



## Roadshow on migration

08 October 2021 | 14:00 CEST









### Agenda

- 1. **Introduction, CESSDA & Trust-IT**
- 2. CESSDA Data Catalogue™ and the Data Management Expert Guide for Researchers working on Migration, Dimitra Kondyli, EKKE
- 3. **EMM survey Registry & CESSDA Data Catalogue™ for Discovery**, Ami Saji, Sciences Po & SSHOC
- 4. **CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide™ & Data Catalogue™ for Users**, Peter Cerce ZRS Koper and MiCreate
- 5. HumMingBird project Ahmad Wali Ahmad-Yar,
- 6. Discussion with panellists and audience
- 7. Wrap up on main takeaways







## Cessoa Roadshow Series | 30 September 8-14-21-28 October







CESSDA is an ESFRI (European Strategy Forum on Research infrastructures) Landmark. CESSDA is an ERIC (European Research infrastructure Consortium), a European legal entity.



Roadshow Synergies

SAVE THE DATE



Cessoa
Roadshow
Series 30 September
8-14-21-28 October









### CESSDA Data Catalogue







Users visiting the CESSDA Data Catalogue can find datasets in 14 European languages with keywords linking to the European language database and the European repository for social sciences. This includes data on migration and related topics by topic, collection, year, country and publisher.

Researcher director at the National Centre

for Social Research (EKKE) in Greece

cessda.eu





In terms of helping to tackle global challenges, the value of the datasets is something that really resonates with ethnic and migration studies data community. This is why we're generating such rich metadata about the surveys, which really bring meaningful insights from the research done.

Junior researcher at the Centre of European and Comparative Politics at SciencePo in France and Social Sciences and Humanities Open Cloud (SSHOC)

cessda.eu







## Roadshow on migration

08 October 2021 | 14:00 CEST









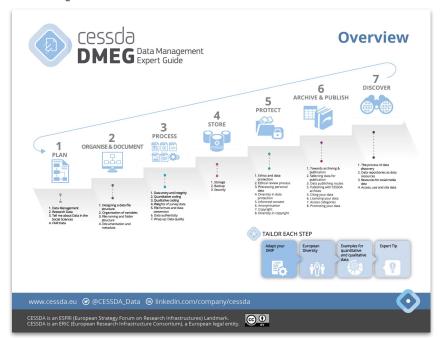








# Data Management Expert Guide







#### **CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide User Story**

Peter Čerče, Data Officer, Migrant Children and Communities in a Transforming Europe (MICREATE) project, tells his story on using the guide for ethical challenges with interview data.

#### The researcher

I head the Centre for IT and Infrastructural Support to Research at the <u>Science and Research Centre Koper</u> as well as its Research Library. As a librarian, I am interested in the possibilities Open Access provides in managing research data. My daily tasks involve informing researchers and other data users about the concepts behind FAIR Data and how to make sure their data respects them.



The Horizon 2020 project Migrant Children and Communities in a Transforming Europe (MICREATE) aims to gather their stories to support their needs and aspirations when it comes to integration. European countries and their education systems encounter many challenges due to ethnic, cultural linguistic diversity. MICREATE aims to:

- · improve knowledge about children's experiences of life in new social environments
- · explore school peer dynamics
- helpt teachers and educational staff to work with diversity
- · develop child-centered tools for stimulating migrant integration
- · design child-centered integration policy recommendations.

In the MICREATE project, I am responsible for the Data Management Plan (DMP) and solving ethical issues in relation to Research Data Management (RDM). Ethical issues in data management are one of the main challenges in the MICREATE project, as most of the qualitative research data will result from interviewing a particularly vulnerable group, namely migrant children.

#### My use of the CESSDA DMEG

For the MICREATE data management plan (DMP), we consulted with (national) experts in the field. We met with the <u>Slovenian Social Science</u> <u>Data Archive</u>, who directed us to the <u>CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide</u>. We found the <u>CESSDA Guide</u> to be a very helpful tool, offering a wide variety of advice, tips, and examples from experts in the field.

In preparing the initial version of the MICREATE DMP, we were using the <u>DMP-Online tool</u>, offered in the CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide. The guide turned out to be very helpful for the consortium of fifteen partners from twelve different countries. The CESSDA DMEG directs you to European diversity is sues in every step of the research data lifecycle.

I was particularly grateful for the way that the CESSDA DMEG is structured, it is fairly eavy to find your way around, even through quantity of information can be intimidating. That said, Research Data Management in itself is such a sat field of expertice, that trying to find what need in the enormous amount of information available online seems like mission impossible. That is why it is so helpful to have a guide like CESSDA's, which gathers information in one place, from an array of international experts.

#### Across disciplines

The Science and Research Centre Koper, where I work, consists of eight different research groups. Activities are predominantly based on interdisciplinary work, involving the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. As much as the CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide is a helpful tool for general aspects of RDM, it would be particularly useful to have such exhaustive guides in other research fields as well.

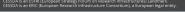
#### EOSC in practice

I have been on the EOSC web portal and participated in only a few EOSC events.

I am definitely interested in attending training sessions on how to use EOSC services and tools. I hope to be more available in 2021.

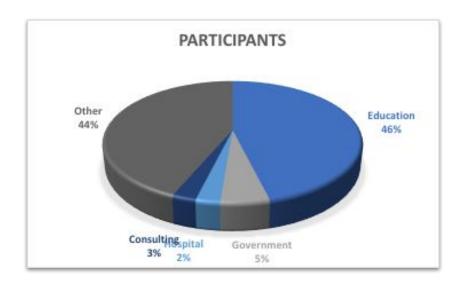
www.cessda.eu/DMGuide @ @CESSDA Data @ linkedin.com/company/cessda



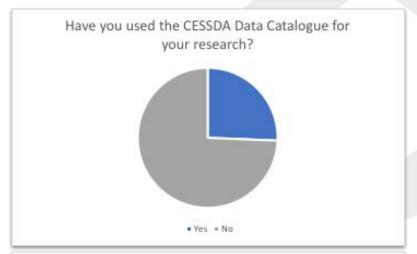


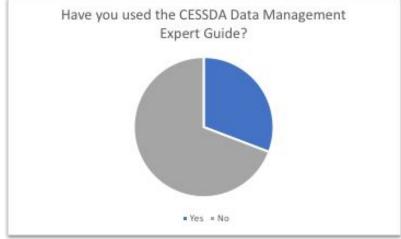


### About you



While diving deep into the CESSDA Data Catalogue for discovery, we are very interested in learning about your user stories!









#### Got 3 minutes? We'd love your input!

Take our data users' survey by clicking the link in the chat! Or directly:

https://www.surveymonkey.de/r/FYBWGD3

To enter the raffle for a free Audible audiobook, type a random FOUR DIGIT NUMBER in the space provided. The winner will be announced in the chat at the end of the webinar.

The survey data collected by CESSDA will improve CDC user experience. IP addresses are NOT collected. Emails given as part of the qualitative component will be deleted upon completion of the interview, in compliance with GDPR requirements.





### CESSDA Data Catalogue™ and the Data Management Expert Guide for Researchers working on Migration

Dimitra Kondyli, EKKE/SoDaNet

CESSDA Roadshow on Migration, 8 October 2021





@CESSDA\_Dat a







### From CESSDA Service Provider's perspective

## CESSDA's Offerings to the research communities all around the globe : <a href="www.cessda.eu">www.cessda.eu</a>

#### A full scale sustainable research infrastructure

All sort of digital resources including tools and services available. We will focus on the following:

- Research data that are being archived, curated, and distributed via the **23 national service providers around Europe** (22 members and 1 observer) with an emphasis on migration data.
- 2. **CESSDA Data Catalogue**, a multilingual catalogue that provides information (metadata) on more than 30,000 datasets, the biggest data catalogue for social sciences, a vehicle for collaborative research leading to data holdings per se, via the national Service Providers
- 3. **Training resources** for research communities as the **CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide (DMEG)**, a joint outcome of European experts working in the CESSDA SPs to support social science researchers make their data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable



### Numbers and topics for CDC

A simple free text search in **CDC on 'migration' gives 1,711 results** in the English language only.

Approximately 12 **Service Providers** are providing datasets that respond to the search on "migration".

#### What these datasets are?

• Surveys usually conducted at national / European / international level.

#### **Objectives:**

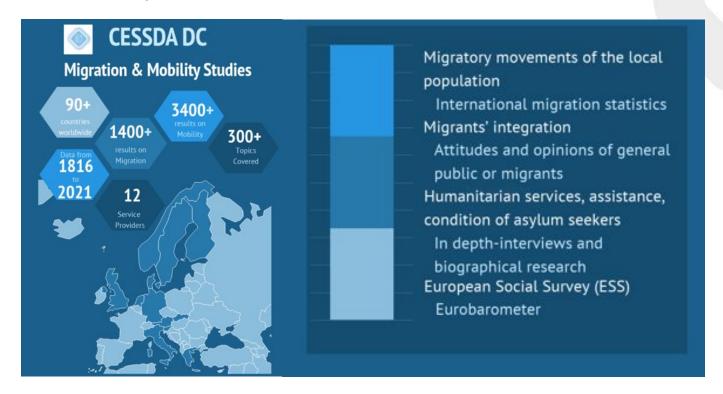
- Investigating migration or studying migration in a specific module or set of questions.
- An analysis of the available datasets at the level of metadata has shown that a variety of aspects and components related to migration are available.
- Studied period or the time perspective offers an interesting insight for further use as migration research varies across time reflecting this variation into the datasets and years of collection .

## Thus, the changing aspects of migration phenomena studied are findable via:

- datasets produced by comparative analysis
- including studies between countries, groups, historical periods
- qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods studies
- at international, European, national/local level
- Datasets from organisations like the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and** 
  - Development (OECD), IMO etc.



### Numbers and topics





- International migration statistics, investigating aspects of international migration covering a time period from 1816-1924 and onwards.
- General purpose multi-country survey projects collecting data on push and pull factors of international migration in selected origin and destination countries (ie. via UK Data Archive).
   *Topics* include migratory movements of the local population (meaning internal migration, e.g. datasets from the beginning of the century (ie. Norwegian Data Services (NSD) or the
   Netherlands Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS) )

### Topics related to migration

- Integration seems to occupy a central role, mainly from the 80s and onwards,
- Studies investigating immigration and immigrants, asylum seekers and national identity studied through the attitudes and opinions
   of general public or migrants within concrete societies in relation to integration
- Sub topics like educational attainment and employment or unemployment of migrant populations compared to the native populations
- A rich material of in depth-interviews and biographical research on migrants' narratives as well as surveys questionnaires provide
  information, documentation and the data per se to researchers' communities.



#### ▼ Similar results

Culture, education, skills, migration and consumption in Nepal 2013-2018

Understanding the Migration Patterns of Russian Academics through New Institutional Economics.

Code/Syntax: Food, classed? Social inequality and diet: Understanding stratified meat consumption patterns in Germany

EUSI: European System of Social Indicators. Income, Standard of Living, and Consumption Patterns1980-2013



♦ View JSON

< Back

#### Summary information

Study title

Migration and the reshaping of consumption patterns 2018

Creato

Giulietti, C, University of Southampton

Study number / PID

853515 (UKDA) 10.5255/UKDA-SN-853515 (datacite)

#### Abstract

This survey is a longitudinal online survey which has been administered to students enrolled in two Chinese universities who are studying in China or are abroad attending an exchange program. Two universities participated in the survey: the Beijing Normal University (BNU) and the University of Nottingham at Ningbo (UNN). The survey is composed by six modules (A-F) in which the respondents are asked questions on a broad variety of topics, such as personal and parental Information, consumption habits, networks, migration attitudes, preference and satisfaction. Internal migration in China has rapidly increased in the past thirty years. Fuelled by the reforms initiated at the end of 1970s, the largest move of labour force in history started taking place, with an enormous amount of individuals temporarily leaving rural areas to work in urban areas attracted by better economic conditions. In this context, our proposed project aims at investigating how migration reshapes the consumption patterns of migrants and other individuals indirectly affected by migration, with particular attention to implications in terms of consumption inequality. Our focus is on both the Great Migration in China and the Chinese diaspora in the EU.

#### Methodology



Data collection period

28/01/2018 - 31/07/2018

Country

China

Time dimension

Not available

Analysis unit

Individual

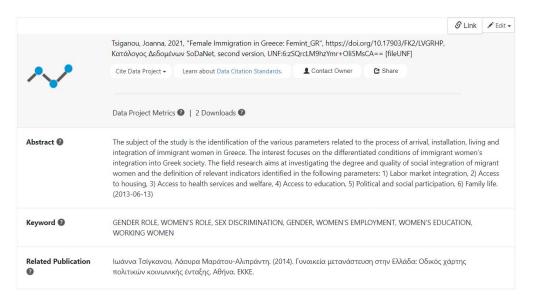
Sampling procedure

Not available



#### Female Immigration in Greece: Femint\_GR

Share it: 🕜 🕜 in 🖾

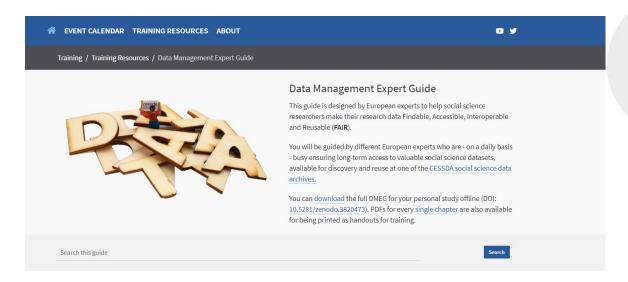


Metadata Resources Ter	ms
Citation Metadata ^	
Data Project Persistent ID	doi:10.17903/FK2/LVGRHP
Publication Date	2021-06-22



Data Project Category	Quantitative Study with Data	
Title ②	Female Immigration in Greece: Femint_GR	
Internal Study ID 🕢	ekke-1-0034-EN	
Principal Investigator	Tsiganou, Joanna (National Centre for Social Research) https://www.ekke.gr/personnel_cv/tsigkanou-ioanna	
Contact €	Use email button above to contact. Tsiganou, Joanna (National Centre for Social Research)  Kondyli, Dimitra (National Centre for Social Research)  Linardis, Apostolos (National Centre for Social Research)	
Abstract <b>Q</b>	The subject of the study is the identification of the various parameters related to the process of arrival, installation, living and integration of immigrant women in Greece. The interest focuses on the differentiated conditions of immigrant women's integration into Greek society. The field research aims at investigating the degree and quality of social integration of migrant women and the definition of relevant indicators identified in the following parameters: 1) Labor market integration, 2) Access to housing, 3) Access to health services and welfare, 4) Access to education, 5) Political and social participation, 6) Family life.  (2013-06-13)	
Keyword <b>©</b>	GENDER ROLE (ELSS Thesaurus) https://eisst.cessda.eu/  WOMEN'S ROLE (ELSS Thesaurus) https://eisst.cessda.eu/  SEX DISCRIMINATION (ELSS Thesaurus) https://eisst.cessda.eu/	







#### Target audience and mission

This guide is written for social science researchers who are in an early stage of practising research data management. With this guide, CESSDA wants to contribute to professionalism in data management and increase the value of research data.





### **DMEG**



• The data management plan (DMP), an important tool to structure the research data management of your project, plays a central role in this guide (valuable also for funding



### Protect



# This part of the DMEG focuses on key legal and ethical considerations in creating shareable data including:

- Legal requirements of the European Union Member States, and the impact of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on research data management.
- Thus, when sharing personal data can often be accomplished by using a combination of



### Challenges and opportunities

- Even though migration is a permanent phenomenon within societies, the late 20<sup>th</sup> as well as the 21<sup>st</sup> century have been marked by intense migration movements involving innovative methods of collecting reliable data to produce high quality research as well as policy implications at the local, regional, European, and international levels.
- Hence, migration is a topic that remains high on the researchers' interest as well as the EU political agenda.
- Responsible research necessary to investigate the multiple aspects of people on the move in meeting their societal needs.
- One of the challenges is to facilitate research worldwide by providing FAIR data via trusted repositories.
- CESSDA Data Catalogue constantly increases content on migration studies and related metadata via its SPs contributing to Fair data discovery.
- Data Management Expert Guide (DMEG) supports researchers to deal with the whole data lifecycle during their journey among data, finding ways to deal with questions related to your research.
- CESSDA looks forward to promote responsible research by connecting people, data and services at both national and EU level.





## Thank you!





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### Researcher perspective

EMM Survey Registry and CESSDA Data Catalogue™ for Discovery

**Ami SAJI** 

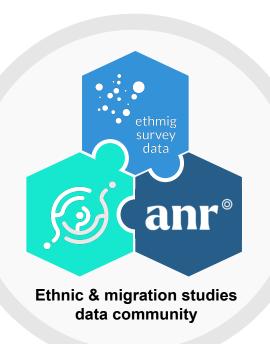
Sciences Po (CEE, CNRS) | SSHOC (WP9 - T9.2)

**CESSDA** Roadshow on Migration

8 October 2021 | 14:00- 15:30

### Introducing the EMM Survey Registry

## A service created by and for the ethnic and migration studies data community



The EMM Survey Registry is a service striving to make quantitative survey data on the integration and/or inclusion of ethnic and migrant minorities (EMMs) FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). It has been produced from a bottom-up approach by various stakeholders of this data (i.e. the ethnic and migration studies data community).

### A live 'census' of existing surveys

Surveys on EMMs' integration and/or inclusion are eligible to be included in the EMM Survey Registry if they **meet the inclusion criteria** below:



<sup>\*</sup> In some countries, surveys conducted prior to January 2000 were included.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The 35 countries correspond to those formally participating in ETHMIGSURVEYDATA.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Sizeable is based on the achieved sample size of a survey; different sample size thresholds are in place depending on the country, the territorial coverage (national vs. subnational), and the target population of the overall survey (EMM-specific vs. general population).

## A single access point to quality information about existing surveys

For each survey included in the EMM Survey Registry, detailed, informative and structured information (i.e. metadata) are compiled using existing sources\* about the survey. All metadata are also compiled using a standardized procedure.

To be published and made freely accessible on the EMM Survey Registry, the metadata must undergo a rigorous and multi-step quality control process.

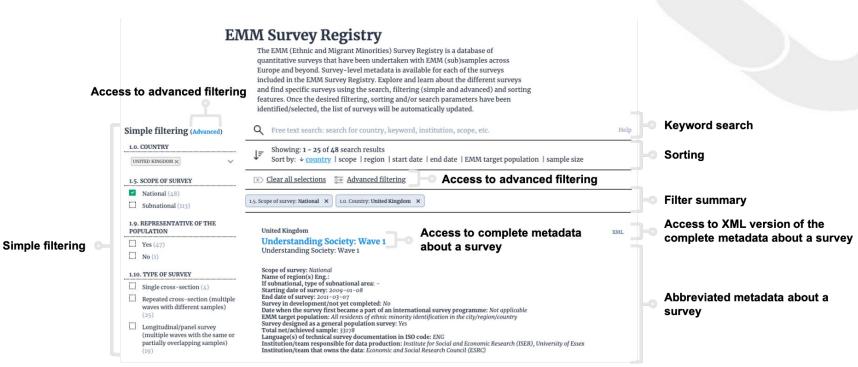




Compiled metadata

<sup>\*</sup>The metadata compiled and produced for a survey includes information about the resources consulted, as well as information about how to access a survey's dataset(s), technical documentation, questionnaire(s), and/or other publications.

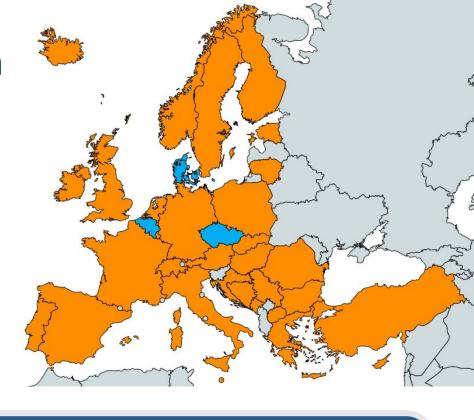
## User-friendly functionalities to easily discover and learn from the metadata



## A rich metadata collection that continues to grow

The EMM Survey Registry currently covers more than 1,400 surveys from 31 different countries (see countries in orange). The metadata for these survey have largely been contributed by members of our data community.

The metadata collection will continue to grow in the coming months, as **new countries are added** (see countries in **blue**) and **new surveys are contributed by data producers**.



Access to the live beta version of the EMM Survey Registry: https://ethmigsurveydatahub.eu/emmregistry/

# A complementary service to the CESSDA Data Catalogue™

## Comparing the EMM Survey Registry and CESSDA Data Catalogue™

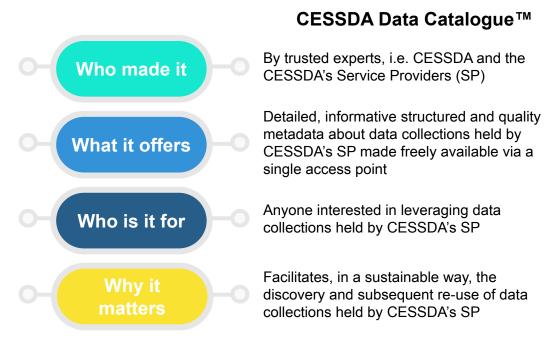
#### **EMM Survey Registry**

By trusted experts, i.e. the ethnic and migration studies data community

Detailed, informative structured and quality metadata about existing quantitative surveys on EMMs' integration and/or inclusion made freely available via a single access point

Anyone interested in leveraging quantitative surveys on EMMs' integration and/or inclusion

Facilitates, in a sustainable way, the discovery and subsequent re-use of existing quantitative surveys on EMMs' integration and/or inclusion



## Helping to untap the full potential of migration data

Users can effectively and efficiently discover migration data using both the EMM Survey Registry and CESSDA Data Catalogue™.

Example	Context	Action
Scenario 1	User is interested in <b>re-using migration data</b> , but <b>unsure what kind</b> of migration data is best suited for their needs	Explore both the CESSDA Data Catalogue™ and EMM Survey Registry to maximize the number of datasets to be discovered
Scenario 2	User is interested in re-using migration data from a CESSDA SP but unsure which data collection is best suited for their needs	Explore first the CESSDA Data Catalogue™ to identify potential data collections to use.  Further understanding of identified data collections using metadata from the EMM Survey Registry
Scenario 3	User is interested in re-using quantitative survey data on migration, but unsure which surveys are best for their needs	Explore first the EMM Survey Registry to identify surveys of interest. For any survey data deposited with a CESSDA SP, consult metadata from the CESSDA Data Catalogue™

### Thank you for your attention!



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## CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide™ for Users MiCREATE project and beyond

**CESSDA Roadshow on Migration, 8 October 2021** 

Peter Čerče Science and Research Centre Koper

#### **ZRS Koper**

- public research institute
- 8 institutes (<u>humanities, social sciences, biotechnology, natural sciences</u>)
- 11 infrastructural units (laboratories, public opinion center, publishing house research library, etc.)
- national and international research programmes and projects
- https://www.zrs-kp.si
- my role:
  - ☐ Head of the Centre for IT and Infrastructural Support to Research
  - Head of the Research Library





### **MiCREATE** project

- MiCREATE "Migrant Children and Communities in a Transforming Europe"
- Horizon 2020, SC6-CHANGING WORLD. Europe in a changing world Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies.
- consortium of 15 project partners from 12 countries
- lead partner ZRS Koper
- http://www.micreate.eu/







#### MiCREATE project

- to stimulate the inclusion of diverse groups of migrant children by adopting a child-centred approach to their integration at the educational and policy level
- Micreate part of "Open Research Data Pilot" (ORD)

  There are two main pillars to the Pilot: developing a Data Management Plan (DMP) and providing open access to research data, if possible."
- Data Management Plan (DMP) is an obligatory deliverable for ORD projects
- designated chapter of Grant Agreement "Open access to research data"
- CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide (DMEG) is an obvious choice in preparations of DMP as well as providing open access to research data





CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide (<a href="https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide">https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide</a>)



#### Data Management Expert Guide

This guide is designed by European experts to help social science researchers make their research data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR).

You will be guided by different European experts who are - on a daily basis - busy ensuring long-term access to valuable social science datasets, available for discovery and reuse at one of the CESSDA social science data archives.

CESSDA DMEG being a data management guide is well organised in itself

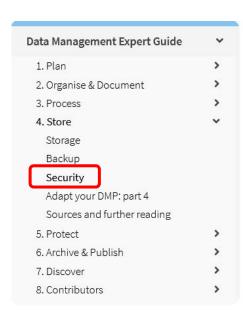
Data Management Expert Guide	~
1. Plan	>
2. Organise & Document	>
3. Process	>
4. Store	>
5. Protect	>
6. Archive & Publish	>
7. Discover	>
8. Contributors	>



CESSDA DMEG being a data management guide is well organised in itself



- ,real life' experts advice on most issues and a direct guide through DMP
- large family of CESSDA members archives with experts eager to help out
- the amount of information can be intimidating but necessary



Answers to important technical questions regarding the protection of personal data in ,Security'

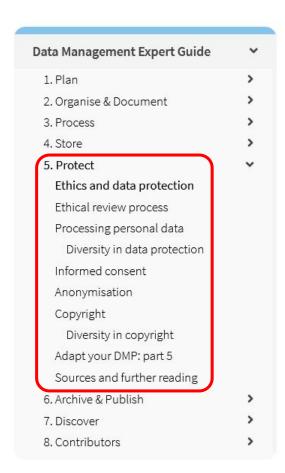
« Previous Next »

# Security To prevent unauthorised a

To prevent unauthorised access and possible changes to your data, data security measures are in order. Such measures, on the one hand, serve to protect personal data and confidential information and on the other hand offer protection against unauthorised manipulation or erasure of files (intentional or unintentional).



Data security can be considerably increased with the help of technical measures. However, these must be accompanied by organisational measures in the form of policies and guidelines.



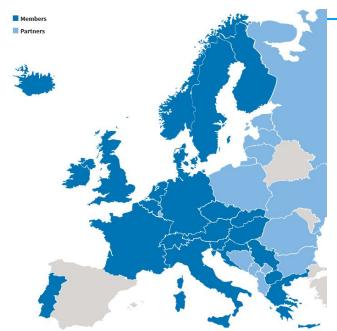
In all issues regarding ethics and data management, chapter 5 of the DMEG is of vital importance

- excellent point of reference when working in large project teams from various countries
- DMEG itself emphasises Diversity in data protection

- fieldwork in selected countries mostly qualitative data
- Sensitive Data highly vulnerable group (children / migrants)
- open access to research data and the balance between "As Open as Possible" and "As Closed as Necessary"
- MiCREATE "Ethical Board" > Standard Ethical Protocol > the longest chapter is 5. Data Protection and Privacy







- every MiCREATE partner should deposit the data at their national CESSDA data archive if such archive exists
  - unfortunately map of CESSDA members doesn't overlap the map of MiCREATE partners
- several national archives have many advantages in comparison to single deposit archive for all (language, policy, communication, ...) as planned in beginning
- if I quote myself ...



# 2. DATA DEPOSITION

why do we put so much emphasis to CESSDA and its members data archives?

- 'the best in business'
- same standards, comparable metadata, referencing, ... in one word FAIR
- the most important for MiCREATE data > CESSDA member archives can handle highly sensitive data
- within the CESSDA archives, not just the interoperability but also referencing to data from different MiCREATE partners stored in various data archives

## **THANK YOU**



ZNANSTVENO-RAZISKOVALNO SREDIŠČE KOPER CENTRO DI RICERCHE SCIENTIFICHE CAPODISTRIA SCIENCE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KOPER

Garibaldijeva 1, 6000 Koper, Slovenia www.zrs-kp.si; E-naslov: peter.cerce@zrs-kp.si tel: +386 5 663 77 00









### HumMingBird Project: Enhanced Migration Measures from a Multidimensional Perspective

 HumMingBird is a Horizon 2020 project that aims at responding to the needs for understandings and improving of changing nature of migration flows and the drivers of migration, by analysing patterns, motivations and geographies, new forecasting emerging and future trends.









































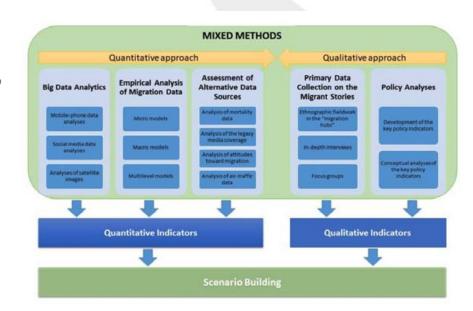






## **HumMingBird**

- 10 countries
  - BE, CH, DE, ES, IT, NL, NO, SE, TR, UK
- 16 partners
  - Research parties/universities
    - Sociology, anthropology, communication science, political science, data science, statistics, telecom engineering, computer sciences
  - SMEs, private companies
  - NGO networks
  - a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC)



# Quantitative data sources and assessing the gaps

- Long-lasting challenges with migration statistics (Gaps)
- 1920 first ILO recommendations on **improving the international statistics** on migration
- Gaps in data will hinder decision-makers to develop effective policies and leads to miscalculations in research
- Gaps were addressed in scattered way in the literature
- Countries and statistical offices collect data under varying definitions and variables (Cooper et al., 2019; Fassmann et al., 2009; Fron et al., 2008b; Kelly, 1987; Kraly & Gnanasekaran, 1987; Kraly & Hovy, 2020; Laczko, 2016, 2020; Lemaitre, 2005; Migali et al., 2018; Skeldon, 2013; UN DESA, 2017)



# Quantitative data sources and assessing the gaps

- Varying demographic characteristics in the existing data (Bilsborrow et al., 1997; Fassmann et al., 2009; Lemaitre, 2005; UN DESA, 2017).
- Varying data collection methodologies and coverage at the national and regional levels makes the data incompatible (de Beer et al., 2010; Fassmann et al., 2009; Goldstein & Goldstein, 1981; UN DESA, 2017).
- The imbalances in data collection across regions complicates the **calculation and measurement** of cross-regional and interregional migrations (King, 2012).

# Results and gaps

- •Reviewing statistical data sources: UN DESA, OECD, IOM, Eurostat, and UNHCR
- Definitions and measurement: the first and foremost emphasised issue in the data is the differences in definitions and measures.
- ver orraphies: h (available) latase's neglect he demot raphic characteristics of global migrants to a high extent (Coleman, 2008; Skeldon, 2013)
- Drivers (reasons): The data-sources do not always cover the reasons for departure as well as return
- •Geographical coverage: the differences in the coverage of data across the regions
- Timeliness: the data publishing time is often lagging behind and it changes for every region and data source



# solutions

- Big-Data Rush
- Many researchers and NSIs are trying to make use of big data for migration (whether complementary or full source)
- Big data includes: Mobile Phone Call records data, Satelite data, Social Media Data, etc.
- However, to what extent big data could help cover the gaps?
- Ethics, privacy and moral aspects of using such data and information

# Indicators

- •Comparative assessment of migration policies through the use of indicators
- •Focus is mainly on IMMIGRATION, admission, residence permits and nationality acquisition.
- •Geo coverage: EU15/28 mainly, OECD countries

# Gaps

- Many indexes, however, some areas are underrepresented (emigration, governance, exit) and redundancy of information on some topics (citizenship)
- Main focus on EU/OECD countries □ need of widening geo scope (developing countries)
- •Needs to employ a longitudinal approach which connects policy outputs and policy outcomes over time









#### COORDINATO

HIVA - Research Institute for Work and Society, KU Leuven (BE)

#### PARTNER

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What does European survey research know about migrants and ethnic minorities in times of crisis?

**CESSDA Roadshow on Migration** 

8 October 2021 | 14:00 – 15:30

Dimitri Prandner, PhD

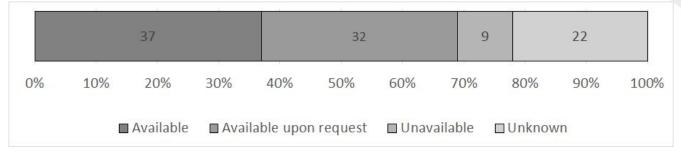
JKU Austria



# MINORITIES - EMM AND SURVEY

- Social sciences (re-)discovered the relevance of data on EMM during the long summer of migration 2015 and the years halfollow of (Reic let & Mc al. s 2 17.) er viebe et 1 20 8a, Prandner & Weichbold 2018).
- Typically EMMs are classified as hard to survey and even do research on (Tourangeau 2014, Font & Méndes 2013).
  - · Small part of the general population, therefore they are hard to cover in general population surveys
  - Missing specific sampling frames, making it hard to draw random samples on most sub-groups
  - · Vulnerability of sub-groups drives unit-non-response up
- However an substantive amount of studies has been conducted in the field of EMM that may offer the chance to gain valuable insights without the need for data collection, offer the chance to monitor trends and changes over time etc.

# PERSPPECTIVE -ACCESS TO STUDIES



#### Around 70% of the studies can be requested or accessed for re-use!

44% have a DOI / permanent identifier Only 9% are definitely unavailable Stark regional differences

Best Practice: NO, SE, IS, ES, CH, IT

#### Language barrier as a common problem

45% of the studies have documentation in English (however 16% of the studies come form English speaking countries)



Thank you for the chance to present our work

#### Contact us for further details:

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P: +43 732 2468 7703



# **CESSDA** Roadshow on Migration

- Based on the presentations earlier how would you describe the societal impacts of research data used for migration studies?
- How important are high quality data for cross disciplinary research on migration?
- How important is the support from service providers/data experts for your research workflow?
- 4. What is your advice for researchers trying build on/reuse the huge amount of already existing data on migration?

















Meredith Winn Sciences Po





# Roadshow on Climate Change

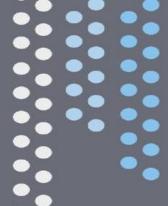
## SAVE THE DATE

14 October 2021

14:00-15:30 CEST 13:00-14:30 BST









# Thank you for your attention!







