

Understanding Society: User Guide to Migration & Life dataset

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General introduction

The Migration & Life dataset is designed to work as an extension of the dataset on time-invariant characteristics (xwavedat). It includes all born-abroad respondents who took part in the survey, regardless of which wave they entered and/or left it. The dataset pools data on migration from all waves of the survey, focusing on important aspects and dated milestones of migrants' lives and migration-related experiences.

General use

Because the Migration & Life dataset pools data from all waves, it is not typically meant to be used as a standalone dataset, but rather to be merged either with single-wave data, for cross-sectional analysis, or with data from multiple waves, for longitudinal analysis. The Migration & Life dataset includes date information (on year of arrival to the UK, year of acquisition of British citizenship, etc). It could be used as a standalone dataset for the purpose of event history (survival) analysis if using relative time (e.g. time origin = year of arrival to the UK or year of birth, rather than a particular survey wave.)

Weighting

Cross-sectional and longitudinal weights

Understanding Society is a clustered, stratified survey which includes two targeted sample boosts of particular relevance to researchers interested in migration and ethnicity: the Ethnic Minority Boost sample (EMB), introduced at wave 1; and the Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Boost sample (IEMB) introduced at wave 2. More details on the design of these boost samples is available in the Understanding Society [User guide to ethnicity and immigration research](#). These survey design features imply that the Understanding Society data is best used with survey weights, and that weights need to be used in order to produce representative analyses. Depending on how one chooses to use the Migration & Life dataset (whether cross-sectionally or longitudinally), one will have to use either the cross-sectional weights or the longitudinal weights.

Weighting for non-response and attrition for pooled variables

In addition, because some of the time-invariant characteristics have been produced by pooling together data from questions which respondents may have answered at different waves, a rigorous weighting strategy would need to account for attrition and non-response bias. For instance, Understanding Society questionnaires include questions on whether born-abroad respondents migrated directly or indirectly from their country of birth to the UK. Due to the wave-specific questionnaires and sample design, some respondents were asked this question at wave 1, and some only at wave 6, and some at wave 7. Not all migrants were present in the survey at wave 1 (many entered it at wave 6 with the IEMB) and not all migrants present at wave 1 were still part of the survey at wave 7. The table underneath depicts some of these variations and the wave-specific and audience-specific distribution of variables related to migration experiences.

The wave selection is also not random, as there were different criteria to be asked those questions at different waves: at wave 1, only non-white individuals were asked the 'extra five minutes' questions related to migration and ethnicity. At wave 6, only respondents from the IEMB were asked these questions. And the remaining migrants who had not been asked either at wave 1 or at wave 6 were then asked at wave 7. This means that the information for white migrants, for instance, would have been much more affected by attrition and non-response bias, especially if they were not part of the IEMB. They would not have been asked these questions the year they entered the survey, but at a later wave, if and only if they had not left the survey in-between. Thus, while the answer to the question on e.g. direct migration would presumably be the same regardless of when (at which wave) participants were asked, the odds that they would have been asked and therefore able to provide that information would differ.

Variables

The detailed construction of each variable is detailed in the respective RMarkdown documents, which are organised by topic. Underneath are listed all the original or pooled variable names and labels as well as the thematic organisation of variables and some important points of variable construction.

All variables with labels

Variable name	Variable label
pidp	Personal identifier
yr2uk4	year of 1st migration to uk
age2uk	age at 1st migration to uk
age2uk16	16+ when first migrated to uk
j1ukjob	1st job in uk
j1cojob	where was 1st job, if not in uk
mindirect	direct/indirect migration to the uk
mreturned	ever returned to country of birth for 1+ year
mlived	ever lived abroad for 1+ year since moving to uk
mintent_nb	how many data points on migration intention per respondent
mention1__mintent	current migration intentions: 1st data point
mention1w__mintent	current migration intentions: wave of 1st data point
mention1y__mintent	current migration intentions: year of 1st data point
mention2__mintent	current migration intentions: 2nd data point
mention2w__mintent	current migration intentions: wave of 2nd data point
mention2y__mintent	current migration intentions: year of 2nd data point
mention1__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: 1st data point
mention1w__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: wave of 1st data point
mention1y__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: year of 1st data point
mention2__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: 2nd data point
mention2w__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: wave of 2nd data point
mention2y__mintwhen	when would migrate, if intending to migrate: year of 2nd data point
intendukc_nb	how many data points on uk citizenship intention per respondent
intendukc	currently intending to take on uk citizenship
intendukc_w	uk citizenship intention: wave of data point
intendukc_y	uk citizenship intention: year of data point
indeflv_nb	how many data points on indefinite leave to remain per respondent
mention1__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: 1st data point
mention1w__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: wave of 1st data point
mention1y__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: year of 1st data point
mention2__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: 2nd data point
mention2w__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: wave of 2nd data point
mention2y__indeflv	whether currently holds indefinite leave to remain: year of 2nd data point
mention1w__citzn	First wave provided citizenship information
mention1y__citzn	Year first provided citizenship information
mention1__citzn	First citizenship information recorded
mentionlastw__citzn	Last wave provided citizenship information
mentionlasty__citzn	Year last provided citizenship information
mentionlast__citzn	Last citizenship information recorded
got_uk_citzn	Whether acquired British citizenship
citzn_year_dv	Year of acquisition of British citizenship (with imputations)

(continued)

Variable name	Variable label
citzn_year_dv_flag	Imputation flags for citzn_year_dv
mig2_ukcitzn	Time (in years) between year of first migration to the UK and year of acquisition of British citizenship
agewhen_ukcitzn	Age when acquired British citizenship
mentionnb_eng	How many data points for English language skills
mention1w_eng	Wave number for 1st data point on English language skills
mention1y_eng	Year of 1st data point on English language skills
mention2w_eng	Wave number for 2nd data point on English language skills
mention2y_eng	Year of 2nd data point on English language skills
mention3w_eng	Wave number for 3rd data point on English language skills
mention3y_eng	Year of 3rd data point on English language skills
mentionlastw_eng	Wave number for last data point on English language skills
mentionlasty_eng	Year for last data point on language skills
englang1	Is English your first language (1st data point)
englang2	Is English your first language (2nd data point)
englang3	Is English your first language (3rd data point)
engread1	English difficulty dummy: reading (1st data point)
engread2	English difficulty dummy: reading (2nd data point)
engread3	English difficulty dummy: reading (3rd data point)
engform1	English difficulty dummy: filling forms (1st data point)
engform2	English difficulty dummy: filling forms (2nd data point)
engform3	English difficulty dummy: filling forms (2nd data point)
engspk1	English difficulty dummy: speaking (1st data point)
engspk2	English difficulty dummy: speaking (2nd data point)
engspk3	English difficulty dummy: speaking (3rd data point)
engt11	English difficulty dummy: phone (1st data point)
engt12	English difficulty dummy: phone (2nd data point)
engt13	English difficulty dummy: phone (3rd data point)
readdif1	English degree of difficulty: reading (1st data point)
readdif2	English degree of difficulty: reading (2nd data point)
readdif3	English degree of difficulty: reading (3rd data point)
formdif1	English degree of difficulty: filling forms (1st data point)
formdif2	English degree of difficulty: filling forms (2nd data point)
formdif3	English degree of difficulty: filling forms (3rd data point)
spkdif1	English degree of difficulty: speaking (1st data point)
spkdif2	English degree of difficulty: speaking (2nd data point)
spkdif3	English degree of difficulty: speaking (3rd data point)
teldif1	English degree of difficulty: phone (1st data point)
teldif2	English degree of difficulty: phone (2nd data point)
teldif3	English degree of difficulty: phone (3rd data point)
mentionnb_natid	How many data points for national identity
mention1w_natid	Wave number for 1st data point on national identity
mention1y_natid	Year of 1st data point on national identity
mention2w_natid	Wave number for 2nd data point on national identity
mention2y_natid	Year of 2nd data point on national identity
natid1_1	national identity (1st data point): British
natid1_2	national identity (2nd data point): British
natid2_1	national identity (1st data point): Welsh
natid2_2	national identity (2nd data point): Welsh

(continued)

Variable name	Variable label
natid3__1	national identity (1st data point): Scottish
natid3__2	national identity (2nd data point): Scottish
natid4__1	national identity (1st data point): Northern Irish
natid4__2	national identity (2nd data point): Northern Irish
natid5__1	national identity (1st data point): British
natid5__2	national identity (2nd data point): British
natid6__1	national identity (1st data point): Irish
natid6__2	national identity (2nd data point): Irish
natid97__1	national identity (1st data point): Other
natid97__2	national identity (2nd data point): Other
natidnb__1	number of national identities mentioned (1st data point)
natidnb__2	number of national identities mentioned (2nd data point)
majcb	Mother worked in country of birth before migration
pajcb	Father worked in country of birth before migration
mreason__any	Reason for migration: any
mreason1	Reason for migration: work
mreason2	Reason for migration: partner
mreason3	Reason for migration: joining family
mreason4	Reason for migration: moving with family
mreason5	Reason for migration: education
mreason6	Reason for migration: political
mreason7	Reason for migration: other
mreason97	NA

Variables: time-invariant

Timing of migration: this corresponds to the year of first migration to the UK: the variable name is *yr2uk4* and is included in the *xwavedat* dataset.

Age at migration: This is also an *xwavedat* variable: *age2uk*. It includes a further variable on whether respondents migrated before the age of 16: *age2uk16*.

Country of birth

relevant variables (*plbornc* and *plbornc_all* for special licence users) are already part of Understanding Society time-invariant data (e.g. *xwavedat* datafile). The distribution of the Understanding Society migrant sample was visualised in the infographic.

Parents' and grandparents' country of birth

The data is under special licence and not included in the base version of the Migration & life dataset.

Direct/indirect migration

Participants in the 'extra 5 minutes' were asked at wave 1, 6 or 7 whether they had migrated directly from their country of birth to the UK, or if they had first migrated elsewhere, before later moving to the UK. The data from the different waves has been pooled into the *mindirect* variable.

Return migration and other migration

By the same selection process, some migrants were asked at wave 1, and others at wave 6 or 7, whether they had ever returned to their country of birth for a year or longer, and whether they had lived abroad (in another country that was not their country of birth) for a year or longer, since first moving to the UK. Since respondents were only asked these questions once (check), these have also been pooled and recoded into two time-invariant variables: mreturned and mlived.

Other countries lived in before the UK

Reasons for migration

Whether mother and father worked in the country of birth (child migrants)

Country of first job and first job in the UK

Variables: time-variant

Migration intentions

Citizenship intentions

Citizenship and British naturalisation

The questionnaires include three sets of variables related to citizenship. - Question on whether respondents intend to apply for citizenship (if they are not British citizens), which was asked only at wave 6 and 9. - Retrospective question on the timing of acquisition of British citizenship (if they were born abroad, had migrated age 16 or older, and were British citizen at the time of interview), which was asked only at wave 6 and 9. - Questions on current citizenship (whether British, citizenship of country of birth, or other, up to 3 cumulative citizenships), which were asked at wave 1 of the survey, then only of new entrants for wave 2, 3 and 4. From wave 5 onward it was also asked again of continuing born-abroad respondents who had not reported having UK citizenship before.

By tracking change in current citizenship, it was possible to impute a year of citizenship acquisition for 547 migrant respondents. But what kind of non-response weights ought to be recommended to attach to such a mixed variable (pooling retrospective question and multiple wave data)?

Immigration status: indefinite leave to remain

Waves 6 and 9

National identity

English language skills

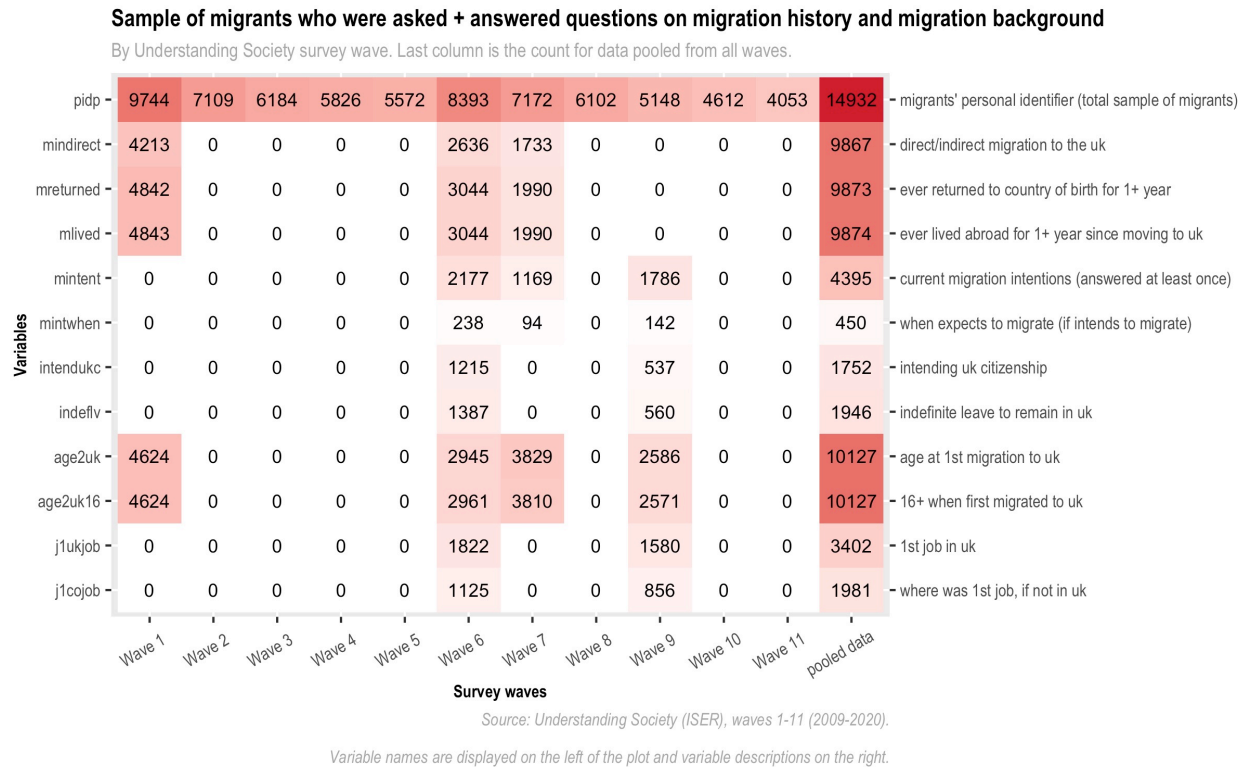


Figure 1: Distribution of variables on migration history across the Understanding Society survey waves

Linked resources

All R code for the project is available on Github: <https://github.com/MarionLieutaud/Understanding-Society>. The infographic will be available on the Understanding Society website. The dataset will be accessible through the UK Data Service.

Infographic on migrant participants in Understanding Society

See webpage, joint work with UKLHS web design team Provides wave-specific migrant samples and visualisation of wave-specific migration-related questionnaire content.

R code: merge with single-wave

Code to merge the Migration & Life dataset with a single wave individual and/or household data (for cross-sectional analysis).

R code: merge with multiple waves

R code to merge the Migration & Life dataset with multiple waves individual or household data (for longitudinal analysis)

R code: reshape for event history

R code to reshape data on life-course milestones (e.g. timing of migration and timing of citizenship) into event history long format for the purpose of event history (survival) analysis.

R code: reshape for state sequences

R code to reshape data on life-course milestones into successive states format for the purpose of sequence analysis.

R code: construction of Migration & Life

R code behind the construction of the Migration & Life dataset.

Data citation

The bibliographic reference for this study is as follows:

Citing this study

The format for bibliographic references for the Migration and Life study is as follows: Lieutaud, Marion, University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research. (2023). Understanding Society: Migration & Life, 2009-2021. [data collection]. 1st Edition. UK Data Service. SN:TBD.

Citing this User Guide

Lieutaud, Marion (2023). Understanding Society: Migration & Life, 2009-2021 User Guide. Colchester: University of Essex.

Citing the Understanding Society survey

The format for bibliographic references for the Understanding Society survey overall is as follows: University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research, NatCen Social Research, Kantar Public. (2020). Understanding Society: Waves 1-12, 2009-2021 and Harmonised BHPS: Waves 1-18, 1991-2009. [data collection]. 17th Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 6614, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-18>.

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