

Measuring ethnicity in cross-national comparative survey research

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Measuring Ethnicity in Cross-
National Comparative Survey
Research

Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Uwe Warner

Measuring Ethnicity in Cross-National Comparative Survey Research

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List of country abbreviations

AT	=	Austria
BE	=	Belgium
BG	=	Bulgaria
CY	=	Cyprus
CZ	=	Czech Republic
DE	=	Germany
DK	=	Denmark
EE	=	Estonia
ES	=	Spain
FI	=	Finland
FR	=	France
GR	=	Greece
HU	=	Hungary
IE	=	Ireland
IT	=	Italy
LT	=	Lithuania
LU	=	Luxembourg (Grand Duchy)
LV	=	Latvia
MT	=	Malta
NL	=	Netherlands
PL	=	Poland
PT	=	Portugal
RO	=	Romania
SE	=	Sweden
SI	=	Slovenia
SK	=	Slovakia
UK	=	United Kingdom
CH	=	Switzerland
NO	=	Norway
USA	=	United States of America

1 Problem formulation

Social scientists define ethnicity as “a shared racial, linguistic, or national identity of a social group” (Jary and Jary, 1991: 151). However, the concept is understood differently from country to country. The two extreme definitions of “the people” and, hence, of ethnicity are:

- a) The state strives to preserve the ethnic homogeneity of its population, and society sees itself as a community with common ancestry, culture and history. Nationality is defined in terms of the individual’s (cultural) ancestry. Therefore, the only way to become a member of such a society is to be born into it (Heckmann, 1992: 212, translated by the authors).
- b) The state defines itself in terms of persons with common interests, values, institutions and political convictions. Such a state, based as it is on the idea of common standards and assimilation, is amenable to immigration and naturalisation (Heckmann, 1992: 212, translated by the authors).

The way in which individual countries define membership of the state and the manner in which the composition of a country’s population has developed over the course of its history has an important influence on how ethnicity is measured. A lot depends on

- whether the state is dominated by one ethnic group and whether this group emphasises the homogeneity of the groups (as for example in Germany and Switzerland);
- whether a state had colonies in the past (for example, the United Kingdom, France and Portugal) and, as a result, accepted – for a time at least – the immigration of inhabitants from these (former) colonies. In some cases, specific groups were even able to claim special rights. For example, up to 1998 Algerians born in Algeria before independence were entitled to apply for “reintegration into French nationality” (Ruf, 2002a; 2002b);
- whether a state is or was a classical immigration country. In this case, since the state comprises a large number of ethnic groups, self-assignment to one or more ethnic groups is likely to be very subjective.

The ethnicity data collected both by academically-driven surveys and by the national censuses and micro-censuses vary to a certain extent from country to country depending on the concept of nationality, the naturalisation regulations and the ethnic composition of the population.

In Chapter 2, we identify the dimensions of the ethnicity concept. Although Chapter 3 is mainly devoted to providing a systematic breakdown of the dimensions of the ethnicity questions that can be found in national censuses, we also review the way comparative survey research has dealt with the topic up to now. In Chapter 4, we present an instrument for measuring ethnicity that we have developed ourselves. This instrument covers all the dimensions of ethnicity identified in Chapter 2. Whether all the questions in the battery must be used in comparative surveys depends on the research question and must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Because our instrument is designed to cover all the main dimensions of the background variable, it can be reduced in scope depending

on the research question. It should be stressed, however, that the instrument measures ethnicity as a background variable only.

2 Dimensions of ethnicity measured

Ethnicity can be divided into five sub-themes:

- a) legal status
- b) opportunity to participate in the economic life of the country
- c) ethnic self-assignment as assignment to a cultural background
- d) immigrant background
- e) integration of immigrants in the host society.

a) *Legal status*

First of all, respondents must be asked about their legal status. There are two sub-categories here: citizen with full citizenship rights, and non-citizen with limited rights. Rationale: Citizenship and, in the case of non-citizens, “residential status” provide information about a person’s participation in the political and social life of a country. The more restricted a group’s rights of social and political participation are, the more this group can be discriminated against, and the more likely it is that the members of the group will sub-stratify the social system of the majority.

b) *Opportunity to participate in the economic life of the country*

In addition to being asked about their residential status, non-citizens’ work status is also measured by asking whether or not they hold a work permit. Rationale: A person’s economic situation depends on whether or not he or she holds a work permit. Only with a work permit are people in a position to participate in the economic life of the country, to earn their own living and to create a livelihood for themselves.

c) *Ethnic self-assignment as assignment to a cultural background*

Respondents should self-assign themselves ethnically, irrespective of their citizenship. Ethnic self-assignment constitutes assignment to a particular cultural background, regardless of how strong an influence this background exerts in reality. Therefore respondents must be allowed to self-identify their ethnicity.

Rationale: On the one hand, ethnic assignment reveals the level of cultural diversity in a society. On the other hand, in combination with a legal minority status, it can lead to sub-stratification of the national stratification system.

d) *Immigrant background*

Another dimension that can be measured if required is the respondent’s immigrant background. Persons with an immigrant background are those who either immigrated themselves or whose parents or grandparents immigrated. Because persons with an immigrant background are often no longer foreigners, it is necessary to measure immigrant background separately.

Rationale: As a rule, the cultural socialisation of persons with an immigrant background differs from that of persons without such a background. Individuals with an immigrant background have grown up in or between two cultures and can either be

regarded as wanderers between these cultures or as members of a sub-culture that has developed as a result of the interaction between the two cultures.

e) *Integration of immigrants in the host society*

The integration dimension can be viewed as a supplement to the immigrant-background aspect. The language that a person speaks at home in a relaxed atmosphere is a key indicator of integration.

Rationale: The language that people with an immigrant background speak at home with their family and friends is one of the strongest indicators of their level of cultural integration.

In the case of the non-migrant population, on the other hand, language diversity is an indicator of cultural diversity. This is the case in countries or societies that have several official languages (for example Switzerland: German, French, Italian and Rhaeto-Romance; Belgium: Dutch, French and German), in countries that have several regional languages (for example Spain: Aranese, Basque, Galician, Catalan; Italy: German, French, Ladin and Slovene), and in countries with protected minority languages. There are protected minority languages in almost all European countries. In Italy, for example, you have Albanian, German in the variations Southern Tyrol German and Walser German, Franco-Provençal, French in the Aosta Valley, Furlan, Griko, Catalan in Alghero, Croatian, Ladin in linguistic islands in Southern Tyrol and Belluno, Ligurian, Occitan, Rhaeto-Romance in Livigno, Sardinian, Slovene, Venetian and Zimbrian.

2.1 Distinguishing groups in terms of legal rights and cultural background

The first distinguishing characteristic is citizenship. Citizenship denotes the state of which a person is a member and in which he or she can and must assume the role of citizen with all the rights and obligations that this entails. In contrast to citizenship as membership of a state, nationality is a legal and protective relationship between a natural person and a state involving certain (nationality) rights, such as the right to vote, and certain obligations such as military service and tax liability. Citizenship can be acquired by descent (in Latin: *jus sanguinis*, the law of blood), that is, the child acquires the citizenship of its parents or one parent (if born out of wedlock, that of the mother). This is the case, for example in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. The alternative to *jus sanguinis* is the principle of birthplace (in Latin: *jus soli*, the law of soil) whereby the child acquires the citizenship of its country of birth. This is the case in the USA, for example. Moreover, citizenship can be acquired through naturalisation, legitimation or adoption (Schubert and Klein, 2006).

As a rule, a person holds only one citizenship. However, some countries allow any person who acquires a new citizenship to retain his or her old citizenship, while other countries allow dual citizenship under certain circumstances. In extreme cases, a child may acquire the citizenship of each parent (via *jus sanguinis*) and a third citizenship, that

of its country of birth, via the principle of birthplace (*jus soli*). In such rare but conceivable cases, up to three citizenships per person must be recorded.

In addition to ascertaining the individual's current citizenship, the legal procedure by which citizenship was acquired should also be recorded. In the case of persons with several citizenships, the mode of acquisition of the citizenship of the surveying state is of interest here. In addition to citizenship attribution on the basis of parentage or birthplace, citizenship can be acquired via legitimation, adoption or by applying for naturalisation. One special type of naturalisation is the acquisition of citizenship by marriage. In countries that are not well-disposed towards dual citizenship, children with dual citizenship are obliged to decide by a certain age which citizenship they wish to retain. We call this category "citizenship upon reaching the age of majority".

"Ethnic German repatriates" are a specifically German phenomenon. These repatriates are people with German cultural roots whose ancestors emigrated to Eastern Central Europe, Eastern Europe, South Eastern Europe and even Asia over the centuries. They began to repatriate to the Federal Republic of Germany from 1950 onwards. In certain circumstances, persons belonging to this category are granted German citizenship on the basis of their cultural roots because German Basic Law deems them to be of "German ethnic origin" (Schneider, 2005). In our set of ethnicity questions, we endeavour to capture this group of persons under the "citizenship by descent" category.

The last legal-rights item to be measured is residential status. In the case of non-citizens, only a few categories are of relevance here:

- Does the non-citizen hold an unlimited residence permit?
- Does the non-citizen hold a limited residence permit? or
- Is the non-citizen a refugee or an asylum seeker?

Since some countries have many different levels of foreigners' legal rights, we distinguish only between limited and unlimited residence permits. If the research question calls for greater differentiation and hence a larger number of categories, care should be taken to recode these categories according to the differentiation used here so that at least a minimum of comparability can be achieved. The supplementary category "refugees and asylum seekers", which, broadly speaking, fits into the "temporary residence permit" category, underlines the special status of these persons. As a rule, residential status is also a feature of a person's social status.

2.2 Distinguishing groups in terms of economic participation

A citizen who has all the rights and obligations of citizenship is also entitled to take up any available paid employment for which he or she is qualified. As a rule, an immigrant who is not yet a citizen of the host country has less rights in this regard. Different countries have different categories of work permit. However, only two of these categories are suitable for cross-national comparison purposes: Does the immigrant have a permit entitling him/her to take up paid employment? Yes or No. This question does not measure freedom of settlement, for example. However, this is not necessary because the

dichotomy suffices to determine whether the respondent is entitled to earn his or her own living and is thus in a position to participate in society as a consumer.

Persons who enter the country as short-term seasonal workers or tourists, or persons who leave the country before the expiry of a six-month period, are not of interest here because the definition of private household membership excludes individuals who have been or will be present in the household for less than six months.

2.3 Membership of an ethnic group

A review of the dimensions of ethnicity measured in European countries reveals that at least three types of ethnic groups must be distinguished. This does not include regional differences in countries such as Germany and Italy that found expression historically in the proliferation of small states. Even today, the inhabitants of these countries exhibit a distinct sense of regional or ethnic identity. The three main types of ethnic group can be defined as follows:

1. Large ethnic groups who are politically unified in a nation but who are culturally separate even in terms of language. This is the case with the four ethnic groups in Switzerland, the three ethnic groups in Belgium, the four main ethnic groups in Spain, and the four formerly independent countries which now make up the United Kingdom.
2. Recognised ethnic minorities with guaranteed cultural independence. As a rule, these ethnic minorities became part of a nation as a result of the foundation of a nation state or a post-war border shift.
3. Immigrants and the descendants of immigrants who arrived over the last 150 years from all parts of the globe. In Europe, this group comprises immigrants from former colonies, migrant labourers recruited as blue-collar workers since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, migrants who are recruited nowadays as white-collar workers, migrant workers who take advantage of freedom of movement within the European Union, and ethnic German repatriates. Outside Europe this group comprises immigrants and the descendants of immigrants and of persons who were brought to the country in question as slaves.

The only meaningful way to determine the ethnic group to which a respondent belongs is via self-assignment. On the one hand, self-assignment serves to distinguish large ethnic groups and, on the other hand, it enables the identification of those minority groups who substratify and superstratify the social system of the majority. Self-assignment is especially necessary when it comes to identifying substratification and superstratification. However, in order to avoid overtaxing the respondents and making the response task too time consuming, the show card should comprise only a small number of broad categories. The logic of these categories must be such that they can be used in all countries participating in the survey.

When drawing up the list of categories, it will of course be necessary to begin with Group 1 above, i.e. the large autonomous ethnic groups in the country (for example in

Switzerland, Belgium, the UK and Spain). However, when it comes to Group 2, it will not be possible to include all the recognised ethnic minorities (in Germany, for example, the Danes, the Frieslanders and the Sorbians). As a rule, only a small number of members of these minorities are among the respondents. Hence these groups are irrelevant for the analysis except in the case of France where the ethnic groups in question (for example, the Occitans) are so large that they are the equivalent of the large autonomous ethnic groups in countries such as the UK or Spain. Besides the majority ethnic group, it is necessary to include all those minorities that can be subsumed under broad categories such as immigrants from other EU countries, European immigrants from non-EU countries, immigrants from the (former) colonies, immigrants from Asia divided into three sub-categories etc (Group 3 above).

In countries in which ethnic self-identification is the norm in national censuses, a number of major categories are distinguished. In the UK, for example, these categories are “White”, “Black or Black British”, “Asian or Asian British”, “Mixed”, “Chinese” and “Other” (UK Census 2001). In the USA there are five main categories. Instead of including a “Mixed” category, the USA allows respondents to choose two or more race categories. Since a separate “Mixed” category can only combine the main categories with each other, it would appear expedient to restrict respondents to a maximum of two categories. Self-assignment to up to four categories, as the U.S Census permits, should be avoided. Researchers should make sure that they do not forget to include a category for the majority ethnic group in the country. Otherwise the “Mixed” category would not make sense.

It is also important to list all the large groups who are visible in society, identifiable in surveys and who are considered problematic from the point of view of integration. These groups include, for example, the Turks and the Russian-German repatriates in Germany, the Portuguese in Luxembourg, and the Algerians in France. Up to 1998, Algerian immigrants who were born in Algeria during French colonial rule, that is before 1962, were entitled to apply for “reintegration into French nationality” (Ruf, 2002a: 594; 2002b).

2.4 Immigrant background

Persons with an immigrant background are either immigrants or their descendants. In other words, this group comprises all persons

- who migrated from one country to another,
- who were born as “foreigners” in the country in which they are interviewed, and
- all persons who were born in the surveying country but have at least one parent who migrated from another country.

This means, first, that those persons who actually migrated themselves must be identified, irrespective of whether they are still “foreigners” or not. Then, under “descendants” who are no longer statistically visible as “foreigners”, the migrant parents or parent must be identified, and, in the case of specialist surveys, also the migrant grand-parents. However, where ethnicity is a background variable, it suffices to go back as far as the parents.

The measurement of immigrant background is especially important in the case of groups who remigrate after a period of absence. On the one hand, you have returning

migrants (or their descendants) such as the “ethnic German repatriates”, Algerians born as French nationals in Algeria before 1962 who migrated to France before 1998, and “guest workers” returning to their native country. On the other hand, you have persons, or groups of persons, who were expelled from their native country because of their ethnicity after a border shift or who consider themselves to be expellees. This was the case, for example, in the Balkans, where a number of new states were established in the 1990s after the collapse of Yugoslavia.

Frequently, the specific groups can be assigned to particular countries:

- 1) In the Federal Republic of Germany, you have the “ethnic German repatriates” (Bade and Oltmer, 1999). These repatriates, (since an amendment in 1993, they are also known as “late repatriates”) are “ethnic Germans” within the meaning of the German Basic Law. The three biggest groups of repatriates are: i) ethnic Germans who remained in Poland as “verified autochthones” after that country’s borders had been shifted westwards in 1945 and after most ethnic Germans had fled or had been expelled (Rogall 2000); ii) The descendants of the German settlers who emigrated to Russia in the 18th century at the invitation of Russian rulers, and who settled, for example, on the Black Sea, along the Volga river and in Bessarabia (Eisfeld, 2000); iii) Ethnic Germans from Rumania, for example the “Transylvanian Saxons” (Gabanyi, 2000), who are the descendants of German settlers who left Germany in the 12/13th and 18th centuries. All these ethnic German groups are entitled, under certain conditions, to repatriate to Germany as German citizens.

In France, you have the Algerians who were born in Algeria before 1962 (the year of independence) and who were thus French nationals. Up until 1998, they were entitled to apply for “reintegration into French nationality” (Ruf, 2002a: 594).

- 2) “Guest workers” (Akgündüz, 2008) are labourers who migrated from structurally weak regions to highly industrialised countries in order to earn their living there for a limited period of time (Messere, 2008). These “guest workers” are wanderers between cultures who keep the option of returning to their native country open – at least as an ideal. Host countries that favour the “rotation principle” reserve the right, on one legal basis or the other, to send the “guest workers” back to their countries of origin when their labour is no longer needed. Incentives for remigration are frequently of a financial nature (Kaiser, 1985).
- 3) “Expellees” are persons who are forced by state measures to leave their region of origin or their native country for ethnic, religious, social or political reasons (Marrus, 1985; Wren, 1995; Hoffmann, Kraus and Schwartz, 2000).

In all three cases, an exact classification of respondents as immigrants can often be done only by identifying their immigrant background.

2.5 Integration of immigrants in the host society

The use of the language of the host country as the second language after the mother tongue is considered to be a key indicator of an immigrant's integration in the host society. "Mother tongue" is defined as "the first language which the child learns as distinct from the foreign language that is learned later. In general, a person has only one mother tongue. When people are bilingual, they often do not have an equal command of both languages but rather use them in different contexts. For example, the actual mother tongue is used in private and the second language in the public sphere" (Meyers Lexikon online, 2009).

The mother tongue is important for a person's psychological identity and for identification with his or her own culture and origins. On the other hand, the language of the host country is important for integration in the education system and is therefore a prerequisite for participation in everyday life in society and for labour market opportunities.

According to Alba (2005), the first generation of immigrants learn just enough of the language of the host country to get by. They speak their mother tongue at home. Their children, the second generation, learn their mother tongue at home. However, at school, on the street and with their friends they use the language of the host country. Hence it quickly becomes the language in which they answer their parents at home. The third generation is then the first generation to speak the language of the host country as their mother tongue.

3 How is ethnicity measured?

Looking back on our findings so far, we conclude that the following ethnicity data must be collected:

- 1) indicators for the identification of a person's legal status:
 - a) citizenship(s), and if the citizenship is not that of the country of residence,
 - b) residential status;
- 2) indicator for an alien respondent's chance to participate in the economic life of the country:
 - possession of a work permit;
- 3) indicator for ethnic self-assignment to a cultural background:
 - self-assignment to a category (or categories) on a list of the typical ethnic groups in the country in question;
- 4) indicators for the immigrant background of the respondent:
 - a) the manner in which he or she acquired his or her current citizenship(s)
 - b) the country of birth of the respondent should also be recorded,
 - c) the country of birth of the father and of the mother;
- 5) indicator for the immigrant's integration in the host society:
 - the language which this person normally speaks at home.

To determine whether and in what intensity these indicators are used in practice, we reviewed a large number of national censuses and some major cross-national comparative surveys.

3.1 Questions used in the national censuses and micro-censuses in Europe and the USA

We evaluated the population censuses (in Germany, the micro-census) of 23 EU member states, Switzerland, and the USA. In the case of register-based censuses (Denmark, Norway and Finland), we developed categories on the basis of the information issued by the national statistics offices. In some cases, our review of "ethnicity" was based on the country's labour force survey. No information on ethnicity is available for Sweden and Belgium.

As can be seen from the list of individual indicators in Table 1 below, 19 of these 26 EU member states ask about "citizenship" in the sense of legal membership of the state, 9 countries ask about "nationality" in the sense of membership of "the people" who constitute the national state; 5 of these countries measure both citizenship and nationality. Only 9 EU member states ask about residential status. No census features a direct question about work permits. However 5 census sheets record residential status. A residence title gives the holder rights that do not have to be recorded separately by the national statistics offices. While the work permit is a variable of interest to social scientists, it does not appear to be of interest for official statistics purposes.

Table 1: Elements found in the population census 1999/2000/2001/2002 (for Ireland 2005 and Malta 2006) by country

Country	legal criteria			ethnicity	
	citizenship	nationality	residential status	visible ethnic groups	self-declared
<i>In population census 1999/2000/2001/2002, alternatively 2005/2006</i>					
BG	dichotomous			X	
EE	open detailed				X
FI	register based				
FR	dichotomous	detailed	X		
GR	open detailed				
IE		open detailed			X
LV					X
LT	open detailed	categorized	X		X
LU		open detailed			
MT	open detailed				
NL	register based		X		
AT	open detailed				
RO	open detailed		X		X
SE					
SK	open detailed	open detailed			
SI		open detailed			X
ES		open detailed			
CZ	2 categories	open detailed	X		
HU	open detailed				X
UK					X
CY	dichotomous			X	
<i>In statistical investigation 2007/2008</i>					
DK	register based,				
DE	open detailed		X		
IT	grouped		X		
PL	3 categories	categorized	X		
PT	5 categories		X		
<i>Non-EU countries</i>					
USA	5 categories				X
Norway	register based				
Switzerland	open detailed		X		

Country	respondent's		migration background			
	birth place	prior residence	parents' birth place	parents' place of residence	arrival date, duration of stay	reasons for migration
<i>In population census 1999/2000/2001/2002, alternative 2005/2006</i>						
BG	X				X	
EE	X		X	X		
FI						
FR	X	X				
GR		X			X	X
IE	X	X				
LV		X				
LT	X					
LU	X					
MT	X	X				
NL	X		X		X	X
AT	X					
RO	X				X	X
SE						
SK	X					
SI		X			X	X
ES	X				X	
CZ						
HU	X	X	X		X	
UK	X					
CY	X	X	X			
<i>In statistical investigation 2007/2008</i>						
DK	X		X	X		
DE	X	X		X	X	
IT			X		X	X
PL	X	X			X	
PT			X			
<i>Non-EU countries</i>						
USA	X				X	
Norway	X		X		X	X
Switzerland	X			X		

Country In population census 1999/2000/2001/2002, alternative 2005/2006	integration items				
	mother tongue	language at home	host country's language	other language	naturalisa- tion
BG	X				
EE	X			X	
FI	X				
FR					
GR					
IE			X		
LV	X			X	
LT				X	
LU					
MT		X	X		X
NL					
AT		X			
RO	X				
SE					
SK	X				
SI	X	X			
ES					
CZ	X				
HU	X			X	X
UK			X		
CY	X				
<i>In statistical investigation 2007/2008</i>					
DK					
DE					X
IT					X
PL			X	X	
PT					
<i>Non EU-countries</i>					
USA		X	X		
Norway					
Switzerland	X				X

Visible ethnicity is measured in only two EU member states whereas eight others request respondents to self-assign their ethnic group.

Most of the censuses measure immigrant background. Nineteen EU member states do so by asking for the country of birth of the respondent, and ten countries ascertain the former place of residence. Five of these countries ask for both. Ten countries also

record the date of entry or the length of residence. The country of birth of the parents is recorded in seven countries, and the place of residence of the parents is recorded in three countries. Five countries ask about the reasons for immigration.

How do the individual censuses measure ethnicity?

As a rule, *citizenship*, defined as the legal membership of a state, is measured by requesting the respondent to name the state of which he or she is a member. Some countries endeavour to a greater or lesser degree to record all the states of which the respondent is a citizen. For example:

What is ...'s citizenship?

- Cypriot
- Other (specify):

Source: Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001

Citizenship – in case of double citizenship, state both:

Source: Czech Statistical Office (2001): 2001 Census Questionnaire

Do you hold German citizenship?

- Yes, German citizenship only (move on to question X)
- Yes, German citizenship and at least one foreign citizenship
- No

What foreign citizenship(s) do you hold?

(Please enter the appropriate number from the list of states)

- 1st foreign citizenship
- 2nd foreign citizenship

Source: Statistical Offices of the [German] Laender and the Federal Statistical Office (2008)

In exceptional cases, for example in Italy, all those who are not members of the surveying state are assigned roughly to groups that are legally relevant from that state's point of view: "citizen of an EU member state" or "citizen of a state outside the EU":

- Italian citizenship
- citizen of an EU member state
- citizen of a state outside the EU

Source: Istat, Nationalinstitut fuer Statistik, Abteilung Ausbildung und Arbeit, Landesinstitut fuer Statistik Bozen (2008)

In the case of a register-based census, the only data that can be collected are those that are recorded in the population register for all the members of the residential population. Where a person has more than one citizenship, only one is registered. The citizenship of the surveying country has priority:

Only one citizenship can be registered. In cases where a person has both Norwegian and foreign citizenship, the Norwegian is used.

Source: Statistics Norway (2001): The Population and Housing Handbook 2001

When asking about citizenship, some countries also want to know how it was acquired:

- French by birth (including through renaturalisation)
- French through acquisition (people who have become French through naturalisation, marriage, declaration, or when reaching majority).

Source: INSEE (1999): recensement 1999

In Finland, legal citizenship refers to legal nationality.

- Citizenship refers to a person's legal nationality in a certain country.

Source: Statistics Finland (2001): Population Census 2000 Handbook

In some countries the political term “nationality” is equated to the legal term “citizenship”:

Nationality:

- Luxembourgish
- Foreign: state nationality
- No nationality (stateless)

Source: Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, Statec, (2001): General Population Census 2001

What is your nationality? If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them.

Source: Central Statistics Office Ireland (2006): Census 2006

However, the *nationality* concept is not only defined in political terms (national of a state) but also in ethnic terms (membership of an ethnic or descent group). Hence, in some countries in which there are several ethnic groups, both citizenship and nationality are ascertained.

Nationality is the declarative (based on the subjective feeling) individual feature of each human being, expressing his/her emotional (sentimental) connection, cultural or genealogical (considering the origin of parents) with given nation.

Source: Central Statistical Office (2007): Demographic Yearbook of Poland

Nationality is referred to as the person's affiliation to the nation or ethnic minority.

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (2007a): Census of Population and Housing

Country of nationality:

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (2001): Census Information, Census 2001

If membership of an ethnic group rather than citizenship is to be recorded, then *ethnicity* is asked about. This can either be done via an open question or by means of a show card featuring all the relevant ethnic groups in the country.

Ethnicity (show card: Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, Belorussian, other, not indicated)

Source: Statistics Lithuania, 2001b

However, ethnicity is often ascertained by asking about “ethnic nationality” (for example, Estonia), “ethnic/religious group” (for example, Cyprus) or “ethnic or cultural background” (for example, Ireland). Assignment is carried out by the respondent.

What is your ethnic nationality?

One variant of answers is recorded. The ethnic nationality named by the person himself/herself is recorded. The person has the right to consider himself/herself to be a ...

Source: Statistics Estonia (2000): Population and Housing Census

Ethnic/Religious Group:

Is ...

Source: Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001.

Questionnaire

What is your ethnic or cultural background? (White, Black or Black-Irish, Asian or Asian-Irish, other including mixed backgrounds)

Source: Central Statistics Office Ireland (2006): Census 2006 Volume 4

In some countries, however, asking about nationality and ethnicity is a delicate matter. In these countries, the question is generally avoided in surveys, and response to the census question is optional:

Nationality/ethnicity

(You don't have to answer this question if you don't wish to. If you choose this option mark the window.)

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 2002

The task of self-assigning an ethnic or cultural group is explained in the census fact sheet. In Hungary, for example, the explanation is as follows: "From the point of view of national group belonging in Hungarian population censuses, every person is counted as belonging to the national group to which he/she declared to belong, free of all influences and without regard to his/her mother tongue" (Hungarian Central Statistical Office 2001: Population Census 2001). Slovenia even refers to the Constitution (Article 61): "In accordance with the constitutional principles of the equality of nations and ethnic groups, a person has a right to declare his/her ethnic affiliation" (Republic of Slovenia (1991): OJ RS, No. 33/91-I, Article 61).

In the USA the explanation reads:

"The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups" (U.S. Census Bureau 2000a).

In questions 5 and 6, the U.S census sheet (U.S. Census Bureau 2000b) offers a total of 15 categories. However, because respondents are permitted to choose several categories, these 15 categories can be combined to produce a total of 64 groups of categories whereby more than two characteristics can be clustered at the one time. A procedure such as this serves to depict a multi-cultural society from the subjective point of view of the respondents.

The *place of birth* is of key importance in those countries in which the principle of birthplace (*jus soli*) applies and where, as a result, citizenship is determined by the place of birth. In addition to two equally common simple questions either about the place of birth (more broadly referred to as the country of birth) or the place of residence of the mother at the time the target person was born, two more restrictively worded questions were found:

Place of birth (mother's place of residence at the time the person was born).

Mother's (permanent) place of residence at the time the person was born is regarded as the place of birth not the location of the maternity hospital.

Source: Statistics Estonia (2000): Population and Housing Census

Country of birth (considering the present territories of countries).

Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (2008): Labour Force Survey. Questionnaire

The first restrictive criterion relates to the place of residence of the mother at the time of the respondent's birth. This can differ from the place of birth and hence the principle of birthplace, *jus soli*, may be undermined. The second restriction defines the country of birth in terms of that country's current borders. In regions in which federations fell apart and new countries arose, this may make sense. However, in regions in which post-war border shifting occurred and populations were expelled or resettled, this procedure can be problematical. If intended for general use, both restrictive criteria should be implemented with caution.

Besides the place/country of birth, a number of other indicators are important for the establishment of an *immigrant background*:

- The country in which the target person was living before he or she entered the present country of residence for the first time. This country need not be identical with the person's *country of origin*:

In which foreign country did you live before you settled in Greece?

Source: General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece, 2001

From which country did you first move to Slovenia?

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, 2002

- The next indicator for an immigrant background is *how long and since when* the target person has been living in his or her present country of residence. (This is also an – albeit unreliable – indicator for residential status and integration.)

Bulgaria asks for the “year of the last migration” (Republic of Bulgaria, National Statistical Institute, 2001)

Greece asks: “In which year did you settle in Greece?” (General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece, 2001)

The Netherlands use the definition: “The number of full years that passed between the moment of observation and the date of the most recent immigration.”

Source: Statistics Netherlands (2008): Definitions

And Norway defines the length of residence as follows: “For persons born abroad, this is the date when they first immigrated to Norway.”

Source: Statistics Norway, 2001

- A last indicator for an immigrant background is the place or the *country of birth of the parents*. If the country of birth of the parents or of one parent is not the present country of residence, there are grounds to assume that the target person has an immigrant background. However, this neither means that the target person is a first or second-generation immigrant nor that the parents must have been foreign citizens (cf. the remigration of migrant workers to their native countries, ethnic Germans who resettled in Germany and Algerians who were “reintegrated into French nationality”).

Where was ...’s father born?

- Cyprus
- Abroad (specify country):

Where was ...’s mother born?

- Cyprus
- Abroad (specify country):

Source: Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001

Was his/her father born in Italy or abroad?

- in Italy
- abroad

In what foreign country?

Was his/her mother born in Italy or abroad?

- in Italy
- abroad
- In what foreign country?

Source: Istat, Nationalinstitut fuer Statistik, Abteilung Ausbildung und Arbeit, Landesinstitut fuer Statistik Bozen, 2008

In addition to the country of origin of the parents, some countries ask about the *parents’ place of residence*. This can serve to establish whether the target person belongs to the first or to a subsequent migrant generation.

Do your parents or does one of your parents still live in the country of origin?

Yes / No

Source: Statistical Offices of the [German] Laender and the Federal Statistical Office (2008)

Residential status is the second legal-status question after citizenship. On the one hand, the term “residential status” covers all those groups who are accorded a special status on economic, political or humanitarian grounds. As a rule, these persons are migrant workers, students, refugees or asylum seekers. Instead of listing groups, types of residence permit can be specified.

Lithuania distinguishes three categories of person:

- the immigrant, “a foreigner who has got temporary residence permits for one year and longer”,
- the refugee, defined as a “considered foreigner who left the country of his/ her citizenship or the country of his / her permanent residence in order to avoid prosecution because of his / her political views, national, racial or religious affiliation to whom the refugee status was granted in the Republic of Lithuania”, and
- the political asylum seeker, defined as “a considered foreigner who arrived in our country and applied for the refugee status.” (Statistics Lithuania, 2001b).

The Netherlands list the groups of persons who are granted limited residency status: “An asylum seeker, residence permit holder or invited refugee who is registered in a municipal population register” (Statistics Netherlands (2008): Definitions).

At present, the Federal Republic of Germany distinguishes only two residence titles: the (temporary) residence permit and the (permanent) settlement permit (Federal Statistical Office, 2006).

Switzerland distinguishes eight different residence titles:

- (1) Settlement permit (Permit C),
- (2) Residence permit (Permit B),
- (3) Short-term residence permit (Permit L),
- (4) Permit for provisionally admitted foreigners (Permit F),
- (5) Permit for asylum seekers (Permit N),
- (6) Permit for people in need of protection (Permit S),
- (7) Permit for international functionaries and diplomats and their family members (EDA Permit),
- (8) Cross-border commuter permit (Permit G).

Source: Statistics Switzerland (2008): Definitions

The last key ethnicity variable measured in European censuses is the *mother tongue*, defined as the first language spoken in early childhood (Statistics Estonia, 2000), the language spoken most often at home, or the language which the target person speaks “fluently”.

What language does... speak fluently?

Source: Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001

Mother tongue – indicate the language spoken by your mother or guardian when you were a child?

Source: Czech Statistical Office (2001): 2001 Census Questionnaire

What is your mother tongue?

One variant of answers is recorded. The language which was the first language spoken in early childhood and which is usually the language that the person commands best is recorded. Person’s mother tongue should not necessarily coincide with his/her ethnic nationality.

What other languages do you speak?

Source: Statistics Estonia (2000): Population and Housing Census

Information on language is obtained from the Population Information System. At the same time as parents register the name of their new-born, they also indicate the child's mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Finland (2001): Population Census 2000 Handbook

Which language do you speak most at home?

Source: National Statistics Office Malta (2005): Census 2005

- Mother tongue:
- Language that you usually speak in your household/family:

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (2002): Census of Population, Households and Housing in the Republic of Slovenia in 2002. Census Questionnaire for Persons

The British, however, assume that English, rather than the native language such as Scottish Gaelic or Welsh, tends to be many people's mother tongue. Therefore, in the census sheet of the respective country, they expressly ask whether and to what extent the respondent has a command of the native language of that country. In Scotland, for example, the question reads:

Can you understand, speak, read or write Scottish Gaelic?

(Mark all the boxes that apply)

- Understand spoken Gaelic
- Speak Gaelic
- Read Gaelic
- Write Gaelic
- None of the above

Source: General Register Office for Scotland (2001): Scotland's Census. 29 April 2001. count me in

Sometimes the census asks what other languages are spoken apart from the mother tongue:

What other languages do you know i.e. are able to speak and/or write?

Source: Statistics Lithuania (2001b): Population Census

The European Commission's "Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses" (2007: 13-16) includes the following variables:

- citizenship(s)
- country of birth
- year of arrival in the country / total duration of residence in the country
- country of previous usual residence abroad
- reason for migration
- citizenship acquisition
- country of birth of parents (i.e. of father and mother)

- ethnicity
- language

Since the Commission is, of course, interested in the reasons for migration and immigrants' countries of origin and destination, it places more emphasis on variables that are important for push-pull analysis than the member states did in their most recent censuses. However, the "reason for migration" variable is found only in the Commission's list of recommended topics. Only four variables are compulsory: citizenship, country of birth, country of previous usual residence abroad, and year of arrival in the country.

3.2 Ethnicity questions used in cross-national comparative survey research

In academically-driven cross-national comparative survey research the ethnicity variable is difficult to handle. Where output harmonisation and optional measurement applies, as is currently the norm in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), these data are collected by a subset of the participating countries. The dimensions measured are those that are of interest in national surveys (Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (2004): ISSP 2004. Citizenship. Codebook). On the one hand, the target person is asked about his or her own citizenship, nationality, or ethnic identity (subjective membership of an ethnic, linguistic or religious group). On the other hand, the citizenship or nationality of the target person's parents at the time of their birth or the birth of the target person is recorded. Hungary takes a completely different approach in this regard by recording the interviewer's assessment: "Do you think that the respondent is a gypsy?". Only a few countries are comparable in terms of the type of data they collect. Hence this question cannot be evaluated. The ISSP has deleted the "ethnicity" question for the time being.

Centrally planned, input-harmonised cross-national comparative surveys ask about ethnicity in a more or less uniform way when harmonisation extends to socio-demographic variables.

In the Eurobarometer, the ethnicity question is limited to asking about nationality (Eurobarometer, 2005).

The range of ethnicity data collected in the European Value Study (EVS) (2008) is somewhat broader. In addition to citizenship, respondents are asked about nationality, which is defined in the interviewer instructions as follows: "Nationality is passport!". Other variables measured include the country of birth of the target person and that of his or her father and mother and the target person's length of residence in the host country.

In a comprehensive battery of questions, the European Social Survey (ESS) asks about the respondent's citizenship (in contrast to the Eurobarometer, which asks about nationality, and the EVS, which asks about nationality and citizenship), his or her country of birth, the language(s) spoken most often at home and whether he or she is a member of an ethnic minority in the surveying country (ESS, 2004; 2006a). Finally, the country of birth of the target person's mother and father are ascertained. Hence the ESS measures all the relevant variables with the exception of residential status and length of residence.

The only cross-national differences in wording that influence the interview are to be found in the supplementary information in the national questionnaires explaining or clarifying individual items. For example, in the German version of the ESS questionnaire, German territorial borders are defined as follows: “This means the territory of present-day Germany since reunification in 1990 and territories which were part of German national territory at the time of the respondent’s birth (or the time of birth of the respondent’s father or mother)” (ESS, 2006b: ESS DATA. ESS3-206. Questionnaire: Germany, questions C27, C33, C35). The Belgian questionnaire defines ethnic identification as follows: “‘Faire partie’ se rapporte à l’attachement ou à l’identification. ‘Les minorités ethniques’ sont les groupes qui sont originaires d’un autre pays. Ces groupes peuvent avoir une même nationalité (mais pas la nationalité belge), ces groupes peuvent avoir une même religion, une même culture, une même provenance et/ou une même langue” (ESS, 2006b: ESS DATA. ESS3-206. Questionnaire: Belgium, French, question C32). The questionnaire of the Netherlands defines “ethnic minorities” as follows: “Daaronder verstaan we etnische groepen zoals Turken, Marokkanen, Surinamers en Antillianen die oorspronkelijk niet afkomstig zijn uit Nederland” (ESS, 2006b: ESS DATA. ESS3-206. Questionnaire: Netherlands, question C32). In the Danish questionnaire, on the other hand, the ethnicity question defines “belonging” to an ethnic minority as follows: “‘Tilhører’ betyder her at være tilknyttet eller identificere sig med gruppen” (ESS, 2006b: ESS DATA. ESS3-206. Questionnaire: Denmark, question C32).

When supplementary information in the national questionnaires serves to emphasise national idiosyncrasies, then care must be taken to avoid shifting the meaning of the question stimulus in the process. However, when the instructions for the respondent are at odds with the instructions in the blueprint – as is clearly the case in the German example above –, then what is measured is not what is supposed to be measured. There is something to be said for both definitions (the country of birth defined in terms of the current borders or in terms of the borders at the time of birth). After both World Wars, Germany had to relinquish territory. Therefore the country of birth of persons who were born, for example, in Danzig (Gdansk) or Königsberg (Kaliningrad) before 1945 was Germany then and is now Poland or Russia. In the case of Slovenia and Croatia, on the other hand, it makes sense to define the country of birth in terms of current borders because these countries did not come into existence until independence in 1991. However, the war that broke out after independence forced ethnic groups to migrate, with the result that not all those who consider themselves to be ethnically Croatian going back several generations were actually born in what is now Croatia.

These two examples show that both definitions have their merits. However, all participating countries must adhere to one and the same definition. After all, not only is the country of birth recorded but also citizenship. In order to avoid misunderstandings, the ESS question, which is identical to the EU question and which defines national territory in terms of current borders, would also have to ask about the way in which citizenship was acquired.

Table 2: Percentage of population accounted for by non-citizens

Country in 2002 or year	Eurostat 2002 not holding “citizenship”	ESS 2002 not “citizen of country”	ESS 2004 not “citizen of country”	ESS 2006 not “citizen of country”
BE	8.2	4.9	P 5.2	4.4
BG 2001	0.3			0.2
CZ	1.6	0.4	A 0.9	
DK	4.9	2.4	P 1.7	2.9
DE	8.8	5.0	P 5.0	4.3
EE 2000	20.0		P 17.1	21.6
IE	4.8	3.2	A 2.2	7.7
GR 2001	6.9	5.3	A 5.5	
ES	4.7	2.6	P 7.1	5.5
FR 1999	5.5	4.3	A 3.3	3.7
IT	2.3	0.3	P	
CY 2001	8.8			2.1
LU 2001	36.9	33.	P 35.1	
HU	1.1	0.2	P	
NL	4.2	1.9	A 2.8	2.9
AT	9.0	4.3	H 3.1	2.9
PT	2.2	2.3	A 2.5	3.7
SI 2001	2.1	0.1	P 0.1	0.3
SK 2003	0.5		P 0.3	0.2
FI	1.8	1.6	P 0.7	1.5
SE 2003	5.3	2.9	P 2.8	3.8
UK 2003	4.7	2.8	A 3.5	3.7
IS	3.4		P 0.2	
NO 2003	4.3	3.0	P 3.6	4.2
CH 2003	20.2	10.4	A 13.3	13.7

A=sample of addresses, H=sample of households, P=sample of persons in ESS 2004 (Ganninger 2006).

Source: Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46870091&dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&tp_product_code=migr_st_popctz Product code: MIGR_ST_POPCTZ (17-03-2009)

ESS: Authors' own calculation using design weights.

As can be seen from Table 2, there is a marked difference between a census, in which all members of the residential population are obliged to participate, and a survey. This is due to the fact that participation in surveys is voluntary. Sub-cultural groups are grossly under-represented in surveys. By “subcultural groups” we mean those groups that are difficult to interview for cultural reasons or because of language problems. Hence, it is inevitable that, in an academically-driven survey, “foreigners” are under-represented in comparison to a compulsory census. However, sub-cultures develop in the context of the

host country. Therefore, the discrepancies between the findings of official and academically-driven surveys in relation to foreigners vary in size from country to country.

Table 2 shows the differences that arise as a result of the obligation to give information. There is no indication that the sampling design used by countries participating in the ESS (person-based, household-based or address-based sampling) makes a difference to how well non-citizens are represented. Five of the countries that use person-based samples (EE, LU, SK, BE, FI) achieve good results, while in eight countries (DK, DE, ES, IT, HU, SI, SE, IS) the survey data differ markedly from those of the census. Seven countries that use address-based samples achieve a good level of consistency with the EUROSTAT values (CZ, PT, GR, NO, FR, IE, UK), whereas in two countries (NL, CH) no consistency can be detected.

3.3 Consequences for the development of an instrument for use in cross-national comparative survey research

The measurement of citizenship (in the case of more than one citizenship: list all) is undisputed. It is more important to ask about the legal status of “citizenship” than the ethnic or political status of “nationality”. However in some countries (for example, France) the concept of “nationality” covers legal status. The functionally equivalent concept should be used.

Ethnic status must be measured separately. It is important to bear in mind that ethnic status is primarily based on subjective assignment, be it self-assignment or interviewer assignment. In our survey, respondents self-identify their ethnicity.

It is essential to ascertain the country of birth for two reasons. On the one hand, in countries in which *jus soli* applies, the right to citizenship is derived from the country of birth. And, on the other hand, as mentioned earlier, there are specific groups of persons who are eligible for “reintegration” (in Germany, ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe etc; in France, Algerians born in Algeria before independence). Other countries may have (had) similar provisions.

It is also important to ascertain the length of residence in the present country of residence because this influences the residential status in that country. These four variables (citizenship, self-assigned ethnicity, country of birth, and length of residence) provide the central framework for the measurement of ethnicity. However, these variables do not cover all the relevant sociological characteristics.

As social scientists, we should be interested not only in the citizenship that our target person holds, but also in how and when it was acquired. And, in the case of non-citizens, we should want to know what rights and opportunities the person has to participate in the economic life of the country. It is therefore necessary to ask about residential status. However, this question need not cover all possible residence titles but only those that are of relevance to the research question.

Immigrant background is also of relevance to social scientists because second-generation immigrants may not necessarily be integrated. The minimum of information required to determine an immigrant background is the country of birth of both parents.

One key indicator for integration is the language that the target person speaks most often at home. However, in order to find out if the person is a “wanderer between two cultural worlds”, it is necessary to ask whether a second language is spoken at home.

The above deliberations yield an instrument comprising six questions with sub-questions:

- 1) for all respondents: what citizenship(s) are held and how and when were they acquired,
- 2) for foreigners only: what is the residential status and when was it acquired,
- 3) for all respondents: self-assignment to an ethnic group,
- 4a) for all respondents: country of birth,
- 4b) for persons born abroad: since when the person has been living in the present country of residence,
- 5) for all respondents: country of birth of the father and mother,
- 6) for all respondents: the language that is spoken most often at home.

4 Proposal for an instrument to measure ethnicity as a background variable

The following set of questions serves primarily to measure ethnicity as a socio-demographic background variable. Nonetheless, it is a very comprehensive instrument because migration researchers' specialised themes call for greater depth. However, not all the questions must be asked each time. As discussed in Chapter 2, ethnicity is a multi-dimensional concept. When designing a cross-national comparative survey, researchers must first determine, on the basis of their research question, what dimensions should be measured.

The questions under (1) below deal with the concept of citizenship. It is necessary to determine what citizenship(s) the person holds, and how and when the citizenship of the surveying country was acquired. (In random samples, the survey population consists of all persons resident in the country regardless of citizenship or legal status.)

The questions under (2) below record in four relevant categories the residential status of persons who are not citizens of the country in which the survey is being conducted but who are members of the resident population and hence of the survey population.

Question (3) asks the respondent to self-assign his or her ethnic group membership on the basis of a country-specific list of categories.

The questions under (4) below ascertain the target person's country of birth. They also serve to identify the person's immigrant background as do the questions under (5) below which record the country of birth of the person's father and mother.

The questions under (6) below ascertain the language(s) spoken at home and are therefore an indicator for integration.

1. Are you a citizen of [this country]?

Yes	go to question 1.1
No	go to question 1.4
 - 1.1 What other citizenship do you hold?
 - a. No other citizenship
 - b. Write in the second citizenship:
 - c. Write in the third citizenship:
- (Coded as ISO3166-1 and first citizenship automatically entered using the ISO3166-1 of the country in question)
- 1.2 By which legal procedure did you become a citizen of [this country]?

By birth	go to question 3.
Through (one of) my parents	go to question 3.
On reaching the age of majority	go to question 1.3
By marriage	go to question 1.3
By adoption	go to question 1.3
By naturalisation	go to question 1.3
By descent	go to question 1.3

The list of response categories can be extended in order to cover country-specific provisions.

- 1.3 In what year did you obtain the citizenship of [this country]?
Around: go to question 2.
- 1.4 What citizenship do you hold?
a. Write in the first citizenship:
b. Write in the second citizenship:
c. Write in the third citizenship:
d. Stateless person
(Coded as ISO3166-1)
2. What *residential status* do you hold?
I hold an unlimited residence permit.
I hold a limited residence permit and a work/employment permit
I hold a temporary residence permit but no work/employment permit
I am a refugee / asylum-seeker
The list of response categories can be extended in order to cover country-specific provisions.
- 2.1 In what year did you acquire this residential status?
Around:
3. To which *ethnic group* in [this country] do you belong?
Country-specific list of groups
Show card based on the demographic structure of the country and featuring the main visible ethnic groups.
4. Were you born in [this country]?
Yes go to question 5.1.
No go to question 4.1.
- 4.1 In what country were you born?
Write in the country of birth:
(Coded as ISO3166-1: If answer to 4 is yes, automatically enter the ISO3166-1 of this country)
- 4.2 In what year did you first come to [this country]?
Around:
- 5.1 Was your *father born* in [this country]?
No, he was born in: (Write in the country and code as ISO3166-1)
Yes (automatically enter the ISO3166-1 of this country)
- 5.2 Was your *mother born* in [this country]?
No, she was born in: (Write in the country and code as ISO3166-1)
Yes (automatically enter the ISO3166-1 of this country)
- 6.1 What *language* do you speak most often at home?
Write in the most frequently spoken language:
(Coded as ISO 693-2)

6.2 Do you frequently speak a second language at home?

Yes, I speak: (Write in the language and code as ISO 693-2)

No

Note:

ISO 3166-1 is available at www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists.htm.

ISO 693-2 is available at www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2.

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Appendices

Appendix A1

Definitions of ethnicity used in official surveys in EU member states from Austria to the United Kingdom, in Norway, Switzerland, and the USA

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) provides an internet portal to the census forms and related information (unece.org/stats/census).

- Austria, Census 2001
- Bulgaria, Population, Housing and Agricultural Holdings Census 2001
- Cyprus, Census of Population 2001
- Czech Republic, Census 2001
- Denmark, Statistical Yearbook 2007
- Estonia, Population and Housing Census 2000
- Finland, Population Census 2000
- France, Census 1999
- Germany, Mikrozensus 2006 Definitionen, Mikrozensus 2008 Fragebogen
- Greece, Population and Housing Census 2001
- Hungary, Population Census 2001, Labour Force Survey 2008
- Ireland, Census of Population 2006
- Italy, Labour Force Survey 2008
- Latvia, Population and Housing Census 2000
- Lithuania, Population Census 2001
- Luxembourg, General Population Census 2001
- Malta, Census of Population and Housing 2005
- Netherlands, Census 2001
- Norway, Population and Housing Census 2001
- Poland, Demographic Yearbook 2007
- Portugal, 2008
- Romania, Census of Population and Dwellings 2002
- Slovakia, Census 2001, Foreign Migration 2007
- Slovenia, Census of Population, Household and Housing 2002, Yearbook 2007
- Spain, Census 2001
- Switzerland, 2008, Census 2000
- United Kingdom, England, Census 2001
- United Kingdom, Wales, Census 2001
- United Kingdom, Scotland, Census 2001
- United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Census 2001

- United Kingdom, England, International Migration 2005, Social Trends 2008, Labour Force Survey 2008
- United States of America, Census of Population and Housing 2000

In the case of Belgium, the questionnaire does not ask about citizenship and nationality. This information was obtained from the population register.

In Sweden, no census was conducted in 2000/2001.

In Norway, the 2001 population census was register-based.

Austria, Census 2001

Citizenship:

Staatsbürgerschaft (bei Doppelstaatsbürgerschaft bitte beide ankreuzen)

Country of Birth:

Bitte kreuzen Sie jenes Land an, in dem Ihr Geburtsort heute liegt.

Language:

Kreuzen Sie bitte jene Sprache (auch mehrere Sprachen) an, die Sie gewöhnlich im privaten Bereich (Familie, Verwandte, Freunde, usw.) sprechen. Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sind hier nicht anzugeben. Bei Personen die (noch) nicht sprechen können, wird die in Ihrer Familie gesprochene Umgangssprache angeführt.

Source:

Statistik Austria (2007): Volkszählung 2001 Benutzerhandbuch.

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/static/volkszaehlung_2001_benutzerhandbuch_024052.pdf

Bulgaria, Population, Housing and Agricultural Holdings Census 2001

Citizenship:

Citizenship:

- Bulgarian
- Bulgarian and other
- other
- no citizenship

Place of Birth:

Place of birth: country:

Had the person migrated within the period 1993-2001? no/yes

Year of the last migration:

From other country:

Ethnic Membership:

Ethnic group:

- Bulgarian
- Turkish
- Gypsies
- Other
- Not stated

Language:

Mother tongue:

- Bulgarian
- Turkish
- Gypsies
- Other
- Not stated

Source:

Republic of Bulgaria, National Statistical Institute (2001): Population, Housing and Agricultural Holdings Census at 1 March, 2001. Census Questionnaire for Buildings, Dwellings and Population.

Cyprus, Census of Population 2001

Place of Birth:

Where did ...'s mother reside at the time ... was born?

- Municipality Village:
- District:
- Abroad (specify country):

Immigrant Background:

Where was ...'s father born?

- Cyprus
- Abroad (specify country):

Where was ...'s mother born?

- Cyprus
- Abroad (specify country):

Citizenship:

What is ...'s citizenship?

- Cypriot
- Other (specify):

Ethnic Membership:

Ethnic/Religious Group:

Is ...

- Greek-Cypriot
- Armenian
- Maronite
- Latin
- Turkish-Cypriot

Language:

What language does... speak fluently?

- Greek
- Other (specify):

Place of Residence:

Where was ...'s usual place of residence on October 1st 2001?

- Municipality Village:
- District:
- Abroad (specify country):

Where was ...'s usual place of residence one year ago, on October 1st 2000?

- Municipality Village:
- District:
- Abroad (specify country):

Did ... ever has his/her permanent residence (for more then 12 month) abroad?

if yes: In which country?

When did ... come to Cyprus for permanent settlement? Month/Year

Definition:

“Migrant from abroad” is defined as a person who used to live abroad one year prior to the Census date and at the time of the Census he/she was a resident of Cyprus.

Source:

- Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001. Questionnaire.
- Republic of Cyprus, Statistical Service (2001): Census of Population 2001. Volume IV – Migration. Definitions.

Czech Republic, Census 2001

Type of Residence:

Type of residence:

- permanent – present at usual place of residence
- permanent – temporarily not permanent
- temporarily present – indicate the address of permanent residence
 - district:
 - location
 - street

Foreigners with temporary residence permit:

- long-term (more than 90 days) – present
- long-term (more than 90 days) – temporarily not present
- short-term (up to 90 days)

Citizenship:

Citizenship – in case of double citizenship, state both:

- CR
- SR
- other, state the country:

Nationality:

Nationality – indicate what nationality you consider yourself to be:

Language:

Mother tongue – indicate the language spoken by your mother or guardian when you were a child?

- Czech
- Slovak
- Romany
- Polish
- German
- other – state which:

Source:

Czech Statistical Office (2001): 2001 Census Questionnaire. Persons.
<http://www.czso.cz/csu/cizinci.nsf/engkapitola/uvod>

Denmark, Statistical Yearbook 2007

Nationality:

A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.

Naturalization:

Naturalizations should be understood as every form of acquiring Danish citizenship. Naturalization takes place by law. It is necessary to ask for naturalization, it depends on the judgement in each single case whether or not it is granted. In practice the conditions are set up according to the legal period of stay in the country for the person. Normally the stay has to be for a period of 7 years. For foreigners from the Nordic countries the period of the stay is only 2 years and 4 years for an applicant who has been married with a Danish citizen for at least 3 years.

Acquiring Danish citizenship can take place in other ways, for instance by declaration or adoption. For further information refer to the law of citizenship.

Refugee:

A person who has been granted a permit of residence as refugee or for humanitarian reasons.

Migrant:

An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born outside Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.

Country of Origin:

- If none of the parents are known, the country of origin is defined from the information on the person in question. If the person is an immigrant the country of origin is the same as the country of birth. If the person is a descendant, the country of origin is the same as the country of citizenship.
- If only one of the parents is known, the country of origin is defined from by person's country of birth.
- If both parents are known, the country of origin is defined by the country of birth or the country of citizenship of the mother.

Source:

- Statistics Denmark (2007): Statistical Yearbook 2007
<http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Statistics/ofs/Publications/Yearbook.aspx>

- Statistics Denmark (2007): The population 1. January, the movements and the population in the municipalities and regions
<http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Guide/documentation/Varedeklarationer/emnegruppe/emne.aspx?sysrid=000757>
- Statistics Denmark (2007): Immigrants and their descendants and foreign nationals
http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/Statistics/focus_on/focus_on_show.aspx?sci=565

Estonia, Population and Housing Census 2000

Citizenship:

What is your citizenship?

The country, of which he/she is a national, is recorded. If the person has several citizenships, it is possible to record up to two countries. If the person has Estonian citizenship, then this is definitely recorded; the second citizenship is recorded only in case the person has the respective passport. "Undetermined" is recorded for a person who has an "aliens passport" where the name of the country in the space for "present citizenship" is missing. "Undetermined" is also recorded if the person asserts that he/she has not received the document and does not know his/her citizenship. If the person has a document of a stateless person issued by a foreign country, then in case such a document is shown.

STATELESS is written in the first space for "other citizenship" (a very rare occasion). For children, who have a passport or certificate of citizenship, the citizenship is recorded according to this document. In the case of other children, the following shall be the basis when determining the citizenship of the child:

- a) the child is an Estonian citizen if at least one of his/her parents was an Estonian citizen at the time of the birth of the child (if father died before that, then at the time of death of father). The parent could acquire Estonian citizenship by birth or could have been naturalised by the Decision of the Government of the Republic. The parent whose forefathers were born before 17 June 1940 has Estonian citizenship by birth. If the parent acquired Estonian citizenship according to the procedure of naturalisation after the child was born, the child is not an Estonian citizen after this parent;
- b) child is a citizen of the (existing) foreign country if the parent is a citizen of this foreign country and the child is not the Estonian citizen on the basis of the other parent;
- c) in the remaining cases the child's citizenship is undetermined.

Place of Birth:

Place of birth (mother's place of residence at the time the person was born)

Mother's (permanent) place of residence at the time the person was born is regarded as the place of birth not the location of the maternity hospital. The place of birth is recorded according to the valid administrative division. There are three different possibilities for recording this answer; ONE of the given answers is recorded.

Variant a: if the person was born in the same settlement where his/her present permanent place of residence is, a note "In the same settlement where the present permanent place of residence is located" is recorded and it is then continued with question 11.

Variant b: if the person's place of birth and the present permanent place of residence do not coincide, then for persons who were born in Estonia, the names of the settlement, rural municipality and county of the place of birth is recorded according to the present administrative division (see point 38 of these Census rules) and it is then continued with question 11. If the person cannot give an answer according to the

present administrative division, the place of birth shall be recorded according to the previous administrative division.

Variant c: for a person who was born abroad, the country should be recorded. The country of birth is recorded according to national boundaries at present in force (see point 69 (d) of these Census rules) and also the year of his/her arrival in Estonia is taken down. If the person has arrived to live in Estonia more than once, the year of the last arrival is written.

Ethnicity:

What is your ethnic nationality?

One variant of answers is recorded. The ethnic nationality named by the person himself/herself is recorded. The person has the right to consider himself/herself to be a member of that ethnic nationality who he/she feels to be most closely connected to ethnically and culturally. Parents shall determine the ethnic nationality of their children. If the child's mother and father are of different ethnic nationalities and the parents have difficulties in determining the ethnic nationality of their child, the ethnic nationality of the mother should be preferred.

Language:

What is your mother tongue?

One variant of answers is recorded. The language which was the first language spoken in early childhood and which is usually the language that the person commands best is recorded. Person's mother tongue should not necessarily coincide with his/her ethnic nationality. Parents shall tell the mother tongue of their babies / small children. If parents have difficulties in determining the child's mother tongue, the language most currently spoken in the household is recorded. For deaf-mutes the language they read and write or which is spoken by their household members or persons with whom they communicate most often is recorded as their mother tongue. Mentally disabled non-speaking persons are also treated as deaf-mutes.

What other languages do you speak?

Answering is voluntary. Language(s) different from the mother tongue which the person can read, write or speak is (are) recorded. Person is considered to have a command of the language if his knowledge of the designated language enables him/her to cope in familiar situations of language use in reading, writing or speaking (also listening). The ability to express oneself in familiar everyday communication situations, to understand a clear talk on everyday topics, to understand an overall content of a simple text and to compile short texts on everyday life (short notices, filling out a document or form) is considered a sufficient level of knowledge of the language in order to answer in affirmative. If some ability is missing but another one is significantly exceeding the said requirements, then the answer could still be "yes". For example, a person can be considered as knowing the language if he/she:

- a) speaks quite fluently but cannot write or
- b) can read special literature in foreign language but cannot speak it or

c) understands radio/television programmes in foreign languages but cannot speak or write.

“Native language” is recorded in case the person has a command of that language but he/she has not told it to be his/her mother tongue. If the native language coincides with one of the languages designated in the questionnaire, the note “native language” is made. If the person knows a language(s) that is (are) not on the list, a note “other language” is made.

For persons who speak no other languages but their mother tongue, “no command of other languages” is recorded.

Source:

Statistics Estonia (2000): Population and Housing Census.

<http://www.stat.ee/26304>

Finland, Population Census 2000

Citizenship:

Citizenship refers to a person's legal nationality in a certain country. Citizenship is usually determined at birth, but it may be changed upon moving to live in another country. A person may also be a citizen of more than one country (see Nationality Act, 1968/401 and Nationality Statute, 1985/699). Persons with both Finnish and foreign citizenship will be entered in the statistics as Finnish nationals. If a foreign national living in Finland has several nationalities, that person will be entered in the statistics as a national of the country on whose passport he or she arrived in the country.

Person with Foreign Citizenship:

Foreign nationals are persons who are permanently resident in Finland but do not have Finnish citizenship. A person with several citizenships, including Finnish, is entered in the statistics as Finnish citizen. During the 1990s, 16,000 foreign nationals resident in Finland were granted Finnish citizenship.

Residence:

Foreign nationals are domiciled in Finland if their stay is intended to last or has lasted at least one year. An asylum-seeker is not granted a legal domicile until his/her application has been approved.

Language:

Information on language is obtained from the Population Information System. At the same time as parents register the name of their new-born, they also indicate the child's mother tongue. That language retained in the Population Information System unless it is changed upon separate application. The language classification in the 2000 population census is ISO-639-1.

Source:

Statistics Finland (2001): Population Census 2000 Handbook.

http://tilastokeskus.fi/tk/he/vaestolaskenta/vaestolask_v12000_en.html

<http://unece.org/stats/census/2000/files/Finland/Population%20Census%202000%20Handbook.pdf>

France, Census 1999

Citizenship:

The population is divided into two broad groups: French / Foreigners. Some tables distinguish between two sub-groups of French nationals:

- French by birth (including through renaturalisation)
- French through acquisition (people who have become French through naturalisation, marriage, declaration, or when reaching majority).

The foreign population is defined on the basis of a nationality criterion: any person residing in France who does not possess French nationality is classified as a foreigner. A foreigner can acquire French nationality in his/her lifetime, depending on the opportunities offered by legislation. He or she is said to have become French through acquisition.

Among the foreigners in France at the time of the census, the only ones enumerated were those with permanent residence in France and those who work or study there (permanent workers, interns, students, and their families if any), except for seasonal and border workers. The census also excluded foreign members of the diplomatic corps, but the embassies' foreign personnel (administrative, technical or service workers) permanently residing in France were enumerated. Tourists and persons in France for short stays were equally excluded.

Place of Birth:

The place-of-birth criterion is combined with the nationality criterion to define the immigrant population: any person born abroad as a foreign national and living in France is regarded as an immigrant. This population consists largely of foreigners but also of persons who have acquired French nationality. Not all foreigners are necessarily immigrants, and not all immigrants are automatically foreigners (see "Nationality" entry).

Source:

INSEE (1999): recensement 1999.

http://www.recensement.insee.fr/EN/RUB_MOT/ACC_MOT.htm#nationality

Germany, Mikrozensus 2006

Foreigner:

Alle Personen, die nicht Deutsche im Sinne des Art. 116 Abs. 1 GG sind, d.h. nicht die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen. Dazu zählen auch die Staatenlosen und die Personen mit ungeklärter Staatsangehörigkeit. Deutsche, die zugleich eine fremde Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen, zählen nicht zur ausländischen Bevölkerung. Die Mitglieder der Stationierungstreitkräfte sowie der ausländischen diplomatischen und konsularischen Vertretungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland unterliegen mit ihren Familienangehörigen nicht den Bestimmungen des Ausländergesetzes und werden somit auch statistisch nicht erfasst. Hinsichtlich der statistischen Erfassung von Mitgliedern der Stationierungstreitkräfte und ihrer Angehörigen gibt es je doch außerhalb des Bereichs der Bevölkerungsstatistik Ausnahmeregelungen.

Naturalisation:

Durch Einbürgerung erwirbt ein Ausländer oder eine Ausländerin die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit. Bis zur rechtlichen Neuregelung der Rechtsgrundlagen für die Einbürgerung in 2005 wurde zwischen Anspruchs- und Ermessenseinbürgerungen unterschieden. Bis August 1999 wurden Spätaussiedler als Statusdeutsche im Rahmen der Anspruchseinbürgerung eingebürgert; danach war dies nicht mehr der Fall.

Ethnic German Repatriates and their Families:

Deutsche Staatsangehörige und deutsche Volkszugehörige, die nach Abschluss der allgemeinen Vertreibungsmaßnahmen ihre angestammte Heimat in den Staaten Ost- und Südosteuropas aufgegeben und ihren neuen Wohnsitz in Deutschland begründet haben.

Residence Permit Status:

Ausländer bedürfen für die Einreise und Aufenthalt im Bundesgebiet eines Aufenthaltstitels. Aufenthaltstitel werden erteilt als

1. Visum,
2. Aufenthaltserlaubnis oder
3. Niederlassungserlaubnis.

Statt der Aufenthaltsbefugnis, der Aufenthaltsbewilligung, der befristeten und unbefristeten Aufenthaltserlaubnis und der Aufenthaltsberechtigung nach AuslG sind nach den jetzt bestehenden Rechtsvorschriften nur noch zwei Aufenthaltstitel vorhanden: eine (befristete) Aufenthaltserlaubnis und eine (unbefristete) Niederlassungserlaubnis. Das neue Aufenthaltsrecht orientiert sich nicht mehr an Aufenthaltstiteln, sondern an den Aufenthaltszwecken (Ausbildung, Erwerbstätigkeit, Familienzuzug, Humanitäre Gründe). Statistische Daten sind nicht nur für die Aufenthaltstitel insgesamt, sondern auch für wichtige Aufenthaltszwecke ausgewiesen. Im Berichtsjahr 2007 sind neue Formen von Aufenthaltserlaubnissen hinzugekommen. Mit dem Status der Duldung (§§ 55,56 AuslG) verzichtet der Staat auf eine Abschiebung der ausländischen Person.

Die Duldung ist aber kein rechtmäßiger Aufenthaltsstatus. Sie kann auf Antrag erteilt werden, wenn ein Ausländer oder eine Ausländerin eigentlich rechtlich verpflichtet ist, die Bundesrepublik zu verlassen, aber nicht abgeschoben werden kann, weil dem rechtliche oder tatsächliche Hindernisse entgegenstehen (Beispiel: Der Heimatstaat will den Ausländer nicht aufnehmen, im Heimatstaat droht der Ausländerin die Todesstrafe oder die Person ist reiseunfähig). Neben dem genannten Aufenthaltsstatus des Ausländergesetzes gibt es noch die Aufenthaltsgestattung: Diesen Aufenthaltsstatus erhalten um Asyl nachsuchende Personen zur Durchführung des Asylverfahrens in der Bundesrepublik auf Antrag (§ 55 AsylVfG). Werden sie als Asylberechtigte im Sinne des Grundgesetzes anerkannt, erhalten sie eine unbefristete Aufenthaltserlaubnis; werden sie als Flüchtling im Sinne der Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention anerkannt, erhalten sie eine Aufenthaltsbefugnis.

Duration of Stay:

Sie ergibt sich ohne Berücksichtigung von Aufenthaltsunterbrechungen als Differenz zwischen Berichtsstichtag und Datum der ersten Einreise in das Bundesgebiet bzw. der Geburt.

Immigrant Background:

Zu den Personen mit Migrationshintergrund gehört die ausländische Bevölkerung – unabhängig davon, ob sie im Inland oder im Ausland geboren wurde – sowie alle Zugewanderten unabhängig von ihrer Nationalität. Daneben zählen zu den Personen mit Migrationshintergrund auch die in Deutschland geborenen eingebürgerten Ausländer sowie eine Reihe von in Deutschland Geborenen mit deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit, bei denen sich der Migrationshintergrund aus dem Migrationsstatus der Eltern ableitet. Zu den letzteren gehören die deutschen Kinder (Nachkommen der ersten Generation) von Spätaussiedlern und Eingebürgerten und zwar auch dann, wenn nur ein Elternteil diese Bedingungen erfüllt, während der andere keinen Migrationshintergrund aufweist. Außerdem gehören zu dieser Gruppe seit 2000 auch die (deutschen) Kinder ausländischer Eltern, die die Bedingungen für das Optionsmodell erfüllen, d.h. mit einer deutschen und einer ausländischen Staatsangehörigkeit in Deutschland geboren wurden.

Immigrant Status:

Der Migrationsstatus einer Person wird aus seiner persönlichen Merkmale zu Zuzug, Einbürgerung und Staatsangehörigkeit sowie aus den entsprechenden Merkmalen seiner Eltern bestimmt. Beim Nachweis des Migrationsstatus wird zunächst zwischen Menschen mit und ohne Migrationshintergrund unterschieden; die Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund (siehe Personen mit Migrationshintergrund) werden weiter untergliedert. Beim Nachweis des detaillierten Migrationsstatus werden Personen mit Migrationshintergrund nach weiteren Merkmalen unterschieden, z.B. nach der Staatsangehörigkeit oder der Aufenthaltsdauer.

Source:

- Statistisches Bundesamt (2006): Ausländische Bevölkerung - Fachserie 1 Reihe 2 - 2007.
<https://www-ec.destatis.de/csp/shop/sfg/bpm.html.cms.cBroker.cls?cmspath=struktur,vollanzeige.csp&ID=1021631>
- Statistisches Bundesamt (2006): Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund - Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2006.
<https://www-ec.destatis.de/csp/shop/sfg/bpm.html.cms.cBroker.cls?cmspath=struktur,vollanzeige.csp&ID=1021764>

Germany, Labour Force Survey

Citizenship:

1. Sind Sie auf dem heutigen Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland geboren?
 - Ja
 - Nein (weiter mit Frage 3)
- 2a Falls Sie 6 Monate oder länger im Ausland gelebt haben: (weiter mit Frage 3)
- 2b Falls Sie nicht oder kürzer als 6 Monate im Ausland gelebt haben (weiter mit Frage 4)
3. In welchem Jahr sind Sie auf das heutige Gebiet der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zugezogen (zurückgekehrt)?
4. Besitzen Sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit?
 - Ja, nur die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit (weiter mit Frage 6)
 - Ja, die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit und mindestens eine ausländische Staatsangehörigkeit
 - Nein
5. Welche ausländische/-n Staatsangehörigkeit/-en besitzen Sie?
(Bitte tragen Sie die zutreffende Ziffer aus der Liste der Staaten ein)
 1. ausländische Staatsangehörigkeit
 2. ausländische Staatsangehörigkeit
- 6a Falls Sie keine deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen: (weiter mit Frage 8)
- 6b Falls Sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen: (weiter mit Frage 7)
7. Besitzen Sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit durch Geburt, durch spezielle Regelungen für (Spät-) Aussiedler/-innen oder durch Einbürgerung?
 - Durch Geburt
 - Als (Spät-) Aussiedler/-in mit Einbürgerung
 - Als (Spät-) Aussiedler/-in ohne Einbürgerung
 - Durch Einbürgerung
- 7a In welchem Jahr wurden Sie eingebürgert?
- 7b Welche Staatsangehörigkeit besaßen Sie vor dem Zuzug als (Spät-) Aussiedler/-in oder der Einbürgerung?
(Bitte tragen Sie die zutreffende Ziffer aus der Liste der Staaten ein)

Relatives in Country of Origin:

- 8a (Nur für Verheiratete:)
Lebt Ihre Ehefrau, Ihr Ehemann noch im Herkunftsland? ja/nein
- 8b (Nur für Ledige:)
Leben Ihre Eltern oder lebt ein Elternteil noch im Herkunftsland? ja/nein

8c Haben Sie noch Kinder im Alter von unter 18 Jahren im Herkunftsland?

(Falls ja, geben Sie bitte die Anzahl Ihrer Kinder, die noch im Herkunftsland leben, an.)

- Ja, und zwar Kinder ...
 - unter 6 Jahren
 - 6 bis unter 16 Jahren
 - 16 bis unter 18 Jahren
- Nein

Source:

Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder (2008): Stichprobenerhebung über die Bevölkerung und den Arbeitsmarkt. Mikrozensus 2008 und Arbeitskräftestichprobe der Europäischen Union 2008. Fragebogen

Greece, Population and Housing Census 2001

Citizenship:

You are a citizen of which country?

Migration:

What was (were) the reason(s) of your settlement in Greece?

In which year did you settle in Greece?

Are you of Greek origin?

In which foreign country did you live before you settled in Greece?

Source:

General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece (2001): Population and Housing Census of 18th March 2001.

http://www.statistics.gr/eng_tables/s1101_sap_05_mt_01_y_en.pdf

Hungary, Population Census 2001, Labour Force Survey 2008

Citizenship:

Legislation on citizenship determines who is regarded as citizen of the given country. In the 2001 census, besides Hungarian, a second citizenship could be marked in case of dual citizens; however, foreigners not having Hungarian citizenship were limited to mark one citizenship only.

Self-Assignment:

From the point of view of national group belonging in Hungarian population censuses, every person is counted as belonging to the national group to which he/she declared to belong, free of all influences and without regard to his/her mother tongue.

Language:

Mother tongue is the living language which one learns in one's childhood (as one's first language) and in which the person generally speaks with the members of his/her family and which one, free of all influences and true reality, declares to be his/her mother tongue. The mother tongue of the dumb and the infants unable to speak is the language in which their next of kin regularly speak. (For some more detailed explanation, see "Factors determining the national/ethnic affiliation of the population".)

The living language besides mother tongue is the one in which the person is capable to understand and to make him-/herself understood by others. Hungarian censuses generally allowed to indicate, besides mother tongue, the knowledge of further languages, too. Accordingly, in the tables showing the knowledge of languages, the person enumerated figures as many times as the number of the languages he/she indicated.

The censuses applied different methods regarding the number of languages spoken besides mother tongue. As to the 2001 census, besides the answers given to the questions on mother tongue and languages spoken with family members or friends, further languages (three at most) could be taken into account.

Subtracting from the number of persons speaking a given language the number of those speaking it as a language besides their mother tongue, we obtain the number of persons whose mother tongue is that language. Exceptions are languages shown together, by groups.

Family:

As to this specific question, family circle – contrary to the family (nucleus) concept used in the census – means the group of persons with closer or weaker kin, also including those living elsewhere, even in a foreign country, who had been regarded by the enumerated person as members of is/her family.

Source:

Hungarian Central Statistical Office (2001): Population Census 2001.

<http://www.nepszamlalas.hu/eng/volumes/concepts.html>

Country of Birth:

A/ Country of birth (considering the present territories of countries):

- Hungary (go to E/)
- Not Hungary

B/ Name of country of birth

C/ Since when are you a resident in Hungary?

D/ Total number of years of residence in Hungary

Immigrant Background:

E/ Country of birth of your father

- Hungary (go to G/)
- don't know
- not Hungary, born as a Hungarian
- not Hungary, born as not a Hungarian

F/ Name of the country of birth of your father

E/ Country of birth of your mother

- Hungary (go to next/)
- don't know
- not Hungary, as a person of Hungarian minority
- not Hungary, as a person of not Hungarian minority

F/ Name of the country of birth of your mother

Nationality:

A/ Nationality

- Hungarian
- Not Hungarian (go to D/)

B/ Have you been Hungarian since your birth?

- yes (go to next)
- no

C/ Year of Hungarian citizenship acquisition: (go to next)

D/ Name of nationality:

Source:

Hungarian Central Statistical Office (2008): Labour Force Survey. Questionnaire.

Ireland, Census of Population 2006

Nationality:

What is your Nationality? If you have more than one nationality, please declare all of them.

Place of Birth:

What is your place of birth? Give the place where your mother lived at the time of your birth.

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

What is your ethnic or cultural background? (White, Black or Black-Irish, Asian or Asian-Irish, other including mixed backgrounds)

Source:

Central Statistics Office Ireland (2006): Census 2006 Volume 4.

http://www.cso.ie/census/census2006results/volume_4/vol_4_2006_complete.pdf

Italy, Labour Force Survey 2008

Citizenship:

Cittadinanza

- Cittadinanza italiana
- Cittadinanza straniera comunitaria
- Cittadinanza straniera extra-comunitaria

Lei ha la cittadinanza italiana dalla nascita?:

- Sì
- No

Naturalisation:

Lei ha avuto la cittadinanza italiana per naturalizzazione/acquisizione o per discendenza?

- Naturalizzazione/acquisizione (ordinaria, matrimonio, adozione, residenza prolungata)
- Discendenza (da parente italiano)

In che anno ha avuto la cittadinanza italiana?

- Anno

Immigrant Background:

Suo padre è nato in Italia o all'estero?

- In Italia
- All'estero

In quale Stato estero?

Sua madre è nata in Italia o all'estero?

- In Italia
- All'estero

In quale Stato estero?

Quanti anni aveva quando Lei è venuto a vivere in Italia?

Quanti anni aveva quando Lei è venuto a vivere in Italia? Consideri l'ultima volta che è rientrato in Italia dopo l'assenza di almeno un anno

Se non ha sempre vissuto in Italia.

- 15 anni o più
- Meno di 15 anni

Reason for Migration:

Per quale motivo principale Lei era venuto in Italia?

Se ha sempre vissuto in Italia

Per quale motivo principale Lei era venuto in Italia? Consideri il motivo dell'ultima volta che è rientrato in Italia dopo l'assenza di almeno un anno

- Lavorare
- Cercare lavoro
- Familiare (ricongiungimento, trasferimento)
- Legame affettivo, sposarsi
- Studiare
- Per poi andare in un paese diverso dall'Italia
- Altro motivo (specificare)_

Asylum:

Lei era venuto in Italia per chiedere rifugio, asilo politico? Lei potrà decidere se rispondere o meno a questo quesito che è ritenuto di natura sensibile dalla normativa sulla riservatezza. Le saremmo comunque grati se vorrà fornire le informazioni.

- Sì
- No, era venuto per altro motivo (specificare)
- Non risponde

Può indicarmi se per:

- Iniziare un lavoro trovato prima dell'ingresso in Italia
- Avviare una attività in proprio
- Trasferimento dall'azienda/ente dove già lavorava

Source:

Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Servizio Formazione e Lavoro: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica Servizio Formazione e Lavoro. **Questionario unico 2° trimestre 2008, Versione 13.01**

Latvia, Population and Housing Census 2000

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

Ethnic nationality: Latvian, Russian, Belarussian, other (write down what)

Language:

Your mother tongue: Latvian, Russian, Belarussian, other (write down what)

Command of Language except mother tongue: Latvian, Russian, Belarussian, English, German, French, Other (write in what)

Source:

Latvias Statistica (2000): Population and Housing Census in Latvia. Person's Questionnaire.

<http://www.csb.gov.lv/csp/content/?cat=5206>

Lithuania, Population Census 2001

Citizenship:

Citizenship is a specific legal relationship between a person and a state, which is acquired at birth or by naturalisation irrespective of whether it was granted upon submitting an application, by choice, marriage, or using other tools established by the national law. (Statistics Lithuania, 2006)

Foreigner means any person other than a national of the Republic of Lithuania irrespective of whether he / she is a foreign national or a stateless person.
(Statistics Lithuania, 2001b)

Residence Permit Status:

- Immigrant is a person, arriving from another country with the intention to take up the residence in the Republic of Lithuania perpetually or for more than 6 months period. It can be a foreigner who has got temporary residence permits for one year and longer.
- Refugee is a considered foreigner who left the country of his / her citizenship or the country of his / her permanent residence in order to avoid prosecution because of his / her political views, national, racial or religious affiliation to whom the refugee status was granted in the Republic of Lithuania.
- Asylum seeker is a considered foreigner who arrived in our country and applied for the refugee status.

(Statistics Lithuania, 2001b)

Country of Birth:

Country of birth is the country where the mother permanently resided (taking into consideration the current borders) at the moment of giving birth; in case it is unknown, the country (taking into consideration the current borders) where the birth took place.

(Statistics Lithuania, 2006)

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

Ethnicity (specification: Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, Belorussian, other, not indicated)
(Statistics Lithuania, 2001b)

Language:

What other languages do you know i.e. are able to speak and/or write?

(Statistics Lithuania, 2001b)

Source:

- Statistics Lithuania, (2001a): Population Census. Concepts and explanations.
<http://www.stat.gov.lt/en/pages/view/?id=1669>
- Statistics Lithuania, (2001b): Population Census. Census Questionnaire.
<http://www.stat.gov.lt/en/pages/view/?id=1667>
- Statistics Lithuania, (2006): Demographical Yearbook 2006.
<http://www.stat.gov.lt/en/catalog/viewfree/?id=1208>

Luxembourg, General Population Census 2001

Country of Birth:

Were you born in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg?

If you were born abroad, state your country of birth and the year since which you have been living in Luxembourg continuously.

Nationality:

Nationality:

- Luxembourgish
- Foreign: state nationality:
- No nationality (stateless)

Source:

Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, Statec, (2001): General Population Census 2001. Household and Dwelling Form. Model II.

Malta, Census of Population and Housing 2005

Citizenship:

Do you have Maltese citizenship?

How did you gain Maltese citizenship?

Do you have any foreign citizenship?/ Which citizenship do you have?

Country of Birth:

Which is your country of birth?

Language:

Which language do you speak most at home?

Are you able to write a simple sentence about your everyday life?

How well do you speak,...?

Source:

National Statistics Office Malta (2005): Census 2005.

<http://www.nso.gov.mt/site/page.aspx?pageid=351>

Netherlands, Census 2001

Citizenship:

Being the legal subject of a particular nation (citizenship).

Residence Permit Status:

An asylum seeker, residence permit holder or invited refugee who is registered in a municipal population register.

Duration of Stay:

The number of full years that passed between the moment of observation and the date of the most recent immigration.

Migration:

A move between two geographic entities resulting in a change of municipality or country.

Reason for Migration:

Reason why someone moves, such as a job,

Migration caused by participation in higher education,

Migration for family formation purposes,

Migration for Family unification purposes.

Country of Birth:

The country where someone was born.

Origin:

Characteristic showing with which country someone actually is closely related given their own country of birth and that of their parents. (Someone with a foreign background, Someone with a non-western background, Someone with a second generation foreign background, Someone with a first generation foreign background, Someone with a western background, Someone with a Dutch background.)

Source:

Statistics Netherlands (2008): Definitions.

<http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/methoden/begrippen/default.htm>

Norway, Population and Housing Census 2001

Citizenship:

Only one citizenship can be registered. In cases where a person has both Norwegian and foreign citizenship, the Norwegian is used.

Immigrant Background:

A distinction is made between persons with and without immigrant backgrounds. The following categories are used for persons with an immigrant background.

- First generation immigrants without Norwegian background
- Persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad
- Adopted from a foreign country
- Born abroad with one Norwegian-born parent
- Born in Norway with one parent born abroad
- Born abroad with Norwegian-born parents

First generation immigrants without a Norwegian background are persons born abroad with two parents born abroad. These are persons who have immigrated to Norway. Persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad are themselves born in Norway, but both parents and all four grandparents are born abroad.

This group comprises first generation immigrants without a Norwegian background and persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad. This group is also known as the immigrant population.

Country of Birth:

This variable refers to the country where a person was born, i.e. the mother's country of residence at the time of birth.

Background of Country of Birth:

For persons born abroad, country background refers to their own country of birth. For persons born in Norway, this is their parents' country of birth. If the mother and father have different countries of birth, the mother's country of birth is used. For persons with a non-immigrant background, Norway is always their country background. Persons with an immigrant background are classified by country background. Western countries refer to the Nordic countries, Western Europe (excluding Turkey), North America and Oceania. Nonwestern countries refer to Eastern Europe, Turkey, Asia, Africa, and South and Central America.

This refers to the country background of the spouse/registered partner of persons who are married/registered partners on the census date. This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

Date of Arrival:

For persons born abroad, this is the date when they first immigrated to Norway. The earliest date that is registered is 1 October 1964. For persons who immigrated before this, the date is set to 30 September 1964. This date is used to calculate the length of stay in Norway.

Duration of Stay:

The length of stay in Norway in whole years on the census date is calculated from the date of a person's first stay in Norway.

Age on Arrival:

This variable refers to the age of persons when they first immigrated to Norway. This is only registered for persons who immigrated on 1 October 1964 or later.

Reason for Migration:

This variable identifies whether a person immigrated as a refugee (directly or as a family member of a refugee) or for other reasons (work, education, family reunion).

Source:

Statistics Norway (2001): The Population and Housing Handbook 2001.
http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/doc_200502_en/doc_200502_en.pdf

Poland, Demographic Yearbook 2007

Citizenship:

- Citizenship is defined as a particular connection (legal bond) between a person and the State. It does not show the ethnic origin and does not depend on nationality. A person may have one, two or more additional citizenships. It is possible that a person has no citizenship, i.e. stateless. The person having Polish and other additional citizenship – in Poland always is a person with Polish citizenship – not an alien.
- Alien is every person, who does not possess Polish citizenship, regardless of the fact of having or not the citizenship(s) of other country.
- Stateless person is a person not having any citizenship(s) (a stateless person is counting as an alien).

Residence Permit Status:

According to the definitions recommended by the UN and the EU international migration of population concerns changes of country of usual residence. There is migration for less than 1 year (short-term migration) and for 1 year and more (long-term migration). Long-term migration includes also departures abroad (arrivals from abroad) for a permanent residence.

- the European Union citizens and their family members who received permit for residence as well as those who received permit for temporary residence in Poland
- foreigners who received settlement permit as well as those who received residence permit for a fixed period
- refugees – the data refer to the number of persons, who have applied for refugee status on the territory of
- the Republic of Poland foreigners who received permit for tolerated stay in Poland
- people returning to Poland within repatriation

(Central Statistical Office, 2007)

Nationality:

Nationality is the declarative (based on the subjective feeling) individual feature of each human being, expressing his/her emotional (sentimental) connection, cultural or genealogical (considering the origin of parents) with given nation.

Source:

Central Statistical Office (2007): Demographic Yearbook of Poland.

http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/gus/PUBL_PUBL_Demographic_yearbook_of_Poland_2007.pdf

Portugal, 2008, Statistical Concepts

Citizenship:

A person's legal citizenship at the moment of observation; account is taken of the nationality as in the identity card, passport, residence permit or the certificate of nationality. The persons who at the moment of observation have a pending process for the granting of nationality should be considered as having the nationality previously held.

Residence Permit Status:

- Foreign citizens who, in a given year, have requested for a resident permit under current legislation on regulation of entry, stay, departure and expulsion of foreigners in national territory.
- All people not of Portuguese nationality with a permanence permit in Portugal, as per current law on foreigners.
- A group of people of non-Portuguese nationality with residence authorisation or card, in accordance with the legislation on foreigners in force. It does not include regular foreigners under the granting of stay permits, short-term visas, study, work or temporary stay visas, as well as irregular foreigners.
- A person (national or foreign) who, in a certain period of reference, entered the country with the intention of remaining here for one year or more, having previously resided abroad continuously for one year or more.

Source:

Instituto Nacional de Estatística: Statistical Concepts-Population.
<http://metaweb.ine.pt/sim/conceitos/conceitos.aspx?ID=EN>

Romania, Census of Population and Dwellings 2002

Citizenship:

The citizenship represents the particular legal bond between a person (citizen) and his/her State.

For the persons who had double citizenship, the second citizenship was registered separately on the Census form. For the stateless persons, the registration made on the form was “stateless“.

Country of Birth:

The place of birth represents the locality where the mother of the enumerated person had her legal residence at the date when the birth took place, and not the locality where the enumerated person was born.

For the persons born in maternities, birth houses situated in other localities than that of the mother’s legal residence, the place of birth was not considered to be the locality where the birth house/maternity was situated (even if the latter was registered on the birth certificate or on the identity card), but the legal residence locality of the mother at the time these persons were born.

For the persons who were born in a different country or on territories which are now part of a different country, the current/actual name of the respective country was registered as the place of birth.

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

The Census form of each person included the ethnicity (ethnic group) based on his/her free statement.

Language:

The mother tongue represents the first language usually spoken (in early childhood) in the enumerated person’s family.

Source:

National Institute of statistics (2002): Census of population and dwellings 2002.
http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/RPL2002INS/vol5/method.htm#_CONCEPTS_AND_DEFINITIONS

Slovakia, Census 2001, Foreign Migration 2007

Citizenship:

Citizenship was surveyed according to the legal relation of the inhabitant to the state. In general, children aged under 15 acquired the citizenship by their parents. If parents' citizenships are different, children acquire the citizenship upon their mutual agreement. In case of dual citizenship both citizenships were indicated. (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2007a)

Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her state, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation.

(Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2007b)

Country of Birth:

Country of birth means the country of residence (in current borders, if available) of the mother at the time of birth, or, if not available, the country (in current borders, if available), in which the birth took place. (Statistical office of the Slovak Republic, 2007b)

Nationality:

Nationality is referred to as the person's affiliation to the nation or ethnic minority. Mother tongue is not the decisive factor when determining nationality, nor the tongue mostly used or better spoken by the citizen, it is rather his/own decision on the affiliation to the nation or ethnic minority. The nationality of children aged under 15 was indicated according to the nationality of their parents. If parents stated different nationalities, the nationality declared by one of them was indicated (upon mutual agreement of parents).

(Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2007a)

Mother tongue shall mean the language the parents were speaking with the citizen in his/her childhood. If the languages of parents were different, the language the mother had spoken with the child was indicated. The mother tongue data did not have to agree with data on nationality. (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2007a)

Language:

Mother tongue shall mean the language the parents were speaking with the citizen in his/her childhood. If the languages of parents were different, the language the mother had spoken with the child was indicated. The mother tongue data did not have to agree with data on nationality.

Source:

- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (2007a): Census of Population and Housing. <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=4486>
- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (2007b): Foreign Migration. <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=6734>

Slovenia, Census of Population, Household and Housing 2002

Immigrant Background:

One year ago, that is the 31 March 2001, you lived ..

- at the address entered under question 2
- in the same locality, but at a different address
- in another locality in Slovenia (write in:)
- in a foreign country (write in:)

Your first residence after birth was ...

- in the town entered under question 2
- in a different locality in Slovenia (write in:)
- in a foreign country (write in:)

From which country did you first moved to Slovenia?

- (write in:)

Duration of Stay:

Year when you first moved to Slovenia

- Year:

Have you immigrated to the locality of the census?

- Yes
- No

Reason for Migration:

What was the main reason for immigrating to this locality?

- Employment
- Change in the housing situation
- Migration of the family
- Education
- Marriage, cohabitation
- Other (write in:)

Ethnicity:

Nationality/ethnicity

(You don't have to answer this question if you don't wish to. If you chose this option mark the window.)

- Slovenian
- Italian
- Hungarian
- Other nationality/ethnicity (write in:)
- I'm nationality/ethnicity indeterminate

- I don't wish to answer this question

Language:

Mother tongue:

- Slovenian
- Italian
- Hungarian
- Other (write in:)

Language that you usually speak in your household/family:

(If you speak several languages, mark or enter the two that you use the most frequently.)

- Slovenian
- Italian
- Hungarian
- Other (write in: language 1)
- Other (write in: language 2)

Source:

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (2002): Census of Population, Households and Housing in the Republic of Slovenia in 2002. Census Questionnaire for Persons. P-3. www.gov.si.popsis2002

Slovenia, Yearbook 2007

Citizenship:

A citizen of the Republic of Slovenia is a person with Slovenian citizenship and registered permanent residence in Slovenia.

Foreigner:

A foreigner is:

- a person with foreign citizenship and permission for permanent or temporary residing in Slovenia, who registered residence in Slovenia;
- a person with foreign citizenship and valid work permit or business visa, who registered temporary residence in Slovenia;
- a person without established citizenship or without citizenship, who was citizen of the former countries: SFR Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union and some other countries, but has permanent or temporary residence in Slovenia.

Immigrant:

An immigrant is a resident of Slovenia who:

- immigrated from abroad and registered his/her permanent residence in Slovenia,
- gave notice of his/her arrival at the administrative unit after returning from temporarily residing abroad,
- immigrated to another settlement or municipality in Slovenia and registered his/her residence there.

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

Ethnic affiliation is being a member of a nation or an ethnic group. In accordance with the constitutional principles of the equality of nations and ethnic groups, a person has a right to declare his/her ethnic affiliation (Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, OJ RS, No. 33/91-I, Article 61).

Source:

- Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (2007): Yearbook 2007.
http://www.stat.si/Letopis/index_vsebina.asp?poglavje=4&leto=2007&jezik=en
- Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, OJ RS, No. 33/91-I, Article 61).

Spain, Census 2001

Place of Birth:

Place of birth: Municipality (or country):

Usefulness:

- Comparing this fact with the place of residence provides very valuable information, in the long term, regarding the global balance of migration.
- From an international scope, it is essential to study the living conditions and the level of integration of immigrants from other countries.
- It is also useful to compare with the nationality variable.

Nationality:

Country of nationality:

- Spain
- Another Country:

Usefulness:

- Essential for planning immigration policies.
- Needed for a large amount of demographic studies where nationality is the basic research or classification variable.

Year of arrival in Spain:

Source:

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (2001): Census Information, Census 2001.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (2001): Censos 2001. Cuestionario individual.

Switzerland, 2008, Definitions

Citizenship:

Rechtliche Zugehörigkeit einer Person zu einem bestimmten Staat. Schweizerische Staatsangehörige sind Personen, welche gemäss Art. 37 Abs. 1 der Bundesverfassung das Bürgerrecht einer Schweizer Gemeinde und eines Schweizer Kantons besitzen. Als ausländische Staatsangehörige gelten alle Personen, die nicht Schweizer im Sinne des Artikels 37 der Bundesverfassung sind. Dazu zählen auch Staatenlose und Personen mit ungeklärter Staatsangehörigkeit. Bezüglich Staatsangehörigkeit wird unterschieden zwischen: (1) Schweizerinnen und Schweizern (= schweizerische Staatsangehörige); (2) Ausländerinnen und Ausländern (= ausländische Staatsangehörige). Bei Ausländerinnen und Ausländern wird ausserdem nach individuellen Staatsangehörigkeiten differenziert.

Naturalisation:

Erwerb der Schweizer Staatsangehörigkeit durch eine Person, welche zuvor Staatsbürger eines anderen Landes oder staatenlos war. Diese Person zählt ab dem Datum, an welchem die Schweizer Staatsangehörigkeit erworben wurde, zu den schweizerischen Staatsangehörigen. Es werden fünf Arten des Erwerbs des Schweizer Bürgerrechts durch ausländische Staatsangehörige unterschieden:

- (1) Ordentliche Einbürgerung;
- (2) Erleichterte Einbürgerung;
- (3) Wiedereinbürgerung;
- (4) Feststellung des Schweizer Bürgerrechts;
- (5) Adoption durch einen Schweizer Bürger bzw. eine Schweizer Bürgerin (für ein unmündiges ausländisches Kind).

Citizenship by Birth:

Personen, welche die schweizerische Staatsangehörigkeit seit ihrer Geburt besitzen.

Multiple Citizenship:

Personen, welche neben der schweizerischen noch mindestens eine weitere ausländische Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen.

Residence Permit Status:

Durch die kantonalen Ausländerbehörden, das Bundesamt für Migration (BFM) oder das Eidg. Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten (EDA) erteilte Bewilligung, welche einem/einer ausländischen Staatsangehörigen das Recht erteilt, sich während der Dauer der Bewilligung in der Schweiz aufzuhalten. Je nach Anwesenheitsbewilligung werden acht Kategorien von ausländischen Staatsangehörigen unterschieden:

- (1) Niedergelassene (Ausweis C),
- (2) Aufenthaltler (Ausweis B),
- (3) Kurzaufenthalter (Ausweis L),
- (4) Vorläufig Aufgenommene (Ausweis F),

- (5) Asylsuchende (Ausweis N),
- (6) Schutzbedürftige (Ausweis S),
- (7) Internationale Funktionäre, Diplomaten und deren Familienangehörige (EDA-Ausweis),
- (8) Grenzgänger (Ausweis G).

Refugee:

Ausländische Staatsangehörige, welche gemäss dem Asylgesetz und der Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention von 1951 als Flüchtlinge anerkannt wurden. Sie haben auf Grund von Rasse, Religion, Nationalität, Zugehörigkeit zu einer bestimmten sozialen Gruppe oder ihrer politischen Anschauung mit ernsthaften Nachteilen in ihrem Heimat- oder letzten Wohnstaat zu rechnen. Anerkannte Flüchtlinge sind im Besitz einer Aufenthalts- oder Niederlassungsbewilligung (Ausweis B oder C).

Immigrant Background:

- Ausländergeneration, Dritte

In der Schweiz geborene Personen, welche nicht die schweizerische Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen, jedoch mindestens einen ebenfalls in der Schweiz geborenen ausländischen Elternteil haben

- Ausländergeneration, Erste

Im Ausland geborene Personen, welche in die Schweiz eingewandert sind und nicht die schweizerische Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen

- Ausländergeneration, Zweite

In der Schweiz geborene Personen, welche nicht die schweizerische Staatsangehörigkeit besitzen und deren Eltern im Ausland geboren wurden

Immigrants:

Alle Personen, unabhängig von ihrer aktuellen Staatsangehörigkeit, welche nicht in der Schweiz geboren wurden und somit eingewandert sind.

Duration of Stay:

Differenz zwischen dem aktuellen Kalenderjahr und dem Kalenderjahr der letzten Einreise in die Schweiz. Dieses demografische Merkmal bezieht sich einzig auf die in die Schweiz eingewanderten ausländischen Staatsangehörigen.

Place of Birth:

Staat, in welchem eine Person geboren wurde. Dieses demografische Merkmal erlaubt insbesondere die in der Schweiz geborenen Personen von den eingewanderten Personen zu unterscheiden.

Source:

Statistik Schweiz (2008): Definitionen.

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/infothek/definitionen.html>

Switzerland, Census 2000

Citizenship:

Schweizer:

Seit wann haben Sie die Schweizer Staatsangehörigkeit?

- seit Geburt
- seit ... Jahr

Besitzen Sie neben der Schweizer Staatsangehörigkeit noch eine andere?

- nein
- ja, von welchem Staat

Foreigner:

Welches ist Ihre Staatsangehörigkeit?

- Italien
- Deutschland
- Frankreich
- Österreich
- Portugal
- Spanien
- Türkei
- Rep. Jugoslawien
- Kroatien
- Rep. Mazedonien
- Andere Staatsangehörigkeit, nämlich von

Type of Residence:

Art des Ausländerausweises, Aufenthaltsstatus

- Niederlassungsbewilligung (Ausweis C)
- Jahresaufenthaltsbewilligung (Ausweis B)
- Saisonbewilligung (Ausweis A)
- Asylsuchende/r (Ausweis N)
- Schutzbedürftige/r (Ausweis S)
- Vorläufig aufgenommene/r Ausländer/in (Ausweis F)
- Kurzaufenthaltsbewilligung (Ausweis L)
- Bewilligung des eidgenössischen Departments für auswärtige Angelegenheiten
- Anderer Status

Previous Residence:

Wohnort vor 5 Jahren: Wo wohnten Sie am 5. Dezember 1995?

- ...
- im Ausland: Staat ...

Place of Birth:

Wohngemeinde zur Zeit der Geburt: Welches war die Wohngemeinde Ihrer Mutter, als Sie geboren wurden?

- ...
- im Ausland: Staat ...

Language:

Welches ist die Sprache in der Sie denken und die Sie am besten beherrschen? (nur eine Sprache angeben)

- deutsch
- französisch
- italienisch
- rätoromanisch
- andere Sprache, nämlich

Source:

Erhebungen, Quellen - Eidgenössische Volkszählung (VZ) Fragebogen. Personenfragebogen.

http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/infothek/erhebungen__quellen/blank/blank/vz/fragebogen.html

United Kingdom, England, Census 2001

Country of Birth:

What is your country of birth?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country:

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

What is your ethnic group?

(Choose one section from A to E, then mark the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background)

A/ White

- British
- Irish
- any other White background, please write in:

B/ Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- any other mixed background, please write in:

C/ Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- any other Asian background, please write in:

D/ Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- any other Black background, please write in:

E/ Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
- any other, please write in:

Source:

National Statistics (2001): 29 April count me in. Census 2001. England Individual Form.

www.statistics.gov.uk

United Kingdom, Wales, Census 2001

Country of Birth:

What is your country of birth?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country:

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

What is your ethnic group?

(Choose one section from A to E, then mark the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background)

A/ White

- British
- Irish
- any other White background, please write in:

B/ Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- any other mixed background, please write in:

C/ Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- any other Asian background, please write in:

D/ Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- any other Black background, please write in:

E/ Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
- any other, please write in:

Language:

Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh?

(Mark all the boxes that apply)

- Understand spoken Welsh
- Speak Welsh
- Read Welsh

- Write Welsh
- None of the above

Source:

National Statistics (2001): 29 April count me in. Census 2001. Wales Individual Form.
www.statistics.gov.uk

United Kingdom, Scotland, Census 2001

Country of Birth:

What is your country of birth?

- Scotland
- England
- Wales
- Northern Ireland
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country:

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

What is your ethnic group?

(Choose one section from A to E, then mark the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background)

A/ White

- Scottish
- Other British
- Irish
- any other White background, please write in:

B/ Mixed

- any mixed background, please write in:

C/ Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- any other Asian background, please write in:

D/ Black, Black Scottish or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- any other Black background, please write in:

E/ Other ethnic group

- any other, please write in:

Language:

Can you understand, speak, read or write Scottish Gaelic?

(Mark all the boxes that apply)

- Understand spoken Gaelic
- Speak Gaelic
- Read Gaelic
- Write Gaelic
- None of the above

Source:

General Register Office for Scotland (2001): Scotland's Census. 29 April 2001. count me in. Individual Form I4.
www.gro-scotland.gov.uk

United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Census 2001

Country of Birth:

What is your country of birth?

- Northern Ireland
- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country:

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?
(mark one box only)

- White
- Chinese
- Irish Traveller
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Black Caribbean
- Black African
- Black Other
- other ethnic group, write in:
- any other ethnic group, write in:

Language:

Can you understand, speak, read or write Irish?
(Mark all the boxes that apply)

- Understand spoken Irish
- Speak Irish
- Read Irish
- Write Irish
- None of the above

Source:

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (2001): Northern Ireland Census. 29 April 2001. count me in. Individual Form.
www.nicensus2001.gov.uk

United Kingdom, England, International Migration 2005, Social Trends 2008

Nationality:

The nationality of the passport which the traveller is carrying.

Residence Permit Status:

Refugees:

The criteria for recognition as a refugee, and hence the granting of asylum, are set out in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, extended in its application by the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention defines a refugee as a person who 'owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his [or her] nationality and unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself [or herself] of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his [or her] former habitual residence ... is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it'.

Country of Birth:

There are five tick box responses to the country of birth question: one each for the four parts of the UK and one for the Republic of Ireland. Where there is no applicable tick box, people were asked to write in the present name of their country of birth. The written responses are coded using the ONS Geography Classification of Countries. Countries are classified in output according to the geographical position rather than politics. For example, the Canary Islands are classified as North Africa rather than Western Europe even though they belong to Spain. See also Ireland – part not specified, Language.

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

The ethnic group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the questions differ between the different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes are used across the UK to code the write-in responses. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (England and Wales), 14 groups (Scotland) and 12 groups (Northern Ireland).

Language:

This indicator is produced for use within the Standard Spending Assessments for England and provides an approximate indication for a person in a household that a language other than English might be the first language spoken.

Source:

- Office for National Statistics et. al. (2004): Census 2001.
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=12951>
- Office for National Statistics et. al. (2008): Social Trends 32 2008.
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13675>
- Office for National Statistics (2005): International migration. Migrants entering or leaving the United Kingdom and England and Wales, 2005.
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=507&Pos=3&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

United Kingdom, England, Labour Force Survey 2007

Nationality:

What is your nationality?

- UK, British
- Irish Republic
- Hong Kong
- China
- Other

if other: Type in main nationality:

Country of Birth:

In which country were you born?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- UK, Britain (don't know country)
- Republic of Ireland
- Hong Kong
- China
- Other

if other: Type in country

What year did you first arrive in the UK?

(if arrived in this country before 1900, enter 1900)

Apart from holidays and short visits abroad, have you lived in the UK continuously since then?

- yes
- no

What year did you last arrive in the UK?

(if arrived in this country before 1900, enter 1900)

Which month did you last arrive in the UK?

Which year did you become a British citizen?

Immigrant Background:

In which country was your father born?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland

- Northern Ireland
- UK, Britain (don't know country)
- Republic of Ireland
- Hong Kong
- China
- Other

if other: Type in country

In which country was your mother born?

- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- UK, Britain (don't know country)
- Republic of Ireland
- Hong Kong
- China
- Other

if other: Type in country

Reason for Migration:

How many years in total have you lived in the UK?

What was your main reason for coming to the UK?

- Employment
- Study
- To get married or form a civil partnership in the UK
- To accompany family or join spouse or other family already in the UK
- Asylum
- Some other reason

And did you have a job or job offer in the UK before coming to the UK?

- Yes
- No

And was this the same company you had been working for before coming to the UK?

- Yes
- No

National Identity:

What do you consider your national identity to be?

You may choose as many as apply. Is it ...

- English
- Scottish
- Welsh
- Irish
- British
- Other

What do you consider your national identity to be?

Please choose as many or as few as apply.

- Scottish
- English
- Welsh
- Irish
- British
- Other

What do you consider your national identity to be?

Please choose as many or as few as apply.

- Welsh
- English
- Scottish
- Irish
- British
- Other

How would you describe your national identity?

(Enter description of national identity)

Other national identity:

Language:

Can you understand spoken Welsh? yes/no

Can you speak Welsh? yes/no

Do you speak Welsh?

- daily,
- weekly,
- less often,
- or never?

Can you read Welsh? yes/no

Can you write Welsh? yes/no

Ethnic Membership:

To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?

- White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Chinese
- Other ethnic group
- If White:
And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?
 - British
 - Another white background?
- If Mixed:
And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?
 - White + Black Caribbean
 - White + Black African
 - White + Asian, or
 - Another mixed background?
- If Asian or Asian British:
And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?
 - Indian
 - Pakistani
 - Bangladeshi, or
 - Another Asian background?
- If Black or Black British:
And to which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?
 - Caribbean
 - African, or
 - Another Black background?
- If Other:
Please can you describe your ethnic group
 - Another white background
 - Another mixed background
 - Another Asian background
 - Another Black background

Source:

Office for National Statistics (2007): Labour Force Survey: Transitional Questionnaire.

United States of America, Census of Population and Housing 2000

Citizenship:

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Item 13, which was asked of a sample of the population.

On the stateside questionnaire, respondents were asked to select one of five categories:

- (1) born in the United States,
- (2) born in Puerto Rico or a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam),
- (3) born abroad of American parent(s),
- (4) naturalized citizen,
- (5) not a citizen.

On the Puerto Rico questionnaire, respondents were asked to select one of five categories:

- (1) born in Puerto Rico,
- (2) born in a U.S. state, District of Columbia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands,
- (3) born abroad of American parent or parent(s),
- (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization,
- (5) not a citizen of the United States.

People not reporting citizenship were assigned citizenship based on a set of criteria including the citizenship status of other household members and place of birth. (See "Place of Birth.")

- **Citizen:**

This category includes respondents who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area, or abroad of American parent or parents. People who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens.

- **Native:**

The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas (such as Guam). People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American (U.S. citizen) parent also are included in this category. The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen at birth.

- **Foreign born:**

The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States.

Country of Birth:

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Item 12 which was asked of a sample of the population. Respondents were asked to report the U.S. State, Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Area, or foreign country where they were born. People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the state or country

of birth of another family member or their residence 5 years earlier, or were imputed the response of another person with similar characteristics. People born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Ethnicity by Self-Assignment:

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are sociopolitical constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. (...) The race categories are described below with a sixth category, "Some other race", added with OMB U.S. Census Bureau A-3 approval. In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. If an individual could not provide a race response, the race or races of the user older or other household members were assigned by the computer using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for a natural-born child in the household, then either the race or races of the householder, another natural-born child, or the spouse of the householder were assigned. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race or races of a householder in a previously processed household were assigned.

Ancestry:

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Item 10, which was asked of a sample of the population. The data represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group or groups with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or the place of birth of the person, the person's parents, or their ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as Egyptian or Polish, can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities, such as Pennsylvania German or Cajun, evolved in the United States.

Language:

Ability to Speak English Data on ability to speak English were derived from the answers to long-form questionnaire Item 11c, which was asked of a sample of the population. Respondents who reported that they spoke a language other than English in long-form questionnaire Item 11a were asked to indicate their ability to speak English in one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household

member. Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories in Question 11c. People who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home, but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Hispanic origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Data on language spoken at home were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 11a and 11b, which were asked of a sample of the population. Data were edited to include in tabulations only the population 5 years old and over. Questions 11a and 11b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. People who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Most people who reported speaking a language other than English at home also speak English. The questions did not permit determination of the primary or dominant language of people who spoke both English and another language.

Instructions to enumerators and questionnaire assistance center staff stated that a respondent should mark “Yes” in Question 11a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home. Also, respondents were instructed not to mark “Yes” if a language other than English was spoken only at school or work, or if speaking another language was limited to a few expressions or slang of the other language. For Question 11b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first. For people who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in Question 11a, but failed to specify the name of the language in Question 11b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household, on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area, or of a person of the same place of birth or ancestry. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. People for whom a language other than English was entered in Question 11b, and for whom Question 11a was blank were assumed to speak that other language at home. The write-in responses listed in Question 11b (specific language spoken) were optically scanned or keyed onto computer files, then coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a master code list, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names, and added variants and misspellings found in the 1990 census. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. The following table

provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data.

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau (2000a): 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html>

US Census 2000 Questionnaire:

1. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?
Mark the “No” box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.
 - No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
 - Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 - Yes, Puerto Rican
 - Yes, Cuban
 - Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, Print group.
2. What is this person’s race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.
 - White
 - Black, African Am., or Negro
 - American Indian or Alaska Native, Print name of enrolled or principal tribe
 - Asian Indian
 - Chinese
 - Filipino
 - Japanese
 - Korean
 - Vietnamese
 - Other Asian, Print race
 - Native Hawaiian
 - Guamanian or
 - Chamorro
 - Samoan
 - Other Pacific
 - Islander Print race
 - Some other race, Print race
3. What is this persons ancestry or ethnic origin?
(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)
- 4 a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? Yes/No
- 4 b. What is this language? (For example: Korean, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)
5. How well does this person speak English?
 - Very well
 - Well
 - Not well
 - Not at all

6. Where was this person born?

In the United States, Print name of state.

Outside the United States, Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

7. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- Yes, born in the United States -> Skip to 15a
- Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- No, not a citizen of the United States

8. When did this person come to live in the United States?

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau (2000b): Census 2000. Long Form Questionnaire.

<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/d02p.pdf>

Appendix A2

Definitions of ethnicity used by the European Commission, Eurostat, the UN, and the OECD

- Eurostat – Definitions from RAMON
- Eurostat – EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurostat – European Community Household Panel (ECHP)
- Eurostat – Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Commission of the European Communities
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses
- OECD – Definitions
- UN – Definitions

Eurostat – Definitions from RAMON, Eurostat's classification server

Citizenship:

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person, and a citizen is a person who was a legal national by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means.

Citizenship (migration statistics) means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

Country of Birth:

“Country of birth” (migration statistics) means the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place.

Immigration:

“Immigration” (migration statistics) means the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country.

Source:

Eurostat (2008): Concepts and Definitions Database (CODED).

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

Eurostat – EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

Country of Birth:

Country of birth is defined as the country of residence of the mother at the time of birth.

If a person was born in a place that currently belongs to a country different from the country that the place belonged to at the time of birth, the "country" which the place belonged to at the moment of birth should be recorded.

In the case of countries that no longer exist (such as parts of the former Soviet Union or others), the present-day borders of the country should be used.

Citizenship:

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between the individual and his/her State acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation. It corresponds to the country of which the passport is used.

For persons with multiple citizenship and where one of the citizenship is the one of the country of residence, that citizenship should be coded.

Source:

European Commission, Eurostat (2006): Description of SILC User Database Variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal. Version 2006.1 from 01-03-08.

Eurostat – European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

National Origin:

Migration Trajectory

- Person born in the country of present residence, lives in the same region since birth
- Person born in the country of present residence, lives in a different region within the country before coming to this region
- Person born in the country of present residence, lived abroad before coming to this region
- Person born abroad, still lived in the same foreign country before coming to the country of present residence
- Person born abroad, lived in another foreign country before coming to the country of present residence
- not applicable

Year of arrival in this region:

- year of arrival
- not applicable

Code of last foreign country of residence before coming to present country

- Community
- Other European countries
- Africa, details unknown
- North Africa
- West Africa
- Central, East and South Africa
- America, details unknown
- North America
- Central and South America
- Asia, details unknown
- Near and Middle East
- Other Asia Countries
- Australia, Oceania and other countries
- any country not elsewhere classified
- not applicable (person stayed in the present country of residence)

Code of last foreign country of residence grouped before coming to present country

- Community
- Other European countries
- Africa
- America

- Asia
- Australia, Oceania and other countries
- any country not elsewhere classified
- not applicable (person stayed in the present country of residence)

Year of arrival in the country of present residence

- year of arrival
- not applicable

Country of Birth:

Code of foreign country of birth

- Community
- Other European countries
- Africa, details unknown
- North Africa
- West Africa
- Central, East and South Africa
- America, details unknown
- North America
- Central and South America
- Asia, details unknown
- Near and Middle East
- Other Asia Countries
- Australia, Oceania and other countries
- any country not elsewhere classified
- not applicable (person stayed in the present country of residence)

Citizenship:

Citizenship (abbreviated)

- Nationals
- Another EU citizenship
- Other citizenship (Extra-EU)
- not national, but citizenship unknown
- not applicable

Existence of a second citizenship

- Yes
- No
- not applicable

Second citizenship:

- An EU country
- Other
- not applicable

Source:

European Commission, Eurostat (2003): ECHP UDB. Description of variables. Data Dictionary, Codebook and Differences between Countries and Waves. DOC.PAN 166 7 2003-12.

Eurostat – Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Specifications on the 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants

Citizenship:

Year of acquisition of citizenship

- Year unknown but national by acquisition
- National at birth
- National since the creation of the country/redefinition of borders
- not applicable

Immigrant Background:

Country of birth of father

(For Germany: Nationality/former nationality of father when he has in the reference week the German nationality)

For coding see ISO country classification

- Country unknown but father born abroad

Country of birth of mother

(For Germany: Nationality/former nationality of father when she has in the reference week the German nationality)

For coding see ISO country classification

- Country unknown but mother born abroad

Duration of Stay:

Total number of years of residence in the host country

- years:
- not applicable

Reason for Migration:

Main reason the person had for migrating (last migration)

- 1 Employment, intra-corporate transfer
- 2 Employment, job found before migrating other than code 1
- 3 Employment, no job found before migrating
- 4 Study
- 5 International protection
- 6 Accompanying family / family reunification
- 7 Family formation
- 8 Other
- 9 not applicable

Residence Permit Status:

Whether the duration of the current residence permit/visa/certificate is limited (optional for France)

- 0 Yes, less than 1 year
- 1 Yes, number of years
- 6 Yes, limited duration of more than 5 years
- 7 Yes, but do not know the duration
- 8 No
- 9 not applicable

Whether current legal access to the labour market is restricted?

- 1 Yes, access restricted to employment for specific employers/sectors/occupations
- 2 Yes, access restricted to self-employment
- 3 Yes, access not allowing self-employment
- 4 Yes, combination of 1 and 2
- 5 Yes, combination of 1 and 3
- 7 No
- 8 Does not know
- 9 not applicable

Source:

European Commission (2007): Commission Regulation (EC) No 102/2007 of 2 February 2007 adopting the specifications of the 2008 ad hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, as providing for by Council Regulations (EC) No 577/8 and amending Regulation (EC) No 430/2005. Official Journal of the European Union: Pp. I.28/3-I.28/7.

Commission of the European Communities

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses Brussels, 23.02.2007

- 1.1 Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: NUTS 3, LAU 2
 - 1.1.1 Not derived topics
 - Place of usual residence
 - Country/place of birth
 - Country of citizenship
 - Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place or Place of usual residence one year prior to the census
- 1.2 Obligatory topics for the geographical levels: National level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2
 - 1.2.1 Not derived topics
 - Country/place of birth
 - Country of citizenship
 - Ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country
 - Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival in the current place or Place of usual residence one year prior to the census
- 1.3 Recommended topics for the geographical levels: National level, NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3, LAU 2
 - 1.3.2 Not derived topics
 - Country of previous usual residence abroad
 - Total duration of residence in the country
 - Place of usual residence five years prior to the census
 - Reason for migration
 - Country of birth of parents
 - Citizenship acquisition
 - Ethnicity
 - Language
 - Religion
 - 1.3.3 Derived Topics
 - Urban and rural areas
 - Persons with foreign/national background
 - Population groups relevant to international migration
 - Population with refugee background
 - Internally Displaced Persons

Source:

Commission of the European Communities (2007): Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses. Brussels, 23.2.2007.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Notice.do?mode=dbl&lng1=de,en&lang=&lng2=cs,da,de,el,en,es,et,fi,fr,hu,it,lt,lv,mt,nl,pl,pt,sk,sl,sv,&tval=443972:cs&tpage=&thwords=null>

UN – Definitions

Citizenship:

The geographical regions and groupings of countries and areas are not comprehensive but only a selection of those which are or may be used in the compilation of statistics. The macro geographical regions are arranged to the extent possible according to continents. Within these groupings more detailed component geographical regions are shown. Economic, trade and other groupings are organized mainly around economic and grade interests. (United Nations Statistics Division, 2007)

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State. A citizen is a legal national of the country of enumeration; a foreigner is a non-national of the country (that is, a citizen of another country). Because the country of citizenship is not necessarily identical to the country of birth, both items should be collected in a census.

Additional information on citizenship could be collected so as to permit the classification of the population into (a) Citizen by birth, (b) citizen by naturalization whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means, and (c) foreigners (citizens of another country). In addition, information on their country of citizenship of foreigners should be collected. It is important to record country of citizenship as such and not to use an adjective to indicate citizenship, since some of those adjectives are the same as those used to designate ethnic groups. (United Nations, 2008: 126 f.)

Foreign Born:

Description: Individuals not born in the territory in which they live. (United Nations Statistics Division, 2007)

Place of Birth:

The place of birth is the civil division in which the person was born or, for those born in other countries, the country of birth. For persons born in the country where the census is taken (the native-born population), the concept of place of birth usually refers to the geographical unit of the country in which mother of the individual resided at the time of person's birth. In some countries, however, the place of birth of natives is defined as the geographical unit in which the birth actually took place. Each country should explain which definition it has used in the census. (United Nations, 2008: 120)

The country of birth is the country in which the person was born. It should be noted that the country of birth of a person is not necessarily the same as his or her country of citizenship, which is a separate census topic dealt with below. It is recommended that place of birth be asked of all persons first to distinguish the native-born from the foreign-born population. The collection of this information is necessary even in countries where the proportion of the foreign-born population is small. For the foreign-born population, the collection of additional information on the specific country of birth is recommended so as to permit the classification of the foreign-born

population by country of birth. For respondents who are born outside of the country of enumeration and cannot name their country of birth, at least the continent or region where that country is located should be ascertained. (United Nations, 2008: 125 f.)

For purpose of international comparability as well as for internal use, information on country of birth should be collected on the basis of international boundaries existing at the time of the census. (United Nations Statistical Commission et al., 1998: 20)

Migrant, international:

Description: Any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. A person's country of usual residence is that in which the person lives, that is to say, the country in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes or recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not entail a change in the country of usual residence. (United Nations Statistics Division, 2007)

Source:

- United Nations Statistics Division (2007): Common Database. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_list_dicts.asp
- United Nations (2008): Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Revision 2. New York.
- United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe Conference of European Statisticians, Economic Commission for Europe, Committee on Human Settlements (1998): Recommendations for the 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region. Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 49. New York and Geneva: United Nations.

OECD – Definitions

Citizenship:

Citizenship is the legal nationality of the persons concerned (i.e. of live births, parents, descendants, brides, grooms, divorcees).

Groups of Migrants:

- The foreign population of a country refers to all persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country.

Information about Residence Permit Status

- Migrants for settlement are foreigners granted the permission to stay for a lengthy or unlimited period, who are subject to virtually no limitations regarding the exercise of an economic activity.
- Foreigners admitted for humanitarian reasons (other than asylum proper or temporary protection) are foreigners who are not granted full refugee status but are nevertheless admitted for humanitarian reasons because they find themselves in refugee-like situations.
- Foreigners admitted for settlement
Foreigners admitted for settlement are foreign persons granted the permission to reside in the receiving country without limitations regarding duration of stay or exercise of an economic activity. Their dependants, if admitted, are also included in this category.
- Foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification
Foreigners admitted for family formation or reunification are foreigners admitted because they are the immediate relatives of citizens or foreigners already residing in the receiving country or because they are the foreign fiancée(e)s or the foreign adopted children of citizens. The definition of immediate relatives varies from country to country but it generally includes the spouse and minor children of the person concerned.
- Foreigners granted temporary protected status are foreigners who are allowed to stay for a temporary though possibly indefinite period because their life would be in danger if they were to return to their country of citizenship.
- Foreigners having the right to free establishment are foreigners who have the right to enter, stay and work within the territory of a country other than their own by virtue of an agreement or treaty concluded between their country of citizenship and the country they enter.
- Foreigners in transit are persons who arrive in the receiving country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination.
- Foreigners seeking asylum is a category that encompasses both persons who are allowed to file an application for asylum (asylum-seekers proper) and those who do not enter the asylum adjudication system formally but are nevertheless granted

the permission to stay until they can return safely to their countries of origin (that is to say, they become foreigners granted temporary protected status).

- Foreigners whose entry or stay is not sanctioned refers to foreigners who violate the rules of admission and stay of the receiving country and are deportable, as well as foreign persons attempting to seek asylum but who are not allowed to file an application and are not permitted to stay in the receiving country on any other grounds.
- Foreigners whose status is regularised are foreigners whose entry or stay has not been sanctioned by the receiving State or who have violated the terms of their admission but who are nevertheless allowed to regularise their status. Although most persons regularising their status have already been present in the receiving country for some time, their regularisation may be taken to represent the time of their official admission as international migrants.
- The immigrant population is usually defined in one of two ways. Some countries have traditionally focused on producing data that represents foreign nationals (European countries and Japan) whilst others refer to the foreign-born (Australia, Canada and the United States). This difference in focus relates in part to the nature and the history of immigration systems and legislation on citizenship and Naturalisation.
- Foreign migrant workers are foreigners admitted by the receiving State for the specific purpose of exercising an economic activity remunerated from within the receiving country. Their length of stay is usually restricted as is the type of employment they can hold.
- Foreign retirees (as settlers) are persons beyond retirement age who are granted the right to stay over a long period or indefinitely in the territory of a State other than their own provided that they have sufficient independent income and do not become a charge to that State.
- The foreign-born population of a country is all persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country.

Language:

Language spoken at home

- In Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), students were asked if the language spoken at home most of the time is the language of assessment, another official national language, other national dialect or language, or another language.

The responses were then grouped into two categories: the language spoken at home most of the time is different from the language of assessment, from other official national languages, and from other national dialects or languages, and; the language spoken at home most of the time is the language of assessment, other official national languages, or other national dialects or languages.

- Language – UN: In the context of this glossary, a means of verbal communication used by a large community, including the words, their pronunciation and the methods of combining them.
- Language – ISO: Language is a system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules.

Source:

OECD: Glossary of statistical terms.

<http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/>

Appendix A3

Definitions of ethnicity used in cross-national comparative survey research:

- Eurobarometer, October-November 2005
- European Value Study, 2008
- European Social Survey, Round 1, 2002
- European Social Survey, Round 2, 2004/5, Round 3, 2006/7, Round 4, 2008/9
- International Social Survey Programme, 2004

Eurobarometer, October–November 2005

Nationality:

What is your nationality?

Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y)

(Multiple answers possible)

- Belgium
- Denmark
- Germany
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)
- Austria
- Sweden
- Finland
- Republic of Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Bulgaria
- Romania
- Turkey
- Croatia
- Territory of Cyprus North
- Other countries
- Don't know

Source:

Eurobarometer (2005): Eurobarometer 64.2, October–November 2005. Basic Bilingual Questionnaire. TNS Opinion & Social.

European Value Study, 2008

Attitude:

Which of these geographical groups would you say you belong to first of all?
And secondly?

- Locality or town where you live
- Region of country where you live
- Country:
- Europe
- The world as a whole

Are you a citizen of (country)?

- Yes
- No

How proud are you to be a (country) citizen?

- from "very proud" to "not at all proud"

Some people say the following things are important for being truly (nationality). Others say they are not important. How important do you think each of the following is?

Scale: from "very important" to "not important at all"

- To have been born in (country)
- to respect (country)'s political institutions and law
- to have (country)'s ancestry
- to be able to speak (the national language) (Note: if more than one national languages, ask the national languages)
- to have lived for a long time in (country)

Nationality:

Do you have (country's) nationality?

(Interviewer Instruction: Nationality is passport!)

- Yes
- No

What is your nationality?

(Interviewer Instruction: Nationality is passport!)

- Write in:

Country of Birth:

Where you born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country were you born?

- Write in:

(Coding Instruction: to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-characters)

Duration of Stay:

Can you tell me in which year you first came to live in (country)?

- Write in year:

Migration Background:

Was your father born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country was your father born?

- Write in:

(Coding Instruction: to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-characters)

Was your mother born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country was your mother born?

- Write in:

(Coding Instruction: to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-characters)

Source:

European Value Study (2008): European Value Study. Master Questionnaire 2008. Final Version. 7 March 2008.

European Social Survey, Round 1, 2002

Attitude:

Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?

- Yes/No

On what grounds is your group discriminated against?

Probe: "What other grounds?"

- Colour or race
- Nationality
- Religion
- Language
- Ethnic group
- Age
- Gender
- Sexuality
- Disability
- Other: (write in)

Citizenship:

Are you a citizen of (country)?

- Yes
- No

What citizenship do you hold?

- Write in:

Country of Birth:

Were you born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country were you born?

- Write in:

Duration of Stay:

How long ago did you first come to live in (country)? Please use this card

- Within the last year
- 1-5 years ago
- 6-10 years ago
- 11-20 years ago
- More than 20 years ago

Language:

What language or languages do you speak most often at home?

- Write in up to 2 languages:

Ethnic Membership:

Do you belong to a minority ethnic group in (country)?

- Yes
- No

(Footnote: “belong” refers to attachment or identification)

Immigrant Background:

Was your father born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

From which of these continents does your father originally come. Please use this card.

- Europe
- Africa
- Asia
- North America
- South America and the Caribbean
- Australasia

(Footnote: Father’s country of birth is intended. Same applies for mother)

Was your mother born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

From which of these continents does your mother originally come. Please use this card.

- Europe
- Africa
- Asia
- North America
- South America and the Caribbean
- Australasia

Source:

The European Social Survey (2002): Source Questionnaire. Round 1, 2002. ESS Document date: 01-08-02, Questions C16-C28.

European Social Survey, Round 2, 2004/5, Round 3, 2006/7, Round 4, 2008/9

Attitude:

Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?

- Yes
- No

On what grounds is your group discriminated against?

Probe: "What other grounds?"

- Colour or race
- Nationality
- Religion
- Language
- Ethnic group
- Age
- Gender
- Sexuality
- Disability
- Other: (write in)

Citizenship:

Are you a citizen of (country)?

- Yes
- No

What citizenship do you hold?

(to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-character)

- Write in:

Country of Birth:

Were you born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country were you born?

(to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-character)

- Write in:

Duration of Stay:

How long ago did you first come to live in (country)? Please use this card

- Within the last year
- 1-5 years ago
- 6-10 years ago
- 11-20 years ago
- More than 20 years ago

Language:

What language or languages do you speak most often at home?
(to be coded into ISO 693-2, 3-character)

- Write in up to 2 languages:

Ethnic Membership:

Do you belong to a minority ethnic group n (country)?

- Yes
- No

(Footnote: “belong” refers to attachment or identification)

Migration Background:

Was your father born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country was your father born?
(to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-character)

- Write in:

Was your mother born in (country)?

- Yes
- No

In which country was your mother born?
(to be coded into pre-specified ISO 3166-1, 2-character)

- Write in:

Source:

- The European Social Survey (2004): Source Questionnaire. Round 2, 2004/5. Final Version. ESS Document date: 21-07-04, Questions C16-C27.
- The European Social Survey (2006): Final Source Questionnaire. Round 3, 2006/7. Amendment 03. ESS Document date: 08-08-06, Questions C24-C36.
- The European Social Survey (2008): Source Questionnaire. Amendment 03. Round 4, 2008/9. ESS Document date: 08-08-08, Questions C24-C36.

International Social Survey Programme, 2004

V379: Ethnicity, nationality, family origin, language code

To which ethnic group do you belong or from which country you or your ancestors are coming?

CH: Which citizenship/nationality do you have? (include also dual citizenships)

DE: What citizenship do you have? If you have several citizenships, please name all of them

FI: Added from the registers of the fieldwork institute

FLA: Do you/your father/your mother have a Belgian nationality from birth?

HU: Do you think that the Respondent is a gipsy? We ask the interviewer whether R is a gipsy or not.

LV: What is your ethnic identity?

SI: What is your nationality?

SK: What is your nationality?

US: Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino? What is your race? Indicate one or more races that you consider yourself to be.

Source:

Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (2004): ISSP 2004. Citizenship. Codebook. ZA Study 3950.

International Social Survey Programme 2004 to 2006

ETHNIC - *Origin country / ethnic group / ethnic identity / family origin*

Finland:

2004: Not asked in the questionnaire. Added from the registers of the fieldwork institute (Statistics Finland).

2005/2006: Not asked in the questionnaire. Added from the registers of the fieldwork institute (Statistics Finland).

Note: In the original Finnish data variable ethnic is the language distribution (34 = Finnish speaking Finns, 82 = Swedish speaking Finns)

Belgium/Flanders:

2004:

Question 2. Do you have the Belgian nationality from birth?

Question 3. Does your father have the Belgian nationality from birth?

Question 5. Does your mother have the Belgian nationality from birth?

France:

2004/2005/2006:

Not asked in the French survey. This question isn't allowed by French laws.

Germany:

2004/2005/2006:

Welche Staatsbürgerschaft haben Sie?

Wenn Sie die Staatsbürgerschaft mehrerer Länder besitzen, nennen Sie mir bitte alle.

Hungary:

2004:

Do you think that the respondent is a gypsy?

Comment: We ask the interviewer whether the respondent is a gypsy or not. It is a decision of the interviewer. Gypsy is the considerable ethnic minority in Hungary.

Latvia:

2004/2006:

What is your ethnic identity:

1. Latvian,
2. Russian,
3. Other (specify)

Slovenia

2004/2005/2006:

What is your nationality?

Sweden

2006:

At the time of your birth, were both of your parents Swedish citizens?

USA

2004/2005/2006:

Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino? Yes/No

What is your race? Indicate one or more races that you consider yourself to be.

1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian or Alaska Native
4. Asian Indian
5. Chinese
6. Filipino
7. Japanese
8. Korean
9. Vietnamese
10. Other Asian
11. Native Hawaiian
12. Guamanian or Chamorro
13. Samoan
14. Other Pacific Islander
15. Some other race

Source:

ISSP (2004/2005/2006): Variablenübersicht.

<http://www.gesis.org/dienstleistungen/daten/umfragedaten/issp/modules-study-overview/citizenship/>

<http://www.gesis.org/dienstleistungen/daten/umfragedaten/issp/modules-study-overview/work-orientations/2005/>

<http://www.gesis.org/dienstleistungen/daten/umfragedaten/issp/modules-study-overview/role-of-government/2006/>

The ISSP's Methodology Group decided to postpone the harmonisation of the ethnicity variable.

Use a separate table for each Background Variable.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Variable name (e.g. "WRKST"): | ETHNIC |
| 2. Current description/instructions for variable (pls. copy in from <bv2001_20060425.doc> | ETHNIC Origin country / ethnic group / ethnic identity / family origin

0. not available
9/99. No answer |
| 3. Problems with current version (pls. describe in particular where countries use same standard code for divergent national contents; name concerned codes and countries) | For comparative purposes, this variable is virtually useless. More than half of the ISSP members don't ask this question at all. Some do not ask respondents but then it is unclear where the information comes from. What is asked is also extremely different: some members provide information on citizenship or nationality; others ask for parents' citizenship; race; or self-assessment of ethnic identity. There are only a few countries which measure the same concept. In addition, the differentiation between groups is extremely different. Some countries just contrast main ethnicity vs. all the other groups, others have very few ethnicities vs. all other groups; one country gives only the information whether respondent belongs to one minority group or not; some countries state that the ISSP classification schema does not really fit their national situation (this is most obvious in the case of Latvia, where the ISSP schema puts all the Baltic people into one basket). |
| 4. Proposed revision of description/instructions (pls. provide full text as you would use for final version) | |
| 5. Judge to what extent revision may solve problems:
1-complete;
2-partly;
3-impossible, variable must be changed/replaced | We do not see any chance that any revision would give something comparable across all countries. The problem is located at the conceptual level and also refers to the number of respondents expected in the different categories. There are even big differences for the "developed" world. For instance, for the American perspective an internal differentiation of US citizens is crucial while a differentiation of people with passports from other countries is rather meaningless. For other countries, e.g. Germany or Ireland, the reverse is true. |
| 6. Additional remarks | |

ISSP (2008): Internal Working Paper.

Appendix A4

Tables

Table 3: Percentage of population not born in the country

Country in 2002 or year	Eurostat 2002 not "holding citizenship"	ESS 2002 not "born in country"	ESS 2004 not "born in country"	ESS 2006 not "born in country"
BE	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.5
BG 2001	0.3			0.8
CZ	1.6	3.9	3.8	
DK	4.9	5.2	4.8	6.1
DE	8.8	8.6	9.9	9.2
EE 2000	20.0		18.8	21.0
IE	4.8	7.5	5.9	13.1
GR 2001	6.9	9.7	9.9	
ES	4.7	4.5	7.1	7.8
FR 1999	5.5	10.9	8.4	9.7
IT	2.3	2.5		
CY 2001	8.8			5.0
LU 2001	36.9	34.0	32.5	
HU	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.1
NL	4.2	6.4	8.4	9.4
AT	9.0	9.5	6.9	5.9
PL	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.3
PT	2.2	6.2	5.2	6.8
SI 2001	2.1	8.9	7.6	7.2
SK 2003	0.5		2.9	3.2
FI	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.1
SE 2003	5.3	10.7	9.5	11.3
UK 2003	4.7	9.2	9.9	10.6
IS	3.4		3.0	
NO 2003	4.3	6.6	7.3	7.1
CH 2003	20.2	16.3	18.5	19.9

Source:

Eurostat: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46870091&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&_product_code=migr_st_popctz
Product code: MIGR_ST_POPCTZ (17-03-2009).

ESS: Authors' own calculation using design weights.

Table 4: Percentage of population with foreign-born fathers

Country in 2002 or year	Eurostat 2002 not "holding citizenship"	ESS 2002 no "father born in country"	ESS 2004 no "father born in country"	ESS 2006 no "father born in country"
BE	8.2	12.9	14.4	12.6
BG 2001	0.3			2.9
CZ	1.6	7.2	6.2	
DK	4.9	6.8	6.6	8.3
DE	8.8	13.1	13.9	12.7
EE 2000	20.0		30.4	36.4
IE	4.8	5.8	4.6	11.2
GR 2001	6.9	13.8	13.5	
ES	4.7	4.0	7.8	8.2
FR 1999	5.5	17.9	16.0	16.9
IT	2.3	2.0		
CY 2001	8.8			4.0
LU 2001	36.9	44.2	45.9	
HU	1.1		4.4	4.3
NL	4.2	8.6	10.5	12.0
AT	9.0	14.5	11.1	9.9
PL	1.8	4.2	2.3	3.0
PT	2.2	3.8	4.0	6.5
SI 2001	2.1	2.5	14.1	13.9
SK 2003	0.5		5.8	5.4
FI	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.6
SE 2003	5.3	14.7	13.0	15.9
UK 2003	4.7	12.7	13.8	
IS	3.4		2.8	
NO 2003	4.3	6.7	8.8	8.9
CH 2003	20.2	21.8	24.7	27.8

Source: Eurostat

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46870091&t_dad=portal&t_schema=PORTAL&t_product_code=migr_st_popctz

Product code: MIGR_ST_POPCTZ (17-03-2009).

ESS: Authors' own calculation using design weights.

Table 5: Percentage of population that came to live in the country

Country in 2002 or year	Eurostat 2002 not "holding citizenship"	ESS 2002 "...came to live in country"	ESS 2004 "...came to live in country"	ESS 2006 "...came to live in country"
BE	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.5
BG 2001	0.3			0.8
CZ	1.6	3.9	3.5	
DK	4.9	5.2	4.8	6.0
DE	8.8	8.6	9.8	9.2
EE 2000	20.0		18.5	20.5
IE	4.8	7.4	5.7	12.9
GR 2001	6.9	9.6	9.8	
ES	4.7	4.4	7.0	7.8
FR 1999	5.5	10.9	8.4	9.7
IT	2.3	2.5		
CY 2001	8.8			3.6
LU 2001	36.9	33.4	32.0	
HU	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.9
NL	4.2	6.4		9.4
AT	9.0	9.1	6.7	5.8
PL	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
PT	2.2	5.6	5.1	6.6
SI 2001	2.1	8.8	7.3	6.9
SK 2003	0.5		2.8	3.2
FI	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.1
SE 2003	5.3	5.7	9.5	11.2
UK 2003	4.7	9.2	9.9	10.6
IS	3.4		2.9	
NO 2003	4.3	6.6	7.3	7.1
CH 2003	20.2	16.3	18.5	19.7

Source: Eurostat

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46870091&t_dad=portal&t_schema=PORTAL&t_product_code=migr_st_popctz

Product code: MIGR_ST_POPCTZ (17-03-2009).

ESS: Authors' own calculation using design weights.

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This book describes the development of an instrument for the measurement of ethnicity in cross-national comparative survey research.

First, we identify the data that must be collected on ethnicity as a core variable.

Second, we examine the way in which the national statistics offices of the European Union member states and the major social surveys handle this theme.

Third, we present our own instrument for the measurement of ethnicity as a background variable in cross-national comparative survey research.