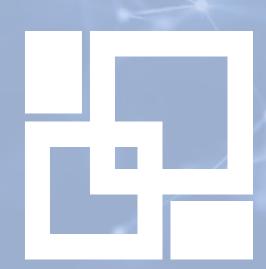
Using Big Data to sample minorities in Western European Countries: Muslims

2018 CSDI Workshop, Limerick, Ireland



Overview

Backo

Introduction

Background topic & purpose

Literature Review

Exploration and analysis of previous studies

Methodology

Sampling setup

4

Fieldwork & Sampling Results

Lessons learned from sample generation & fieldwork results

5

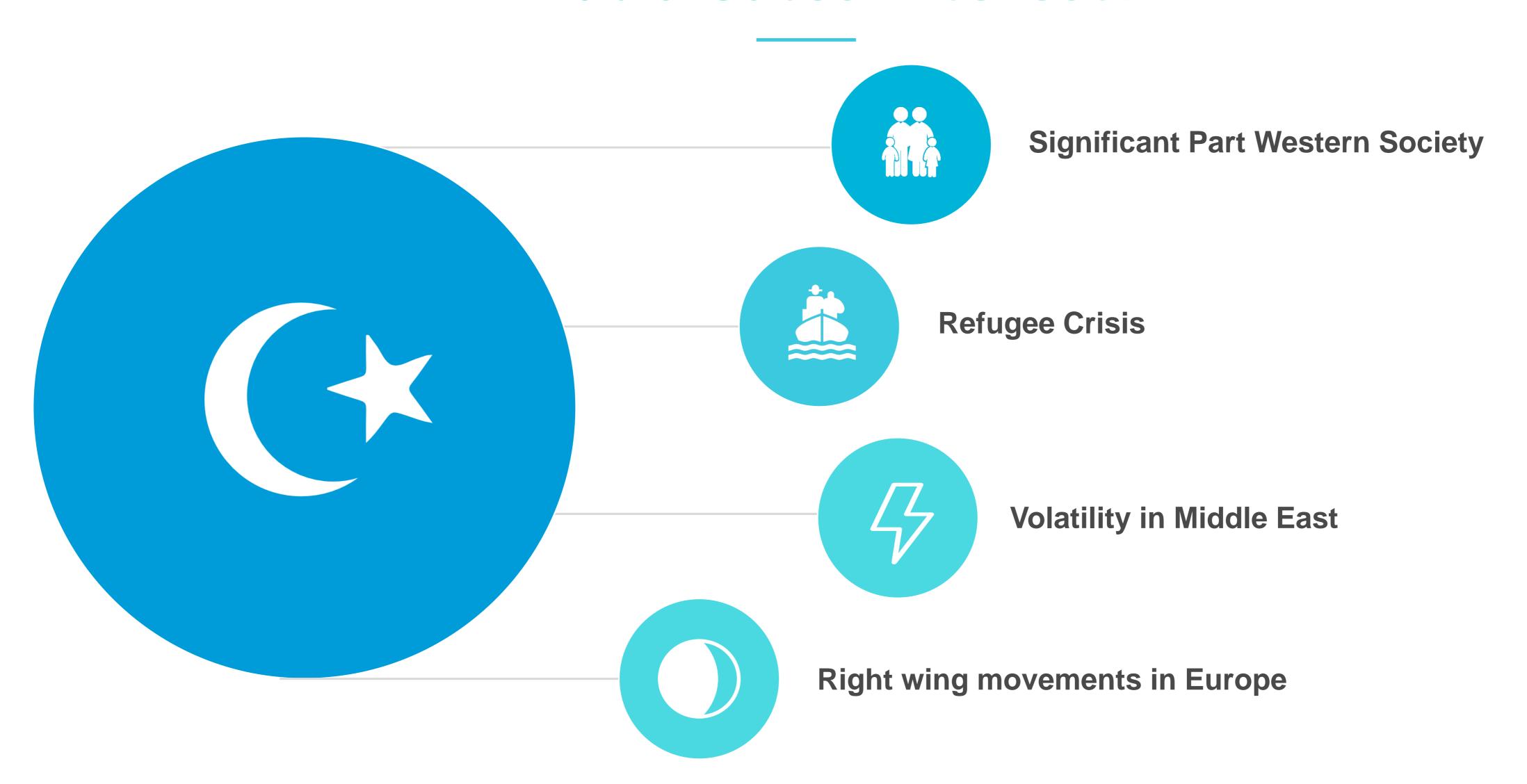
Conclusions

Future designs and possibilities

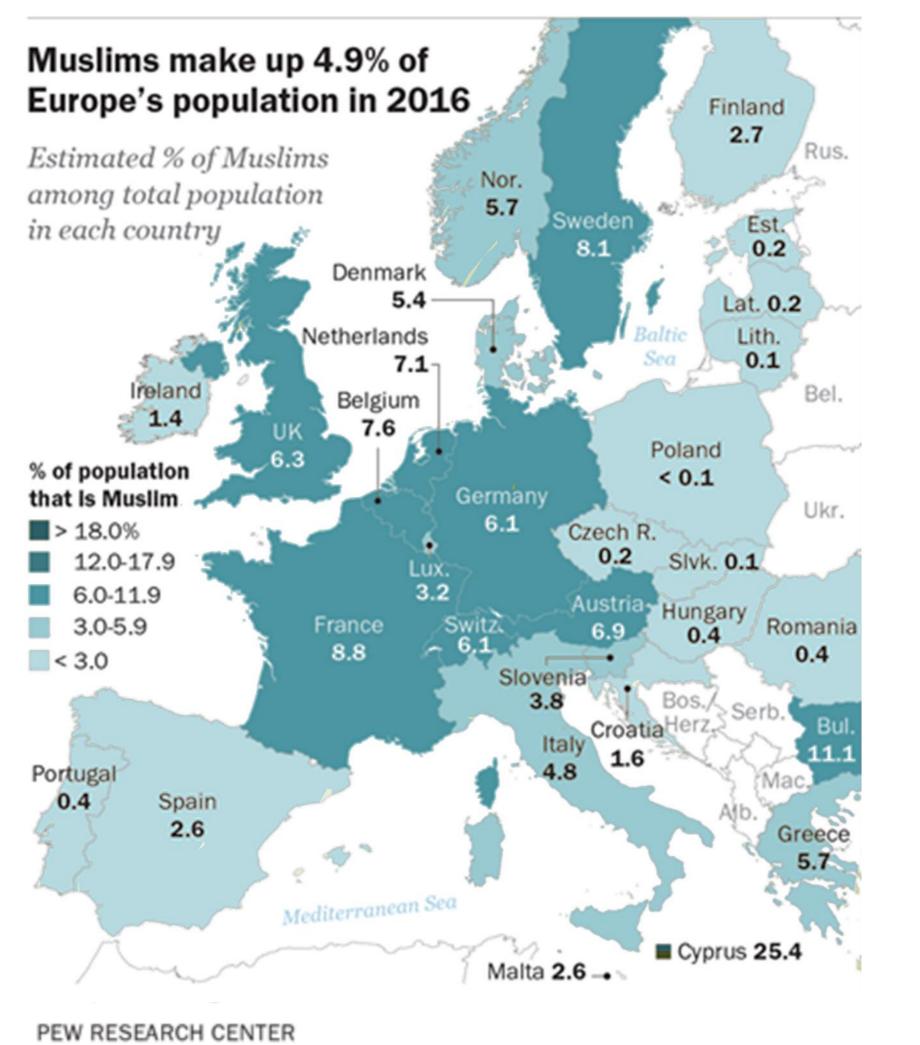
1.Introduction

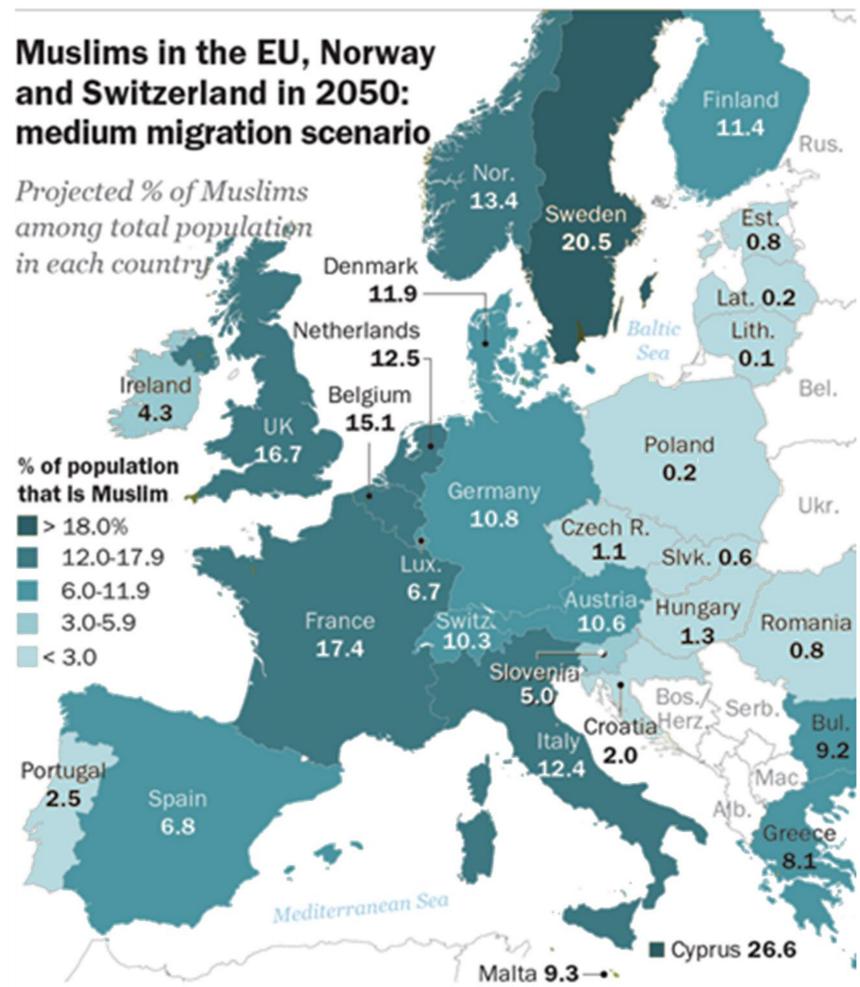
"We would like to conduct a NatRep study of the Muslim Population in Countries X, Y & Z"

What creates interest?



What creates interest?





Sampling Challenge

Target Population

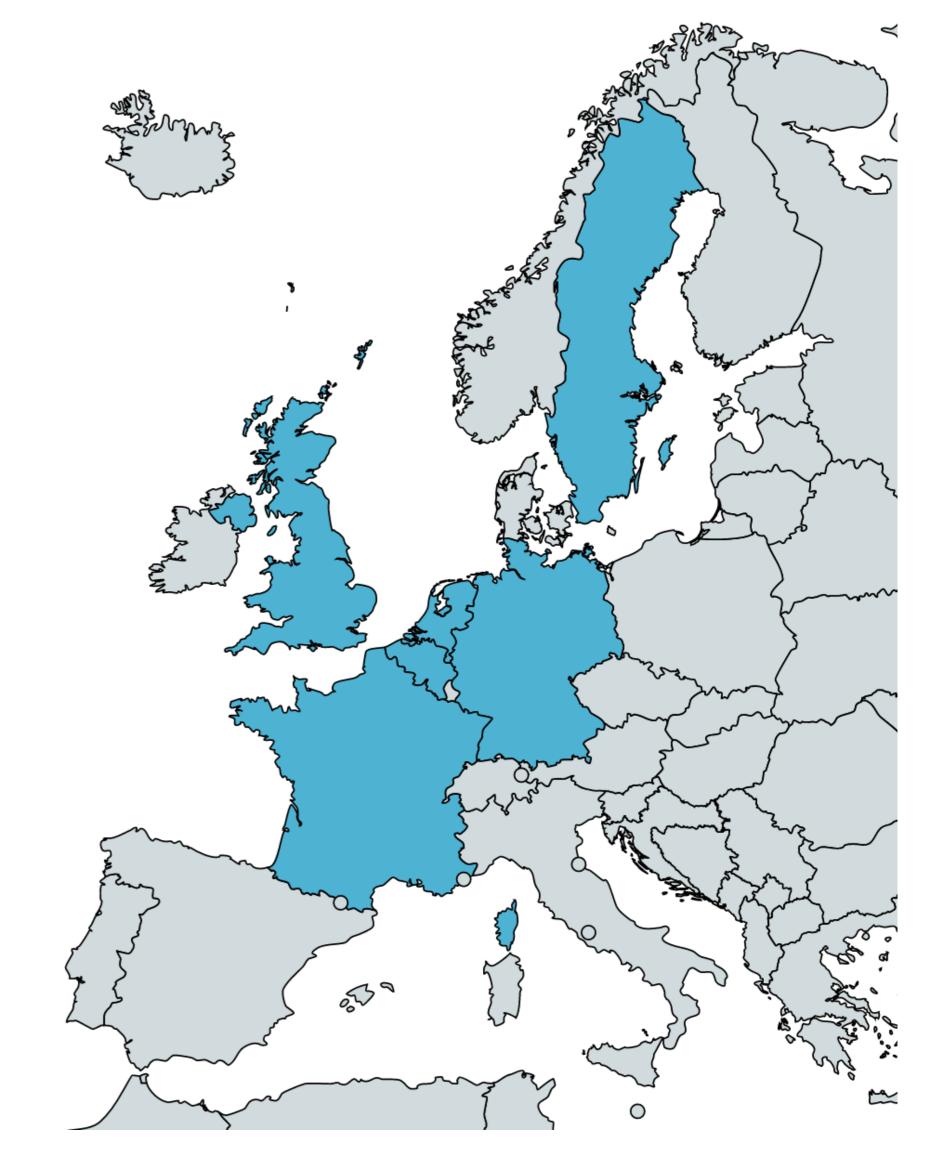
Registered, self-reported?

Multi-Country

Comparable results in multiple countries

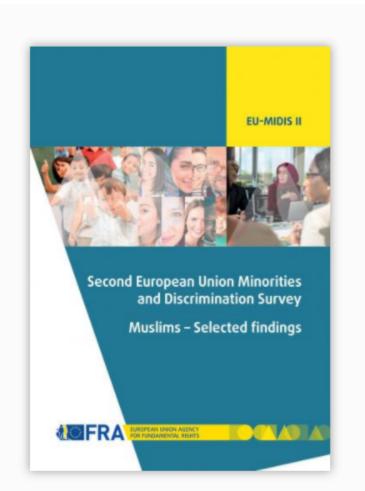
"Representative"

Is there data on Muslim populations? If so, on which level of detail? Weighting-Targets?



2. Literature Review

Previous Approaches



September 2017

Muslims living in the EU face discrimination in a broad range of settings - and particularly when looking for work, on the job, and when trying to access public or private services. The report examines how characteristics - such as an individual's first and last name, skin colour and the wearing of visible religious symbols like a headscarf, for example - may trigger discriminatory treatment and harassment.

Downloads:

Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II): Muslims - Selected findings









ICMUnlimited...



DIRK HALM UND MARTINA SAUER

Muslime in Europa

Integriert, aber nicht akzeptiert?

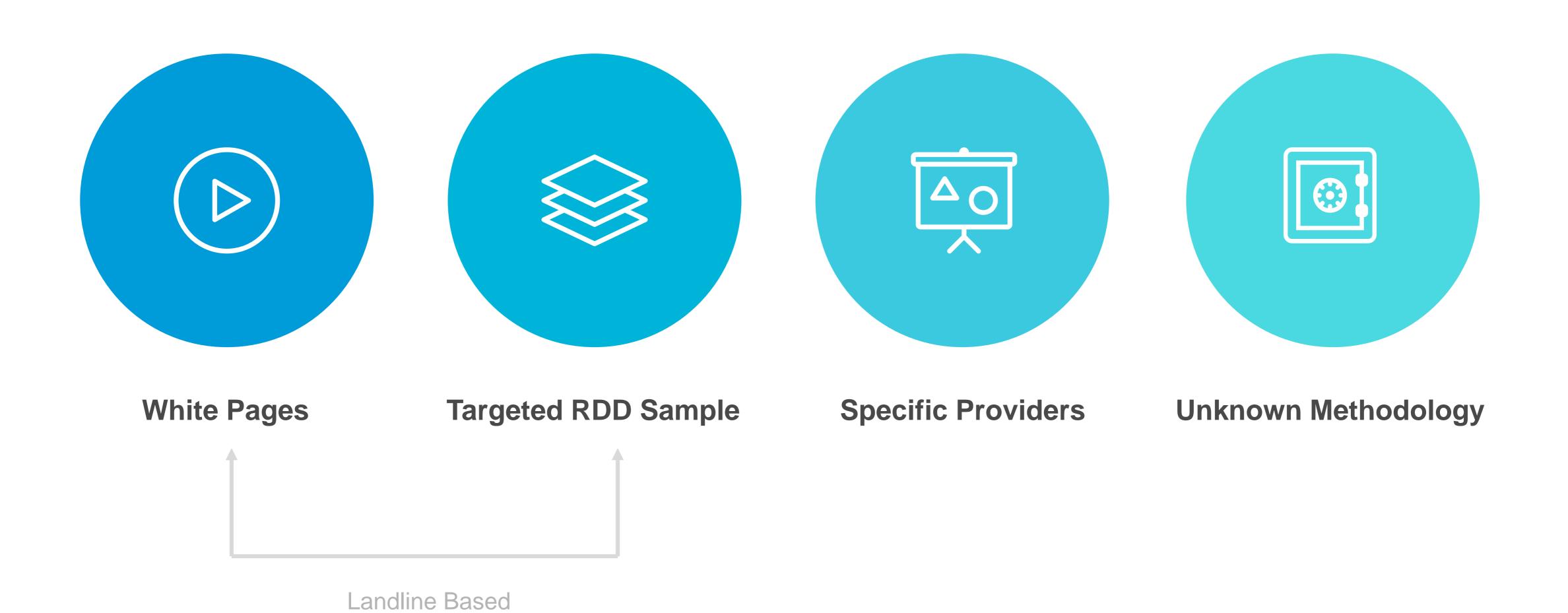
2017, 72 pp (PDF)

DOI 10.11586/2017029

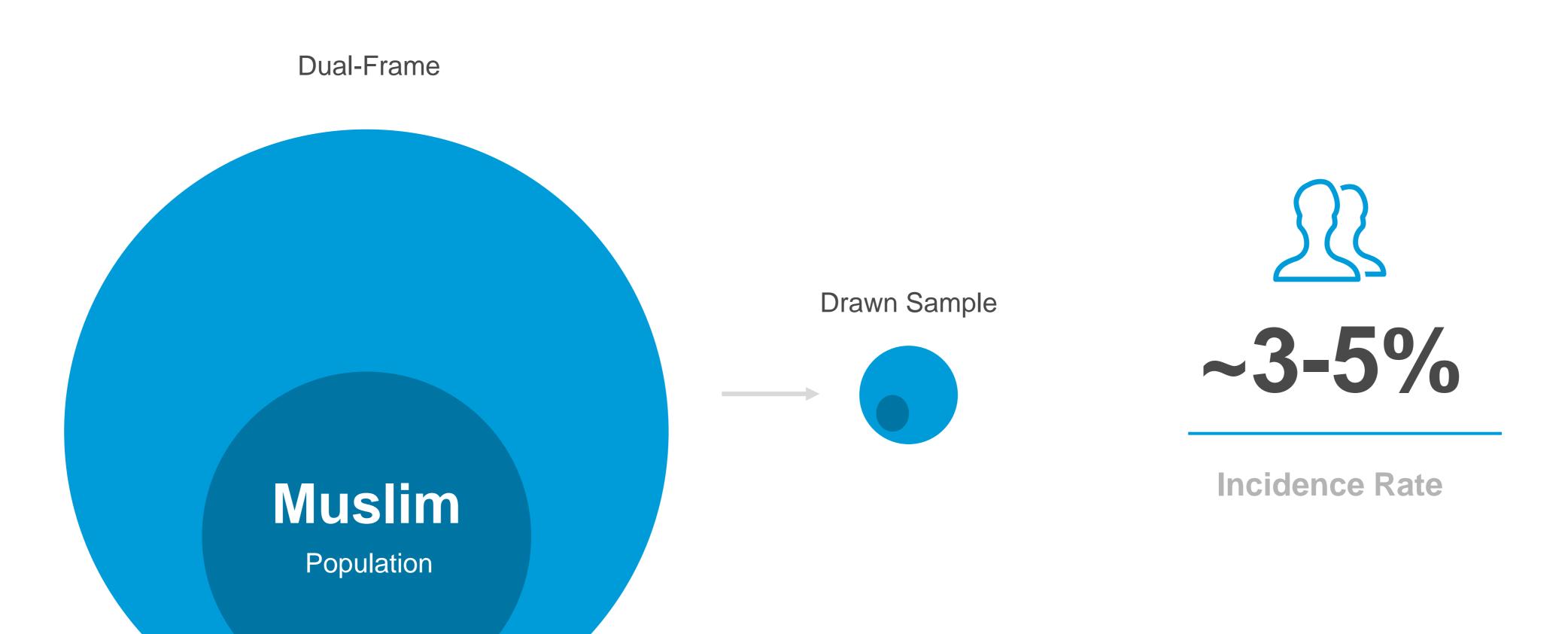
Download

Free of charge

Previous Approaches



Full Probability Sample



Targeted RDD Sample







113.3% 114.1% 111.3%

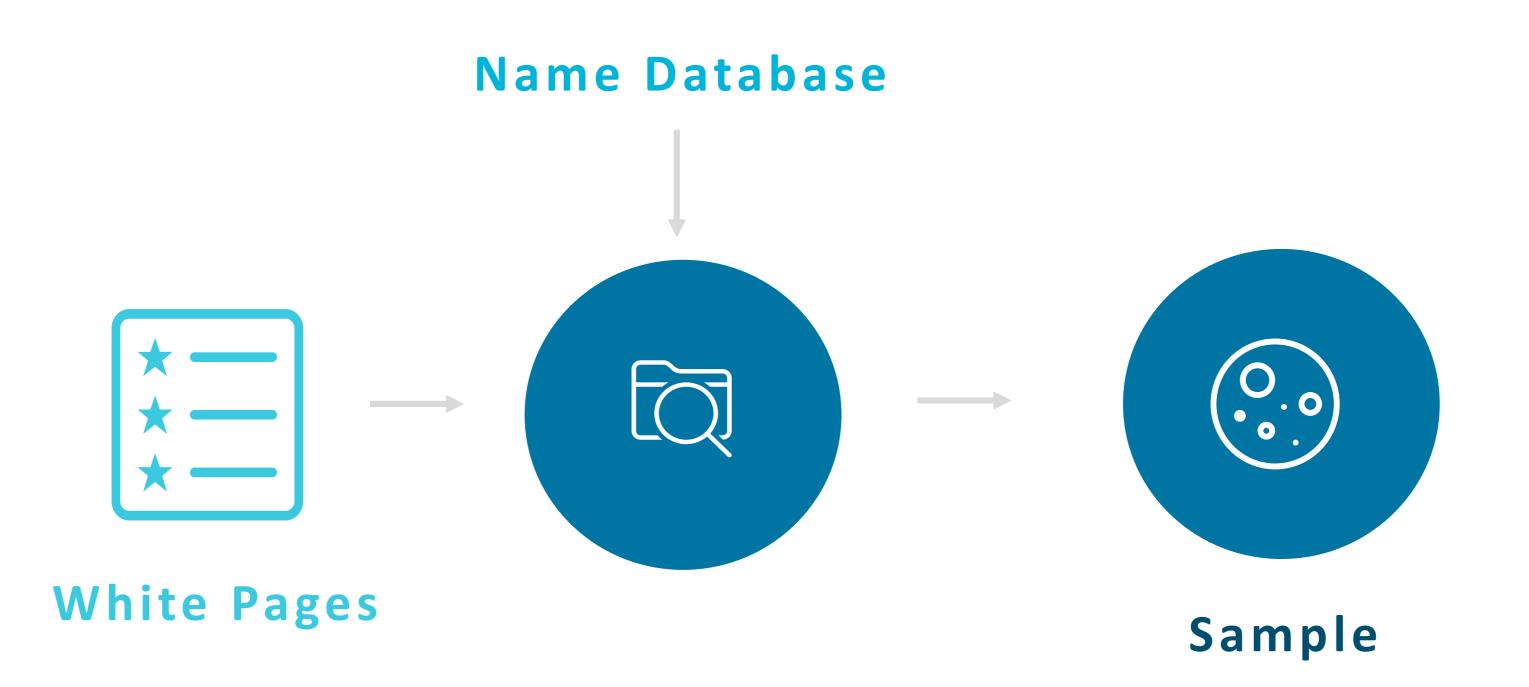


Rotterdam

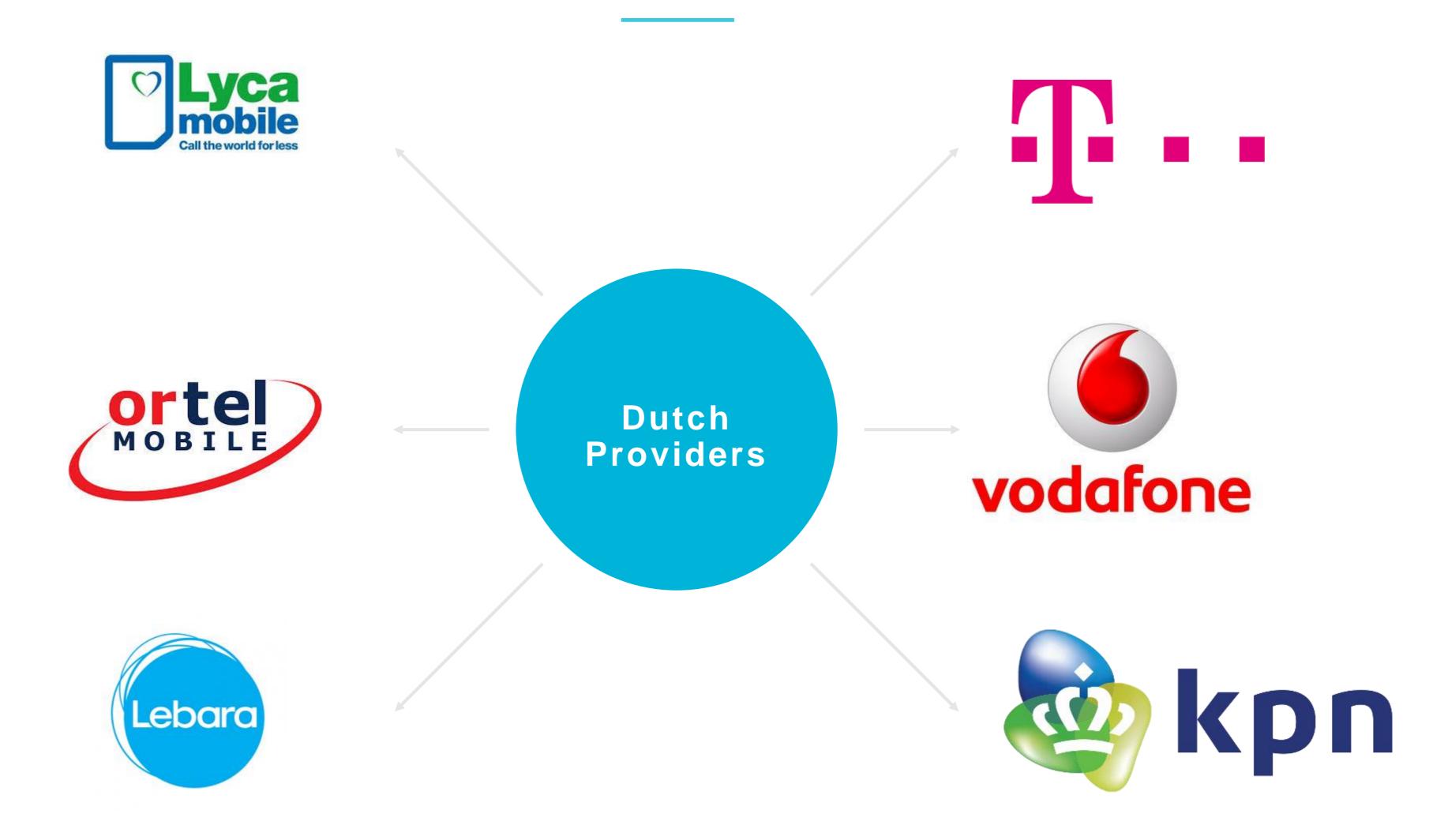
The Hague

Amsterdam

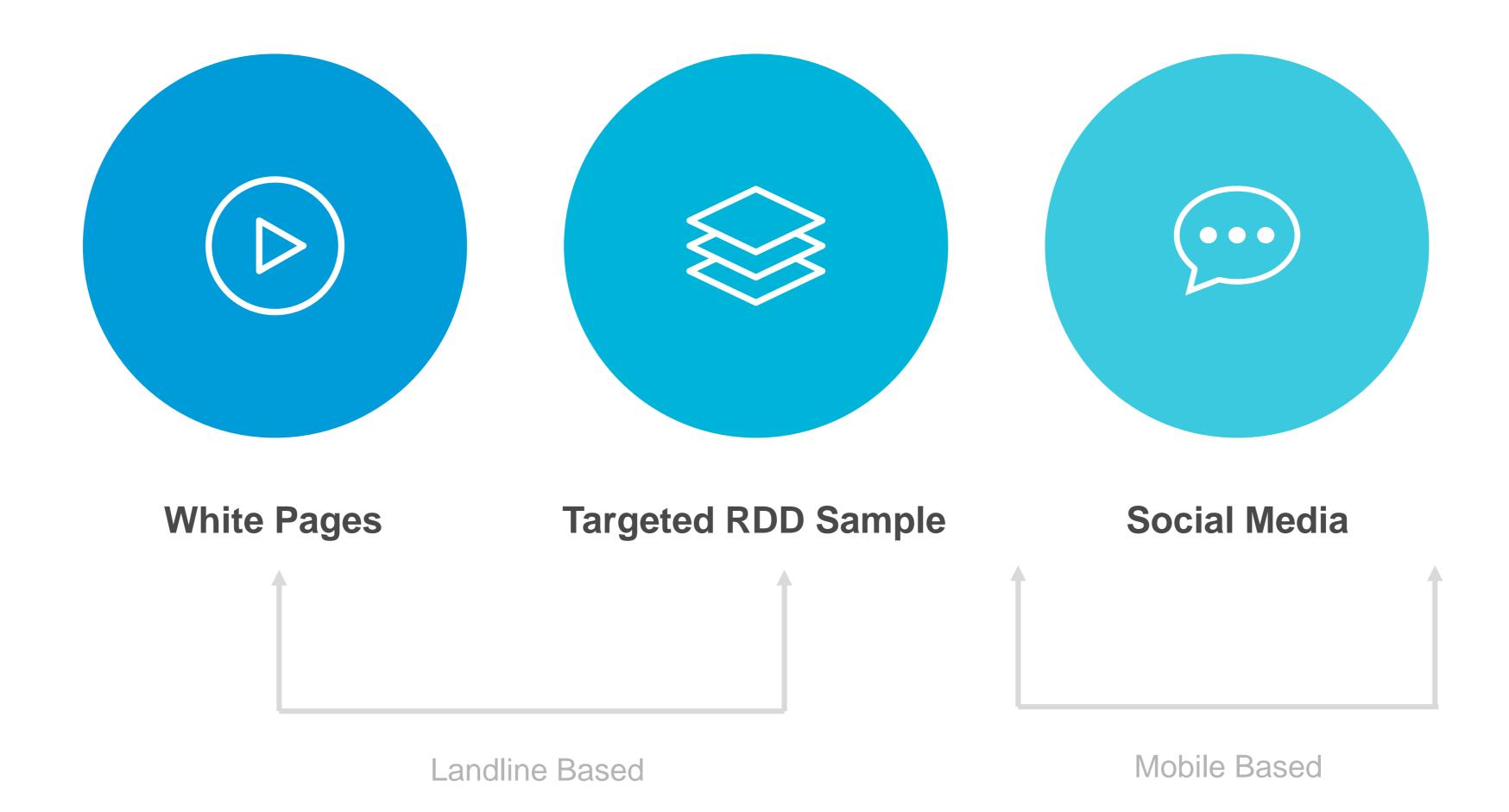
List-Assisted RDD Sample



Specific Provider



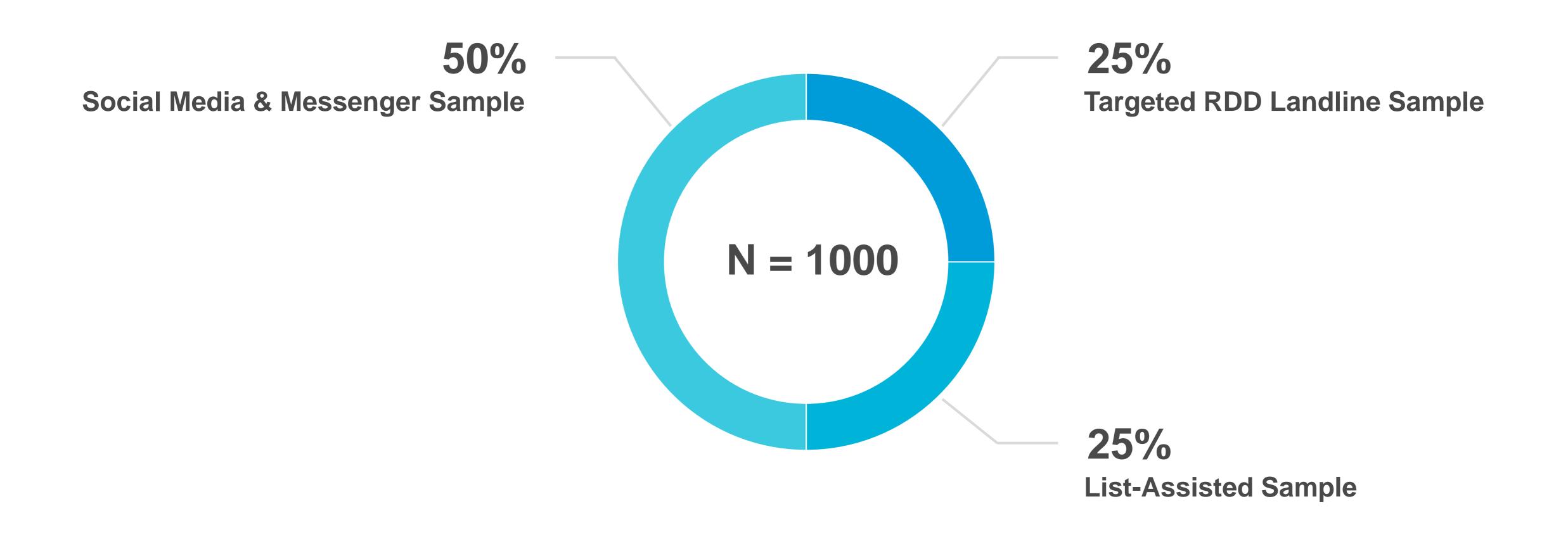
Sampling Approach Evaluation



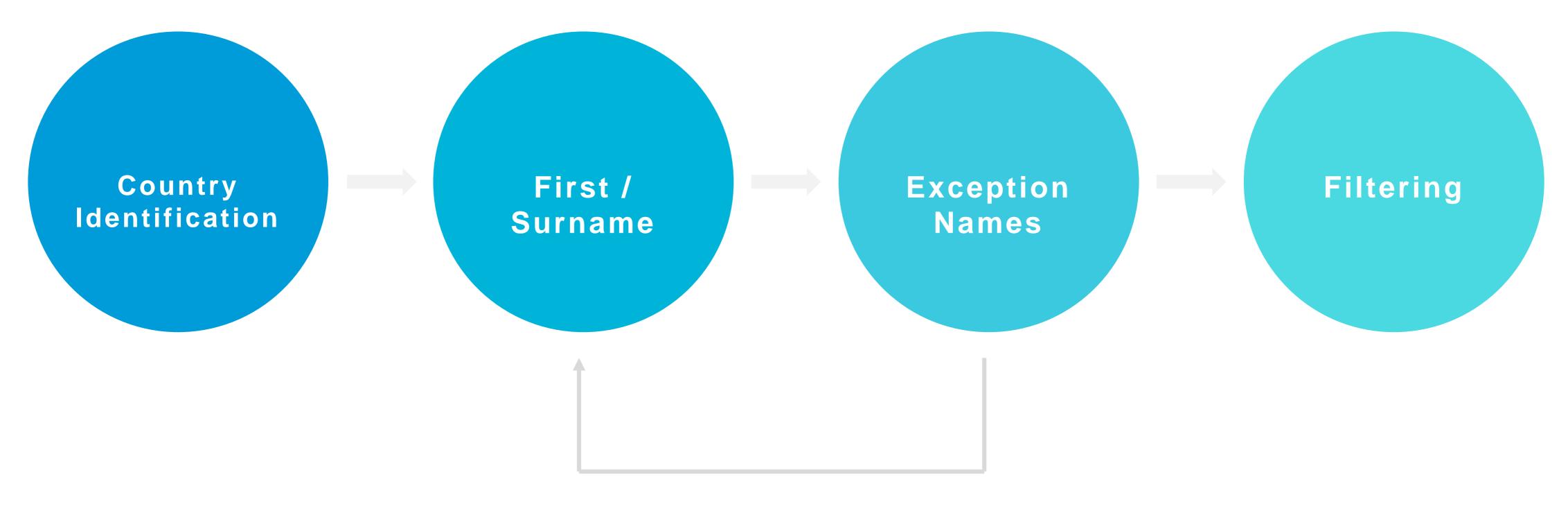
3. Methodology



Sample Composition

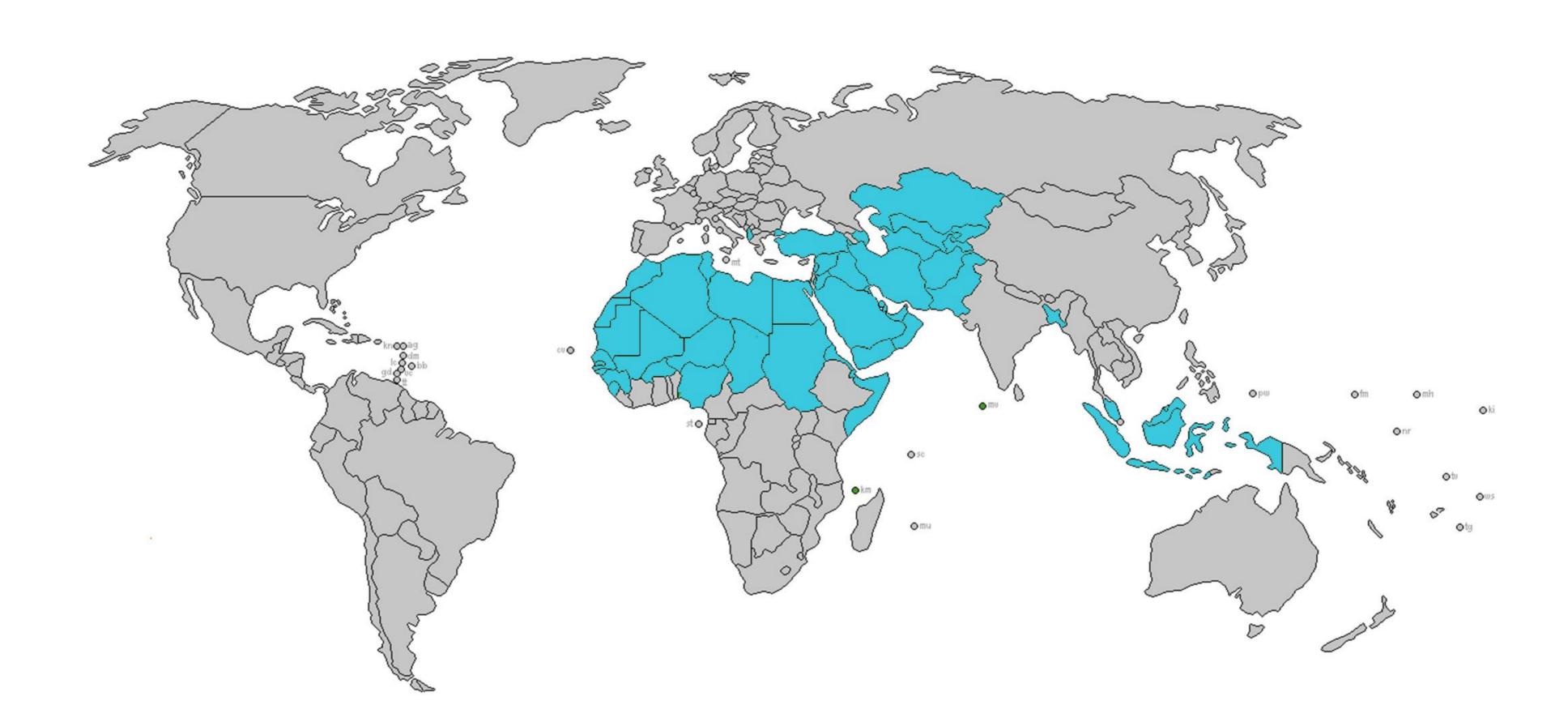


Onomastic Approach: Name Database



Country Specific Iteration

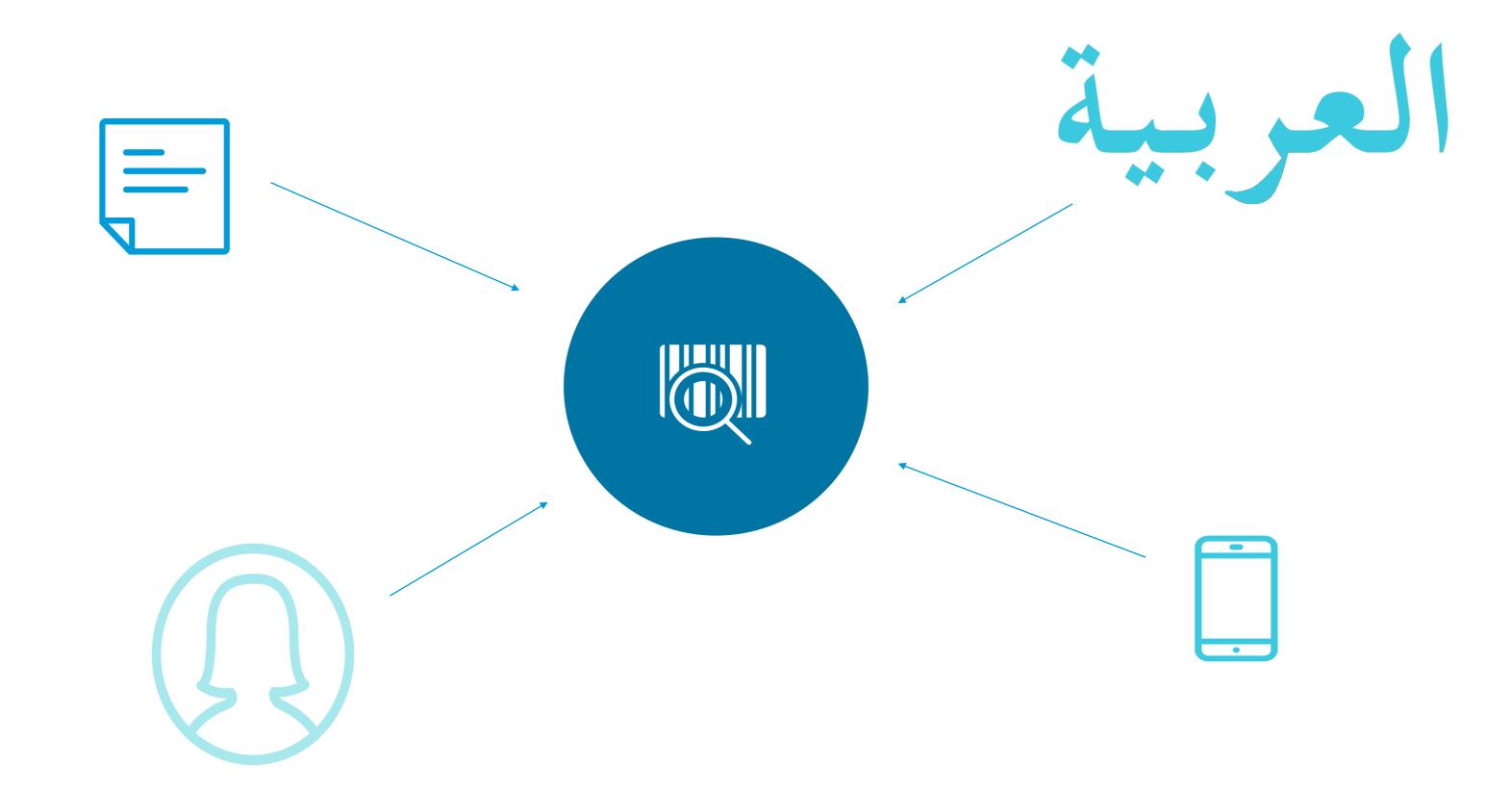
Majority Muslim Countries



Generation of Social Media Sampling



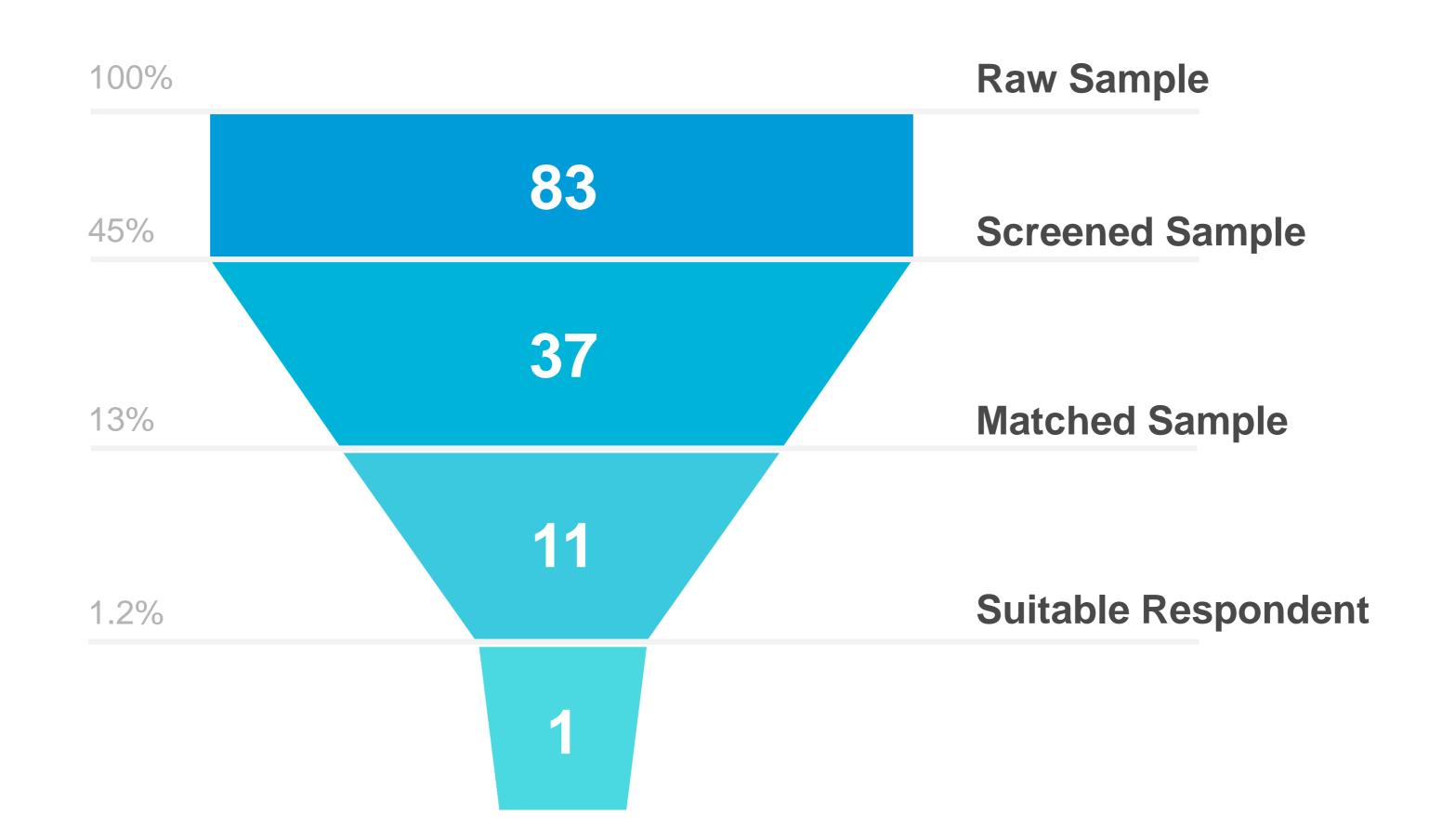
Which Public Sources are used?



4. Fieldwork & Sampling Results



SAMPLE GENERATION



Comparison of Generation

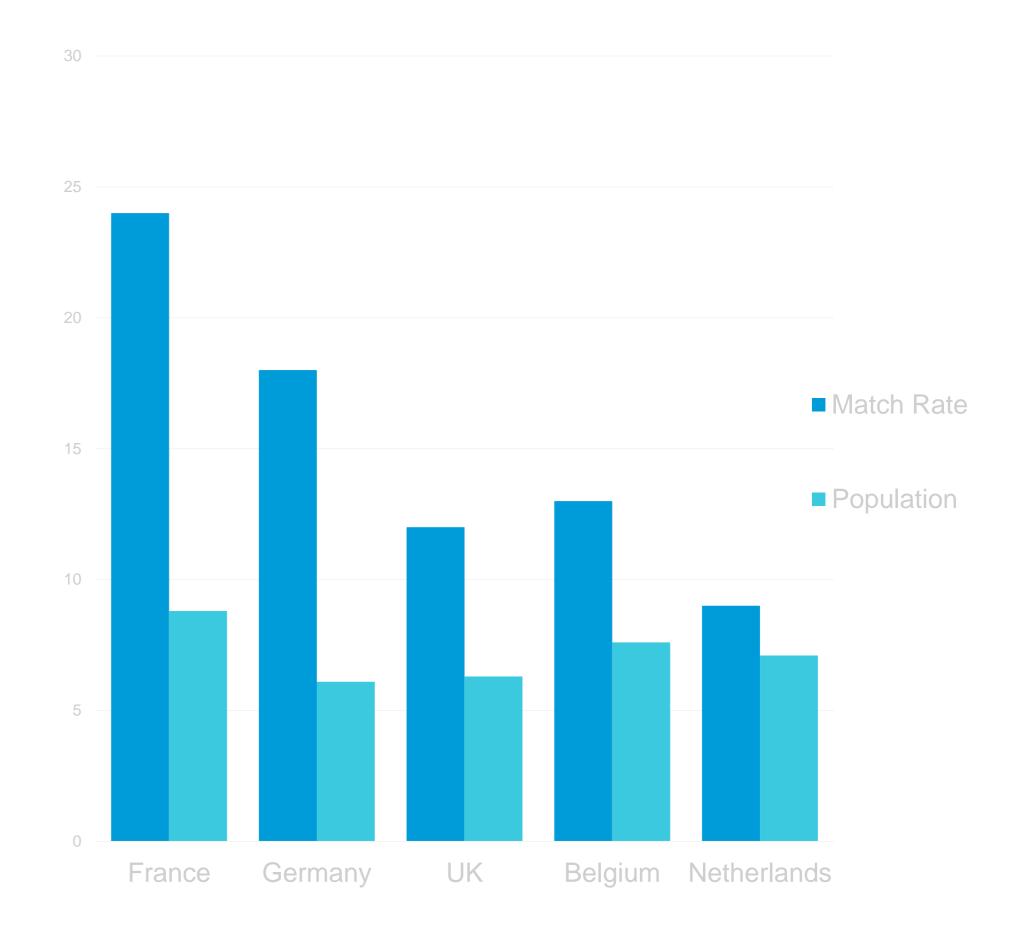
Example Netherlands:

11.1 Profiled records needed to get 1 suitable record

Respondent Identification

53% to 68%: Not much differences between countries

→ Self-Reporting



Fieldwork Results

CATEGORY	TYPE	CENUS DATA	SOCIAL MEDIA	LISTED
GENDER	Male	49.1%	63.8%	41.8%
	Female	50.9%	36.2%	58.2%
	18-29	10.4%	44.7%	5.1%
AGE	30-49	30,5%	43.1%	16.8%
	50+	59.1%	12.2%	78.1%

Fieldwork Results

CATEGORY	TYPE	CENUS DATA	SOCIAL MEDIA	LISTED
	Lower Sec or Less	31.3%	24.6%	12.7%
Education	Upper Sec + Non-Tert.	40.6%	43.3%	39.1%
	Tertiary	28.1%	32.1%	48.2%

Fieldwork Results

Zuid-Holland

Factor 1.7

Noord-Holland

Factor 1.2





†23.6%

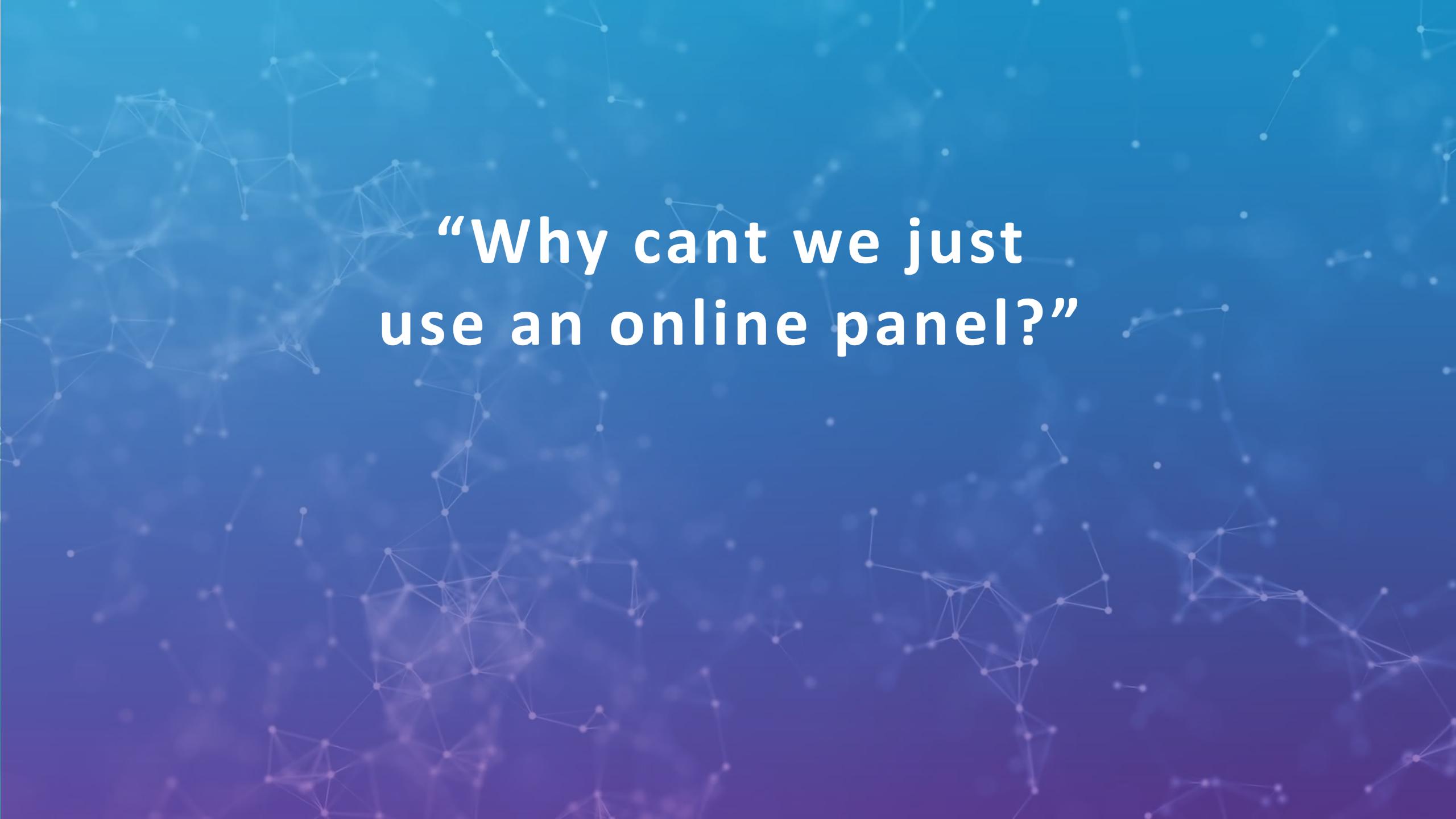
Language Problems Social Media



3.8%

Language Problems Listed

5. Conclusion & Moving Ahead



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

- Reach of first generation
- Larger coverage
- Younger Age groups well represented
- Geographical coverage

Disadvantages

- Age Max: ~70
- Bias towards online
- Dependency on name database
- Only access to public profiles

Future: Full Probability Frame

Removing non-qualifier

Reverse Logic: Screen-out those that do not qualify.

Full Probability Frame

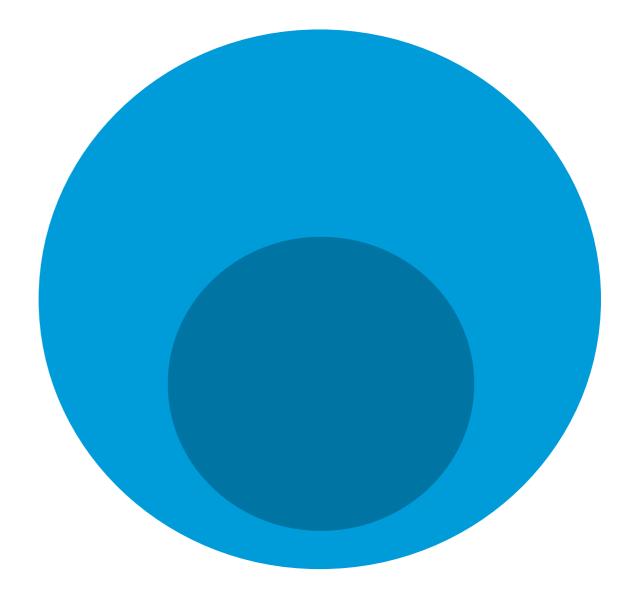
Heading towards a full single frame.

Increased Matching Rate

Addition of more data sources to increasing matching rates

Onomastic Approach

More detail to local population data. Not just full name but also consideration of first / surname.





GDPR Compliancy

