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# QuantMig survey on the future of migration: guide to the generated databases

Deliverable 7.3



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## History of changes

Version	Date	Changes
1.0	25 April 2022	Issued for Consortium Review
1.1	26 April 2022	First version submitted as official deliverable to the EC
1.2	07 December 2022	Deliverable status amended from CO to PU

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## Dissemination level

**PU** Public

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## QuantMig Deliverable D7.3

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## QuantMig survey codebook

This document lists the variables generated by the QuantMig survey on the future of migration to Europe based on the assessment of 138 migration experts. Sections 1, 2, and 4 of the survey collected information about the respondents' background and their assessments of future migration trends supposing a continuation of the current trends in the relevant drivers. The variables generated from these sections refer to the respondents themselves. Section 3 of the survey used vignettes to collect assessments of future migration trends supposing changes in a set of underlying drivers. The generated variables from this section refer thus to the vignettes. This distinction is important because each respondent was asked to evaluate four vignettes, thereby generating four observations per respondent. As a result, two databases were created:

- The **respondent dataset** (QMsurvey\_respondent.xlsx; N = 138 respondents) contains information on respondents' background and their assessment of future migration in the absence of change.
- The **respondent-vignette dataset** (QMsurvey\_respondentvignette.xlsx; N = 138 respondents x 4 vignettes = 552 respondents-vignettes) contains the respondents' assessments based on the vignettes.

Table 1 and Table 2 below bring an overview of all variables contained in the two datasets. The datasets can be easily linked using the respondents' identification number (id).

In the remainder of this document, the headers give, for each variable, their full and abridged names. Information is provided about the question that was used to obtain it (in italics) and the type of variable that was obtained (nominal, ordinal, numeric, text). Succinct explanations are provided for the variables that were generated by us. Then, for each discrete variable, a breakdown of the response frequencies is provided, while for continuous variables, summary statistics are given.

Detailed information about the rationale for this survey, the results it allowed us to obtain, as well as a full reproduction of the survey are available in the Discussion paper entitled "The future of migration between Europe and the Middle East & North Africa under scenarios of social change: a factorial survey among European migration professionals" by Michaël Boissonneault, Rafael Costa and Helga de Valk (QuantMig deliverable 7.2, [http://www.quantmig.eu/project\\_outputs/](http://www.quantmig.eu/project_outputs/)).

**Table 1** Variables in the ‘respondent’ dataset

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<i>Respondents’ identification</i>	
<b>id</b>	Individual identifier
<i>Respondents’ background</i>	
<b>think</b>	Frequency think about migration
<b>fam</b>	Familiarity with factors
<b>edu</b>	Highest level of education
<b>sector</b>	Sector of employer
<b>sector_other</b>	Sector of employer, other
<b>years_exp</b>	Years of experience
<i>Assessment of future migration in the absence of change</i>	
<b>mig_nochange</b>	Assessment of change in all migration types
<b>certain</b>	Level of confidence in assessment
<b>compact_nochange</b>	Likelihood to achieve safe, orderly, and regular migration
<i>Respondents’ comments</i>	
<b>comment</b>	Comments on whether important factors were omitted / general comments

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**Table 2** Variables in the ‘respondent-vignette’ dataset

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<i>Respondents’ and vignettes’ identification</i>	
<b>id</b>	Individual identifier
<b>block</b>	Vignette block number
<b>rank</b>	Vignette order
<i>Vignette content</i>	
<b>vignette</b>	Vignette content
<b>young</b>	Change in the proportion of young people in MENA countries
<b>old</b>	Change in the pace of increase in the proportion of older people in European countries
<b>fundament</b>	Change in the level of religious fundamentalism in MENA countries
<b>favourable</b>	Change in the level of favourability to immigration in European countries
<b>stable</b>	Change in the level of political stability in MENA countries
<b>policies</b>	Change in the level of restrictiveness of immigration policies in Europe
<b>employment</b>	Convergence in levels of unemployment between MENA and European countries
<i>Assessment of future migration based on vignettes</i>	
<b>family</b>	Change in the number of family migrants
<b>work</b>	Change in the number of work migrants
<b>refugees</b>	Change in the number of refugees
<b>return</b>	Change in the number of return migrants
<b>compact</b>	Change in the likelihood to achieve safe, orderly, and regular migration
<i>Flag variable</i>	
<b>flag</b>	Flag indicating same value for all migration types

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## Respondent dataset

### [id] Individual identifier

Respondent identification number. Attributed automatically by order of questionnaire completion.

**Type:** Numeric (discrete)

**Min:** 1

**Max:** 138

### [think] Frequency think about migration

*In your profession, do you often think about the future of migration?*

**Type:** Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>
0	No, never
67	Yes, sometimes
71	Yes, most of the time

### [fam] Familiarity with factors

*How familiar are you with the way that structural factors influence people in their decision to migrate?*

**Type:** Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>
0	Not familiar at all
15	Somewhat familiar
47	Moderately familiar
76	Considerably familiar

### [edu] Highest level of education

*What is the highest level of education you have completed?*

**Type:** Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
1	Secondary	Secondary education
0	Post-secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
7	Bachelor's	Tertiary education: Bachelor's
52	Master's	Tertiary education: Master's
78	Doctorate	Tertiary education: Doctorate

## [sector] Sector of employer

*To which sector does your employer belong?*

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
76	Academia	Academia (University, Research center, Statistical office)
11	Civil society	Civil society (Non-governmental Organization, Think thank)
44	Government	Government (Ministry, European Commission)
7	Other	Other

Respondents who select other were asked to specify.

## [sector\_other] Sector of employer, other

If 'sector of employer' = Other, participants were asked to write down their employer's sector.

*Please specify:*

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>
1	Border Guard
1	Consulting
1	International Organization (UN)
1	IOG
1	IOM
1	Municipal government

## [years\_exp] Years of experience

**Type:** Numeric (discrete)

*For how many years have you been working on issues relating to migration?*

**Min:** 1

**Max:** 50

**Mean:** 14.74

**SD:** 9.81

**Missing:** 2

## [mig\_nochange] Assessment of change in all migration types

**Type:** Ordinal

*Supposing a continuation of the demographic, economic, cultural, and political trends in Europe and the Middle East & North Africa. Compared to 2019, the total number of migrants from the Middle East & North Africa to Europe will be in 2030...*

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
0	0.2	Divided by 5
0	0.33	Divided by 3
0	0.5	Divided by 2
0	0.66	Divided by 1 ½
3	0.8	Divided by 1 ¼
14	0	No change
38	1.25	Multiplied by 1 ¼
58	1.5	Multiplied by 1 ½
16	2	Multiplied by 2
9	3	Multiplied by 3
0	5	Multiplied by 5

## [certain] Level of confidence in assessment

**Type:** Ordinal

*How confident are you that the actual number of migrants in 2030 will lie closer to the value you chose (compared to any of the other proposed values)?*

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
77	50	50% confident
45	75	75% confident
13	90	90% confident
3	95	95% confident

## [compact\_nochange] Likelihood to achieve safe, orderly, and regular migration

**Type:** Ordinal

*Supposing a continuation of the demographic, economic, cultural and political trends in Europe and the Middle East & North Africa. How difficult will it be to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration between Europe and the Middle East & North Africa by the year 2030, as stipulated in the Global Compact for Migration?*

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
60	-3	Very difficult
45	-2	Moderately difficult
25	-1	Somewhat difficult
5	0	Not particularly easy or difficult
3	1	Somewhat easy
	2	Moderately easy
	3	Very easy

## [comment] Comments on whether important factors were omitted / general comments

*In this survey, we asked you to estimate the number of migrants and the conditions in which they will migrate supposing changes in the demographic, economic, cultural and political trends that might affect Europe and the Middle East & North Africa. However, there are other factors that might shape the future of migration between Europe and the Middle East & North Africa. Before concluding the survey, we would like to give you the opportunity to indicate whether you believe that there are factors that will have an impact on migration between Europe and the Middle East & North Africa that is equally large or larger than those referred to in this study. If so, please indicate which ones. If you wish, you may provide a justification for your answer. You may further provide any comment that you may have on any other aspect of the survey.*

**Type:** Text

**Missing:** 57

## Respondent-vignette dataset

### [id] Individual identifier

Respondent identification number. Attributed automatically by order of questionnaire completion.

**Type:** Numeric (discrete)

**Min:** 1

**Max:** 138

### [block] Vignette block number

**Type:** Numeric (discrete)

Block numbers attributed using the command *optBlock* of the R package AlgDesign. The formula is based on the 7 vignette dimensions.

**Min:** 1

**Max:** 64

### [rank] Vignette order

Ranking variable for the order of presentation of each individual vignette within the survey.

**Type:** Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>
138	1
138	2
138	3
138	4

### [vignette] Vignette content

**Type:** Text

Vignette text. Combines all of the seven vignette dimension. The levels inside of each dimension were determined using the *optBlock* command of the R package AlgDesign. See discussion paper for an example.

### [young] Change in the proportion of young people in MENA countries

**Type:** Nominal

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the demographic factor in MENA countries

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
271	0	The proportion of young people has decreased as women have been having fewer children
281	1	The proportion of young people has increased as women have been having more children

### [old] Change in the pace of increase in the proportion of older people in European countries

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the demographic factor in Europe

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
279	0	The increase in the proportion of older people has slowed down as lifespans have been stagnating
273	1	The increase in the proportion of older people has accelerated as lifespans have been strongly increasing

### [fundament] Change in the level of religious fundamentalism in MENA countries

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the cultural factor in MENA countries

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
275	0	Religious fundamentalism has lost ground
277	1	Religious fundamentalism has gained ground

### [favourable] Change in the level of favourability to immigration in European countries

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes: levels associated with the cultural factor in Europe

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
278	0	People have become less favourable to immigration
274	1	People have become more favourable to immigration

### [stable] Change in the level of political stability in MENA countries

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the political factor in MENA countries

**Type:** Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
273	0	Countries have become less politically stable
279	1	Countries have become more politically stable

## [policies] Change in the level of restrictiveness of immigration policies in Europe

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the political factor in Europe

Type: Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
277	0	Immigration policies have become more restrictive
275	1	Immigration policies have become less restrictive

## [employment] Convergence in levels of unemployment between MENA and European countries

Dummy variable created to identify the content of vignettes. Specifies the levels associated with the economic factor

Type: Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Statement in vignette</u>
277	0	Unemployment rates have reached similar levels compared to Europe
275	1	Unemployment rates have reached much higher levels compared to Europe

## [family] Change in the number of family migrants

*Based on [the situation described by the vignette], compared to 2019, the number of family migrants from the Middle East & North Africa to Europe will be in 2030...*

Type: Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
2	0.2	Divided by 5
2	0.33	Divided by 3
9	0.5	Divided by 2
21	0.66	Divided by 1 ½
57	0.8	Divided by 1 ¼
115	0	No change
142	1.25	Multiplied by 1 ¼
110	1.5	Multiplied by 1 ½
71	2	Multiplied by 2
19	3	Multiplied by 3
4	5	Multiplied by 5

## [work] Change in the number of work migrants

**Type:** Ordinal

*Based on [the situation described by the vignette], compared to 2019, the number of work migrants from the Middle East & North Africa to Europe will be in 2030...*

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
1	0.2	Divided by 5
4	0.33	Divided by 3
9	0.5	Divided by 2
19	0.66	Divided by 1 ½
37	0.8	Divided by 1 ¼
81	0	No change
115	1.25	Multiplied by 1 ¼
122	1.5	Multiplied by 1 ½
118	2	Multiplied by 2
41	3	Multiplied by 3
4	5	Multiplied by 5

## [refugees] Change in the number of refugees

*Based on [the situation described by the vignette], compared to 2019, the number of refugees from the Middle East & North Africa to Europe will be in 2030...*

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
5	0.2	Divided by 5
5	0.33	Divided by 3
32	0.5	Divided by 2
32	0.66	Divided by 1 ½
44	0.8	Divided by 1 ¼
97	0	No change
99	1.25	Multiplied by 1 ¼
95	1.5	Multiplied by 1 ½
94	2	Multiplied by 2
37	3	Multiplied by 3
12	5	Multiplied by 5

### [return] Change in the number of return migrants

Based on [the situation described by the vignette], compared to 2019, the number of return migrants from the Middle East & North Africa to Europe will be in 2030...

Type: Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
5	0.2	Divided by 5
11	0.33	Divided by 3
33	0.5	Divided by 2
46	0.66	Divided by 1 ½
71	0.8	Divided by 1 ¼
182	0	No change
121	1.25	Multiplied by 1 ¼
63	1.5	Multiplied by 1 ½
14	2	Multiplied by 2
6	3	Multiplied by 3
0	5	Multiplied by 5

### [compact] Change in the likelihood to achieve safe, orderly, and regular migration

Based on [the situation described by the vignette], compared to 2019, do you believe that it will be more or less difficult to achieve by the year 2030 safe, orderly and regular migration?

Type: Ordinal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Answer in survey</u>
78	-3	Much more difficult
110	-2	Moderately more difficult
133	-1	Somewhat more difficult
107	0	Neither more or less difficult
97	1	Somewhat less difficult
23	2	Moderately less difficult
4	3	Much less difficult

### [flag] Flag indicating same value for all migration types

Dummy identifying potentially “problematic” vignettes, for which participants invariably chose the answer “No change” (or “Not more or less difficult”) to all of the five questions following those vignettes. The variable takes a value of 1 when family = work = refugees = return, otherwise 0.

Type: Nominal

<u>N</u>	<u>Value</u>
527	0
25	1