3rd ANNUAL METH@MIG WORKSHOP

Participant Recruitment Strategies and Sampling Methods in Migration Research

25 - 26, APRIL 2024
MANNHEIM, GERMANY

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AGENDA

Note: Only first authors are listed in the agenda, please see the program for more details about the contributors.

Thursday, April 25

10:30 - 11:00   Registration

11:00 - 11:15   Welcome & Introduction
Steffen Pötzschke (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences) &
Agata Górny (University of Warsaw)

11:15 - 12:15   Keynote:

Navigating between the 'Invisible' and the 'Representative' in Migration Research: Participant Recruitment and Knowledge Production

by *Aneta Piekut*, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield

12:15 - 13:00   Keynote: Q+A and discussion

13:00 - 14:00   Lunch break

14:00 - 15:30   Session 1: **Recruiting Specific Respondent Profiles: Groups and Communities**
Chair: Laila Omar (Princeton University)

Alejandra del Pilar Ortiz Ayala   University of Erfurt
Violence Prevention and Peace Building: An Experimental Approach in an East German International School

Irem Karacay   University of Mannheim
Speaking the Unspoken: Utilizing Controversial Content in Online Sampling

Stephanie Müssig   University of Erlangen-Nürnberg
Recruiting Muslim and Non-Muslim Students for an Experiment on Discrimination, Religion, and Trust

Olha Haidamachuk   Prisma Ukraina at the Forum Transregionale Studien
The Tonality of the Forcefully Displaced Ukrainians' Memory: The Analysis of the Methodology

Randy Stache   BAMF Research Centre
Not out of Reach - Reflecting on an App-based Respondent Driven Sampling with Rejected Asylum Applicants

15:30 - 16:00   Coffee break

16:00 - 17:30 Session 2: **Recruiting Specific Respondent Profiles: Circumstances**
Chair: Sebastian Rinken (Institute for Advanced Social Studies, Spanish Research Council)

Chiara Scheven   University of East Anglia & University of Copenhagen
A Social Network Recruitment Strategy - Identifying Migrant Traders' Role within the Tomato Value Chain in Ghana

Colin Scott   Concordia University
Social Networks and Integration among Hard-to-reach Migrants: A Multi-method Survey of Recent Immigrants to Canada

Agata Górny   University of Warsaw
Surveying Irregular Migrants: Challenges and Solutions in the Recruitment of Respondents

Nathália Castro da Silva   University of Porto
Challenges in Recruiting Victimized Migrant Women for a Qualitative Study

Marwen Bounab   Maghreb Action on Displacement & Rights
"The Sea is Safer than the Shelter": Unaccompanied Refugee Minors in Tunisia

19:00   Workshop dinner (at Eichbaum Brauhaus)
Detailed information can be found at the end of the booklet.

Friday, April 26

9:30 - 11:00   Session 3: **Inclusive recruitment**
Chair: Agata Górny (University of Warsaw)

Susan   Qu   University of Cambridge
Learning from the Field: How Ethnography Can Help Participant Recruitment and Sampling in Migration Studies?

Marina Fernandez Reino   University of Oxford
Recruiting Migrant Respondents via Meta Advertisements: The Case of the UK

Thomas Hinz   University of Konstanz
Inviting and Recruiting Ukrainian Refugees into a Community Survey

Yassine Khoudja   Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main
The RISS Survey: A Case Study in Sampling Migrant Groups for Quantitative Surveys

Sebastian Rinken   Institute for Advanced Social Studies,
                                              Spanish Research Council
How to Square the Circle? Probability Sampling of Search Profiles

11:00 - 11:45   Coffee break

11:45 - 13:15 Session 4: **Cross-Cutting Issues: Principles and Practices**
Chair: Evren Yalaz (Pompeu Fabra University & Trilateral Research)

John Aubrey Chirwa   University of East Anglia

Scoping Visits, Networking, and Snowballing: Techniques for Sampling Climate Migrants

Michael Weinhardt   German Centre of Gerontology

Consent to Panel Participation – the Role of Migration Background and Education

Tobias Gummer   GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Multi-language Questionnaires to Improve Participation among Respondents with Migration Background: Insights from FReDA a Self-administered Mixed-mode Panel Survey in Germany

Lidwina Gundacker   Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

Duplicated Response Patterns in Surveys: Random Event or Matter of Fraud?

Lori Wilkinson   University of Manitoba

Research Ethics Boards and Research with Refugees Resettled in Canada: Tips for Researchers in Navigating Ethical Conflicts

13:15 - 13:35 Break

13:35 - 15:00 Wrapping Up: Key Issues and Take-home Messages
Agata Górny (University of Warsaw) &
Steffen Pötzschke (GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

15:00   Lunch (at N-Eins Lounge)
Detailed information can be found at the end of the booklet.

Keynote speech by Aneta Piekut

Navigating between the 'Invisible' and the 'Representative' in Migration Research: Participant Recruitment and Knowledge Production

Universities are distinctive sites of knowledge production, where research is expected to be methodologically rigorous, timely and (often) conducted at a distance. Yet, the agenda of sustainable knowledge can be achieved by making inclusion and participation as a core practice (May 2019). These principles transcend to research recruitment where, on the one hand, social scientists are ethically deemed to produce research *representative* of the (diverse) society, yet, on the other hand, alleviate the voice of marginalised communities who would otherwise stay *invisible*. In migration research both approaches are challenging. Migrants are hard to recruit in a timely manner due to lack of accessible sampling frames and lack of inclusive data collection systems in large scale surveys (e.g. language, accessibility, sampling methods). In case of smaller, and often co-produced studies, building successful collaborative research partnerships between universities and local communities is difficult to achieve in practice, raising such questions as: who is given voice and empowered to participate in the process. Overall, migrant communities are especially at the risk of not being included in the university knowledge production due being more spatially mobile, perceived as less 'accessible', or refusing to engage due to their more vulnerable situation.

In this talk I will critically reflect on lessons learnt from two mixed methods projects where we navigated between the 'invisible' and the 'representative'. The first project is an international study of social frontiers - boundaries between neighbourhoods - called "Life at the Frontier" (Nordforsk/ESRC funded project, 2020-24, www.lifeatthefrontier.org/). I will reflect on the recruitment on both sides of the frontier - White British majority and migrant/minority side - in the town of Rotherham (UK), from my dual outsider/insider positionality: a Polish immigrant in the UK and a resource-privileged university researcher. Working with a local community broker - who mediated the recruitment - enabled creating safe space for some participants, yet made connecting with some groups challenging. The second mixed-method project focused on the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on Polish migrant essential workers in the UK (UKRI, 2020-23, https://migrantessentialworkers.com/en/). We conducted a large online survey (N=1,105) that combined convenience sampling and recruitment via Facebook ads, followed by 50 in-depth interviews. I will examine survey sample representativeness and reflect how we managed the question of participant in/visibility.

As such, in my talk I will engage with broader debates on challenges in making research inclusive in relation to research recruitment practices in migration studies. The debates are affected by the two opposing movements in social sciences: the movement towards a more meaningful coproduction of knowledge happening at the backdrop of the commodification of university research.

Reference

May, T. P. (2019). Evidence and insight: In search of the distinctiveness of the university as a site of knowledge production. *Insights*, 10.

Related reading

Gawlewicz, Anna, Kasia Narkowicz, Aneta Piekut, Paulina Trevena, and Sharon Wright. "'They made bets that I'd die': Impacts of COVID-19 on Polish essential workers in the UK." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 50, no. 2 (2024): 442-460. Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2023.2249620.

About the keynote speaker

Dr Aneta Piekut (she/her) is Senior Lecturer at Sheffield Methods Institute at the University of Sheffield, UK. Aneta also co-directs the Migration Research Group at the University of Sheffield. She is a mixed methods sociologist and her research spans disciplinary boundaries. Her research focuses on ethnic diversity, socio-spatial segregation and social cohesion, attitudes towards immigration and ethnic minorities, including their measurement and the problem of survey nonresponse.

She published widely in leading academic journals on issues of migration, ethnicity and segregation (e.g. European Sociological Review, Sociology, Social Science Research, Social & Cultural Geography, International Sociology, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies), and in methods journals (Field Methods, Survey Research Methods, Journal of Statistics and Data Science Education, Qualitative Research). In 2017 she won the prestigious SAGE Prize for Innovation and Excellence awarded by the British Sociological Association's (BSA) for a paper published in Sociology journal.

Aneta's website: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/smi/people/academic/aneta-piekut

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Session 1
Recruiting Specific Respondent Profiles: Groups and Communities

Chair: *Laila Omar* (Princeton University)

Violence Prevention and Peace Building: An Experimental Approach in an East German International School

Alejandra del Pilar Ortiz Ayala, *Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt*
María Fernanda Caparo, *Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt*
Talha Ashraf Naveed, *Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt*
Lara Schüth, *Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt*
Anne Jelitte, *Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt*

In contemporary Germany, the resurgence of right-wing extremist violence within school environments is a concerning trend, particularly higher in states that constituted the former East Germany. Simultaneously, instances of racism, sexism, and homophobia are on the rise among young people in schools. To address these issues, our study draws upon Encounter Theory, a framework rooted in peace education and conflict transformation processes. We implemented an experimental design within an international school for eighth graders, leveraging its diverse student population as a natural laboratory for examining daily interactions between German and non-German students, including those who migrated for socioeconomic reasons or faced forced displacement.

Our research explores four key facets of Encounter Theory: connection, non-violent engagement, interrelationship, and humanization. The main objective is to assess the potential of schools in positively enhancing students' attitudes toward others through promoting awareness of privilege, appreciation of diversity, and fostering empathy. We aimed to provide empirical evidence for schools to prevent violence and foster everyday peace-building practices among the youth.

We adopted a mixed methods approach, deviating from the prevalent emphasis on quantitative methods in discussions about refining experimental designs. The overlooked potential of qualitative methods to enhance measurement becomes apparent before delving into data analysis. Qualitative methods provide a unique opportunity to shape experimental treatments with authenticity. Despite this, the infrequent formalization of the process, particularly in establishing a replicable sequence for leveraging qualitative methods in treatment design, remains a notable gap. Our methodology involves gathering insights from focus groups with teachers and ethnographic observations, enriching and shaping the original intervention activities, and refining our experimental design.

With a sample size of 26 students, we faced the challenge of gender imbalance. Recognizing the importance of gender balance for group dynamics, we opted for a non-randomized experimental design by mixing two grades before the intervention to ensure equilibrium between genders and fair representation of Germans and non-Germans, variables that matter for our intervention. Subsequently, in a randomized manner, we determined the assignment

of students into experimental and control groups. Throughout our study, we remained vigilant to the challenges arising from a modest sample size and potential biases inherent in our experimental design. Our approach involved continuous acknowledgment and mitigation of these challenges, emphasizing the strength of our findings and their implications for promoting inclusive and peaceful school environments.

About the authors

Alejandra Ortiz-Ayala, PhD, is a Research Associate and Head of conflict and conflict management specialization at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy of the University of Erfurt. Previously, she was a Research Assistant Fellow on a participatory action research project with refugee-background young people in southern New Zealand at the School of Education of the University of Otago. Alejandra Ortiz-Ayala is a political scientist from Colombia. Before her PhD, she spent several years as a lecturer, researcher and consultant for national and international organizations in Colombia. Her current academic research interest incorporates four areas, with the overall goal of preventing violence. First, she has studied the role of the security sector in war to peace transitions mainly in Latin America. Second, she analysed the influence of ideology on people, political behaviour, violence mobilization, radicalism and armed groups' behaviour in the context of civil war and beyond. Third, her research explores mechanisms for reconciliation between victims and perpetrators. Finally, her recent research studies social cohesion in the context of civilian displacement and resettlement during and post-civil wars in the context of Colombia and New Zealand. Methodologically, she is a mixed methods researcher, she has experience designing and analysing public opinion surveys— including lab-in-the-field experiments, survey experiments, and semi-structural and in-depth interviews.

Patricia Caparó is a student in the Master of Public Policy at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy at the University of Erfurt. She is a Human Rights and Constitutional Law Lawyer from the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP), being a member of the Research Group for Constitutional Law and Fundamental Rights of the same university. She has interned for the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, as well as worked for the Cabinet Office of the National Peruvian Ombudsman.

Talha Naveed Ashraf is a student in the Master of Public Policy at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy at the University of Erfurt. He graduated in 2017 with a Bachelor of Science in Public Policy from the National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST). In Pakistan, Talha has four years of experience managing the Innovations Unit at the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, where he designed innovative interventions across various sectors aimed at ensuring grass-roots level change and eliminating the instance of poverty, particularly across rural areas in Pakistan.

Lara Schüth is a student in the Master of Public Policy at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy at the University of Erfurt. She grew up in Germany and the United States and did her bachelor's degree in Sociology and History at the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities. While doing her undergraduate degree, Lara worked in local politics in Minneapolis, as well as working as a research assistant to a professor in the Sociology department. After completing her bachelor's degree Lara worked for the United States Census Bureau for several months in the lead-up to the 2020 Census. She then worked for three years at a local non-profit in Minneapolis, leading the organization's fellowship program and helping young people register to vote and become civically engaged.

Anne Jelitte is a student in the Master of Public Policy at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy at the University of Erfurt. She studied International Relations and History as a Major. Her research interests lie in West and East German Memory Culture and Policies, as well as their pedagogical implementation. She worked at the Memorial Site Buchenwald and intend to go back into that field.

Speaking the Unspoken: Utilizing Controversial Content in Online Sampling

Irem Karacay, *Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), University of Mannheim*

To effectively survey specific groups, tailoring the survey design is crucial for enhancing participation. (Stoop, 2014). This research proposal explores the use of controversial content in online sampling on Social Networking Sites (SNS) targeting migrants. It builds on the observations gathered in a study where I recruited Turkish immigrants in Germany, particularly those of Kurdish or Arabic descent to conduct biographical interviews on intergenerational heritage language transmission. Research suggests that Turkey's minority language speakers often conceal their first languages due to interethnic tensions (Brizić, 2006; Brizić and Yağmur, 2008). I argue that hard-to-identify groups that are usually hesitant to disclose personal information due to potential social or political repercussions can be strategically recruited. Studies show that the content and framing of invitations can significantly impact response rates (Kaplowitz et al., 2012). I argue that controversial content can be utilised in invitation texts to increase participation rates.

Research shows that controversial online content evokes higher user engagement (Jasser et al., 2022; Kim and Ihm, 2020). This is partially attributed to emotional mechanisms drawing on the economics of emotion theory and the role of emotional reactivity in response behaviours to misinformation (Brashier and Marsh, 2020; Ecker et al., 2022; Horner et al., 2021; Martel et al., 2020; Weeks, 2023). On one hand, individuals are more inclined to engage with news that contradicts their pre-existing beliefs to decrease the discomfort caused by a cognitive phenomenon called cognitive dissonance (Koole, 2009). On the other hand, the likelihood of online engagement increases when individuals are confronted with information that fits their existing beliefs (Ray et al., 2014). It is also argued that response behaviours to misinformation are primarily driven by analytic thinking used to defend identities and ideological commitments (Kahan, 2013). It can, therefore, be expected that controversial content used in invitation texts might either amplify participation by sparking interest or diminish it due to potential respondents' reluctance to engage with sensitive or divisive topics.

To recruit Turkey-origin immigrants with Arabic or Kurdish languages in their family background that reside in Germany, I posted an invitation incorporating an unspoken truth about Turkey's linguistic diversity on Facebook groups — that 35% of the population in Turkey speaks a language other than Turkish within their families (Andrews and Benninghaus, 2002). This revelation evoked emotional responses and increased involvement from the target population. It also heightened engagement from the "out-group", questioning the accuracy of this information. I argue that controversial content can be used to recruit participations to collect survey data, adopting an interdisciplinary approach as insights from economics, communication, and psychology can offer substantial contributions. Ethical considerations and potential biases will be discussed.

About the author

Irem Karacay is a PhD student at the CDSS of the University of Mannheim and a research associate in the project CILS4EU at the MZES. She holds a master's degree in Social Sciences from the Carlos III University of Madrid – Juan March Institute of Social Sciences. During her studies in Madrid, she worked as a research assistant at the D-Lab (Discrimination and Inequality Lab) of the Carlos III University of Madrid. Here, she participated in a field experiment focusing on phenotype-based discrimination in the labor market in Spain.

For her doctoral research, Irem has started the project MULTITUDE (Multiple Languages Brought from Turkey to Germany), which explores the linguistic experiences of Turkey-origin immigrants with diverse linguistic backgrounds in Germany. Particularly, she is interested in the interplay between linguistic identities, intra- and inter-group discrimination and family language policies of individuals who have Arabic and Kurdish languages in their linguistic background. To conduct her research, she uses both qualitative and quantitative methods. In 2021, she won the GESS Young Scholar Award in the Social Sciences for her project.

Irem's academic interests include migration, ethnic discrimination, sociology of language, sociolinguistics, and survey methodology. In addition, she is an attorney-at-law registered to Istanbul Bar Association.

Recruiting Muslim and Non-Muslim Students for an Experiment on Discrimination, Religion, and Trust

Stephanie Müssig, *FAU Research Centre for Islam and Law in Europe (EZIRE), Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg*
Inken Okrug, *FAU Research Centre for Islam and Law in Europe (EZIRE), Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg*

To investigate the impact of systemic discrimination on the trust in institutions and solidarity of Muslims and non-Muslims in Germany, we conducted an online experiment with a targeted sample size of 176, determined through prior power analysis. In view of several reasons that prevented us from collaborating with survey institutes or using social media advertising for recruitment purposes, we opted for an alternative strategy that was feasible given our available resources. Thus, we used existing academic networks to recruit and a student sample to test whether this method is suitable for recruiting Muslims and non-Muslims. Study programmes related to Middle Eastern or Islamic studies, which teach around 12,000 students in Germany, assumed to attract a considerable number of students with a background form a Muslim majority country, were chosen for this research objective. The invitation to participate was not personally sent by us, but by the project coordinator, who is personally acquainted with several programme coordinators whom we sought to reach out to. The coordinator authored bespoke emails, catered to each recipient, and frequently incorporated personalised language.

The advantages of this method, in our opinion, lie in its cost-effectiveness and utilization of existing social capital and networks. Nevertheless, there are barriers to our recruitment strategy: we relinquish control by relying on someone else's reputation and professional networks, and we are dependent on gatekeepers with various reasons for potential non-cooperation, such as lack of commitment, annoyance, competing priorities, and student protection concerns.

Our recruitment efforts yielded a total of 104 interviews suitable for analysis, of which 42 had a migrant background and only 37 identified as Muslim. Possible causes for this could be either that there are fewer Muslim students on the study programmes than anticipated, or that Muslim students have lower response rates in surveys. In terms of socio-demographics, the average age is 26.8 years and women are over-represented (76 %). Due to our sampling strategy, the sample includes only highly educated individuals. In theory, the distribution of participants by age, gender and education should not affect our analysis, as the randomisation process at the start of the experiment should minimise potential bias. Nonetheless, there are concerns that the experimental manipulation may have less of an effect on those with higher levels of education because they are more likely to see through the manipulation.

Based on our experiences, we discuss several ways to improve our approach, and how this might have affected participation rates.

About the authors

Stephanie Müssig Trained in Political Science and Islamic Culture Studies (JGU Mainz); strong interest in research on political attitudes and behaviour of persons with and without migration history; social inequality and fairness; quantitative study of religion.

Inken Okrug studied political science in Greifswald and Bamberg and is a research assistant in the BMBF-funded project "Wechselwirkungen" at the FAU Research Centre for Islam and Law in Europe. Her research interests include quantitative methods as well as migration and attitude research.

The Tonality of the Forcefully Displaced Ukrainians' Memory: The Analysis of the Methodology

Olha Haidamachuk, *Prisma Ukraina at the Forum Transregionalen Studien in Berlin*

Within the framework of the project "Prisma Ukraina: war, migration and memory" at the Forum of Transregional Research in Berlin during the 2022-2023 period our research group (12 fellows headed by Dr Victoria Sereda) gathered the collection of about 100 interviews with Ukrainians inside and outside of Ukraine. My contribution to this collection was 13 oral interviews during October - December 2022 in Berlin with forcibly displaced Ukrainians for a qualitative study of their memories tonality. The participants were 11 women and two men, who were forced by the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine to leave their homes and move to Berlin in a search of salvation. Their ages ranged from 20 to 70 and they originated from the different Ukrainian oblasts: the Cherkasy Oblast (w 40th), the Donetsk Oblast (w 40th; w 70th), the Lviv Oblast (w 20th), Kharkiv Oblast (w 60th; w 40th; w 40th, w 30th; w 20th), the Kherson Oblast (m 30th), the Kyiv Oblast (m 60th), the Poltava Oblast (w 20th), and the Sumy Oblast (w 40th). All of them are with higher education and they were asked in Ukrainian, but they were free to answer in Ukrainian or in Russian. The face to face interviews were recorded on a dictaphone and then analyzed as the transcribed texts. The questionnaire contains 5 parts: introduction (3 questions), the main part with 10 questions about the start of the open war and their reasons for leaving, then 20 key questions about memories and values, three closing questions and finally 10 biographic questions (in particular, origin, nationality, languages, religion, education, age, etc.). What is important, the questionnaire, in addition to my research questions, contained 5 questions common to all 100 interviews. The average

duration of the interview was an hour. In one case it lasted only 30 minutes, while in the other case it lasted 2 and a half hours. I researched the variety of memory's tonality of the war focusing on the personal experiences of the war of forcefully displaced Ukrainians'. Respondents were found among the participants of different integration courses of the German language. These were random acquaintances. I began and ended the recording of each interview by asking the interviewees verbally on the audio recording to confirm their consent to the recording and further use of their answers for research. In view of anonymity, I did not take written consent. I assumed that upheavals caused by a war provoke the deconstruction of individual and collective memory of life experience, and these transformations in memory can be traced with the help of tonal analysis of the memories expressed in the anonymous interviews. I tried to explore the influence of the strong alarming tonality of traumatic experience on transformation of memory in three directions: reflection on collective and individual memory before / of / during the war, prompt revision of individual memory, and decolonization on both levels of its intonations.

About the author

Olha Haidamachuk received her PhD in Philosophy from the V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in Ukraine. Her dissertation is titled "Intonation in a philosophical text: philosophical-culturological dimension". She has been working in the Department of Ukrainian Studies, Cultural Studies and History of Science at the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute". She is a 2022/2023 Prisma Ukraina Fellow from September to December 2022 and a 2024 Prisma Ukraina Fellow. Her research interests include memories studies, philosophy of culture, philosophical anthropology, Ukrainian studies, philosophy of language.

Not out of Reach - Reflecting on an App-based Respondent Driven Sampling with Rejected Asylum Applicants

Randy Stache, *BAMF Research Centre*
Lisa Johnson, *BAMF Research Centre*

Hidden, elusive, and marginalized populations like drug dealers, old and immobile people, sex workers, sexual minorities or migrants are usually hard-to-reach for (survey) research. Yet, these groups are often the most disadvantaged or excluded. In-depth knowledge about their living situation is therefore of particular interest for scholars, civil society and policy makers. Respondent-driven sampling (RDS), which has been predominantly used in public health research, is increasingly applied in the social sciences to survey specific target groups, such as migrants. One of the most recent developments is to use this method in a digitalized format, although completely digitalized RDSs hardly exist and there is little experience with its application and prospects.

At the BAMF Research Centre, we conducted a fully app-based RDS with rejected asylum applicants from anglophone West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone) from June to December 2023. The app contained all elements necessary for running an RDS, included a factorial survey, and did not require any personal data from the participants. The survey was preceded by an extensive 10-month formative assessment, which included ethnographic visits and qualitative interviews with "seeds" who later spread the RDS as initial respondents into the target group. In addition, 150 randomly selected people from our target group were drawn

from the Central Register of Foreigners and invited to take part in the app survey by postcard. A further random sample of 1,500 people received a formal letter.

In this contribution, we reflect on our methodological approach after completing the survey. We question whether an app based RDS and a factorial survey were the appropriate methods to survey this target group. Furthermore, by comparing our three forms of contact, we evaluate if the extensive investment in the formative assessment was worthwhile. Lastly, we provide insights into the response behaviour of our respondents with our paradata. In doing so, we share our experiences and contribute to the success of future digital research with hard-to-reach populations.

About the authors

Randy Stache is a sociologist and researcher at the Research Centre for Migration, Integration and Asylum at the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in a project that researches the empirical access and im-/mobility aspirations of rejected asylum applicants in Germany. He currently finishes his PhD at Phillips University in Marburg. He conducted research on identity development, integration and life satisfaction of second-generation migrants in Europe. His main research areas include refugee studies, sociocultural integration, quantitative research methods and surveying hard-to-reach populations.

Dr. Lisa Johnson is an anthropologist and researcher at the Research Centre for Migration, Integration and Asylum at the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in a project that researches the empirical access and im-/mobility aspirations of rejected asylum applicants in Germany. She completed her doctorate in the field of cultural anthropology in 2020 as a member of the International Research Training Group "Diversity: Mediating Difference in Transcultural Spaces" at the University of Trier, analysing migratory mobility and return intentions of Jamaican migrants in Montreal, Canada. She also works as a lecturer for Cultural Studies at Saarland University and as an author for the music magazine RIDDIM based in Cologne, Germany. Her main research areas focus on mobility, migration and return migration as well as on transculturality, music and sound, in Jamaica, North America and Europe.

Session 2
Recruiting Specific Respondent Profiles: Circumstances

Chair: Sebastian Rinken (Institute for Advanced Social Studies, Spanish Research Council)

A Social Network Recruitment Strategy - Identifying Migrant Traders' Role within the Tomato Value Chain in Ghana

Chiara Scheven, *University of East Anglia & University of Copenhagen*

I am looking at female market traders migrating from the North of Ghana and their role in granting access to agricultural produce to consumers in Accra. The focus is on the tomato trade from Burkina Faso and Northern Ghana. Women involved in these marketing routes often migrated themselves and maintain translocal relationships with producers and actors involved in the trade chain. This may produce an understanding of the women's contested position and especially so, their leaders' power and importance within the food distribution network and for urban food security. Special attention is drawn to the position of the elected leader for each commodity (commodity queen) and the market queen (elected out of the commodity queens). To do so, I conduct a social network analysis (SNA), both qualitatively and quantitatively. For the quantitative data collection, a survey is carried out with actors within the food distribution network for different commodities ("from farm to fork"). The qualitative analysis is supplemented by ethnographic methods allowing for the evaluation of the participants' value and perception of their network ties.

The network limitations of the sample are twofold. First, participants are recruited due to their trading activity at a site of the Makola market in Accra. I am focusing my attention on Tudu Station, which has historically been dominated by traders from the North of Ghana. I am further able to draw on connections I maintained with gatekeepers from prior research experiences. The group of women I worked with in 2022 is located at another site of the market and conducts a different type of labour. However, the shared migration story, ethnicity, and region of origin make it likely that they can assist me in making initial connections. This is not only convenient in terms of speeding up the process of understanding whom to talk to and receiving assistance when it comes to navigating cultural and social norms. Further, it is more likely that potential participants are willing to sit down and have a conversation with me when there is a third person who can establish trust due to their assessment of me. Second, the wider trading system is identified through a snowball system targeting the women's business partners by including actors involved in the tomato value chain. Like before, the women then themselves act as gatekeepers. This way a self-informed network for different commodities is revealed with translocal connections to the production region, which is also the migrants' place of origin. As the relational component of the migrant women's social networks play a central role in my research this method lends itself to identifying actors and connections within the tomato value chain that may otherwise be neglected due to their dynamic changes of place as a consequence of the nature of their occupation. This includes all sorts of actors, such as people involved in the transport, negotiations between farmers and traders in different locations, loading off the

trucks, sorting of tomatoes at the farm gates, retailers, petty traders, and producers. In addition, a social network perspective and the recruitment strategy may bring about an understanding of the wider connections that may not be directly part of the tomato value chain but play a part in making things run smoothly from farm to fork. This may include governmental officials, and border controls (especially for the trade of Burkinabe tomatoes in Ghana's capital).

About the author

Chiara Scheven holds a B.A. in Political Science and Ethnology from the University of Freiburg as well as an M.A. in Development Studies from the University of Passau. For the latter, she conducted ethnographic fieldwork in Ghana on informal social security networks of so-called kayayei (head-porters). In Accra, young migrant women and girls provide for their security based on a shared place of origin and ethnicity to cope with the informal nature of their occupation. Scheven recently started a PhD in Global Development at the University of East Anglia and the University of Copenhagen. Her project is concerned with market women's and market queens' impact within the Ghanaian tomato value chain.

Social Networks and Integration among Hard-to-reach Migrants: A Multi-method Survey of Recent Immigrants to Canada

Colin Scott, *Concordia University*

There is a constant demand for new data on migrants' integration and settlement experiences, but persistent methodological challenges prevent researchers from collecting data on the needs and experiences of hard-to-reach migrants. As a result, we know surprisingly little about the lived experiences of certain migrant groups, especially recently settled migrants who are systematically under-represented in traditional survey research.

This research program aims to address this issue by comparing the efficacy and feasibility of three different survey sampling techniques – online web panels, targeted recruitment via social media, and a respondent-driven survey sampling methodology – to recruit newcomers to Canada into survey research. In addition to the methodological focus, the research aims to make a substantive contribution to the study of migration and integration by investigating the needs and experiences of recent migrants who may be particularly vulnerable to adjustment difficulties, and the factors that facilitate integration at the earliest stages of settlement. Social networks are one such factor affecting newcomers' experiences in their host society, yet we still know relatively little about their role in facilitating integration shortly after settlement, and their long-term implications for integration and retention in different communities around the country.

This communication will draw on the project's pre-analysis plan to provide an overview of the research program, including study objectives and planned analyses, while discussing the potential challenges and opportunities of a multi-method survey approach for migration research, and soliciting feedback and commentary at the design-stage of the research program.

About the author

Colin Scott is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Concordia University in Montréal, Canada. His research examines intergroup relations, migration and integration, and public opinion. Previously, he worked as a behavioural scientist within the

Government of Canada's Privy Council Office, supporting the application of social and behavioural sciences to public policy and public administration. Colin received his PhD in political science from McGill University.

Surveying Irregular Migrants: Challenges and Solutions in the Recruitment of Respondents

Agata Górny, *University of Warsaw*
Katarzyna Porwit, *University of Warsaw*

Irregular migrants constitute an exceptionally hard-to-survey population. Apart from the 'usual' sampling problems such as lack of sample frames, difficulties in identifying, reaching and convincing migrants to take part in the survey, the issue of a clear-cut definition of the research group contributes to the complexity of the task of recruiting participants to the survey. Irregularity/regularity of migrants can be defined via legality of their stay only, or more broadly, via legality of their work in the destination country. Moreover, the legal status of migrants is not static: they can lose their legal status or become regularised. Consequently, irregular migrants are a fluid research group which challenges sampling procedures. Last but not least, irregular migrants can be very reluctant to reveal their legal status, which involves selection bias that is difficult to assess.

Our contribution is to share and evaluate fresh experiences in sampling irregular migrants for the survey to be conducted within PRIME research project (Horizon Europe) starting from February 2024. The parallel surveys will be conducted in Croatia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain (N=300 per country). The planned approach, on the level of the PRIME consortium, is a modified version of the time location sampling. An irregular migrant is defined as a person who does not have the right to stay in the destination country. In our contribution, we will focus on the survey in Poland in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented recruitment procedures. We expect that we will encounter great problems in reaching irregular migrants in Poland and that our sampling procedures will require certain modifications, including a more flexible definition of an irregular migrant. We believe that meth@mig workshop is a perfect occasion to discuss all these issues, which translate to a more general problems regarding sampling of migrants.

About the authors

Agata Górny is an associate professor at the University of Warsaw at the Faculty of Economic Sciences and Deputy Director of the Centre of Migration Research. An economist and sociologist by education, her research interests include the methodology of migration research – especially survey methodology - contemporary migration processes, primarily immigration to Poland and Central and Eastern Europe, and socio-economic integration of migrants in the host society.

Katarzyna Porwit is a research assistant at the Centre of Migration Research at University of Warsaw (CMR) and Member of the Management Board of the Centre for Migration Research Foundation. She completed Postgraduate Studies in International Migration Processes and Methods (UW) and Postgraduate Studies in Statistical Data Analysis (AGH UST). Her research interests focus on the quantitative methods in studies on socio-economic aspects of migration. She had experience with different quantitative research designs with regard to sampling, and modes of data collection, including the Respondent Driven Sampling method. She has

contributed to several methodologically oriented migration research projects. Since 2019, she has also been a member of the Health Behaviour of School-aged Children network, where she focuses on the impact of migration on the life of children and adolescents.

Challenges in Recruiting Victimized Migrant Women for a Qualitative Study

Nathália Castro da Silva, *University of Porto*
Rita Faria, *School of Criminology - University of Porto and CIJ – Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Justice*

Qualitative studies allow exploring social phenomena in depth, understanding individual and collective subjectivities that permeate them. This form of research is most relevant when studying groups that are difficult to recruit, such as victimized migrant women. To make visible the experiences of these migrant women's contact with criminal police agencies and the resulting secondary victimizations, an empirical study was carried out in Portugal using the methodological approach of Narrative Victimology (Pemberton and Aarten, 2018).

A non-probabilistic sampling was used to access this group, adopting purposeful sampling combined with snowballing techniques. Online interviews were realized make it possible to recruit a greater number of participants from different parts of the country, because it is allow for audiovisual recording and it's low cost. As recruitment criteria, allowed participation of women who had migrated to Portugal; who had suffered a crime in the last ten years; and who had sought police assistance reporting it. Because of the features of the sample and the potentially traumatic and sensitive nature of the experiences analyzed, due to experiences of victimization and the vulnerabilities arising from gender and migrant status, recruitment of participants was challenging and several strategies had to be used, including formal and informal contacts with victim and migrant support institutions, call for participation on social media, handing out of leaflets and direct contact with people in different places, including participation in religious events. In this process, considering the difficulties in getting effective replies and support from institutions, the virtual medium was that showed the greatest responses and was fundamental to realize the research. The final sample was of 9 Brazilian migrant women who had been victimized and had reported the crime to the police. Of these, 6 came from purposeful sampling and 3 came from snowball sampling. Although the number of participants was not high, empirical saturation was reached (Guest et al., 2006).

Authors will discuss the above-mentioned challenges in recruiting participants, as well as ethical-related issues of conducting research with migrant women about both primary and secondary victimization. The positionality of the first author, a migrant woman herself, will be discussed and some insights about the importance of reflexivity will be offered, as the modulation of empathetic attitude with the necessary judgement-free stance face to participants, the researcher's emotional self-management and the critical awareness in the position of insider researcher. Finally, the presentation will argue about the merits of using a narrative analysis from an intersectional perspective, providing a careful understanding of the interaction of gender, migrant status, race and nationality in the victimizations experiences of migrant women.

About the authors

Nathália Castro da Silva holds a Master's degree in Criminology from the Faculty of Law of the University of Porto. She has a Postgraduate in Criminal Sciences and a Bachelor's Degree in Law. She has carried out research with migrant women victims of crime and their processes of

interaction with criminal police agencies. In this field of study, she is co-authoring a book chapter entitled "'Because I was the one to blame, right?' - Secondary victimisation of migrant women", which is expected to be published until April 2024. Her research interests include victimological research using qualitative methodologies, the feminisation of migration, the study of victimised migrant women, the phenomenon of secondary victimisation, intersectional perspectives on data analysis and the development of Narrative Victimology.

Rita Faria is Assistant Professor of Criminology at the School of Criminology - Faculty of Law of the University of Porto and Head of the only PhD program in Criminology in Portugal. She holds a PhD in Criminology, an MA in Sociology and a Degree in Law. She has been actively researching and publishing on matters such as environmental crimes and Green Criminology, as well as white-collar crime, financial, corporate and occupational crimes. She has experience supervising research about gender in criminology and victimology. She is Editor in Chief of "Criminology in Europe", the European Society of Criminology newsletter, and a Board member of the same society. She is founder and member of the Working Group on Qualitative Research Methodologies and Epistemologies (WG-QRME) - of the European Society of Criminology. In 2023, her research profile was highlighted by Centro Ciência Viva as one of the 101 female Portuguese scientists.

"The Sea is Safer than the Shelter": Unaccompanied Refugee Minors in Tunisia

Marwen Bounab, *Maghreb Action on Displacement & Rights*

This paper delves into the methodological and ethical challenges encountered during ethnographic research with unaccompanied teenagers from the Horn of Africa living at the Ibn Khaldun refugee Shelter in Medenine, Tunisia. The study was centered around a month-long participant observation, during which I immersed myself in the daily lives and challenges faced by these unaccompanied minors and their persistent endeavors to cross into Europe. In-depth face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders, including policy makers and NGO workers were also conducted to gain a multifaceted understanding of the broader context. Notably, the interviews extended to the adolescents themselves, hailing from diverse backgrounds such as Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia. Focusing on the intricate process of participant observation and interviews, I aim to explore key issues such as finding, selecting, and recruiting participants in the context of the specific challenges posed by the sociopolitical landscape.

I deployed a purposive form of sampling for the study when identifying respondents amongst teenagers, with criteria including place of residence (i.e. shelter), age as well as language. This has played a pivotal role in identifying the target sample under study. Yet, reaching out to this particular group proved to be a notably intricate task for multiple considerations. Primarily, the central theme of trust during fieldwork is discussed acknowledging the inherent skepticism refugees harbored towards researchers and practitioners. Addressing this issue became crucial in negotiating access and creating an environment conducive to open and candid discussion.

Such a multifaceted challenge posed a significant hurdle, demanding a thoughtful approach to navigate these intricacies successfully. Specifically, strategically engaging with heads of Sudanese, Eritrean, and Somalian communities entrusted with the well-being of their groups streamlined my access and recruitment process, thereby easing the initial reservations of the teenage refugees. Added to this, networking within the small circles of international organizations and NGOs, particularly my former affiliation with the Tunisian Refugee Council

(TRC), played a crucial role in endorsing and facilitating my presence. Negotiating these relationships with TRC involved addressing questions of trust and legitimacy, emphasizing the academic nature of the research and my impartiality in political matters. The importance of these connections extended beyond mere access, shaping the dynamics of data collection and influencing the scope of my interactions within the shelter community.

Additionally, and as these issues have been amplified by the hostile context of migration in Tunisia, the paper explores the impact of the sociopolitical climate on data collection, shedding light on how the hostile context influenced the teenagers' willingness to engage and share their experiences. Factors such as fear, uncertainty, or distrust arising from the broader political landscape could act as barriers to open communication. By exploring these dynamics, the paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between external influences and the participants' receptivity to sharing their stories. The paper also considers the potential effects of boredom during extended participant observation, providing insights into interaction dynamics and data quality.

In essence, this paper contributes to the workshop by unraveling the complexities of recruiting participants in a challenging environment, emphasizing the roles of gatekeepers, networking, trust-building, and contextual factors that shape the research process. It weaves together a narrative that teases out interesting issues, reflecting on the implications of recruiting procedures for the broader research endeavor.

It is important to note that this research was fully funded by Maghreb Action on Displacement and Rights (MADAR) in which I hold the position of National country Coordinator.

About the author

I am Marwen Bounab, a dedicated researcher with a Master's degree in cultural studies from the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences in Sousse, Tunisia. In my research experience, I conducted interviews with migrants at the Shousha camp in South Tunisia, studying the effects of political turmoil in Libya as part of the MICIC project. I also participated in the Power2Youth project, focusing on youth exclusion and their inclusion in the South and East Mediterranean regions. Currently, I serve as the national coordinator for the MADAR project, funded by the University of Keele. Prior to this, I gained valuable experience as a field assistant at the Tunisian Refugee Council, a partner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It should be noted that, from this rich experience, the idea for this article originated. These opportunities have allowed me to gain insights into the challenges faced by people on the move and collaborate with esteemed partners in Maghreb civil society organizations, researchers, and stakeholders in Algeria and Morocco.I also have had the opportunity to co-auhtor articles on Syrian Refugees in Tunisia namely: Destination North Africa : Syrians' displacement trajectories to Tunisia; Syrian refugees' journeys in and out of Tunisia: Non-linear displacement trajectories through family networks.

Session 3:
Inclusive Recruitment

Chair: Agata Górny (University of Warsaw)

Learning from the Field: How Ethnography Can Help Participant Recruitment and Sampling in Migration Studies?

Susan Qu, *University of Cambridge*

Participant recruitment and sampling can be tricky in migration studies because for the lack of statistics of migrants, of migrant trusts in researchers, of migrants' visuality, and so on (Ingleby 2009). Traditional random sampling seems impossible (Lopez-Class et al. 2015) when migrants especially illegal immigrants and refugees are considered, and thus specific strategies to approach and obtain information from them are essential.

This presentation will use case studies on the fieldwork in a Chinese and a British urban area to show how ethnographical approaches (Ploder and Hamann 2020) including in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and creative methods (e.g. mental maps and interactive events) can help researchers hire different types of migrants according to project needs with valid samples but also consider other data resources to complete puzzles of learning migrants' everyday lives in specific places – this emphasises the importance of 'triangulation' (Fauser 2018) in researching migrants.

Exploring particular barriers met in the fields to investigate migrants, such as mistrust, language, and insufficient time of participation, this presentation will indicate how these problems can be addressed in discussion of building trustworthy relationships with participants, analysing the role of 'gatekeepers' in projects, and how 'sampling' can be considered in ethnographical research. This presentation will conclude place-based methodological implications in migration studies but also the dilemma when ethnographical migration studies are targeted in publications.

About the author

Susan Qu holds a PhD in migration studies at University of Cambridge.

Recruiting Migrant Respondents via Meta Advertisements: The Case of the UK

Mariña Fernández-Reino, *University of Oxford*
Ben Brindle, *University of Oxford*

In the UK, sampling migrant groups has always been challenging, particularly in the case of small and/or geographically dispersed communities. At the same time, mainstream surveys have very few variables relevant to immigration policy and migration research, as there are no questions on people's immigration status, migration history, future plans for remigration, or personal experiences with the immigration system, to name a few. As a result, most research on the impacts of holding different statuses relies on qualitative data (e.g., Dwyer et al., 2011; Griffiths and Morgan-Gendinning, 2021), with some exceptions (e.g., Patel and Peel, 2017).

To overcome these limitations, we have conducted an online survey ("Lived Experiences of the UK Immigration System") with a non-probability sample of migrants born in the EU (18 countries) and selected non-EU countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Nigeria, Brazil), who have been recruited via Meta advertisements in the UK.

In this study, we aim to evaluate the responses of migrant participants to various images and texts featured in the campaign. Additionally, we will analyse the sociodemographic characteristics of respondents from nationalities where translated questionnaires and advertisements were employed (8), exploring how these profiles differ depending on the language used in Meta advertisements.

About the authors

Mariña Fernández-Reino is a Senior Researcher at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society. Throughout her academic career, she has investigated a variety of research topics related to migration and ethnic inequalities, including the discrimination of Latinos and Muslim minorities, public opinion towards migration, educational inequalities in Spain and the UK, relationships in migrant families, selectivity of migration inflows, and the labour market integration of migrant workers. She has published in high-impact journals such as European Sociological Review, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, and Social Science Research, among others.

Ben Brindle is a Researcher at the University of Oxford's Migration Observatory, where his work focuses on net migration, the economic impacts of migration, work visas, and other visa policies. He is currently supporting the development of a longitudinal survey, which will analyse the integration of Hong Kongers with BNO status into UK economy and society over time. Previously, Ben worked in the Migration Research Division at the International Organisation for Migration, where he helped produce research papers and reports for publication, including the World Migration Report. In 2022, he completed his PhD, which explored how the UK labour market responded to immigration in the decade following the financial crisis.

Inviting and Recruiting Ukrainian Refugees into a Community Survey

Thomas Hinz, *University of Konstanz*
Valeriia Sazomova, *Taras Shevchenko University Kyiiv*
Taras Tsymbal, *University of California Santa Barbara*

Shortly after Russia attacked Ukraine in February 2022, a massive wave of refugees arrived at other European countries. For the hosting societies, many urgent questions arose: What are the main problems refugees are faced with? What drives the integration process and can one expect the refugees to stay in the host countries even if the war will have come to an end. The classic method of data collection in such a situation is to do survey studies. However, there are many challenges to be met by an adequate survey design to cover the target population optimally. With an example of a small town in Germany, we discuss mode effects and sampling strategies within the population of Ukrainians refugees. Using register data at the community level as main source for recruiting and inviting the refugees by regular mail to participate, we conducted a standardized survey from December 2022 to March 2023 – reaching an overall response rate of 34 percent (which is significantly higher than in the native population when employing equivalent invitation strategies and also above other nationwide studies among Ukrainian refugees). Having a mode choice of PAPI or CAWI, respondents opted with 60 percent

for PAPI. Mode choice is mainly driven by respondents' characteristics – as in other surveys. After comparing substantive topics by survey mode, we learn that some answers of both respondent groups differ. In addition, we were able to evaluate the recruiting strategy of register data against a less informal social media invitation and found evidence that social media invitation seems to be biased – particularly regarding age of respondents and some substantive aspects such as housing situation, English language fluency, intention to stay in Germany. In conclusion, we recommend to use a register based strategy in a country such as Germany where registers of refugees seem to be sufficiently reliable and to offer a mode choice if possible.

About the author

Thomas Hinz: Since 2004, I work as a professor of sociology with a focus on survey methodology at the University of Konstanz. In 2008, my research team established a local panel study (register based sampling) - Konstanz Citizen Survey. We conducted 15 waves (with refreshment samples). At the end of 2022, we surveyed residents with Ukrainian citizenship in Konstanz. A brief report on substantive results is available (in German): https://www.konstanz.de/site/Konstanz/get/params_E473003365_Dattachment/528513/Konstanzer%20B%C3%BCrgerbefragung%202022%20-%20Umwelt-%20und%20Klimaschutz_Wohnen_Ukraine%20Krieg%20%20Statistik-Bericht%2001-2023.pdf

The RISS Survey: A Case Study in Sampling Migrant Groups for Quantitative Surveys

Yassine Khoudja, *Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main*
Daniela Grunow, *Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main*
Richard Traunmüller, *University of Mannheim*
Ines Schäfer, *Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main*
Mirjam Fischer, *Goethe University Frankfurt am Main & Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*

The "Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure (RISS)" Survey is a quantitative online survey that was in the field from November 9, 2023 until February 1, 2024. The survey contains extensive questions on individuals' socio-economic position, a range of items about social and political attitudes, as well as two conjoint experiments. From municipal population registers, we compiled three samples encompassing addresses of 27,000 individuals with primary residency in Germany through a stratified, multi-stage random selection:

1. a random sample of adult individuals (15,000 addresses),

2. an oversample of individuals with Turkish migration background based on onomastic screenings of randomly chosen addresses from Western German municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (9,500 addresses), and

3. an oversample of Dutch citizens drawn from municipalities with expected high rates of Dutch citizens (2,500 addresses). Each individual received an unconditional €5 incentive with the initial personalized invitation letter, followed by two additional reminders without incentive, aiming to encourage participation and reduce non-response biases. The letters were written in German, with links to generic Turkish and English versions provided. Individuals in the Turkish oversample above 65 years old received a bilingual German-Turkish personalized invitation letter. Respondents had the option to complete the questionnaire in German, Turkish or English.

Of the contacted individuals in the main sample, 39.78% (n=5,966) began the online survey in response to our invitation. Of those, 84.36% completed the survey, i.e. they answered almost all questions.

In the Dutch oversample, the response rate was 36.61% (n=915). Among these respondents, 80.98% completed the survey and 91.35% reported having Dutch citizenship. As expected, the response rate was lowest among the Turkish oversample with 25.77% responding. Within this group, 68.46% completed the survey and 83.15% confirmed having Turkish origins.

Response rates were higher for men than for women in the main sample (by 1 percentage point), and in the Dutch sample (by 6 points) and higher for women than for men in the Turkish oversample (by 2 points). The age distribution of the response rate followed a reversed U-shape in the main sample and Dutch oversample, with the highest response rates among people aged 40–65 years, and substantially decreasing for those over 80 years. In the Turkish oversample, the response rate was relatively stable at 25-30% for ages 20–59 years and then steadily decreased in older age groups.

The RISS main sample's composition almost matches the German Microcensus from 2020 (MZ) by gender, age, and German citizenship. People with tertiary education and children of immigrants are overrepresented by 15 and 6 percentage points, respectively, whereas people without migration background and single households are underrepresented by 7 points each. The composition of the Dutch respondents corresponds well to the MZ estimates concerning gender, age, household size, and migration background. Individuals with tertiary education are overrepresented by only 8 percentage points.

The profile of Turkish-background individuals roughly aligns with the MZ estimates in terms of gender, age, and household size. Yet, individuals with tertiary education, German citizens, and children of immigrants are overrepresented by 20, 7 and 8 percentage points, respectively.

About the author

Yassine Khoudja completed his PhD in 2018 at the Interuniversity Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology (ICS) and the European Research Center of Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER) at Utrecht University. He has then worked as a postdoctoral researcher at ERCOMER before joining the Institute of Sociology at the Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main. Yassine is interested in social processes at the intersection of social categories and the interrelation between social, economic, and cultural transformations. He has investigated economic and cultural integration processes of immigrants and their children, and the influence of gender ideology on women's labor market behavior across ethnic groups. More recently, he has focused on public opinion polarization and fragmentation trends in Europe and multidimensional perspectives on the changing social structure. Yassine is currently co-PI in the DFG-funded project "RISS 1 CoRE: Conceptualizing Reconfiguration for Empirical Research", which is part of the DFG research group "FOR5173 Reconfiguration and Internalization of Social Structure". Using a multidimensional perspective, the project examines how the social structure in Germany has changed since the 1980s and how these changes have been internalized by individuals.

How to Square the Circle? Probability Sampling of Search Profiles

Sebastian Rinken, *Institute for Advanced Social Studies, Spanish Research Council (IESA-CSIC)*

Research on immigrants is often hampered by insufficient information on the population of study. This is especially true for surveys aiming to include recent arrivals, highly mobile populations, or people with irregular administrative status. For any study seeking to approach the ideal of representativeness, probability sampling is a necessary requisite; however, a sufficiently comprehensive and operational sampling frame is often unavailable. Hence, it seems tempting to renounce the objective of representativeness as unfeasible.

However, depending on the study context, there may be stopgap options that allow migration scholars to emulate probability sampling, even if imperfectly. I shall present one such experience, namely, an immigrant survey fielded in 2003 in the Southern Spanish region of Andalusia. This survey was commissioned by Andalusia's government at a time when public administrations were ill-prepared for the sudden dynamism of international migration. We were specifically asked to obtain a "representative" portray of this vast region's immigrant population, its distribution, composition, and profile (educational attainment, occupational status, residential situation, etc.), "regardless of administrative status". To add to the ensuing challenge, any extant data on stocks, flows, or foreign-born residents were published with huge delays.

To square this circle, the research team computed a sample of search profiles based on up-to-date records of immigrant residents, which we collected directly from municipal population registers. The search profiles specified respondents' region (and a preferred country) of origin, gender, and municipality of residence in proportions reflecting that "proxy-universe" of residents from economically less developed countries. However, inscription in the municipal register was not a recruitment criterion: instead, it was used as guidance regarding the target population's distribution and most basic of traits. Fieldwork teams were dispatched to an aleatory selection of municipalities and had to follow very specific rules of conduct, including the diversification of interviewee recruitment spots; strict quality control was implemented.

These procedures enabled us to complete the survey on time, capture a varied range of interviewees, and deliver a fine-grained x-ray of their social situation to institutional stakeholders – including sensitive information such as administrative status, migration routes, etc. However, the data's substantive quality could only be gauged in retrospect. Such ex-post assessment suggests that our sampling approach worked remarkably well: proportions of geopolitical regions, specific countries of origin, age groups, residence permits, social security affiliation, employment, sectors of activity, and qualification levels are generally well-aligned with the parameters obtained from administrative sources that were published subsequently, way after completion of our study.

The upshot of this experience is that imaginative solutions are warranted when aiming to approach the ideal of representativeness in challenging study contexts. That said, such studies are extremely burdensome to run, as well as risky with regard both to the operation's result (which depends on many factors beyond researchers' control) and its recognition by peers.

Related reading

Rinken, Sebastian (2013): *Enhancing Representativeness in Highly Dynamic Settings. Lessons from the NEPIA Survey*. In: Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations.

Methodological Challenges and Research Strategies, edited by Joan Font and Mónica Méndez, 85–108. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. OA: https://www.imiscoe.org/publications/library/2-imiscoe-research-series/46-surveying-ethnic-minorities-and-immigrant-populations.

About the author

Sebastian Rinken (PhD, EUI) is a tenured researcher and deputy director at the Spanish Research Council's Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC). He has developed three interrelated lines of research on international migration, analyzing (1) dimensions, stages, and modalities of migrants' integration, (2) types, evolution, and predictors of natives' attitudes towards immigration and immigrants, and (3) methodological challenges entailed by both of the former. As director of several research projects (external funding: more than 2.9 million €), he has contributed significantly to improving knowledge on Spanish society's experience of and reaction to international migration. To this avail, he has employed a wide range of research techniques, both qualitative and quantitative; the knowledge thus gathered has nurtured a nuanced diagnosis of Spain's migration regime and opened up new lines of research. His concern for reducing coverage, selection, and response biases has induced manifold methodological innovations, including a list experiment concerning anti-immigrant sentiment, a first in Spain. Recent open-access publications include "A Pragmatic Bet: The Evolution of Spain's Immigration System" (with C. Finotelli), MPI (2023), and "Migration Research in a Digitized World: Using Innovative Technology to Tackle Methodological Challenges" (editor, with S. Pötzschke), Springer (2022); see https://www.iesa.csic.es/en/directorio/sebastian-rinken-2/ for more information.

Session 4:
Cross-Cutting Issues: Principles and Practices

Chair: Evren Yalaz (Pompeu Fabra University & Trilateral Research)

Scoping Visits, Networking, and Snowballing: Techniques for Sampling Climate Migrants

John Aubrey Chirwa, *University of East Anglia*

Migration has been on the rise in recent history. For example, the number of international migrants reached 244 million in 2015, an increase of 71 million since 2000 (UN Migration, 2015). The dataset indicates that two thirds of international migrants live in Europe and Asia whereas 104 million, 37 million and 34 million migrants come from Asia, Latin America, and Africa, respectively. However, with the increasing impacts of climate change, countries have also registered widespread internal migration. The IPCC (2021) predicts that climate-related hazards such as floods, droughts, cyclones, hurricanes, and typhoons will become frequent, severe, intensive, and unprecedented - meaning that more households will continue to suffer from displacement while others, in the case of droughts, will remain mobile. This has methodological implications for academics researching on mobile and internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to these hazards.

This paper therefore seeks to suggest the use of participatory theatre for development (TfD) as an empowering research methodology in climate change adaptation programmes for IDPs in Malawi. With this methodology, the research will purposively sample two areas in the Southern Region of Malawi which are the epicentres of tropical cyclones and select at least 10 key participants. Given (2008: 697) says purposive sampling is conceived as "a series of strategic choices about with whom, where, and how one does one's research".

However, given that it is challenging to identify target populations in migration research (Fête et al, 2019), the study will use scoping visits, networking via non-governmental organisations (NGOs), personal contacts and snowballing to recruit the participants. These techniques will help me reach out to the IDPs who, without these methods, would be difficult to identify and select. For example, I expect to collaborate with the Malawi Red Cross Society who already work with the IDPs in their humanitarian response to disasters. The NGO will help me identify the IDPs, who in turn, will refer me to others in a snowballing process.

The study will thereafter train the selected key participants in TfD and then be guided to create a play based on climate challenges they encounter. The group will be staging the performances in various areas in the country's disaster-prone areas. This will be done for the purpose of reaching out to various displaced communities who no longer live in their native villages. During the performances, the study will bring together various players such as the IDPs, community leaders, duty bearers, and other opinion leaders. The play will be used as an elicitation for dialogue where at various intervals, the play will be paused to give way to discussions on issues emerging in the play. Studies indicate that dialogue and participation empowers community to take charge of their problems (Freire, 1970).

About the author

John Aubrey Chirwa: I am an Academic, a multi-award-winning Journalist and a Development Communication specialist, with special interest in using my professional background and research skills to help vulnerable communities become more resilient to climatic shocks such as tropical cyclones.

Currently, I'm engaged as a Doctoral Researcher in Global Development at the University of East Anglia (UEA), with funding from the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the UK. My PhD examines the role of participatory communication in disaster risk management in Malawi. It builds on my Master's dissertation which explored policymaking processes and how that affect the practice of communication in disaster risk reduction programmes.

In the last decade, I have worked as an environmental journalist at Nation Publications Limited. I have also worked as a Lecturer of Communication and Cultural Studies at the University of Malawi and as an Adjunct Lecturer of Language and Communication Skills at Mzuzu University in Malawi.

Consent to Panel Participation – the Role of Migration Background and Education

Michael Weinhardt, *German Centre of Gerontology*

General population surveys often struggle to properly include people with migration background in their samples as migrants are often hard-to-reach or hard-to-survey. Indeed, migrants may show higher rates of drop-out and unit nonresponse at several steps of the recruitment process, such as the initial survey request, but also the request for panel consent which is vital for continuous and repeated participation in panel surveys. However, the same is true for education: people with lower education are also more likely to drop-out at the early stages of the survey request. As people with migration background in Germany often have lower levels of education, it is unclear whether increased dropout is mainly a consequence of education or of other characteristics associated with migration. Therefore, this contribution will explore the relative importance of each characteristic using several waves of the German Ageing Survey (DEAS). The DEAS is a representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of people in the second half of life (aged 40 and older). Women and men have been regularly surveyed for more than two decades as they move into old age. New samples including migrants were drawn in 2002, 2008, 2014 and 2021. Towards the end of the initial interview, respondents are asked about their consent to be recontacted and reinterviewed. From this initial recruitment interview, we know the respondents' level education as well their migration background and a range of other sociodemographic characteristics and attitudes. Therefore, it is possible to test the influence of various factors on the likelihood to provide panel consent. The results will provide researchers with insights for designing their recruitment strategies and materials for people with migration background and whether these should take into account the target persons' education.

About the author

Michael Weinhardt: I am a senior scientist at Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen (DZA, German Centre for Gerontology), currently acting as interim head of the German Ageing Survey (DEAS). My research interests include social stratification, attitudes and values, research methods, survey methodology and sociology of ageing. Previously, I was a Postdoc at TU Berlin and worked as survey manager for round 7 and 8 of the German sample of the European Social Survey (ESS) at Bielefeld University. I was a postgraduate student at the Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP) at DIW Berlin and received my PhD from Freie Universität Berlin.

Multi-language Questionnaires to Improve Participation among Respondents with Migration Background: Insights from FReDA a Self-administered Mixed-mode Panel Survey in Germany

Tobias Gummer, *GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences*
Martin Bujard, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB)
Pablo Christmann, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Large-scale population surveys are challenged with the trends of declining response rates and increasing survey costs. Consequently, population surveys started moving towards employing self-administered mixed-mode designs. In contrast to interviewer-administered modes such as face-to-face mode, no interviewers are present to mitigate language problems of potential respondents or communicate the importance of participating in the respective surveys. In line with this concern, recent research hints toward the pressing issue that participation among persons with migration backgrounds is lower in self-administered modes compared to the face-to-face mode. A straightforward solution to this problem might be the use of multi-language questionnaires that include the most frequently spoken languages in a country. In the present study, we present empirical insights on the feasibility of this approach. For this purpose, we draw on the large-scale German Family Demography Panel Study (FReDA), a self-administered mixed-mode panel survey that became operational in 2021. In the first three panel waves, respondents were offered to participate via questionnaires in Arabic, Turkish, and Russian in addition to one in German. These were the most frequently spoken languages in the target population after German at the time of fieldwork. A probability-based gross sample of approximately 108,000 persons was invited to participate, of which roughly 37,000 completed the first wave. In our study, we assess (i) the use of the different language versions of the questionnaire, (ii) which respondents used a language version other than German, and (iii) how the inclusion of these respondents impacted the overall sample composition. We discuss these figures considering the additional costs per case due to offering a multi-language questionnaire instead of a single language version. Overall, we found little benefit from offering multi-language questionnaires in FReDA. Only few respondents used these questionnaires and including these respondents did not alter sample composition in a meaningful way.

Related reading

Schneider, Norbert F., Martin Bujard, Christof Wolf, Tobias Gummer, Karsten Hank, and Franz J. Neyer (2021): *Family Research and Demographic Analysis (FReDA): Evolution, framework, objectives, and design of "The German family- demographic panel study"*. Comparative Population Studies 46: 149-186. https://doi.org/10.12765/CPoS-2021-06.

About the author

Tobias Gummer is a Professor at the University of Mannheim and head of Team Family Surveys at GESIS. His research interests include survey design, data quality, nonresponse, correction methods for biases, and longitudinal analyses.

Duplicated Response Patterns in Surveys: Random Event or Matter of Fraud?

Lidwina Gundacker, *Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*
Lukas Olbrich, *Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*
Simon Ruhnke, *Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), Humboldt University*

In recent years, various studies have detailed the occurrence of duplicate responses in surveys. High matching rates between interviews – i.e. answers that follow a largely identical pattern across different interviews – have been identified in different (large-scale) surveys. One potential explanation in the scholarly literature is fraudulent behavior, either by single interviewers or the survey organization's management itself. Other studies argue that duplicates are rather a consequence of survey features such as respondent homogeneity.

In this study, we expand upon prior research by investigating the potential sources of high matching rates found in a multinational panel survey of a hard-to-reach population of refugees: the TRANSMIT panel surveys cover Syrian refugees in Turkey and Lebanon as well as members of the respective host populations. Interviews can match within the same interviewer or across the entire sample (indicating interviewer fraud and institutional fraud, respectively). We thus, firstly, calculate the matching rates within each interviewer's workload as well as the matching rates across all interviews. Secondly, we test whether the high matching rates are caused by spatial homogeneities: area-effects increase the probability of duplicates due to shared socio-demographics, resulting in more similar answers. To challenge this explanation, we calculate the matching rates of a single interviewer in one location and compare them to the matching rates across of different interviewers in the same location.

Our findings suggest that in the survey under study, high matching rates are primarily associated with individual interviewers. Thus, we do not suspect fraud on the institutional level. Furthermore, our research indicates that, even within distinct areas, high matching rates do not occur between interviewers but only within the interviews of certain interviewers.

These results emphasize the importance of investigating matching rates as one indicator of survey data quality. This is particularly relevant in the context of hard-to-reach populations such as refugee migrants. The unavailability of registries and addresses to draw from, the higher mobility of refugees and their higher probabilities of precarious living situations related to their legal status, work permit, and housing represent serious challenges to the recruitment of survey participants. Rising social tensions and hostility towards refugee groups in Turkey and Lebanon may have further affected the willingness to participate in a survey. As we find high duplicate rates also for the Turkish sample, it remains to discuss to what extent the recruitment strategies relate to the confirmed irregular patterns.

About the author

Lidwina Gundacker is researcher at the research department "Migration and International Labour Studies" at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg, Germany. In her research, she targets the integration processes of refugees, the selectivity of migration processes as well as methodological aspects of data collection and data quality.

Research Ethics Boards and Research with Refugees Resettled in Canada: Tips for Researchers in Navigating Ethical Conflicts

Lori Wilkinson, *University of Manitoba*

A prevailing notion among many researchers and other experts is that refugees are irreversibly traumatized. As a result, their prior experiences as refugees are presumed to render them incapable of providing consent to participating in research projects even after they have been successfully resettled. Despite the fact that there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that this stereotype is incorrect and the number of former refugees exhibiting severe stress and mental health illnesses is only slightly higher than the domestic-born population (see Ng and Zhang, 2021; Wilkinson and Ponka, 2018), research ethics boards continue to stall and delay this important research. Members of Research Ethics Boards in Canada must follow ethical provisions outlined in the Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (Government of Canada, 2022) in order to maintain certification to conduct research and receive federal government funds for research. (We believe this procedure is similar in other countries). In the Canadian case, these policies and procedures also contribute to the belief that refugees are incapable of providing consent. As a result, resettlement organizations, federal and provincial governments, and academics are often prevented from gathering important information to make informed policy and practical decisions regarding the resettlement of refugees. We feel these processes are unethical because refugees themselves are excluded from these decisions and are rendered voiceless in the process when they are not given the opportunity to participate in our research. In this short presentation, I provide some suggestions for researchers who are experiencing problems working with their ethics boards on research involving refugees. I draw upon my own experiences working with and researching refugees worldwide, including those from Syria (2016), Iraq (2018), Afghanistan (2022-24), among others. I provide some tips, language to include in ethics proposals and guidelines to help researchers reassure their respective ethics boards that research with refugees is inherently safe and does not irreversibly harm refugees.

Related reading

Wilkinson, Lori and David Ponka (2018): *The mental health of immigrants and refugees in Canada*. In: Migration, Health and Survival: International Perspectives, edited by Frank Trovato, 88-110. Northampton, Mass: Edward Edgar Publishers.

About the author

Lori Wilkinson is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Manitoba. She holds a Canada Research Chair in Migration Futures. In 2023, she was awarded Distinguished Professor at the University of Manitoba. Her research centres on the economic and social outcomes of immigrants and refugees, with a special focus on women and youth. She is also the director of Immigration Research West, a multidisciplinary group of over 100 members who work together to educate Canadians about the contributions of newcomers. She volunteers with several international, national and local community organizations who are working toward the successful resettlement of newcomers.

Organising Committee
(Coordinators of IMISCOE's Meth@Mig SC)

Agata Górny is an associate professor at the University of Warsaw at the Chair of Population Economics and Demography in the Faculty of Economic Sciences and Deputy Director of the Centre of Migration Research. She is a member of the presidium of the Committee for Migration Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences. An economist and sociologist by education, her research interests include the methodology of migration research – especially survey methodology - contemporary migration processes, primarily immigration to Poland and Central and Eastern Europe, and socio-economic integration of migrants in the host society. Since early 2024, Agata has been co-chair of the IMISCOE Standing Committee *Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research (Meth@Mig)*.

Steffen Pötzschke (@stpoetzschke) is a senior researcher and deputy team leader of the GESIS Panel at the GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences in Mannheim (Germany). Furthermore, he is a corresponding member of the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (University of Osnabrück, Germany). Steffen holds a master's degree in International Migration and Intercultural Relations and a doctorate (Dr. phil.) from the University of Osnabrück. Steffen participated in several migration research projects and has profound practical knowledge in designing and implementing cross-cultural surveys. In his recent research, he investigates the possibility of using social networking sites as tools to sample hard-to-reach populations. Since early 2024, Steffen has been co-chair of the IMISCOE Standing Committee *Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research* (Meth@Mig).

Laila Omar (@LailaMOmar) is a Postdoctoral Research Associate and Fung Global Fellow at the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS), Princeton University. She earned her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Toronto in 2023. Her research interests lie within the fields of forced displacement, immigrant and refugee integration, gender, family, and qualitative methods. More specifically, she is interested in issues related to the integration process of refugees from/to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Her thesis, "Times of Uncertainty and Future Projections for Forced Migrants: The Case of Syrian Refugee Mothers and Youths in Canada," examines the temporal experiences and future projections of Syrian refugee mothers and teenagers after their resettlement in Canada. Her research has been funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and appeared in journals such as the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies and Meridians: feminism, race, transnationalism.

Sebastian Rinken (PhD, European University Institute, 1996) is deputy director of the Spanish Research Council's Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC) in Córdoba. He has published widely on immigrant populations' social integration and natives' attitudes toward immigration and immigrants, addressing issues such as the relation between ideological polarization and anti-immigrant sentiment, as well as the methodological challenge of eluding social desirability bias, among many others. His methodological repertoire includes qualitative approaches, probability-based surveys, non-probability sampling for on-site and online surveys, and survey experiments.

Justyna Salamońska (@JSalamonska) is Associate Professor at Kozminski University, Department of Management in Networked and Digital Societies. Justyna holds a PhD in Sociology from Trinity College Dublin. She previously carried out research and taught at Trinity College Dublin, European University Institute, University of Chieti-Pescara and University of Warsaw. Justyna works in the area of contemporary migrations and cross-border mobilities in Europe using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Currently she serves as the PI on two research projects on multiple migrations, MultiData and MULTIMIG, financed by the National Science Centre Poland. She was also a Polish team leader on research projects in the area of migration and posting of workers, financed by the European Commission (under Horizon2020 and EaSI programmes). Justyna has chaired IMISCOE's Standing Committee *Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research (Meth@Mig)* from 2020 to early 2024.

Evren Yalaz (@EvrenYalaz) is a senior researcher at Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration, University of Pompeu Fabra (GRITIM-UPF) and a senior research analyst at Trilateral Research. She holds a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science at Rutgers University. Her research interests include qualitative research in migration studies, research ethics, migrant transnationalism, political integration, and social movements, and ethics of new and emerging. She currently contributes to the EU-funded research projects VERITY and MAMMOth.

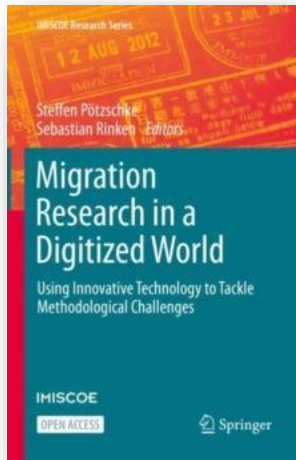# Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research (Meth@Mig)

Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research (Meth@Mig) is one of the Standing Committees of IMISCOE, Europe's largest network of migration scholars. Meth@Mig provides a forum for discussing methodological approaches and tools in migration research and assessing the best options available for tackling manifold methodological challenges. The Standing Committee takes on a pluralist perspective as it addresses (1) issues relevant across a wide range of research methods in migration studies, such as obtaining informed consent in cross-cultural settings, gaining access to hard-to-reach populations, operationalising relevant concepts, and leveraging the potential of new communication technologies, as well as (2) issues relevant for specific research approaches (be they quantitative, qualitative, mixed-methods or experimental) as applied to the study of international migration in all its facets and dimensions.

The Meth@Mig SC places special emphasis on sharing innovative procedures and on interconnecting researchers from different methodological schools as well as migration scholars and experts in research methodology. The activities include research promotion and publications, training events and management of a network of scholars interested in migration research methods, including meetings at the IMISCOE annual conferences, other events as well as presence in social media.

We invite you to join Meth@Mig. You can find the corresponding [form on our website](). Please note that the Standing Committee is open to all interested researchers and IMISCOE membership is not required.

Follow us on X/Twitter: [@METHatMIG]()

Selected Meth@Mig Publications

Steffen Pötzschke,
Sebastian Rinken (eds)

[Migration Research in a Digitized World](#)
[Using Innovative Technology to Tackle Methodological](#)
[Challenges](#)

OPEN ACCESS

This open access book explores implications of the digital revolution for migration scholars' methodological toolkit. New information and communication technologies hold considerable potential to improve the quality of migration research by originating previously non-viable solutions to a myriad of methodological challenges in this field of study. Combining cutting-edge migration scholarship and methodological expertise, the book addresses a range of crucial issues related to both researcher-designed data collections and the secondary use of "big data", highlighting opportunities as well as challenges and limitations. A valuable source for students and scholars engaged in migration research, the book will also be of keen interest to policymakers.

Ricard Zapata-Barrero,
Evren Yalaz (eds.)

[Special Issue:](#)
[The Practice of Qualitative Research in Migration Studies:](#)
[Ethical Issues as a Methodological Challenge](#)

Ethical practices are never straightforward and self-evident. This is particularly true for qualitative researchers considering their flexible and responsive research practices. Fixed ethical rules are increasingly criticized for impeding certain forms of innovative, qualitative or critical social scientific research and alternative epistemological perspectives as well as for forcing researchers to reframe their research needs according to the formal regulations but not according to the needs of their fieldwork. Moving from this background, this SI addresses the following questions: (1) How does exploratory, flexible and in-depth nature of QMR affect ethical issues? (2) How does working on mobile people that cut across national boundaries affect ethical considerations? (3) What are the ethical consequences of working on highly politicized migration topics, having far-right wing's interest in the research results and having immediate effects on existing policies, public and political debates? (4) What are the limits of standardized and universal ethical codes for the QMR research? (5) How can we provide a common ethical ground for QMR that goes beyond a case-by-case evaluation, but still effectively addresses specific problems that rise during the research process?

GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

With more than 300 employees at two locations - Mannheim and Cologne - GESIS provides essential and internationally relevant research-based services for the social sciences. As the largest European infrastructure institute for the social sciences GESIS offers advice, expertise and services at all stages of scientists' research projects. With this support socially relevant questions can be answered based on the latest scientific methods, and with high quality research data.

GESIS supports the advance of social science research and stands for innovation, quality, competence, sustainability, and independence in the establishment and operation of research infrastructure. We develop and study methods for the collection, processing, archiving and analysis of data for social science issues, and provide it together with a comprehensive portfolio of services. Our services are research-based. They are geared to the needs of our target groups, and support researchers in all phases of their research.

As the largest social science infrastructure institution in Europe and one of the most important worldwide, we are in a key position, and as an active member of the Leibniz Association, we are part of a strong community.

High-quality research data are the focus of our interest and shape our service portfolio. We are constantly striving to improve methods and quality management of data collection, processing, archiving, and analysis. Our expertise in research data makes us the first point of contact and advocacy for a wide range of social science research communities in Germany, Europe and the world. Through our interdisciplinary research and cooperation with research infrastructures in disciplines beyond the social sciences, we live and promote cross-disciplinary cooperation on issues relevant for society.

We are committed to the rules of good scientific practice, follow Open Science principles and communicate our own research to the public. Thus, we make our research comprehensible and strengthen the confidence in science.

GESIS is constantly evolving and responding to challenges and opportunities. All employees at GESIS contribute to improving social science research. We work towards this goal and use the interdisciplinary setup of the institute to achieve it. GESIS actively facilitates structured and competence-oriented professional development for all employees.
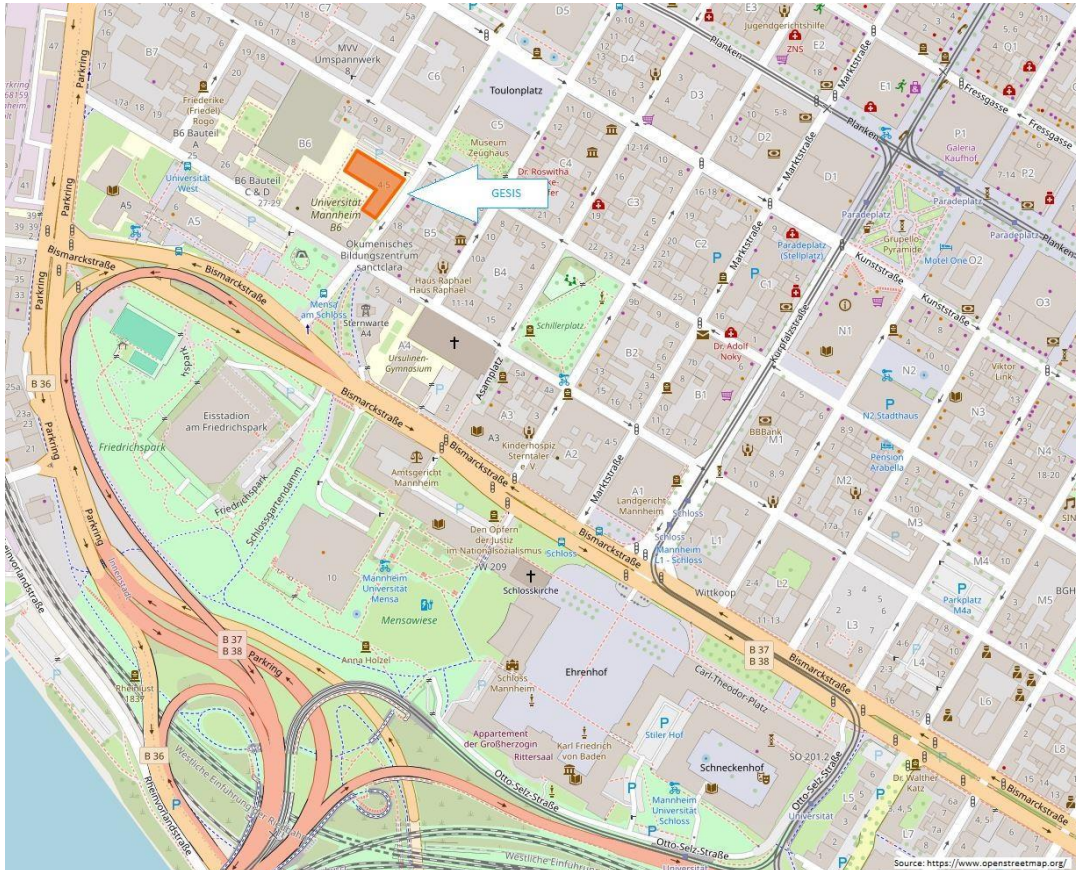
To learn more about GESIS, please visit our website.

Practicalities

Venue

The 3rd Annual Meth@Mig Workshop will take place at GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences in Mannheim. GESIS is located in close proximity to the University of Mannheim at a 15-minute walking distance from the main train station.

Address: B6, 4-5, 68159 Mannheim

Source: https://www.openstreetmap.org/

How to get there?

Rail and local public transport: Mannheim's main train station is a well-connected ICE (high-speed train) junction. Directly in front of the main station, bus lines 60 and 65 will take you to the bus stop "Mensa am Schloss", only a two-minute walk from GESIS. Tram lines 1, 5/5a as well as 15 will take you to the stop "Schloss", from where it is about a five-minute walk to GESIS. To find public transport connections you may use the website and app of VRN or Deutsche Bahn.

Opposite the main station you will also find a VRN-Nextbike rental station. Here you can borrow a Nextbike via app. A drop-off station is right next to GESIS, at the building of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim in A5.

Near the main station you will also usually find e-scooters from the companies Bird, Bolt and Tier. By bike, scooter or even on foot, the largely traffic-calmed path behind the Mannheim Castle is ideal for getting to GESIS.

Wifi

Eduroam is available at GESIS and might be used if you have the necessary credentials. If not, you may use the GESIS Guest Wifi (SSID: gesis-guests). The necessary password will be provided during the workshop.

Workshop Dinner on Thursday (self-paid)

The workshop dinner on Thursday, April 25, will take place at the Eichbaum Brauhaus in Mannheim (Käfertaler Str. 168), and start at approximately 7 pm. The restaurant can be reached from the tram stops at Paradeplatz, close to GESIS, taking either line 2 (direction: Feudenheim) or 7 (direction: Vogelstang) to the stop Bibienastraße. From there it is a 3 minutes' walk to the restaurant.

Workshop Lunch on Friday (self-paid)

After the conclusion of the workshop on Friday, April 26, we will have a late lunch at the restaurant N-Eins Lounge in Mannheim (N1,1). The lunch will start at approximately 3 pm. The restaurant is situated at one of Mannheim's main squares (Paradeplatz) a short walking distance from GESIS. From there it is a short walk or tram ride to the main station.