\_réfugiés\\_réinstallés\\_FINAL\\_FR.pdf](http://www.myria.be/files/170425_Les_expériences_des_réfugiés_réinstallés_FINAL_FR.pdf), 2016.

This research questions the way the support for these resettled refugees was put into practice and how the refugees evaluate this support. Because the research aims at documenting the living situation of resettled refugees within a longitudinal perspective, the research focused on refugees resettled in 2009 and 2011 and followed them for about three years (2013 – 2015). The participating refugees have been interviewed two to three times, over a period of three years, if necessary with an interpreter and on a location of their choice. In total, 29 interviews with resettled refugees from 2009 and 13 refugees from 2011 from Iraq and Libya have been carried out. Both groups of refugees can be clearly distinguished: the refugees out of Iraq are mainly 'women at risk', while those from Libya are mainly young men and couples whose precarious living situations necessitated a new refuge. Participants' expectation that they and their older children would have a relatively easy economic integration encountered many challenges. Both groups had received support on an individual basis throughout the first year after arrival in Belgium, some extra support that was much appreciated by all refugees. Finally, the resettled refugees had high expectations for their future when arriving in Belgium.

44) Keygnaert, I., Dias, S. F., Degomme, O., Devillé, W., Kennedy, P., Kováts, A., ... & Temmerman, M. (2014). *Sexual and gender-based violence in the European asylum and reception sector: a perpetuum mobile?*. *The European Journal of Public Health*, 25(1), 90-96.

Refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and subsequent ill-health in Europe; yet, European minimum reception standards do not address SGBV. Hence, this paper explores the nature of SGBV occurring in this sector and discusses determinants for 'Desirable Prevention'. Methods: Applying community-based participatory research, we conducted an SGBV knowledge, attitude and practice survey with residents and professionals in eight European countries. We conducted logistic regression using mixed models to analyse the data in R. Results: Of the 562 respondents, 58.3 % reported cases of direct (23.3 %) or peer (76.6 %) victimization. Our results indicate that when men were involved, it most likely concerned sexual perpetration and physical victimization, compared with females, who then rather perpetrated emotional violence and underwent sexual victimization. Compared with others, asylum seekers appeared more likely to perpetrate physical and endure socio-economic violence, whereas professionals rather bore emotional and perpetrated socio-economic violence. When group perpetration or victimization occurred, it most likely concerned socio-economic violence. Conclusion: Within the European asylum reception sector, residents and professionals of both sexes experience SGBV victimization and perpetration. Given the lack of prevention policies, our findings call for urgent Desirable Prevention programmes addressing determinants socio-ecologically.

45) Caritas Luxembourg Foundation. *Recognized refugees in Luxembourg: which integration?*. Available at: <http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/actualites/conditions-sociales/justice/2012/10/20121001/20121001.pdf>, 2012.

This is an exploratory study carried out on the integration process in Luxembourg of persons who were granted refugee status under the Geneva Convention from 2000 to 2009. The aim is to identify the current situation of recognized refugees and to identify factors and processes related to their integration within the Luxembourg society. The study is divided into two parts: a quantitative survey and a qualitative one. The quantitative survey is based on a questionnaire sent to 330 people who are members of the public. 89 individuals replied to the questionnaire. The quantitative analysis highlights a general profile of the persons who participated in the survey and allows identifying in statistical terms the existing relationship between the level of integration of recognized refugees and some variables. The sample consists of a majority of men and half of them arrived alone in Luxembourg. Three quarters of respondents are between 25 and 49 years old. 70 % of the total sample has a professional occupation, half of the respondents have precarious employment situations. Compared to

foreign residents, refugees find themselves in a fragile situation in labour market due to lack of linguistic knowledge. Finally, regarding social relations, although refugees have fairly dense relationships some of them have very little or no social contacts.

46) UNHCR. *Age, gender and diversity mainstreaming*. 2009

UNHCR's *Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming* (AGDM) strategy supports the meaningful participation of women, girls, boys and men of all ages and backgrounds, using a rights and community-based approach, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UNHCR policies, programmes, operations and activities on their behalf. The research was also based on two other main axes of information: (a) An analysis of the disposable characteristics on the study of the population susceptible of obtaining a temporary occupation authorization (AOT); (b) Information collected through 11 qualitative interviews of with organized groups composed of individuals of the targeted population. The research wanted to gather information on the following topics: the socio-demographic and cultural profile of the individuals, the determination and the use of the time during which the individuals did not have access to the labour market; the possible challenges and difficulties confronted during the job search or during the vocational training/education; information regarding the temporary occupation authorizations as well as the help they received in order to obtain them; the motivations regarding the employment and the degree of satisfaction with their work; the insertion strategies in the labour market used with this population; the suggestions made by concerned individuals in order improve the legal access to the labour market or to education/vocational training.

47) Platts-Fowler, D., & Robinson, D. (2011). *An Evaluation of the Gateway Protection Programme (GPP)*.

The *GPP*, running since 2004, is the UK quota refugee scheme providing assistance to refugees designated as especially vulnerable by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The research cohort included 146 adult refugees: 105 from Iraq, 18 from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and 23 Rohingya, a minority ethnic group from Burma to evaluate the GPP. Findings show that there was a downward trend in levels of satisfaction during the 12-month provision period. All Iraqi men respondents could speak English fluently or well. Only three refugees (all Iraqi men) had experience of paid work during the first 18 months after their arrival in the UK. More than one quarter of the refugees had done some volunteering. Satisfaction with accommodation varied through time, between different nationality groups and across resettlement areas. Relatively high levels of satisfaction were reported with the local area as a place to live. A large minority of refugees reported being the victim of a verbal or physical attack, and some being victimised more than once. The majority of respondents were in contact with other refugees. The vast majority of refugees were registered with a doctor, but 41 % reported problems accessing health care.

48) IOM. *The Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication Survey*. Available at: <http://migration.iom.int/docs/Analysis%20-%20Flow%20Monitoring%20and%20Human%20Trafficking%20Surveys%20in%20the%20Mediterranean%20and%20Beyond%20-%202011%20August%202016.pdf>, 2016.

This research started in October 2015 and is being conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and western Balkan routes to Europe. This round of surveys has been carried out by IOM field staff in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Serbia, Hungary, and Italy. The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. 76 % of individuals answered 'yes' to at least one of the trafficking and other exploitative practices indicators included in the survey, based on their own direct experience. An additional 5 % of respondents reported that a family member travelling with him experienced a situation described by one of the trafficking and other exploitative practices indicators. Overall, 54 % of respondents responded positively to at least 2 out of 5 indicators of trafficking and other exploitative practices. North African migrants interviewed are significantly less likely to

answer positively to one or more trafficking and other exploitative practices indicators than migrants of western Africa, eastern Africa and, to a lesser extent, western and South Asia. The majority of the respondents surveyed on the eastern Mediterranean route left because of war or political reasons (74 %), and economic reasons (20 %). The remaining 6 % of the respondents reported other reasons for leaving. There are much higher rates of positive responses to at least one of the trafficking or other exploitative practices prevalence indicators in the IOM surveys in the central Mediterranean (76 % for individual experiences), than in IOM surveys conducted on the eastern Mediterranean route (14 % respectively).

49) IOM. *Migration Flows from Iraq to Europe*. February 2016. Available at: <http://iomiraq.net/reports/migration-flows-iraq-europe>, 2016.

IOM Iraq conducted a survey during November and December 2015, in the framework of the DFID-funded project called *Understanding complex migration flows from Iraq to Europe through movement tracking and awareness campaigns*. The survey was conducted among 473 Iraqi migrants who left Iraq in 2015 and are currently residing in Europe. Based on the responses gathered, this report presents information about the migrants' personal profile, journey planning and decision-making process, journey completion, current living conditions in the country of destination and intentions for the future. Findings related to journey show that 144 respondents (30 %) did not reach their intended country of destination. The majority of respondents (94 %) left Iraq through formal exit points. The majority of the respondents (75 %) entered their country of destination informally/illegally. Among the main reasons behind this, 46 % of the respondents reported they did not have a visa, and 14 % did not have a passport. The majority transited legally through Turkey and continued their journey illegally to Europe through Greece and the Balkans. Finally, a key finding of this phase of the project has to do with the future intentions of Iraqi migrants. The results show that the majority of respondents (67 %) do not want to return to Iraq, which speaks of the severity of the situation that led them to flee their home country in the first place.

50) McAuliffe, M., & Jayasuriya, D. (2016). *Do asylum seekers and refugees choose destination countries? Evidence from large-scale surveys in Australia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka*. *International Migration*, 54(4), 44-59.

Some literature depicts refugees as more passive than active when selecting a destination country. We draw on surveys of over 35 000 people in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Australia, to show that most potential asylum seekers and refugees of Hazara, Rohingya, Muslim and Tamil backgrounds prefer some destination countries over others and that many refugees from these groups surveyed in Australia specifically had Australia in mind as a destination country. We show how Australia's asylum seeker policy was a key reason why many refugees chose Australia in 2011 and 2012 and that subsequent restrictive asylum seeker policy changes appear to be reflected in potential asylum seeker considerations in 2014. We find that despite the restrictive asylum seeker policy changes, perceptions of Australia as a highly functioning civil society, relative to other potential destination countries, may explain why Australia remains a country of choice for asylum seekers from West and South Asia. To sum, the preference for one or more countries over others clearly continues to be a critical aspect of decision making processes of potential migrants. The results highlight that a range of other countries featured in potential migrant decision making, including contemplation of specific destination countries. Findings draw on quantitative statistical methods, which would ideally be complemented by additional qualitative research to explore some of the results in order to develop a better understanding of the complex and multi-faceted nature of migration-related decision-making in community settings.

51) Samir, F. & El-Batrawy, R. eds. *Egypt Household International Migration Survey 2013: Main Findings and Key Indicators*. Cairo, Egypt: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. 2015.

The MED-HIMS surveys programme aims to collect representative multi-level, retrospective and comparative data on the characteristics and behaviour of migrants and the consequences of international migration. At the moment, results are available for Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan only. However, the programme also includes Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Palestine. The survey collects representative multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative data on the characteristics and behaviour of four groups of migrants: current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants, forced migrants (refugees). The aim of the MED-HIMS forced migration component is to generate new knowledge on the causes, consequences and experiences of forced migrants, and to enhance the effectiveness of policies that target forced migrants. Results on Egypt show that on the one hand, people migrate for various economic, social, demographic, personal and other reasons. On the other hand, in economic and financial terms, the most important aspect of migration for the sending country are remitted money (usually cash transfers) and goods, the so-called remittances that migrant workers send back to family or friends at home. Since most of the return migrants were working in the Arab region where there is no room for naturalization, the main aim of migration is to get benefit of the wage differences between their home country and their destination country.

52) Ministry of the Interior Czech Republic. *State Integration Programme for recognized refugees (SIP)*. Available at: [http://www.google.cz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiY\\_oOp95nUAhUEVRQKHdNEBkYQFgghMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mvcr.cz%2Fsubor%2Fanalyza-sip-2012-pdf.aspx&usg=AFQjCNETsnF06Ww5agYPISQICrNWrq8gMg](http://www.google.cz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiY_oOp95nUAhUEVRQKHdNEBkYQFgghMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mvcr.cz%2Fsubor%2Fanalyza-sip-2012-pdf.aspx&usg=AFQjCNETsnF06Ww5agYPISQICrNWrq8gMg), 2012.

The last analysis of SIP was elaborated by the Institute of Ethnology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior (lead author: Mr Zdeněk Uherek). SIP is a programme aimed at assistance for beneficiaries of international protection in order to facilitate their integration into the society. SIP represents a significant part of the policy concerning international protection in the Czech Republic. The area of the SIP that has been best managed organisationally and relatively most successfully implemented is the area of the provision of accommodation and housing for recognized refugees. In this area, all of the applicants have been gradually saturated to an adequate degree and quality, although in some cases the quality of housing is not entirely suitable for the needs of the recognized refugees. The result is a low language integration of recognized refugees still a number of years after asylum has been granted and problems in the labour market for language reasons. If the recognized refugees are employed, they rarely utilise their qualifications and education, and if they do, it is only after a number of years of residence in the Czech Republic. In terms of the provision of pensions, the recognized refugees can only claim, and with difficulty, old-age pension, because older people do not have the relevant number of years worked in the Czech Republic. The social provision for persons of pensioner age is therefore usually insufficient and demeaning. Integration into the local milieu in the Czech Republic takes place, but relatively slowly and is dependent on the specific local situation.

53) Kaldur, K. & Kallas, K. *Research on the Situation of Persons given International Protection in Estonia and their Integration into the society*. Available at: <https://www.ibs.ee/en/publications/research-on-the-situation-of-persons-given-international-protection-in-estonia-and-their-integration-into-the-society/> (in Estonian), 2011.

By 1 March 2011 Estonia had given international protection to 45 persons. Among those were people from adjacent countries like Russia and Belarus but also from more faraway countries like Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. Different cultural backgrounds create different preconditions for integrating into the Estonian society. Educational background and language skills of protected persons also have a significant impact on the success of the integration process. Additionally, among the protected ones there are children at the age of compulsory school education, whose challenges of integration into the Estonian society also include integration into the Estonian educational system and the study-system in Estonian language. In order to develop a favourable environment for integration into Estonian society for internationally protected persons, it is necessary to map



their problems and challenges for integration. For this purpose an in-depth study was carried out among the persons given international protection. The output from final project results was a survey report, which reflects the socio-demographic characteristics of the persons given international protection and an analysis of their integration process and future perspectives based on the conducted interviews.

54) UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe, Budapest. *Being a Refugee. Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstream Report 2007*. Available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/4d94890e9.pdf>, 2007.

Autumn 2007 was the third time that PAs took place in central Europe. They covered Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. The assessment methodology not only provides information on the views and situation of asylum seekers and refugees, but, with its systematic choice of persons from different gender, age, legal status and cultural backgrounds, over three consecutive years, it enables drawing more general conclusions and analysing long-term developments. As a result, the assessments have become indispensable tools for planning and adapting asylum related programmes and policies to the needs of the beneficiaries. While the focus is necessarily on the problems and gaps that need corrective action, the assessments also find that previous problems have been solved. Findings from different countries reveal that:

- In Bulgaria, participatory assessments were conducted in the period July - September 2007. Bulgaria is a country with a high level of xenophobia that is often openly expressed by locals. Many of the complaints that the MFT heard were related to health services. Doctors and administrative staff in health care institutions sometimes reject refugees, be it for ignorance about their status or for language barriers. Life in asylum facilities is difficult and affects the entire family. The participatory assessment revealed that there is an increased level of domestic violence among the refugee populations in comparison with their home countries. Meetings with parents and discussions with the children themselves revealed problems with education. There are no Bulgarian language courses for asylum seeker children in the centres, so they have difficulties catching up at school.
- In Hungary, the UNHCR's MFT met 179 asylum seekers and persons with protection status, of whom 56 were females and 123 males. Asylum and migration systems are usually created with adult beneficiaries in mind. However, children and adolescents form a significant part of refugee populations coming to Hungary either with their families or on their own. The MFT found a number of shortcomings regarding the treatment of minors. While women usually find it easier to keep themselves busy with work and not get bored by the monotony of refugee camp life, the MFT found that their circumstances are more difficult in many respects than those of male residents. Psychological problems of different degrees often occur among asylum seekers and refugees because of traumatic experiences before, during and even after their flight. The MFT found that the rules for administrative detention have generally become far too strict. When talking to the MFT the asylum seekers complained that there were no meaningful leisure activities nor any vocational training programmes.
- At the time of the assessment in September 2007, 4 035 asylum seekers in Poland were accommodated in 17 refugee centres, located in three voivodeships. In most reception centres the MFT regularly heard complaints about living conditions. The centres are so overcrowded that sometimes several families have to share one room. In several centres the facility is run down and rooms are damp. This is especially true in the reception centres of Niemce and Lublin which are in urgent need of refurbishment. The MFT received the information from people with subsidiary protection that they are largely uninformed about their rights and the possibilities of getting help. School attendance of asylum seeker's children has increased substantially over the last two years and the MFT heard no complaints about children not being admitted to school. Most interviewed groups complained about access to and quality of medical services. Apart from language problems, asylum seekers and refugees face a number of difficulties with health service providers. The MFT concluded that one major characteristic prevalent in the refugee population in Poland is a passive approach towards their situation.
- PAs in Romania took place in September 2007. Asylum seekers in Romania face a number of difficulties, especially outside of the capital where shortcomings are even graver than in Bucharest. Persons who

enjoy protection status in Romania are confronted with ignorance. When refugees approach government welfare offices, they mostly face officers who rarely deal with refugees and therefore do not know which assistance they are eligible for. To access medical assistance, persons granted protection before 2004 have to pay medical insurance retroactively. The required amount is considerably high and cannot be paid in instalments.

- In Slovakia, interviews were carried out in the second half of September 2007. Wherever the MFT talked to asylum seekers, the leading issues were their concerns over the fairness of the refugee determination procedure. The main problem raised by almost all persons was the long duration of the asylum procedure and the unpredictability of its results. The MFT found that the asylum seekers were well aware of the very low number of recognitions of refugee status in comparison to other EU countries and doubted whether they could find protection in the Slovak Republic. As far as living conditions in the refugee facilities are concerned, the most frequent concerns were related to security attributed to overall tense situation and aggression in asylum facilities, sometimes erupting into mutual attacks. In reception centres, the protection situation is very poor. The children understand neither their rights nor their status. Discussions with the MFT revealed that the quality of life described by working asylum seekers is more satisfactory than life in one of the asylum centres.
- In Slovenia, the team interviewed 88 persons of concern, out of which 55 were male and 33 female. The MFT was concerned about the frequency and gravity of complaints regarding the asylum procedure. Compared to the findings in previous years the dissatisfaction with legal procedures appears to have increased further in Slovenia. Most residents of the Asylum Home in Ljubljana, Slovenia's only accommodation centre for asylum seekers, feel that this is not a pleasant place to live in. Many residents, especially families with children, complained about the high level of noise during the night caused by a few residents who play loud music. Another cause of dissatisfaction among asylum seekers is the unwillingness of some staff members to communicate with them and provide information. Problems with health services were also raised. Interviews with recognised refugees in Maribor and Ljubljana revealed much the same problems as in the previous two years. Once recognised, refugees often have to wait for an extended period until they get their work permits issued.

55) Tinghög, P., Arwidson, C., Sigvardsdotter, E., Malm, A., Saboonchi, F. *Newly resettled refugees and asylum seekers in Sweden*. Swedish Red Cross, University College. Available at: [http://www.rkh.se/PageFiles/5889/ENG\\_Summary\\_Newly%20resettled-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-Sweden.pdf](http://www.rkh.se/PageFiles/5889/ENG_Summary_Newly%20resettled-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-Sweden.pdf), 2016.

This study was carried out in collaboration between the Swedish Red Cross University College (SRCUC) and the Swedish Red Cross (SRC), where SRCUC has carried the main responsibility. The study has been carried out using cross-sectional data collected through surveys and nationwide Swedish registers in two complementary study populations. The results indicate that ill mental health is common among newly resettled refugees from Syria and asylum seekers from Syria, Eritrea and Somalia in Sweden in 2016. One in three among newly resettled refugees from Syria had marked symptoms of depression and anxiety. Over 60 % of newly resettled refugees and asylum seekers from Syria indicated that they had poor social support. Among asylum seekers from Eritrea and Somalia, this share was over 70%. It is also important to highlight the various types of post-migratory stress that were common in all groups. These included financial problems, frustration connected to not being able to support oneself, loss of or separation from family members, and not being respected on the basis of national background. Further, almost all study participants indicated that they had experienced at least some type of traumatic event, either before or during migration. Among newly resettled refugees from Syria, slightly over 30 % indicated that they had been subjected to torture. Among asylum seekers (where estimates are less certain due to the smaller sample) 25 % of persons from Syria and 87 % of persons from Eritrea and Somalia had been subjected to torture. Further, the results showed that ill mental health was most common among middle-aged women.

56) FEDASIL. *Study on the needs of vulnerable persons*. Available at: <http://www.fedasil.be/en/news/accueil-des-demandeurs-dasile/study-needs-vulnerable-persons>, 2015-2017.

The study into vulnerable persons with specific reception needs has therefore set itself the initial objective of establishing a detailed picture of (a) the way in which the reception network applies the protective provisions with regard to the identification of vulnerable persons; and (b) the extent to which the particular needs or requirements of these residents are taken into account in a general sense. The first phase of the study was conducted within the specific asylum and reception context of 2015. However, the second phase started in 2017. The objective is to allow three types of stakeholders to express themselves (through interviews), namely workers at the reception structure, asylum seekers and external organisations. Therefore, results on asylum seekers' interviews are not available yet.

57) Goddeeris, I. (2001). *Belgische pull-factoren bij politieke vluchtelingen: een perceptie vanuit de longue durée*. Koninklijke Zuidnederlandse maatschappij voor taal-en letterkunde en geschiedenis, 54, 271-289.

58) *Study on Female Refugees Year: 2016* Type: mixed-method multi-centre study (in five urban and rural regions in different German federal states).

Sample size: unclear; Responsible: PD Dr med. Meryam Schouler-Ocak Project information in DE: <https://flucht-forschung-transfer.de/project/55466> No English project information available. Summary: By means of a survey and supporting qualitative interviews, the multi-centre study aims to give policy-guidance on the psycho-social situation of female refugees in different reception centres.

59) Johann Daniel Lawaetz Foundation, Hamburg. *Labor market support for persons entitled to remain and refugees with access to the labor market II*. Project information in DE: [http://www.esf.de/portal/SharedDocs/PDFs/DE/Programme-2007-2014/Xenos/2014\\_09\\_08\\_qualifikationserhebung.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=1](http://www.esf.de/portal/SharedDocs/PDFs/DE/Programme-2007-2014/Xenos/2014_09_08_qualifikationserhebung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1), 2014.

The second survey of participants of projects within the funding of the federal ESF-program on *Labor market support for persons entitled to remain and refugees with access to the labor market II* drew on data provided by 19 570 individuals, provided through the networks enacting projects through the above mentioned program. Focus of the survey was the level of schooling and further education as well as professional aspirations of the participants.

60) Bargerová, Z., Fajnorová, K., Chudžíková, A. Human Rights League. *The State of Integration of Foreigners with Subsidiary Protection into Society* (Stav integrácie cudzincov s doplnkovou ochranou do spoločnosti). Information available in Slovak at: [http://www.hrl.sk/sites/default/files/publications/stav\\_integracie\\_cudzincov\\_s\\_doplnkovou\\_ochranou\\_do\\_spolocnosti.pdf](http://www.hrl.sk/sites/default/files/publications/stav_integracie_cudzincov_s_doplnkovou_ochranou_do_spolocnosti.pdf), 2011.

The authors describe the state of integration of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in the Slovak Republic, identify obstacles for the admission and integration and based on the findings they bring up specific integration and temporary compensation measures the implementation of which should improve the access of the target group, as the disadvantaged one compared to the majority, to the existing social and economic structures.

61) REACH, UNICEF. *Children on the move in Italy and Greece*. Report June 2017. Available online at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/italy/children-move-italy-and-greece-report-june-2017>, 2017.

REACH, in partnership with UNICEF, conducted an assessment between December and May 2017 to provide key missing information on the problems and experiences of children who arrived in Italy and Greece in 2016 and 2017, why they left home, the risks encountered on their journey and their life once in Europe. Refugee



and migrant children in Italy and Greece come from conflict-ridden countries and areas with poverty; all leave behind a situation where they feel they have no access to their basic rights as children and do not see any prospects for themselves in the foreseeable future. Children in Italy tend to have made the decision to migrate individually (75 % of interviewed children) and, as a result, embarked on the journey alone. In contrast, children in Greece tend to have taken a joint decision with their family and arrive with family members (91 % of interviewed children), at an almost equal level between boys and girls, and from all age groups. Coming primarily from countries such as Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, the decision to leave was mostly based on the generalised insecurity in their home country, which has a key impact on all aspects of children's lives, including their ability to go to school. The length of the journey was often tied to children's need to work to finance their journey and, thereby, their exposure to exploitation. On average, children who arrived in Italy travelled for one year and two months between leaving home and reaching Italy. Among children in Greece, the length of travel varied significantly, but was overall shorter than for children arriving in Italy.

62) RRD. *Hidden Struggles: Filling information gaps regarding adversities faced by refugee women in Europe*. Available at: [http://refugeerights.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/RRDP\\_HiddenStruggles.pdf](http://refugeerights.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/RRDP_HiddenStruggles.pdf).

*Hidden Struggles* seeks to unpack the lived realities of women asylum seekers and to further establish their needs so as to develop recommendations that can assist those responsible for providing services to that group. In this context, Refugee Rights Data Project, in partnership with Immigrants Council of Ireland (ICI) and Denise Charlton & Associates, set out to conduct in-depth, first-hand research across refugee camps in mainland Greece from 7 to 12 November 2016. Interviews were conducted by a team of experienced researchers alongside interpreters who visited nine different settlements and community centres in Greece aiming at the investigation of the specific adversities faced by women in displacement.

## GLOSSARY <sup>(45)</sup>

**Bias and variance:** Variance is used to describe the dispersion of data points (e.g. individual responses to a sample survey question) around the mean. A low variance implies that all or most of the data points are close to the mean, and a high variance implies the opposite. Bias is a systematic difference between estimates and a true value of a variable. Strong bias is more dangerous to the quality of survey data than high variance. High variance means a lower precision of the survey estimates, but variance is usually possible to calculate and it is possible to calculate the distribution of likely true values. Strong bias in turn means that the received estimates are systematically different from the true value, but the direction of the difference is usually not known.

**CAMI:** stands for Computer-assisted Mobile Interviewing (CAMI).

**CAPI:** Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing. This is part of the face-to-face survey research, allowing both the interviewer and respondent to use the computer to answer questions. May be conducted with the help of a notebook or a tablet.

**CASI:** Computer-Assisted Self Interviewing. This is part of the face-to-face survey research, where the respondent fills out the survey themselves. The entire face-to-face data collection or some parts of it can be conducted by CASI.

**CATI:** Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing. A telephone interviewing technique where the interviewer follows a script provided by the software.

**CAWI:** Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing. A surveying technique whereby the respondent fills out a survey online using a website link with an embedded script.

**Combined mode surveys:** surveys that have been implemented through two or more modes of administration (e.g. face-to-face and CATI).

**Convenience sampling:** a form of non-probability sampling in which the ease with which potential participants can be located or recruited is the primary consideration (more details on the following link: <http://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/Reports/Non-Probability-Sampling.aspx>).

**Cooperation rate:** AAPOR's standard definition relates to 'the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted'. Also in this case four different operational definitions have been identified (more details on the following link: [https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR\\_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf](https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf)).

**Coverage:** Coverage describes the extent to which the sampling frame used for a survey includes the survey population. The situation in which an element of the population does not appear in the sampling frame is called under coverage. An element appearing in the sampling frame which is however not part of the population, is called ineligible. The latter situation is sometimes called over coverage. Inclusion of ineligible units in the sampling frame is a minor issue which is fixed by screening questions or other methods. Under coverage on the other hand is a critical problem in survey design and needs active measures aimed at resolving it.

**Eligibility:** Term used to describe someone who fits the criteria of participation for a given study, in other words, who is part of the survey universe, or survey population.

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<sup>(45)</sup> We thank Hayk Gyuzalyan and Aleksandra Wilczynska for their help in providing precise definitions for the glossary.

**Estimate and true value:** ‘True’ value is the result of a question which is received if all members of the survey population are surveyed. True value is usually not attainable in reality, with the exception of very specific surveys whereby either the population is very small (e.g. students in one classroom) or the data collection effort is very large (e.g. the national census). In surveys, we operate with survey results, which are estimates of the true value. It is possible to calculate the likely range of true values based on the survey estimates.

**IVR:** stands for Interactive Voice Response. It ‘can be accessed via telephone or web. Users respond/provide their responses via touch-tone key pad of telephone’ (more details on the following link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4763512/>).

**Margin of error, confidence intervals:** See *estimate and true value*. In survey research we rely on sampled surveys asked to a sample of the survey population, to produce estimates of what the results would be if every member of the population were surveyed (true value). Based on the received results, we can estimate what the true value of a variable (a question) is. We cannot know the true value, but can calculate the true value only with certain probability, or, in other words, with certain confidence. The conventional level of confidence used in public opinion research is 95 % (in medical research higher levels, 99 % or higher, are frequently used). At a given confidence level, we can say that the true value lies within a certain corridor of values, between a lower and a higher value – confidence intervals. These values depend on several things, among which are the sample size, the required confidence level, and how far the response is from a mark of 50 %. As an example, if in a survey covering 1 000 respondents, 50 % of respondents answered ‘Yes’ to a question, at 95 % confidence the margin of error equals 3.1 percentage points. The equivalent statement is ‘With 95 % probability, between 46.9 % and 53.1 % of country’s population agree with the asked question’. Please note that these calculations are only valid for dichotomic questions, i.e. those which can include a choice of two responses (Yes/No), or can be reduced to it (Agree strongly / tend to agree / neither nor / tend to disagree / disagree strongly = aggregated to agree / disagree).

**Mode of data collection:** The technique used to collect data used from respondents in surveys. Notable examples: face-to-face, telephone, CAPI, CATI, CAWI.

**Non-probability sampling:** a sampling that does not involve random selection and probability sampling does (more details on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>).

**Non-respondent:** Someone who was invited to take part in a survey, but did not take part.

**Non-response bias:** Bias originating from situations when not all respondents invited to take part in the survey, took part in it. Survey non-respondents may be different from survey respondents, and usually it is not possible to measure in which ways they are different. Non-response bias is associated with response rates, but is not directly related to it – a survey with low response rate may have low non-response bias, and vice versa.

**Oversampling:** ‘When practically implemented though, oversampling refers to using a higher sampling rate than needed’ (more details on the following link: <http://www.audioholics.com/audio-technologies/upsampling-vs-oversampling-for-digital-audio>).

**PAPI:** Paper and pencil interviewing. Face-to-face data collection using paper questionnaires.

**Postal:** Method for recruitment of respondents or collecting data from respondents by using post. It may be used to send advance (notification) letters, recruitment letters, invitations to a CAWI survey, self-completion questionnaires and others.

**Probability sampling:** a method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection. In order to have a random selection method, you must set up some process or procedure that assures that the different units in

your population have equal probabilities of being chosen (more details on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>).

**Purposive sampling:** 'In purposive sampling, we sample with a purpose in mind. We usually would have one or more specific predefined groups we are seeking ... Purposive sampling can be very useful for situations where you need to reach a targeted sample quickly and where sampling for proportionality is not the primary concern. With a purposive sample, you are likely to get the opinions of your target population, but you are also likely to overweight subgroups in your population that are more readily accessible' (more details on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>). It, in turn, includes other techniques like maximum variation, homogeneous, typical case, extreme (or deviant) case, critical case, total population, and expert sampling. These are largely used in qualitative studies even though they face substantial coverage error.

**Quota sampling:** is the equivalent non-probability sampling of the cluster sample. However, in quota sampling statistical inference is not possible as costs and access to the target population may vary considerably. 'In quota sampling, you select people non-randomly according to some fixed quota' (more details on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>).

**Random Stratified Sampling:** Also sometimes called proportional or quota random sampling, it involves dividing your population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample in each subgroup (more detail on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>).

**RDD:** stands for Random Digit Dialing and refers to a set of techniques for drawing a sample of households from the frame or set of telephone numbers. The telephone number is the sampling unit that is the link to the household and its members (more details on the following link: <http://methods.sagepub.com/reference/encyclopedia-of-survey-research-methods/n436.xml>).

**Recruitment:** The process by which people are invited to participate in a survey. Mode of recruitment may be the same as mode of data collection in a given survey design or may differ. Some surveys combine several recruitment modes. They may apply in sequence (i.e. first using low cost postal invitations, then following up with face-to-face interviewers visiting the address) or in parallel (part of the sample receiving telephone calls, others receiving visits).

**Refusal rate:** The number of eligible sample units that cooperate in a survey. For further details see <http://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/For-Researchers/Poll-Survey-FAQ/Response-Rates-An-Overview.aspx>.

**Respondent:** Someone who has agreed to take part in a survey.

**Response effect:** Effect originating from the process of responding to a survey. Measurement problems in surveys due to the data collection instruments, such as the exact wording of questions, the order in which the answer categories are listed, or other effects.

**Response rate:** Following the American Association for Public Opinion Research's standard definition, the response rate consists of 'the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample' (AAPOR, 2016). AAPOR provides six operational definitions. For further details see <http://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/For-Researchers/Poll-Survey-FAQ/Response-Rates-An-Overview.aspx>.

**Sample clustering:** is the process by which the survey population is broken down into smaller areas (clusters), and a limited number of clusters are selected for the inclusion in the survey. The majority of face-to-face surveys are clustered. Clusters are often geographical areas (such as settlements or electoral districts), but

other units may as well be used, such as schools (for surveys among students or teachers) or reception facilities (for surveys among asylum seekers).

**Sampling frame:** A sampling frame is a list of items (such as addresses) or people which form a population, from which a sample can be drawn.

**Self-completion, self-administration:** A mode of data collection, whereby the respondents complete the questionnaires themselves. It may be used on its own, or in combination with other modes.

**Self-selection sampling:** is a non-probability sampling technique in which units are selected from a list of self-applicants.

**Simple random sampling:** is the simplest probability sampling technique in which 'each member of population is equally likely to be chosen as part of the sample. It has been stated that "the logic behind simple random sampling is that it removes bias from the selection procedure and should result in representative samples"' (more details on the following link: <http://research-methodology.net/sampling-in-primary-data-collection/random-sampling/>).

**Snowball sampling:** is a non-probability sampling technique that allows reaching difficult-to-access populations. 'In snowball sampling, you begin by identifying someone who meets the criteria for inclusion in your study. You then ask them to recommend others who they may know who also meet the criteria' (more details on the following link: <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampprob.php>).

**Social desirability bias:** The response effect coming from respondents presenting themselves in a favourable light. May be not noticeable for some questions in some surveys, and very substantial in others, such as when asking about sensitive information in interviewer-mediated modes of data collection.

**Sources of error in probability surveys:** Sampling error, coming from the fact that not all members of the population take part in surveys, is not the only source of error in surveys. Representation errors include coverage errors (see *Coverage*), non-response errors (see *Non-response bias*), and adjustment errors (coming from weighting and other data processing). Measurement errors include validity errors (coming from translating the theoretical construct into question wording), measurement errors (coming from the way the respondent recollects the information, makes a judgment on the best response and selects a response, see *Response effect*), and processing errors (post-collection adjustments).

**Stratified multistage sampling:** is a probability sampling method based on dividing the target population into strata and 'then using a hierarchical structure of units within each stratum' (Jain and Hausman 2004: 1). This is more frequently used for large national surveys (Lohr 2008).

**Stratified random sampling:** is a probability sampling method for which units have the same (positive) probability of being selected for the survey but the population is stratified, divided into groups (e.g. by gender or age) through proportional allocation when possible.

**Survey universe, survey population, target population:** All respondents who fit the requirements of participating in a given survey. It is often defined using geographical boundaries (country, or part of the country), language fluency (usually for practical reasons), age (usually only with lower limits, e.g. 16+ or 18+), residency or citizenship, and other criteria.

There are other factors impacting on the confidence intervals, but those are used less frequently and are often needlessly neglected: the ratio of sample to the size of population, the sample design, level of clustering, the impact of weighting, design effect, and others.

**Unequal probability sample:** is a probability sampling method in which clusters have different sizes and the related probability of being selected in the sample is not the same for all the units, as in the case of random digit dialling where not all targeted persons can be reach via telephone lines.

**Weighting:** A value assigned to each case in the data file. Normally used to make statistics computed from the data more representative of the population. For instance, the value indicates how much each case will count in a statistical procedure (Johnson, 2008 <sup>(46)</sup>).

PROVISIONAL

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<sup>(46)</sup> A PowerPoint presentation is available at the following link:  
[http://web.pop.psu.edu/projects/help\\_archive/help.pop.psu.edu/help-by-statistical-method/weighting/Introduction%20to%20survey%20weights%20pri%20version.ppt/at\\_download/Introduction%20to%20survey%20weights%20pri%20version.ppt](http://web.pop.psu.edu/projects/help_archive/help.pop.psu.edu/help-by-statistical-method/weighting/Introduction%20to%20survey%20weights%20pri%20version.ppt/at_download/Introduction%20to%20survey%20weights%20pri%20version.ppt) (last access 5 September 2017).

## LIST OF QUOTED QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE STUDIES

“Once You Arrive, Se Te Sala Todo” (Everything is Salted): Latina Migrants' Search for “Dignity and a Right to Life” in Canada  
2011 Australia: Settlement Outcomes of New Arrivals  
2013 USA: Annual Surveys of Refugees  
Adopt a Revolution  
BAMF Study on Refugees 2014  
Behind them, a homeland in ruins: the youth of Europe's refugee crisis  
Between crisis, agency and return: the vulnerability of Bolivian migrants in Italy  
Chance or choice? Understanding why asylum seekers come to the UK  
Children on the move in Italy and Greece  
Constructing an evidence base of contemporary Mediterranean migrations (EVI-MED)  
Crossing the Mediterranean Sea by boat  
Discrimination and hate crime against Jews in EU Member States  
Displaced Persons in Austria Survey (DiPAS)  
Documenting the Humanitarian Migration Crisis in the Mediterranean  
Don't Forget Us: Voices of young refugees and migrants in Greece  
Economic, Social and Civic Contributions of First and Second Generation Humanitarian Entrants,  
Ethnic-Group Strength Among Bosnian Refugees in St. Louis, Missouri, and Host Receptivity and Conformity  
Pressure  
EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)  
EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)  
European Longitudinal Ageing Survey  
European Union minorities and discrimination survey (EU-MIDIS) I and II  
From Arrival to Participation in Society: How Refugees View Their Lives in Germany  
*Fuggire o Morire. Rotte migratorie dai paesi sub-sahariani verso l'Europa,*  
Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries (MED-HIMS)  
Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication Survey  
Immigrazione e lavoro. Percorsi lavorativi, Centri per l'impegno, politiche attive  
ITHACA project  
Latina Migrants' Search  
Leaving Spain: a qualitative study of migration reasons of Spanish in Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom  
Living conditions among immigrants in Norway 2005/2006  
Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC),  
Migrants National Identification and the National Dimension of Cultural Consumption  
Migration and Relationship Power Among Mexican Women  
Migration decisions of resettled African refugees  
Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots  
Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level (LOCALMULTIDEM)  
Muslim Life in Germany  
National Survey on Education, Care, and Development in Early Childhood (NUBBEK)  
Persons entitled to asylum or recognised as refugees in Germany  
PIONEUR of European Integration (EIMSS)  
Pre-Migration Trauma Exposure and Mental Health Functioning among Central American Migrants Arriving at the US Borders  
Refugee Council client experiences in the asylum process  
Refugee Integration Survey & Evaluation (RISE)  
Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – Life on the Street

Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – Still Here  
Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – Still Waiting,  
Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – The Long Wait  
Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – Unknown Knowns  
Refugees Right Data Protection (RRDP) – Unsafe Borderlands  
Research Report: Voices of Refugees  
Resettlement: Reception and integration experience of particularly vulnerable refugees,  
Secondary movements in Europe  
Social Integration of Migrant Children - Uncovering Family and School Factors Promoting Resilience (SIMCUR)  
Socio-Cultural Integration of New Immigrants/Pakistani and Polish immigrants to the UK (SCIP)  
South East London Community Health (SELCoH)  
Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)  
Survey of New Refugees in the United Kingdom  
Survey Snapshots – Italy  
The aspirations of Afghan unaccompanied refugee minors before departure and on arrival in the host country  
The Europeanisation of Everyday Life: Cross-Border Practices and Transnational Identities among EU and Third-Country Citizens (EUCROSS)  
The Reluctant Asylum Seekers: Migrants at the South-eastern Frontiers of the European Migration System  
Understanding the experiences of asylum seekers  
UNHCR' 2016 survey of Afghan and Syrian refugees who arrived in Greece at the beginning of the year  
Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis (MEDMIG)  
Work paths of Foreign Citizens survey



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