

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

A WORLD IN MOTION

Fieldwork Report the Netherlands:

Methodology and Sampling

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Project background

The migration and development project in the Netherlands is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project, financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IS Academy on Migration and Development) and carried out by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University, the Netherlands. This project focuses on migration and development processes in four migrant-sending countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco. The Netherlands was the chosen migrant-receiving country. The main aim of the research project is to better understand the relationship between migration and development processes in order to stimulate new approaches to development. This project will contribute to existing knowledge on the migration and development nexus by collecting innovative data and providing evidence-based policy advices for the both the Dutch government and policy makers in migrant-sending countries. For more details see: <http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/ISacademie/>



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1. Introduction

The migration and development project in the Netherlands is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project. This project is implemented by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The main objectives of this Netherlands-based research are: to understand the background characteristics of different types of migrants (e.g. family migrants, labour migrants, refugees, students) through the example of Moroccan, Afghan, Ethiopian and Burundian migrants in the Netherlands; to learn about their experiences as migrants; and to examine how these experiences are linked to their homeland engagement and orientation toward family and friends in their countries of origin.

1.1 Theoretical framework: Research questions and hypotheses

Through the Migration and Development Project household surveys, we seek to explore the migration and settlement experiences of several migrant groups in the Netherlands. Namely, this research focuses on first-generation migrant households from Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia and Morocco. These origin countries represent different migrant populations and immigration patterns in the Netherlands. As is well known, Moroccans comprise one of the biggest Non-Western migrant populations in the country. Their immigration to the Netherlands was initiated by the “guest worker” programmes of the 1960s and is today primarily characterized by family reunification and formation. In contrast to Morocco, the other origin countries of interest: Afghanistan, Burundi and Ethiopia, are immigrant source countries for the Netherlands for primarily humanitarian reasons although their migration trends have evolved over the years, and the number of immigrants coming from these countries is much smaller. Nevertheless, they are unique yet representative migrant groups for the Netherlands.

Afghans are one of the most important emerging non-Western migrant communities in the Netherlands. That is to say, there is a rapid increase in the number of Afghans coming to, and living in, the Netherlands, and we also observe changes in their motivations for migration. Afghan immigration to the Netherlands started in the late 1980s primarily for humanitarian reasons, and today continues primarily through family formation and reunification. Ethiopians are one of the bigger African migrant communities in the Netherlands. As with Afghans, Ethiopian migration to the Netherlands has changed over the years, and today most Ethiopians identify education and family reunification as the major reasons for migration to the Netherlands, rather than humanitarian reasons. Finally, Burundians represent one of the smaller migrant groups in the Netherlands, and have thus not attracted a lot of attention from academics.

Burundian migration to the Netherlands is overwhelmingly caused by civil conflict and war in the country that only recently subsided. Their presence in migration research as a small African migrant community is very important for comparative research and a better understanding of the significance of group size on migration patterns and settlement processes. Overall, migrant groups studied in this research display significant diversity given their origin country context, changing migration motives and current migration patterns and size.

There has been little quantitative research undertaken to collect data on different dimensions of the migration experience from these origin countries of interest, with the exception of Moroccans. Therefore, the household survey we have conducted, and its comprehensive character, make a significant contribution to this field of research. The household survey aims to acquire knowledge of the migration history of individuals starting in their country of origin, their experiences in the Netherlands, current transnational involvement with families and friends in the origin country, and future plans regarding migration. Thus, the theoretical framework of the study in the Netherlands takes a holistic approach to migration, and emphasizes the simultaneous embeddedness of migrants in both the destination and origin countries. In other words, the research links migration history, integration processes and transnational engagement with family and friends in the origin country in order to develop a better understanding of the migration experiences of Afghans, Burundians, Ethiopians and Moroccans in the Netherlands.

Accordingly, the main research questions of this project are the following:

1. How do migration histories of Afghans, Burundians, Ethiopians and Moroccans in the Netherlands differ? How can these differences be explained by migration motivation, demographic characteristics and ethnic and socio-economic background?
2. To what extent are migrants integrated in the economic, social, political and cultural domains of life in the Netherlands? How does a bi-dimensional measurement of integration, taking into consideration co-ethnic and cross ethnic orientations of migrants, help to better understand settlement processes?
3. To what extent are migrants engaged in transnational activities (eg. economic and social remittance sending)?
4. How can differences between migrant groups with regards to engagement in transnational activities be explained by socioeconomic background and different ways of integrating?

The first three research questions focus specifically on migrants' experiences in the Netherlands, and are important for describing in detail the current situation of migrants in the Netherlands with regard to integration processes and engagement in transnational activities. The fourth research question explores the links between

integration processes and engagement in transnational activities. That is to say, we analyse the socioeconomic characteristics of migrants and their migration and settlement experiences as determinants of economic and social remittances. This research question is of great significance both for researchers interested in understanding the behaviours of migrants through a transnational optic, and policy makers assigned to develop policies to improve the experiences of migrants in the Netherlands in such a way as to positively influence their contribution both to the Netherlands and their country of origin.

1.2 Operationalization and themes

When collecting survey data, it is of great importance that the questionnaires remain focused and are succinct to adequately address the research questions. The survey construction process is challenging, as researchers develop concrete questions that are theoretically informed and clearly formulated. In this section, we explain how we operationalize the theoretical concepts in order to construct the household survey. Each concept requires a multitude of items to be addressed in the questionnaire, as most of the concepts used in our study possess various dimensions and aspects that need to be concretely measured. The following section includes more specific definitions of these concepts and their operationalization.

1. Integration processes

Migrant integration is one of the most widely studied topics in migration research, yet the definition and measurement of the concept is still open to discussion. In this research, there are three important points we take into account to define and measure integration processes. Firstly, integration processes are multidimensional with respect to social, legal, economic, and cultural aspects of life, and migrants can experience different levels of integration regarding each of these areas (Gordon 1964, Hoffmann-Nowotny 1970, Entzinger and Biezeveld 2003). Secondly, integration processes can be measured in a bi-dimensional way by taking into consideration migrants' home and host society orientation simultaneously (Schwartz et al. 2010). The underlying idea of this approach is that migrants' orientation towards the host society and ethnic community in the destination country are exclusive and thus compatible. This more precise measurement of integration gives a refined perspective on migrants' settlement experiences, and recognizes the possibility of differing integration patterns. Finally, in this research it is of high importance to include subjective measurements of integration alongside objective ones. Hence, we also incorporate questions that evaluate the perception and attitude of migrant households regarding their integration experiences in the Netherlands.

Legal integration: Legal integration is considered to be one of the first steps in promoting integration in the host country. It refers to migrant's legal status, residency rights and citizenship status. Migrants' access to rights, goods, services, and resources depends highly on their legal status in the residence country. This item is measured by two questions in the survey. First, we ask the citizenship status of the respondent. In this question, we allow for multiple citizenships in order to observe the level of dual-citizenship among participants. Secondly, we ask for the current legal document with which the participants have the right to reside in the Netherlands (e.g. Dutch citizenship, student visa, refugee status, permanent residency permit etc.)

Economic integration: The economic dimension of integration is measured mainly by assessing the individual's employment, occupational status and income in the destination country. In this research, in addition to these conventional items the following aspects are taken into account:

- If unemployed, duration of unemployment
- Job search mechanism (formal/informal channels, the role of native and ethnic community members)
- Number of jobs and hours spent at work
- Type of organization (e.g. Central or local government, private firm)
- Self-employment, and if self-employed the number of employees
- Work contract status
- Groups with whom the individual has face-to-face contact (e.g. Customers, clients)
- Time spent in managing and supervising co-workers
- Ethnicity of people in the daily work environment (e.g. Dutch, non-Dutch)
- Ethnic enclaves (Can the work be considered as ethnic business or not?)

Social integration: The involvement of individuals with a migration background in the social life in the destination country is a very important dimension of the integration process. In our research, we apply a bi-dimensional measurement of social integration and focus on individuals' preferences in terms of the backgrounds of the people they spend time with for leisure. Individuals are asked how often they spend time with their native or ethnic community members, and also with those from neither the native population nor the ethnic community. For children at school, we also ask about the ethnic composition of the school environment and friends. In addition, we consider association membership as an integral part of participation in social life in the residence country and hence, ask whether individuals are active or inactive members of various organizations (eg. Religious organization, political party, NGOs etc.). Moreover, we ask if the organizations that the individuals are part of are composed of ethnic community members or individuals from different ethnic groups including the native population. Finally, political participation, more specifically voting behaviour in national and local

elections are taken into account as another important dimension of social/civic integration in the residence country.

Cultural integration: The definition of cultural integration can be approached from different angles. In this research, we focus on language proficiency, language use at home (preference) and work (obligation), and cultural consumption (music, newspapers and internet) as different aspects of cultural integration. These items are all measured in a bi-dimensional manner. For example, we distinguish between the native language and ethnic language usage. When it comes to cultural consumption, we also make the distinction between Dutch and ethnic music, newspapers and websites to have a better understanding of migrants' orientation towards different cultures.

Acculturation attitudes and ethnic identification: As mentioned previously, subjective evaluations and attitudes towards integration are important aspects of integration processes. We measure this by assessing migrants' acculturation attitude as defined by Berry (1997). Berry's (1997) model of acculturation evaluates simultaneously migrants' attitudes and opinions regarding their native and ethnic communities in the residence country. For its measurement, we make use of the acculturation scale used by the European Social Survey. Some of the exemplary statements used in the questionnaire are the following: It is important to raise my children with Dutch values and beliefs; I feel integrated in the Dutch society; I am proud of being a member of [origin country] community.

In addition, individuals' self-identification is a helpful indicator in evaluating feelings of integration from the perspective of migrants. Thus, we ask participants how they identify themselves in an open ended way. This way we allow for individuals to combine their ethnic identification with residence country identification.

Perceptions about the host country: To include more subjective evaluations about migrants' settlement in the residence country, both on an individual and group level, we make use of statements that are again used by the European Social Survey. We ask respondents to assess the extent to which they agree with various statements. These statements include several topics. The subsequent statements are some of those used in the survey: I feel discriminated against in the Netherlands; Migrants are helped to preserve their cultural heritage in the Netherlands; Migrants get fair treatment in the Netherlands.

2. Engagement in activities oriented towards the origin country

Economic activities oriented towards the origin country: In this research we consider different types of homeland engagement including monetary remittances, in kind remittances, investments and reverse remittances. Moreover, rather than focusing only on the household level, we look at the individual behaviour of each member of the household regarding economic homeland oriented activities. The general household behaviour is thus evaluated by taking into account each active individual's involvement in transnational economic activities. In this way we aim to provide a much more detailed overview of transnational involvement. Furthermore, when it comes to transnational economic activities, we bring several social dimensions of the phenomenon to the fore. Below is the list of indicators used in the questionnaire:

- Economic remittances: *Money or goods sent by migrants to family members or friends back in their origin country.*
 - Characteristics of the remittance receiver (relation to the sender, gender, age, educational attainment, place of residence)
 - Frequency, amount, and channel of remittance sending
 - Motivation for sending money, knowledge on how the money is spent, satisfaction with the way that it is spent and control over how the money is spent
 - Sending goods: receiver's relation to the sender, types and value of goods sent
 - Future expectations about remittance sending according to the expected change in future income
- Investment in the origin country
 - Members of the household involved in the investment
 - Type of investment (e.g. House, land etc.)
- Reverse remittances: *Money that is sent to the migrant household from friends and family abroad*
 - Person or organization that sends money
 - Total amount of money sent in the previous year
 - Reason for receiving remittances
 - Remittances as gift or loan (repayment obligations of the migrant)

Transnational social ties: Social contacts that migrants have with their family and friends in the origin country are one of the most important dimensions of a migrant household's life. In this research, we aim to provide a detailed explanation of how, and through which channels, migrants stay in contact with their origin country. Moreover, to be able to evaluate the potential outflow of social remittances, we ask respondents about

subjects of conversations with family and friends in the origin country. A more detailed list of the indicators used to operationalize transnational social ties can be found below:

- Frequency of contact with family and friends in the origin country
- Communication method (e.g. telephone, internet, letters)
- Friends and family members that the migrant is in contact with (e.g. Parents, siblings, children)
- Return visits to the origin country (duration of stay, money expenditure)
- Topic of conversations with friends and family in the origin country (e.g. Politics, social and cultural events etc.)
- Association membership in the origin country

3. Skills

Skilled migration and human capital accumulation through immigration, and how these relate to migration experiences, are important components of this research. Therefore, respondents are asked to provide detailed information about educational achievement and human capital investment of migrants both in the country of origin but also in the destination country upon arrival. More specifically, we gather information about the highest level of education completed, the location where each level of education was acquired, and total years of education completed. In addition, we ask whether household members have received training in the Netherlands, or participated in or completed integration and language courses.

4. Migration history and future migration plans¹

As previously stated, little is known of the migration narratives of the migrant groups of interest to this project. Hence, we follow the migration journey of migrants in a very detailed manner. The questionnaire not only includes information about the time, place, reason and financing of migration, but also people who are involved in the decision to migrate and people with whom the migrant left the country (anyone the individual migrated with, or who followed within a two week period). Finally we also ask questions about transit migration experience of migrants to better map the migration journey.

With respect to future migration plans, we also ask detailed questions. These include migrants' plans to stay in the Netherlands permanently, plans to return permanently to the origin country (motivation and timeframe), and plans to migrate to another country (including the name of the country and motivation for migration). If migrants plan to leave the Netherlands, we ask for the reasons for this decision. Finally, regarding return

¹ In the Ethiopian context, we also ask the migrants whether they are aware of some relevant policies and programmes in Ethiopia (Ethiopian Origin Identity Card (Yellow card), Diaspora bond, Ethiopian foreign currency bank account, Ethiopian Diaspora day in Addis Ababa, government investment incentives). As a follow up, migrants are also asked whether they would like to participate in these programmes and why.

migration, in addition to permanent return, we ask respondents about their intentions to temporarily return to the origin country or participate in a temporary return programme.

5. Other important (control) variables

Background characteristics: These variables include age, gender, city and country of birth, religious affiliation, and the educational attainment of parents.

Health insurance: Whether the household members have health insurance in the Netherlands. It is obligatory that anyone who has the right to reside in the Netherlands has health insurance. Therefore it is important to check if individuals indeed do have health insurance. This can also be regarded as a check question about the legal status of the individual, as not having insurance in the Netherlands implies that the individual resides in the Netherlands irregularly.

Economic background:

- Economic shocks: We ask about the occurrence of events that negatively have influenced the economic situation of the household (eg. Job loss, death, accident)
- Economic capacity: We assess the economic capacity of the household by checking whether they can afford certain hypothetical needs (eg. Changing worn-out furniture, paying for a week-long holiday)
- Subjective economic well-being: We ask the respondent to make an assessment of the household's current income. In addition we ask the respondent to make a comparison to pre-migration situation of the household income.
- Wealth: We develop an index based on the assets that the household owns and their value, savings account and access to financial assistance

Children's well-being: First- and second-generation migrant children's well-being is an important assessment in better understanding a migrant community's successful integration in the Netherlands. In our survey, we collect information on children's school attendance, school environment, social integration and any problems faced. Moreover, we ask the respondent to assess the capacity of the household to respond to children's material needs.

Values and norms: Several questions invite respondents' opinions regarding gender roles (including decisions about expenditure, household tasks and schooling), divorce and homosexuality, and trust in institutions of both the destination and origin countries. Finally, we assess respondents' attitudes regarding the role that migrants play in

different contexts. That is to say we ask the respondent how he/she perceives the effect of international migration on the receiving and sending societies.

Important definitions:

- Household: A group of people that live in the same house and share the same food. Households can also consist of one person.
- Target household: A household in which at least one person was born in one of the four focus countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, Morocco).
- Migrant: A person who currently lives in a country other than the one he/she was born in for at least a period of three months.
- First generation immigrant: A person that was born abroad, but moved to the Netherlands at sometime in his/her life.
- Second generation immigrant: A person that was born in the Netherlands, but whose parents were born abroad.
- Third generation immigrant: A person that was born in the Netherlands, but whose grandparents were born abroad.

1.3 The IS Academy Survey in the Netherlands

The fieldwork in the Netherlands consists of a household survey that took place between July 2010 and September 2011. The project was executed by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance. In the second half of the data collection period, Research Company Colourview cooperated with the research team by providing interviewees and new participants. Being located in The Hague, close to the bigger Dutch cities where most of the migrant population resides, Colourview's support in finding new participants for the project was crucial. The end result of the fieldwork shows that interviews were conducted with 247 Moroccan, 351 Ethiopian, 164 Burundian and 260 Afghan households, totalling 1022 households. These 1022 surveyed households are distributed across 11 provinces of the Netherlands. In line with the concentration of migrant populations in bigger cities and urban areas, 51.3 per cent per of the surveys were conducted in Noord Holland and Zuid Holland where Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague are located.

This report describes the methodology that was applied for the fieldwork in the Netherlands and discusses the sampling procedures. First, a brief country context is presented in Chapter 2, sketching the main historic and current migration flows in the country with a specific focus on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan migration

to the Netherlands. We also present briefly the Dutch perspective on immigrant integration, and the migration and development nexus from a policy perspective. In Chapter 3 the sampling procedures are discussed as well as the intra-household selection of respondents. Chapter 4 gives an overview of the preparations for the fieldwork, such as the training of the enumerators, the pilot survey, practical issues and the challenges that were encountered during the preparations and the fieldwork. Finally, chapter 5 provides an overview of the measurement tools that were used in this study.

2. The Migration Context in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is the destination country case in this study. The Netherlands has attracted immigrants since the middle ages given its relative freedom and wealth (Ersanilli 2007). Yet, in spite of ongoing immigration for many years, strictly speaking, the country only became a country of immigration after the Second World War. This means that immigration rates exceeded emigration rates, with the increase in immigration from (former) colonies and countries with which the Netherlands signed bilateral labour agreements for “guest worker” programmes. In the Netherlands, there is a relatively detailed record of the immigration of foreigners to the country because of a systematic approach to data collection. In this section, we describe the immigration history of the Netherlands over the years, with a specific focus on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan migration.

2.1 Population and migration statistics

Broadly speaking, one can claim that migrants constitute a considerable part of the population in the Netherlands. Non-Western migrants constituted 10.5 per cent of the total population in 2011. The level of immigration of non-Westerners to the Netherlands was higher than the immigration of Western migrants until 2004. After 2004, immigration to the Netherlands from both Western and Non-Western countries started to increase slightly, with migration from Western countries being higher in absolute terms than migration from Non-Western countries. This recent change in the increase of Western migrants can be explained mainly by the expansion of the European Union and the growing immigration of individuals from Eastern European countries such as Poland and Romania. Nevertheless, given previous immigration trends in the country, the biggest immigrant communities in the Netherlands remain those composed of individuals from Non-Western countries.

Although there has been an increase in Western migration to the Netherlands since 2000, population changes show that the increase in the Non-Western migrant population is three times higher than that of the Western migrant population. While the total number of Western immigrants is around 1.5 million, the number of non-Western immigrants is over 1.8 million individuals, with Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Antillean/Aruban migrant populations representing the largest groups. Immigration from non-Western countries to the Netherlands has been characterized by labour migration in the post-colonization period. Moreover, due to the relatively liberal policies of the Netherlands toward humanitarian migration, asylum seekers and refugees also constitute an important share of the non-Western migrant population.

Migrants from former colonies of the Netherlands are in the top six origin countries. The other major non-Western countries of origin are Turkey and Morocco. When the

Netherlands witnessed labour shortages along with many other Western European countries after the Second World War, bilateral labour agreements were signed with several Southern European countries as well as Turkey and Morocco. These so-called “guest worker” programmes initiated a continuous inflow of low-skilled labourers to the country until the 1973 oil crisis. After this period, labour recruitment largely stopped, yet migration from these countries continued through family reunification and formation. If we look at the migration history in the Netherlands in terms of individual motivations, since 1995, we observe that family reunification and formation has continuously been the most important motivation for migrating to the Netherlands. Interestingly, the second most important motivation for coming to the Netherlands for non-Western migrants has not been employment opportunities. Especially between 1995 and 2004, migrating to the Netherlands to seek asylum has been much more prevalent than economic migration. It was particularly during this period that the number of asylum seekers and refugees increased considerably in the Netherlands. However, this changed between 2004 and 2008 when economic migration became once again relatively prevalent compared to humanitarian migration. Since 2008, this trend has again reversed, with the number of people coming to the Netherlands to seek asylum again outnumbering those seeking employment. A final important point to mention is the steady increase in the number of people coming to the Netherlands for study purposes.

There are a few striking observations about the increase in the number of non-Western migrants in the Netherlands. Moroccan immigration to the Netherlands remains the fastest increasing among the four largest migrant populations with a 33 per cent increase between 2000 and 2010. Additionally, the increase in size of the Afghan migrant population in the Netherlands is striking with an increase of 80 per cent by 2010. Another important observation is that while there is a larger share of first generation migrants among newer migrant groups, almost half of the individuals from the biggest Non-Western migrant populations are second generation.

Today, Moroccans constitute the fifth largest migrant population in the country. In 2011, there were 333,000 Moroccans, 185,000 being first generation migrants; 40,064 Afghans of which 31,823 were first generation migrants; 3,432 Burundians of which 2,591 were first generation migrants; and 11,547 Ethiopians of which 7,529 were first generation migrants in the Netherlands. In addition, if we look at the number of refugees in the Netherlands from Afghanistan, Burundi and Ethiopia, we see an increase in numbers between 1995 and 2005, but in 2010, unlike Burundians, the number of refugees from Afghanistan and Ethiopia decreases. This can be explained to a large extent by naturalization processes in the Netherlands and changes in trends regarding migration motivations. In 2010, there were 6731 Afghan, 2223 Burundian and 628 Ethiopian refugees in the Netherlands. Finally, in 2010, the majority of Moroccans migrating to the Netherlands came for family reasons; Afghans’ and Burundians’ main

motivations for migration have been family and asylum while there were more Ethiopian student migrants than asylum seekers.

The abovementioned numbers demonstrate well how important international migration has been for the Netherlands in the past decades. Even more importantly than the numbers, however, it is the societal, political and economic consequences of inflow of immigrants that make international migration a hot topic in the Netherlands. The important question is not only the number of migrants, but also who arrives, for which reasons, through which channels and with what intentions. It is these questions and settlement of migrants in different domains of life that are considered to be most important in understanding migration and integration experiences of individuals in the Netherlands.

2.2 The Netherlands' Perspective on Migration and Development

The Netherlands saw immigration for many years as a source of economic and cultural enrichment and represented itself as a tolerant country towards foreigners. This positive attitude towards migration was also reflected in immigration and integration policies. The Netherlands was one of the first European countries to be named “multiculturalist” as it introduced a set of multi-cultural policies in the early 1970s. However, over the years, especially after the turn of the millennium, the picture has changed. As Schrover (2010) states: “...the successive development of pillarization and multiculturalism in the Netherlands has led to a reinforcement of essentialist ideas concerning migrants and their descendants, as well as a freezing of ideas on “the” Dutch culture”. Currently, immigrant integration through multiculturalist policies is regarded almost as a failed project.

While the challenges of migrant integration have been subject to intense public debate in the Netherlands, the migration and development nexus occupies an important space on the political agenda of the country. The Netherlands recognizes the potential positive link between migration and development in the origin countries, and is actively involved in enhancing the positive contribution of migrants to the development of origin countries. To achieve this, several channels have been identified. For instance, the government recognizes the importance of diaspora organizations and asserts that their capacities should be strengthened. Another channel is the temporary return of migrants with the aim of transferring human capital, knowledge and expertise accumulated by migrants as a result of their stay in the Netherlands. The Netherlands is also the lead country in the EU for the Diaspora Outreach Initiative in the “EU-Africa Partnership for Migration, Mobility and Employment” which focuses on the engagement of the diaspora in the development of Africa. Finally, Dutch government policy on migration and development prioritizes a strengthening of the link between remittances and development as the Dutch government aims to facilitate the creation of favourable

conditions in order to enhance this relationship. In conclusion, for evidence-based policy making in these areas, The Migration and Development: A World in Motion Project in the Netherlands provides extensive information regarding the experiences, desires and needs of migrants coming from developing countries to the Netherlands.

3. Sampling Strategy for the Household Survey in the Netherlands

As described in the introduction, the fieldwork in the Netherlands consists of a household survey. In the following section the sampling strategies for the household survey are described. The sampling procedure for the communities is first presented, followed by the selection of households and within-household selection.

3.1 Sampling of Households & Intra-Household Selection

Sampling

It is important that households are chosen for participation as randomly as possible. This means that the households that participate are not selected based on certain characteristics, such as their participation in community groups or organizations, the jobs the household members have, the wealth of the household, etc. From the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) we received information on the proportion of people from our target groups living in certain neighbourhoods in the Netherlands. From this information, we looked at the percentage of people from Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia and Morocco living in a given postal code area. Depending on this percentage, we assigned interviewers a quota of households that should be interviewed from that area. Within these assigned neighbourhoods interviewers were responsible for going door-to-door to find households that were eligible to take part in our study. In highly concentrated migrant neighbourhoods, interviewers were asked to do more surveys than areas where there are fewer migrants. Nevertheless, in order to limit bias in the sample towards neighbourhoods with high migrant-density, interviewers were also encouraged to do interviews in other areas. This method meant that interviewers in some cases had to knock on many doors before they could actually find a target household.

As will be discussed in section 4, this method of random sampling turned out to be very costly and time consuming, and thus after collecting one third of the data, we also started conducting the surveys by allowing for respondent driven sampling. In this case, interviewers asked the participants directly if they could suggest other households that would be interested in the project. Moreover, surveyors used their social networks to reach a wider scope of migrants. Finally, interviewers looked for respondents in public areas, attended churches and community events to get in contact with potential participants. Given that we had many surveyors who used different methods to reach participants, we could not control for the representativeness of our research, however, the data shows that we have reached target groups with diverse background characteristics.

The household as the unit of analysis

The survey conducted in the Netherlands is called a 'household' survey. This means that we do not just focus on individuals from the four migrant groups, but on the whole household in which they live. The survey therefore contains some questions that are to be answered by all household members, and some questions that will be answered only by the main respondent. In case not all the household members are home at the time of the interview, the main respondent answered the questions for the other household members.

Target groups in the Netherlands and selection of a household

This study focused on households from four migrant communities in the Netherlands: Afghans, Burundians, Moroccans, and Ethiopians. For a household to be eligible, there must be at least one person who was born either in Afghanistan, Burundi, Morocco or Ethiopia residing in the household, due to our special interest in first generation migrant households. There were no other restrictions for a household to be included. This means that, as long as there was one first generation migrant from one of our target countries, it was acceptable for there to be people born in different countries, or second and third generation migrants, within the household.

The selection of main respondents

The main respondent is a member of the household that should have the following characteristics. First, the main respondent should be older than 18, and he/she should be one of the most knowledgeable persons in the household about financial and social affairs. It is also preferred that the main respondent was born in one of the target countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Morocco, and Ethiopia), and is a senior member of the household such as a mother/father or grandmother/grandfather. This is important because the survey contains many questions regarding financial matters within the household, and about the migration history of the household members, for example. In case several persons matched the profile of the main respondent, one person was to be chosen. In a case like this for instance, the interviewer was advised to make a distinction between male and female respondents. Namely, if the interviewer had interviewed a man in a household, the interviewer was advised to choose a woman in the next household, if possible. Nevertheless, in our survey, the main respondent was not always a first-generation migrant. Among 1022 surveys, 32 of the respondents (3 per cent) were second generation migrants, and 472 (46 per cent) of them were female.

3.2 Non-response

When using the initial sampling methods, as outlined above, response charts were completed by interviewers at the beginning of the research. In these charts, interviewers indicated whether a household was from a target group and whether they accepted or declined to participate in the research. Interviewers also indicated whether they were unsuccessful in reaching anyone within the household. In this case, interviewers were obliged to go back to the same household for a maximum of three times until they received a response. If, after three attempts, they could not reach anyone, they identified the household as non-responsive. Non-responses were tracked for the first third of the data collection period. The non-response rate observed during this period revealed a very high non-response and rejection rate. After this period, we supported our interviewers in allowing them to pursue respondent driven sampling by asking respondents to recommend other respondents as they completed surveys. Moreover, we used various entry points in cooperation with Colourview. Consequently, after the second third of the data collection period, we stopped keeping track of non-response rates, as this would no longer be informative regarding the representativity of the sample.

4. The Data Collection in the Netherlands

This chapter describes the practical side of the IS Academy survey implementation in the Netherlands.

4.1 Survey translation

The survey was developed in English, but also translated into Dutch, French, Amharic, Arabic and Persian. The surveys were translated by native speakers who had knowledge of the IS Academy project and the migration research field. The translation was undertaken primarily by a team of Bachelor and Masters students familiar with migration studies. The survey was then reviewed by qualified individuals (Doctoral students) who had an understanding of both migration studies and the languages in question. In practice, the survey implementation languages were mainly Dutch and English. French, Amharic, Arabic and Persian versions have been made available for interviewers, to refer to, however, they would always complete the English or Dutch version and therefore were sometimes required to do translations on the spot. Since simultaneous translations arbitrarily made by interviewers can lead to serious interpretation problems, interviewers were provided with surveys according to their language proficiency. The language in which the survey was conducted was recorded so that comparative analyses can be done to reveal any bias that may have occurred.

4.2 Fieldwork preparation in the Netherlands

Local partner & IS Academy team

Fieldwork supervisors, HR department, Colourview Research Company

Enumerators

The Migration and Development project survey has a complicated character. There are several reasons for this. First of all, it is a household survey, which means that the majority of the questions are asked to all members of the household. Nevertheless this does not overrule the fact that some questions are asked only to the respondent whereas others were asked either to only adults, children, (un)employed or first-generation migrant members of the household. This implies that the surveys should contain explicit instructions regarding to whom a question should be asked. As a result, the streaming structure of the survey is sophisticated, requiring a lot of attention and experience to work with. Next to competency in conducting interviews, interviewers were also initially required to convince potential respondents to participate in research, meaning that they also needed to be genuinely interested in, and motivated to work for, the project. Accordingly, our target group when recruiting interviewers were senior bachelor or master students and recent graduates.

In addition to these criteria, given the multi-cultural character of our research, two related dimensions became very important: language proficiency and ethnic background. When choosing interviewers we needed to find the balance between language proficiency and the preferred ethnic background of the interviewees. Based on consultations with civil society groups from migrant communities, we discovered that, whilst some groups preferred to undertake interviews with those of their own communities, others were in favour of conducting interviews with Dutch interviewers. For instance, the Moroccan representatives suggested that Moroccan migrant households would be offended to answer questions regarding their integration processes to a native Dutch person and therefore give socially desirable answers, and hence would prefer to have a more open and honest interview with another Moroccan-Dutch interviewer. Conversely, for the Afghan and Burundian migrants, given the ethnic tension originating from the conflict in these home countries, the level of trust between the members of these communities may be low. Accordingly, the representatives of these groups suggested that migrants from these groups would prefer to conduct interviews with either native Dutch interviewers or interviewers coming from other countries but with the correct language proficiency. For Ethiopian migrants, the ethnic background of the interviewer was not an important issue, but, for this group, language proficiency in Dutch was more of a problem, and they are more fluent in English. Therefore, Ethiopians were open to cooperate with interviewers from any ethnic background as long as they could communicate in English or Amharic.

Training of the enumerators

The interviewers received extensive training after being recruited. The training was adjusted according to the number of interviewers undertaking training at the same time and their previous experience with survey implementation. During the training sessions, all enumerators and supervisors received a detailed training manual, consisting of an explanation of the project and its goals, an introduction to the surveys and a guide to approaching households. The training manual also contained a trouble-shooting section, in which potential difficult situations were discussed, and a safety protocol provided.

Overall, all training included the following elements:

- Background information on the Migration and Development: A World in Motion Project
- Explanation of the household definition, discussion of examples, practising of test cases
- A thorough explanation of all questions in the questionnaire, including interviewer instructions and coding systems (non-response codes, open ended questions, multiple answer categories)
- In-depth discussion of the general interview guidelines especially the selection on respondent selection, explanations of the codes and questionnaire section

- Procedure before the interview: Training in techniques to convince people to participate in the study and to answer all questions, where to go, who to go with, how to approach the household
- Explanation of the household sampling strategy and call-backs
- Trouble shooting: Dealing with difficult situations
- Conducting interviews: Building trust, privacy; objectivity/neutrality, interview behaviour and professionalism, sensitive issues, asking questions, interpreting answers, handling long and elaborate or desirable answers
- Procedure after the interview: thanking the participant, giving the gift, sending the survey
- Practice interviews and coding
- Debriefing
- Safety protocol
- Administrative issues

Testing the survey

It takes several steps for researchers to decide upon the final version of a survey. There are several ways to improve and adjust a survey before finalising it. In our research, we used various channels to gain feedback on the draft survey. To start with, once the first version of the survey was completed, it was sent to experts and scholars on migration research with extensive fieldwork experience. A round of adjustments was made after receiving their comments. Next, during the Civil Society day organized by migrant group representatives, we went through the survey to invite their comments, learn about sensitive issues and discuss the formulation of statements and questions. Finally, we tested the survey among migrants to see how long the survey took, and how participants react to questions. At the end of test interviews, we also asked participants' opinions about the survey and made final adjustments to the survey.

4.3 During the data collection: Logistics and supervision

Data collection mode

The data collection was made by well-trained interviewers based on paper surveys.

Logistics

When random sampling is used, surveyors do not know exactly where eligible migrant households for the survey are located—they can only know how many eligible households (based on municipal registration) are in the area and how many surveys should be completed within each postal code area as determined by the quotas assigned for that area by the researchers. This implied that surveyors travelled every day to different neighbourhoods and tried to identify migrant households by knocking on each

door in the area. In most cases, surveyors worked in pairs. The reason for this was mainly practical. Namely, working in pairs was important for personal safety as in many cases surveyors went to neighbourhoods that they did not know very well. Also, we tried to pair surveyors with different language skills together so that, in case a participant was found, they could immediately communicate in the right language. The surveys took place all throughout the Netherlands, so many surveyors did not only work in their city of residence but were obliged to travel by train or bus to go to the identified neighbourhoods.

Supervision

Throughout the fieldwork, interviewers were constantly in contact with fieldwork supervisors. To start with, every time an interviewer was in the field, he/ she had to 'check-in' and 'check-out' with the fieldwork supervisor. Especially at the beginning of the fieldwork, all interviewers gave feedback to the fieldwork supervisor about their daily experiences. The fieldwork supervisor then communicated suggestions for the improvement of the survey implementation to all surveyors ensuring that the experiences of each surveyor were also communally shared.

Moreover, the fieldwork supervisors thoroughly checked every completed survey. The surveys were brought to the fieldwork supervisors either in person or by post. The fieldwork supervisor identified problems with the survey and asked for corrections from the interviewer. When the fieldwork supervisor identified systematic problems with survey completion, he/she would communicate this to the whole fieldwork team so that mistakes would not be repeated by other surveyors.

In addition to the continuous supervision, interviewers also supported each other throughout the fieldwork period. In most cases, interviewers were working in pairs for practical and logistical reasons and thus they constantly checked each other's work and shared their experiences.

Data entry

Data entry is one of the most significant phases in quantitative research, during which the data collected by on paper are inserted into data entry programmes. In this project, after an initial check of completed surveys by the fieldwork supervisor, the surveys were entered into SPSS files as soon as possible. For data entry, masters students were recruited, trained and given the task of inserting a certain number (around 20) surveys per week. It is of importance that these students were not those who were conducting interviews. In this project, only one interviewer also did data entry, but was never assigned to enter the surveys that he conducted him or herself. Once an individual had been trained on data entry, s/he was given the task of entering a few surveys, and these surveys were immediately controlled by the fieldwork supervisor. Once the supervisor

was satisfied with the work completed weekly assignments were allocated. For every survey, the entered data is cross-checked by a second person to check for mistakes, omissions and inconsistencies. The second person is responsible for reporting any problems to the fieldwork/data manager, and to check the English translations made for open-ended questions. The entered and controlled data is finally merged together and made ready for data cleaning and overall checking by the data manager.

4.4 Challenges of data collection in the Netherlands

Participant willingness and logistics

Several challenges were faced during the fieldwork. In the following section, we discuss some of these issues. Firstly, it can be very difficult to find a target household by knocking on doors. The rate of no contact (not finding anyone at home or not having the door answered) is very high when using this methodology. This implies that interviewers should make multiple visits (up to three) to the site until they receive an answer or have received no answer three times. This visitation scheme is of high importance to obtain coverage of a certain area. Nevertheless, the obligation to make multiple site visits tremendously increased costs related to travel.

Secondly, when a target household is found, it is the first encounter between the interviewer and the participant. It is quite likely that the participant will not have time to complete an interview (assuming the person agrees to participate) at the time of the first visit, thus a second visit would often be necessary in order to actually conduct the interview. As expected, this doubled the travel costs for a single survey. Another related problem is the difficulty to convince individuals to participate in the research, especially given the sensitive background of the migrant groups that we work with. The non-response rate (refusal rate) for participation was very high, and this demanded that researchers look for yet another household “on foot”. In sum, non-contact and non-response rates were very high in the initial method used, which consequently increased the travel costs and time spent on finding respondents. Considering that interviewers were paid on an hourly basis for their work, the research budget was seriously affected..

Thirdly, language was another challenge. For the surveys to be implemented successfully, the majority of the recruited interviewers had a migrant background. A few Dutch-speaking surveyors were also included in the survey team. We were very fortunate to have very motivated interviewers with a migrant background, but the language abilities of these surveyors did not always fit the language needs of respondents. Although in some cases potential participants were found, a second visit often had to be conducted by a second surveyor so that the interview could be conducted in the right language.

The fieldwork strategy also caused challenges on a practical level. Surveyors often conducted fieldwork in neighbourhoods that they were not familiar with and, in some cases, unsafe neighbourhoods. We therefore always encouraged surveyors (particularly females) to work in pairs, as the personal security of surveyors could not be risked. As a result, visits to certain neighbourhoods were made by a team of two people, doubling the travel costs. Another issue related to security of the surveyors was that surveyors were required to check in and out with project team leaders by phone so their locations and working hours were always known. Working in pairs, surveyors also had to communicate with each other. In addition, among certain members of the target group (namely Ethiopians), a great deal of rapport had to be established prior to potential participants agreeing to complete the survey, which often required repeated phone contact. Consequently, telephone costs were added to the budget.

Finally, it should be mentioned that, despite efforts to recruit interviewers from different cities, it was very difficult to do this in a comprehensive way. Especially at the beginning of the fieldwork, interviewers were mainly recruited from Maastricht University, meaning more travel than was initially expected to reach migrant neighbourhoods. The second largest group of interviewers (mainly Ethiopians) was located in The Hague, but a large number of interviewers from other big cities could not be recruited, which again led to increased travel costs.

5. The Survey

The main measurement tool for this study in the Netherlands was a household. The survey gave us information about the whole household that was interviewed. The survey was conducted with a main respondent, who was preferably a senior member of the household, and knowledgeable about the economic and social situation of the household and its members. The survey contained some questions that were to be answered for all household members, and some questions that were answered only by and for the main respondent.

5.1 Modules and definitions

The survey is divided into different modules, each of which has a different subject. The following modules are included in the survey:

A Identification

This module serves for quick identification of when and where the survey was done, by whom it was done, time needed for the interview, the number of visits etc.

B List of household members

In this list, the main respondent listed all household members by names. In that way, each household member can be assigned an ID number.

C Household information

This module gives an overview of who lives in the household and of certain characteristics of the household members. We are interested, among others, in the demographic characteristics of interviewees, their socioeconomic status, educational achievement and work environment related experiences.

D Migration history

This module only asks for information from first generation migrants. We seek to know why people chose to migrate, how long it took them to come to the Netherlands, what job they had before they decided to migrate, and how they found their first job in the Netherlands.

E Current situation in the Netherlands

This module includes questions about several aspects of the interviewees' life in the Netherlands. We are interested in the interviewees' language proficiency, in their political participation as well as their well being and health integration. Moreover, we ask questions about membership in associations, about social contacts and about peoples' attitudes towards the Dutch society as well as their own ethnic community.

F Transnational social ties

This module includes questions about interviewees' contacts with people in their origin country and about their connection to the origin country.

G Economic remittances

This module asks for information on money and goods that are sent to friends and family members abroad. We are interested in how remittances are sent and how they are used, but also in the characteristics of the people who are sending and receiving remittances.

H Wealth

The wealth module includes questions about the household's income, assets and expenditures. We are also interested in the economic shocks that a household experienced and how the household would react if there were financial difficulties.

J Children well being

The questions of this module deal with the daily environment of the household's younger members at school and with the friendships they have. Moreover, the respondent is asked how he or she feels about the Netherlands as a place to grow up for children and how this compares to the origin country.

K Future migration

The future migration module includes questions on whether people plan to return to their country of origin or to migrate to another country. There are several additional questions for members of Ethiopian households.

L Migration and development

This module provides questions about the respondent's attitude towards migration and how he or she thinks migration affects the situation in the country of origin and in the Netherlands.

Interviewer observations

In this part, we asked the interviewer to answer a few questions after having conducted the interview. We were interested in knowing the interviewer's opinion of how the interview went, and whether the respondent was easy to talk to and understood the questions easily. It was also of interest if the interview was influenced or interrupted by any other people than the respondent.

5.2 Addressing questions

For whom do we need answers?

There are different sections in the survey and not all of them required answers for all household members. For example, the module D had questions on migration history, which only required answers from those household members who are first generation immigrants. In contrast, the first part of module J on children well-being only asked questions for household members younger than 18. Sometimes, a whole module only required answers for a certain category of household members (e.g. first generation migrants and module D), in other cases you will, on a single page, find different questions that each needed to be answered for different categories of household members (see example of questions C12 to C15). In the questionnaire, it is clearly indicated which questions needed to be asked for whom. Examples of different types of questions will be provided below.

For some questions, the answers are only required for specific members of the household. This will also be indicated in CAPITAL LETTERS underneath the page heading or underlined italic in the box underneath the questions (see Example 1 and 2). As can be seen in Example 1, indications of who the question should be answered for are on the top of the page in between the heading and the questions. They are written in CAPITAL LETTERS but not in bold. The questions E1 to E3 need to be answered for each member of the household. In Example 2, only specific questions on the pages need to be answered and therefore this is indicated below each question in underlined italics. In this example, questions C12 and C13 would only be asked for household members who were first generation migrants and at least 16 years old and questions C14 and C15 would only be asked for those persons whose parents do not live in the household.

Example 1:

**E. CURRENT SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS – I**

QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE MUST BE ANSWERED FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD

MEMBER 18 AND OVER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ANSWERS, NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ADULT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>E1</i>	<i>E2</i>	<i>E3</i>
What describes best what ID has been doing in the past 30 days? <u>Choose all that apply</u>	If more than one chosen: Which one is describes the situation best?	If unemployed, what is the duration of current unemployment?

Example 2:

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME MORE INFORMATION ON THE EDUCATION OF THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD

C12	C13	C14	C15
Has ID obtained any additional skills/training in the Netherlands?	What kind of additional skills/training has ID obtained in the Netherlands? <u>Choose all that apply</u>	What is ID's father's highest educational level attained? <u>Show education level card</u> <u>According to the origin country</u>	What is ID's mother's highest educational level attained? <u>Show education level card</u> <u>-according to the origin country</u>
<u>Ask only to 1st generation migrants 16 and over</u>		<u>Ask only to individuals whose parents do not live in the household</u>	

5.3 Types of questions

The survey contains different types of questions. Here the different types of questions and the way you note the answers to those questions are explained.

Closed questions

Most questions in the questionnaire are closed questions. These present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. Mostly, those questions required the interviewer to circle the respondent's answer (see Example 3).

Example 3:

<i>D3</i>
Why did ID decide to leave [the origin country]?
<i>Most important motivation</i>
1 Family reunification
2 Family formation (marriage)
3 Security/ Political
4 Employment opportunities
5 Education
6 Environmental disaster
7 Moving with family
8 Health
9 Other (specify below)
88 Don't know = Go to D4
99 No answer = Go to D4

In other cases, closed questions required the interviewer to enter a predefined code for the answer given by the respondent. There are different codes for different answer possibilities. An example for this is question E43 (see Example 4)). There are predefined codes (1,2,3 or 4) above the questions and the codes needed to be entered for the answer on the right side of the question.

Example 4:

How much trust do you have in each of the following institutions in the Netherlands?	
<i>1 None at all, 2 Not very much, 3 Quite a lot, 4 A great deal</i>	
E43-1 Religious associations (Mosque, church)	
E43-2 The armed forces	
E43-3 Media (The press, TV)	
E43-4 Economy (Banking system)	
E43-5 The police	

In some cases, there are scales with the predefined codes for the answers on a separate sheet, which can be shown to the respondent. This made it easier for interviewers and for the respondent as well. The respondent would tell which number corresponds to his/her answer by looking at the scale. The scale that is used for question E43 is shown in example 5.

Example 5:

Scale 6
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Grid questions

Many sections in the survey include questions that needed to be answered for several members of the household. In this case, a grid was provided for entering the answers (see Example 6). The grid included a certain number of spaces for listing the relevant individuals. The ID of the individuals was listed on the left side of the grid so that all the answers for one individual would be written on one line.

Example 6:

QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE MUST BE ANSWERED FOR EACH

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OLDER THAN 6

WE TALKED ABOUT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AND NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO TALK

MORE ABOUT THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LIFE

	<i>E23</i>	<i>E24</i>	<i>E25</i>
ID	How well does ID speak and understand Dutch?	Which language does ID speak at home?	Which language does ID speak at work place?
	1 Not at all 2 A little bit 3 Reasonably well 4 Very well 88 Don't know 99 No Answer	1 Dutch 2 Mother tongue 3 Partly Dutch partly mother tongue 4 Other (Specify below) 88 Don't know 99 No Answer	1 Dutch 2 Mother tongue 3 Partly Dutch partly mother tongue 4 Other (Specify below) 88 Don't know 99 No Answer
			<i>Ask for those who are employed</i>
1			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Questions with the option to specify the response

For some questions, there was an option to specify a response that is not listed as shown in Example 7 below:

Example 7:

<i>H18</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">To whom would you go for financial help?</p>
1 Family member in the Netherlands
2 Friend in the Netherlands
3 Family member in origin country
4 Friend in the origin country
5 Bank
6 Church
7 Other (specify) _____
8 I don't have anyone to go to for financial help
88 Don't know
99 No answer

Questions with ranking

Some questions asked the respondent to rank the answers in order of importance. Usually, the top three answers would be ranked. In Example 8, the answer was written in the specified box underneath the questions. In box G40-I the most important answer was written, in box G40-II the second most important answer was written and so forth.

Example 8:

G40		
<p>What types of goods have you mainly received in the past 12 months?</p> <p><i>Rank top 3 (1, 2, 3)</i></p>		
<p>1 Food</p> <p>2 Clothes/shoes</p> <p>3 Electronics (e.g. phones/computer)</p> <p>4 Medicines</p> <p>5 Books</p> <p>6 CDs/DVDs</p> <p>7 Other (specify below)</p> <p>88 Don't know</p> <p>99 No answer</p>		
G40-I	G40-II	G40-III

Questions with multiple answer possibilities: "choose all that apply"

Sometimes, underneath the question, there was the instruction *choose all that apply*. In those cases it was likely that the answer would contain more than one of the categories listed and *all* answers given by the respondent should be noted. The instruction '*choose all that apply*', was written underneath the question in *italic and is underlined* (see *Example 9*).

Example 9:

:F2					
<p>How do you contact your family and friends in [the origin country]?</p> <p><i><u>Choose all that apply</u></i></p>					
<p>1 Telephone</p> <p>2 Skype / Internet based Chat/phone</p> <p>3 E-Mails</p> <p>4 Letters</p> <p>5 Visits to origin country</p> <p>6 Family visits to the NL</p> <p>88 Don't know</p> <p>99 No Answer</p>					
F2-I	F2-II	F2-III	F2-IV	F2-V	F2-VI

Open questions

A small number of questions in the questionnaire were open questions. These did not present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. Instead, the respondent was asked to come up with her/his own answer or explanation. The interviewer needed to write down the answer given by the respondent. Here is an example from the module on remittances, where interviewees were asked about the money they send to friends or families abroad:

Example 10:

G19
Why did you choose this way of sending money to this person/ organization?
<i><u>Open question, write in answer</u></i>

Other open questions asked for shorter answers, as can be seen in Example 11. In this case, the interviewed needed to note the respondents' answer and only if they did not answer or they did not know, the interviewer circled 88 or 99.

Example 11:

G20
In which year did you start sending money to this person/org.?
<i><u>Write in year</u></i>
88 Don't know 99 No answer

Questions with prompts

For some questions interviewers could give prompts, i.e. ideas what the answer is about. For example, when the household members' ethnicity is asked, prompts about the answer could be given. This was only necessary when the respondent did not know how to answer. In case a question might need prompts, these were written in the box underneath the question as shown in Example 12.

Example 12:

C8				
How would you define ID's ethnicity?				
1 Pashtun	8 Hutu	11 Amhara	17 Arab	21 Ethiopian
2 Tajik	9 Tutsi	12 Oromo	18 Berber	22 Burundian
3 Uzbek	10 Twa	13 Tigray	19 Jewish	23 Afghan
4 Hazara		14 Sidamo	20 Harratine	24 Moroccan
5 Turkmen		15 Somali		25 Other (Specify below)
6 Aimak		16 Afar		
7 Baloch				
				88 Don't know
				99 No answer
<u>Prompt if necessary</u>				

The 88 and 99 answer category

As a general rule, 88 is the code for the answer “don’t know” and 99 is the code if the respondent does not provide an answer to the question. In the cases that we thought an 88 or 99 could be the answer, they were written as answer categories.

Appendix 1: Household response form

Household response form

City: Neighborhood:	Interviewer: Date:
------------------------	-----------------------

Street name	House nr	1st visit*	2nd visit*	3rd visit*	Comments

* 0 = not home

1 = home, not from target group

2 = home, from target group, doesn't want to participate

3 = home, from target group, come back other time

4 = home, from target group, interviewed

Appendix 2 : Participant consent form

Participant Consent Form

TITLE: IS Academy: Migration and Development: A World in Motion

INVESTIGATORS:

Melissa Siegel, Project Coordinator, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
Ozge Bilgili, Research Fellow, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
Sonja Fransen, Research Fellow, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
Katie Kuschminder, Research Fellow, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance
Silja Weyel, Research Fellow, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance

This consent form is only part of the process of informed consent. It should give you the basic idea of what the research is about and what your participation will involve. If you would like more detail about something mentioned here, or information not included here, please ask. Take the time to read this carefully and to understand any accompanying information. You will receive a copy of this form.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT?

The purpose of the research project is to better understand the relationship between migration and development processes, in order to stimulate new approaches to development. This project will contribute to existing knowledge on migration and development by collecting innovative data that will enable the researchers to provide evidence-based policy advices for the Dutch government on how to improve the positive effects from migration.

WHAT WOULD I HAVE TO DO?

Agreement to participate in this study requires you to participate in a survey. The survey will be administered by a surveyor, may take up to one hour in time, and will occur in a mutually agreed upon location and time.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

There are no known risks to participating in this study.

WILL I BENEFIT IF I TAKE PART?

There is no direct benefit to participating in this study although information collected will be used to inform policies to improve the positive effects of migration and development in the Netherlands and Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and/ or Morocco.

DO I HAVE TO PARTICIPATE?

Your participation in the study is voluntary. You may decline to answer any of the questions and end your part in the study at anytime. Should you wish to withdraw from the study, please inform the surveyor. You also have the right to ask questions and ask for more information whenever you like.

WHAT ELSE DOES MY PARTICIPATION INVOLVE?

You will not be asked to participate in anything beyond the detailed description above.

WILL I BE PAID FOR PARTICIPATING, OR DO I HAVE TO PAY FOR ANYTHING?

You will not be paid to participate in this study, nor will it cost you anything to participate..

WILL MY RECORDS BE KEPT PRIVATE?

All information that you provide will be kept confidential. Code numbers will be used on all data. Lists of participants along with the code number will be stored separately from the data. Your participation is anonymous; that is, your answers will never be connected to your name. All other information from the study will be used only in an aggregate form; your name will never be identified. Only principal and co-investigators and research assistants will review the surveys, data files, and notes. The data file, surveys, consent forms, and all notes will each be securely stored in a locked cupboard at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance for five years, after which they will be completely destroyed.

Results of the study will be used for publications and presentations of research information, but at no time will you be known by your name or in any other way. Anonymity and privacy will be assured as much as possible. You may have a copy of interim and final reports.

SIGNATURES

Your signature on this form indicates that you have understood to your satisfaction the information regarding your participation in the research project and agree to participate as a participant. In no way does this waive your legal rights nor release the investigators, or involved institutions from their legal and professional responsibilities. You are free to withdraw from the study at any time. If you have further questions concerning matters related to this research, please contact:

Dr. Melissa Siegel

e-mail: Melissa.siegel@maastrichtuniversity.nl

phone: 043-388 46 50

Participant's Name

Signature and Date

Investigator/Delegate's Name

Signature and Date

If you would like to receive the project results and reports, please give your email address here:

Email

Signature and Date

A signed copy of this consent form has been given to you to keep for your records and reference.

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