Studying Migrant Health: Approaches and Data Sources

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Outline

• Part 1:
  – (Some) definitions
  – Migrant realth research and data: challenges and caveats
  – Study approaches

• Part 2:
  – Sociodemographic data sources

• Part 3:
  – Health data sources
Data sources for who?
Who is an (international) migrant?
Who is a migrant?

- No international (or U.S) standard definition

- **Migrant**: A person who leaves his/her country of origin to seek residence in another country

  - Move can be:
    - Temporary or permanent
    - Different legal status
    - Different reasons (e.g., work, family reunification, study, forced)
Who is a migrant?

- Migrants include:
  - Naturalized citizens
  - Legal permanent residents
  - Temporary work or student visa
  - Unauthorized migrants
  - Refugees and Asylees
  - The 2nd generation? (i.e., children of immigrants)
Foreign-born: a good proxy for migrant

- **Foreign-born***: people residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth
  - Born outside the U.S. or U.S territories** AND of a non-U.S citizen parent
  - ~42.2 million (2014)

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*U.S Census Bureau
**Puerto Rico, U.S Island territories (e.g., Guam)
(Migrant) Farmworker vs. migrant

- Most (78%) farmworkers are foreign-born but most foreign-born are not farmworkers
  - 1 million farmworkers vs 42.2 million foreign-born

- Migrant farmworker ≠ traveling across the country for work
  - Most (74%) farmworkers work close to where they live

Source: NAWS
Race/ethnicity: \textbf{not} a good proxy for migrant

- Race/ethnicity is based on self-identification, in terms of culture, country of birth, language, ancestry or any other reason.
- The majority of Hispanics, Whites, Blacks, Native Hawaiians and PI are U.S-born.
  - E.g., of the 55 million Hispanics in the U.S, most (64\%) are U.S-born.

\textit{Office of Management and Budget (1997)}
Migrant Health Research and Data: Challenges and Caveats
Challenges (1)

1. Mobility (≠ moving all the time)

- International and within-country
  - Transit countries
  - Return trips
  - Work-related mobility

- Multinational risk factors
Challenges (2)

2. Rare populations in many areas
   (i.e., a small % of the total population)
   - But ... concentrated in other geographic areas!!

• Small sample sizes in many surveys, particularly for specific sub-populations
3. Language, cultural and technological barriers to participation in data collection

- Potential exclusion of high % of migrants
  - Foreign-born less likely to have landline phones
  - Limited English Proficient: 61% of Latin-American born
4. “Hidden” subpopulations
(e.g., undocumented; unofficial or difficult to reach areas; distrust of government)
5. Migration-related variables not collected by data systems and/or data not analyzed

- E.g., Country of birth, Year of arrival, Language spoken, Migration (legal) status

- For children, similar information is needed about parents!
Challenges (6)

6. Great Diversity

- Country of birth
- Migration status
- Time in the U.S
- SES/Occupation
- Culture/Health beliefs
- Language spoken/English proficiency
Part 2
International migration
Socio-demographic
Data Sources
International Agencies
Socio-demographics
Migration-related variables

- Country of birth
- Year of arrival
- Duration of stay
- Age at arrival
- Migration (legal) status
  - e.g., citizenship, refugee, unauthorized

- Language
  - e.g., English proficiency, language spoken at home

- Migration history
  - Previous country(ies) of residence (1 or 5 yrs)
  - Internal mobility
  - Travels to home country

For children, similar information about parents!
Some (more) terminology

- **Migrant stock**
  - Number of migrants in a country at a given point in time

- **Migrant flows**
  - Number of migrants arriving or departing a country during a given time period (e.g., 1 year)
International migration data: big gaps

• “The data on international migration that countries now collect and publish are so limited that … we are setting migration policies in the dark, … based on anecdotes and emotion”

Commission on International Migration Data, 2009

• However, quality varies by data source and, in general, has greatly improved in recent years
UN Population Division (UNPD)

- International migration **stocks** (all countries)
- International migration **flows** to and from selected countries

- Publications
- Data (Excel & Databases)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
International migration policies and data

http://www.oecd.org/migration/

• Focused on OECD countries (e.g., E.U., U.S., Canada, Australia, Mexico, Israel, Japan)

• Reports
• Databases and Excel Tables (Annual: from 2001)
• Better quality & comparability
Refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- U.N High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
  - Publications
  - Statistics
  - Maps
    - Data and trends on the “population of concern to UNHCR”

- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Norwegian Refugee Council
  - More complete data on IDPs
    - [http://www.internal-displacement.org/](http://www.internal-displacement.org/)
International migration
Socio-demographic
U.S Data Sources
International Migration

International Migration Main

International migration is the movement of people across a national border. This includes both immigration (migration to a country) and emigration (migration from a country) or the combination of the two (net international migration).

Latest Releases

- Demographic Analysis 2010: Sensitivity Analysis of the Foreign-Born Migration Component [PDF - 285k]
- Estimating Net International Migration for 2010 Demographic Analysis: An Overview of Methods and Results [PDF - 481k]
- Plans for Producing Estimates of Net International Migration for the 2010 Demographic Analysis Estimates, [PDF - 86k]

http://www.census.gov/population/intmigration/
Foreign Born

The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who become U.S. citizens through naturalization. The native-born population includes anyone who is a U.S. citizen at birth.

http://www.census.gov/topics/population/foreign-born.html
American Community Survey (ACS)  
U.S Census Bureau

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/##

- Started in 2000
- Annual **sample**: 3 million households
- By mail => phone => personal visit
- Response rate: ~98%
- Professional interviewers
- Replaced **Decennial Census long form** (in 2010)
ACS
Migration Data

- Place of birth/nativity
- U.S. citizenship status
  - Native, naturalized citizen, not a U.S citizen
- Year of naturalization (starting in 2008)
- Year of entry to U.S
- Language spoken at home
  - English-speaking proficiency
- Place of residence 1 year prior to survey
- Ancestry
## ACS
### Multi-year estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data available</th>
<th>Geographic Areas with Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Since 2005: 1-year</td>
<td>&gt;65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g., 2006-2008 3-year</td>
<td>&gt;20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-year</td>
<td>Smaller areas (e.g., aggregating census track data)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8. Census Tracts Comprising Bedford

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, accessed at [http://factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov)

Source: ACS
ACS: Limitations

- Average period estimate (e.g., 5-years)

- Too small sample size or no data for some sub-populations, especially for local data

- (Selective) Undercoverage?
  - Language barriers, unauthorized, certain countries, out of country at time of survey, unofficial dwellings
Accessing Census Bureau Data

- Public Use Microdata Samples (IPUMS)
  - Individual household level (no identifiers)
  - Only larger geographic areas (state, >500,000 or >100,000 people, depending on the data set)
    - U.S Census Bureau: [http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html)
    - Minnesota Population Center: [http://usa.ipums.org/usa/](http://usa.ipums.org/usa/)

- Data Ferret [http://dataferrett.census.gov/](http://dataferrett.census.gov/)

- American FactFinder (pre-generated tables)
American Facfinder
http://factfinder2.census.gov/

- Data sets
  - American Community Survey
    - 3-year estimates (e.g., 2008-2010)
    - 5-year estimates (e.g., 2006-2010)
    - 1-year estimates (starting in 2000)
  - Decennial Census (e.g., 1990, 2000)
    - Summary Files 1 and 2 (100% data)
    - Summary Files 3 and 4* (sample data)
  - Many others

*Migration-related data
American Facfinder
http://factfinder2.census.gov/
Search - Use the options on the left (topics, geographies, ...) to narrow your search results

To search for tables and other files in American FactFinder:

1. Enter search terms and an optional geography and click GO

   - Enter a topic or table name
   - Enter an optional state, county, or place
   - Select topics or race/ancestry or industries or occupations

   -- or --

   Select from Topics, Race and Ethnic Groups, Industry Codes, EEO Occupation Codes.
   - these are added to 'Your Selections'
   - the Search Results are updated

2. Next, select Geographies (states, counties, cities, towns, etc.)
   - these are added to 'Your Selections'
   - the Search Results are updated

3. Select one or more Search Results and click View
• Searching by **Key Words:**
  - Place of birth, foreign born, language spoken at home, nativity, year of entry, citizenship, residence, migration, geographic mobility

• Searching by **Table Number:**
  - **S0501:** SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS
  - **B05006:** PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES
  - **B161001:** LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER
E.g., Vietnamese-born, California
E.g., Languages, California
### Race and Ethnic Group Results: 226-250 of 258

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Population Group Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>847</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>874</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>765</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>676</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Turks &amp; Caicos Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>920</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Other United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>USSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration Policy Institute Mapping Tool for the foreign born population

By state and county

U.S. Immigrant Population by State and County 2008-2012*

Top Counties
- Los Angeles County, California: 3,473,500
- Miami-Dade County, Florida: 1,298,200
- Cook County, Illinois: 1,099,400
- Queens County, New York: 1,065,600
- Harris County, Texas: 1,026,700
- Kings County, New York: 941,600
- Orange County, California: 922,200
- San Diego County, California: 720,500
- Santa Clara County, California: 658,800
- Maricopa County, Arizona: 579,100
- Broward County, Florida: 552,700
- Dallas County, Texas: 485,000

Source: ACS 5-year data

By metropolitan area

U.S. Immigrant Population by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 2008-2012*


Exercise
U.S Department of Homeland Security


• Statistics on foreigners admitted to the U.S each year by immigration status and immigration enforcement actions
  – Legal Permanent Residents
  – Refugees and Asylees
  – Non-immigrant Admissions
    • E.g., temporary workers, tourists
  – Enforcement Actions
    (apprehensions, deportations)
  – Unauthorized immigrants

• Definitions

• Reports and Excel tables
Immigration Statistics

These are reports and data presented by the Office of Immigration Statistics.

New Releases

Yearbook

2013 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (view summary and full report)

The Yearbook is a compendium of tables that provides data on foreign nationals who, during the specified fiscal year, were granted lawful permanent residence, were admitted into the United States on a temporary basis, applied for asylum or refugee status, or were naturalized. The Yearbook also presents data on immigration enforcement actions. Yearbook data tables are released as Excel files as they become available.

2004-2014 Yearbooks of Immigration Statistics

View Prior Yearbooks and Data tables

Reports

Other Data

Data Standards and Definitions
Unauthorized migrants
Data sources

• Pew Hispanic Center
  – http://www.pewhispanic.org/topics/search/?query=unauthorized%20immigrants

• Department of Homeland Security
  – Annual Population Estimates:
    # of unauthorized immigrants
  – Enforcement Actions (apprehensions, deportations)
Farmworkers
National Agricultural Workers Survey
http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm

- Employment-based, random-sample annual survey of U.S. crop workers (since 1989)
- Face-to-face interviews (English/Spanish)
- N=\approx1,500/year
- Data collected:
  - Demographics, employment,
  - Migration
  - Health and safety
- Data publicly available
The National Agricultural Workers Survey

The National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) is an employment-based, random-sample survey of U.S. crop workers that collects demographic, employment, and health data in face-to-face interviews. The survey began in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 1989; since then over 56,000 workers have been interviewed. The survey's findings are made available through periodic research reports and a NAWS public access data (NAWSPAD) file.

This site contains information about the survey and the NAWSPAD file. It covers the following topics:

- Purposes and uniqueness of the NAWS
- Data uses
- Data limitations
- Other farm labor information sources
- NAWS survey documentation
- Sampling universe
- Sampling regions and sample size
- Coverage of migrant and seasonal workers
- Frequency of data collection
- Questionnaire development and domains, and the current questionnaire
- Sampling frame, sample design, and interview method
- Public data content and file formats
- Public data codebook and questionnaire
- Survey weights and data analysis
- Public data files
- Data tables
- Confidential safeguards
- Publications
Migration Policy Institute
Migration Information Source

http://www.migrationinformation.org/

• “Non-partisan”
• U.S and Global data
• Many reports and statistics
  – E.g., Profiles of Individual Immigrant Populations in the United States
    http://www.migrationinformation.org/spotlight-library.cfm
• Mapping tool
International Migration
Demographic Data

Conclusions

• Many different sources of data
• Amount and quality of data varies among countries
• Coverage problems:
  – E.g., unauthorized migrants, refugees, temporary work visas, international students
• More recent data has better quality
References

• Recommendations on statistics of international migration rev. 1 (1998)

  international migration
  http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/meetings/egm/migrationegmsep07/list%
  20of%20documents.htm


• Center for Global Development. Commission on International Migration Data
  Toward Better Migration Data.
  http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422146/
Data Sources: Migrant Health
Specialized Journals

- Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health
- Ethnicity and Disease
- Place and Health
- Journal of Transcultural Nursing
- Transcultural Psychiatry
- Forced Migration Review
- Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies
- Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
- International Migration
- International Migration Review
- Journal of Refugee Studies
- Journal of International Migration and Integration
- Journal of Human Trafficking
Online journal search engines

• E.g., PubMed:

• **Keyword searching:** e.g., foreign-born, immigrants, migrants, migration, Mexicans, Mexican-Americans, Asian, refugees, trafficking, unauthorized, undocumented, illegal, travelers, nomads, farmworkers, asylum-seekers
Publications by Organizations

U.S:
- Health Initiative of the Americas, UC Berkeley
- UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
- Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and Uninsured
- California Program on Access to Care (CPAC)
- Urban Institute: Immigrants
National health data sources (Focus on U.S)
National data sources: Usefulness for migrant health

• Collect any migration-related data?
  – Country of birth, citizenship status, years in the US, language

• Sample size for migrant populations?

• Data quality?
  – Representative?
  – Validated data collection instruments?
  – Access to interpretation?
  – Trust issues?
Restricted variables in national surveys

• Data that could compromise the confidentiality of survey respondents or is sensitive by nature
  – Include: Country of birth and other immigration-related variables (e.g., citizenship, years in the U.S)

• Applies to many national health surveys
  – [http://www.cdc.gov/rdc/b1datatyp/dt122.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/rdc/b1datatyp/dt122.htm)

• To access these variables, a proposal must be approved by the Research Data Center
### National Health Surveys and Migration Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Migrant-related data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(U.S) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)</td>
<td>- Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Years living in the U.S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U.S) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)</td>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Core Health Interview Survey (multicountry)</td>
<td>- Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Spain) National Health Survey</td>
<td>- Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic &amp; Health Surveys (many developing countries)</td>
<td>- Foreign-born (no specific country)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Making California’s Voices Heard on Health
California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

- Telephone survey
- Coordinated by UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
- Started in 2001
- Biennial
- County-level
CHIS and Migrant Health
Migration-related variables

- Country of birth
- Citizenship (U.S. born citizen, Naturalized citizen, Non-citizen)
- Years lived in U.S
- Language spoken at home
- English-speaking ability
- Parents’ country of birth*
- Parents’ citizenship*
- Parents’ years lived in U.S*

*Only for children & adolescents
CHIS and Migrant Health (Cont.)

Sample sizes

• ~50,000 households (~110,000 individuals)

• **County-level** and major race/ethnic groups
  – **Oversample** some Asian ethnic groups: Vietnamese and Korean

• ~25% of adult sample is foreign born
  – (i.e., ~10,000 individuals)
Data collection

- Validated questionnaires in 5 languages:
  - English, Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese dialects), Vietnamese, and Korean
- Multilingual interviewers
CHIS and Migrant Health (Cont.)

Limitations

- Household response rate: 29.5% (2005)
- Landline phone-based: Many migrants don’t have one
  - Recently added cell-phone component
  - Data validated with household survey
### Other data sources

#### Health insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migrant-related data</th>
<th>Caveats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **American Community Survey (ACS)** | - Country of birth  
- U.S. citizenship  
- Year of entry to the U.S  
- Ancestry  
- English-speaking proficiency  
- Language spoken at home  
- Year of naturalization  
- Place of residence 1 year ago | Health insurance data since 2008 |
| **Current Population Survey (CPS)** | - Country of birth  
- Parental place of birth  
- U.S. citizenship  
- Year of entry to the U.S  
- Place of residence 1 year and 5 years ago | Smaller sample size than ACS |
Caveats
- Country of birth: 3 (3%)
- Time in the U.S: 3 (3%)
- Nationality/Citizenship: 1 (1%)
- Primary language: 0 (0%)

- Different wording of questions
- Missing data

- Approval in 2014 to add country of birth to all notifiable disease reporting forms!
Other data sources (Cont.)

Vital statistics (births and deaths)

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/index.htm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Registry</th>
<th>Death Registry</th>
<th>Migrant-related data</th>
<th>Caveats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Country of birth</td>
<td>- Missing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Parent's country of birth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Country of birth</td>
<td>- Sometimes based on observation by recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Migrant-related data</td>
<td>Caveats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>Country of birth</td>
<td>Underreporting by migrants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Workplace Injuries and Illnesses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANCER REGISTRIES</strong></td>
<td>Country of birth</td>
<td>High % of missing or incorrect birthplace data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/">https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOSPITAL DISCHARGE DATA SYSTEMS</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migrant-targeted data sources

- The (U.S) New Immigrant Survey
- U.N High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
The (U.S) New Immigrant Survey

http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html

- Immigrants newly admitted to permanent residence
- Phone-based
- Random sample from USCIS immigration administrative records
The (U.S) New Immigrant Survey

• Sample size:
  – 12,500 adults and 1,250 children
• Response rate: 65-69%

• Health Measures:
  – Self-reports of conditions and symptoms
  – Functional status
  – Health behaviors
  – Mental health
  – Access to health care
Refugees

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646cd4.html

• Statistics and health reports
  – Public Heath and HIV Annual Report
  – HIV Behavioral Surveillance studies
  – Malaria Health Information System Bulletin
  – Nutrition and Food Security

• UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS):
  – Standardized tool to design, monitor and evaluate refugee public health and HIV programs.
  – Operational in 16 countries
  – Monitors health services provided to 1.5 million camp-based refugees.
Migrant health data sources: Conclusions

- Data is available in some national health information sources
- Only a limited number of migrant-related variables is collected
- Quality and representativeness of data varies by system and/or is unknown
Migration Data: The Way Forward
1. Harmonize migration data definitions:

   • Short-term: disseminate data collected using national laws and regulations, but spell out definitions used
   • Long-term: harmonize definitions

(Adapted from Commission on International Migration Data, 2009)
2. Make available data and disseminate study findings:
   • E.g., public access to anonymous individual data
   • Share information with study population and decision-makers!
3. Include a standardized module of key migration-related questions

4. Improve data collection and analysis:
   • Collect and disaggregate data (e.g., by race/ethnicity, age, gender, country of birth, etc.)
   • Multivariate and multi-level analysis (i.e., adjust for confounders and for individual and environmental factors)
   • Collect data on comparison groups of non-migrants
5. Oversample target migrant groups

6. Conduct periodic migrant-targeted studies
   - For rarer and harder-to-reach populations
   - Specialized sampling and data collection strategies

Both can be done every 2-3 years and/or rotating pattern that covers a state by region
7. Facilitate participation of migrants in surveys
   - Translate and culturally validate questionnaires
   - Provide interpreters
   - Engage the community (CBPR)
Migration Data
The Way Forward (6)

8. Longitudinal studies

9. International coordination in data collection (i.e., origin and destination countries)

10. Enhance capacity building on migration statistics
11. Do not harm!

- Implement safeguards to prevent misuse of the data in a harmful and discriminatory way
  - CBPR
  - Ensure privacy and confidentiality of information
Thank you!

jqi3@cdc.gov
References

• Mladovsky P. Migration and Health in the EU. European Commission. 2007


  [http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422146/](http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422146/)
Study approaches
Migrant Health Study Approaches

• Some migrant populations have characteristics that create challenges to the use of “traditional” study methods applicable to the general population

• Frequently, specialized study strategies are needed
  – Adapted to the characteristics of the target migrant population
Study Designs for Migrant Health

• **Qualitative** (e.g., focus groups, key informant interviews): Very useful!

• **Quantitative**:
  – Migrant-focused sampling surveys
  – Case-control studies: very useful!
  – Cohort (longitudinal) studies: $, lost to follow-up

• **Mixed-Methods**: Highly recommended
## Probability Sampling Designs for Migrant Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population characteristics</th>
<th>Sampling Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dispersed but with pockets of concentration | • **Phone surveys** (Random Digit Dialing)  
• **Household cluster sampling** (if migrants are >10% of total population)  
- **Oversampling:** (if 3-10% of total population) |
| Congregates at specific venues and times | • **Time-space sampling** |
| Hidden and/or very “rare” (i.e., small % of population) AND socially networked | • **Respondent-driven sampling** |
Zip Codes by % of Salvadorans

- >15%
- 8-15%
- 3-7.9%
- <3%
Time-Space Sampling

- For hard-to-reach populations that gather in certain types of locations and at certain times of the year, week or day.
E.g., Study of Iraqis in Metro Detroit
Mapping venues

- 36,000 Iraqis in Detroit
- 0.7% of total Metro pop.
- 2nd largest foreign-born group

Mosques in Metro Detroit

https://www.google.com/maps/search/Detroit+mosques/ @42.4226079,-83.3637488,11z
Chain-Refferal Methods

- A community is defined by social relationships (or “Social Networks”)
  - Strong (e.g., family) or weak (e.g., friends or acquaintances)
  - Reciprocal

- Participants selected by their peers from the social network
Snowball Sampling
(e.g., 5 seeds)
Chain-Refferal Methods

Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS)

• Improvement over Snowball Sampling

• Strategies to make it a probability sample and reduce/eliminate bias:
  1. Dual incentive system ($ and peer pressure)
  2. Recruitment quota (e.g., <3)
  3. Estimate participants social network size
Controlled Recruitment = Penetration / Sample Size Growth

Wave 1    Wave 2    Wave 3    Wave 4    Wave 5
Controlled Recruitment = Penetration / Sample Size Growth

Wave 1  Wave 2  Wave 3  Wave 4  Wave 5
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Wave 1  Wave 2  Wave 3  Wave 4  Wave 5
Websites

- UN Population Division (UNPD)  
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
  - http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33931_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development  
  - http://www.icmpd.org/10.html
- American Community Survey  
  - http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
- Current Population Survey  
  - http://www.census.gov/cps/
- Pew Hispanic Center: immigration  
  - http://pewhispanic.org/topics/?TopicID=16
- U.S Department of Homeland Security  
Websites

• Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
  – http://www.kff.org/about/kcmu.cfm

• Health Initiative of the Americas, UC Berkeley
  – http://hia.berkeley.edu/

• California Program on Access to Care (CPAC)
  – http://cpac.berkeley.edu/

• Urban Institute: Immigrants
  – http://www.urban.org/immigrants/index.cfm

• UCLA Center for Health policy Research
Websites (Cont.)

• California Health Interview Survey
  – http://chis.ucla.edu/

• National Health Interview Survey
  – http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm

• The New Immigrant Survey (U.S)

• UNHCR's
  – Health Information System (HIS):
    • http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646ce0.html
  – Statistics and health reports
    • http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4b2.html
Websites (Cont.)

• Current Population Survey
  – http://www.census.gov/cps/data/

• NCHS Vital statistics data
  – http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstatsonline.htm

• Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
  – http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm

• Cancer data
  – http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/data_access/
Websites

- Urban Institute (www.urban.org)
- Brookings Institute (www.brookings.edu)
- Hamburg Institute of International Economics
  - http://irregular-migration.hwwi.net/
- Migration Policy Institute: Migration Information Source
  - http://www.migrationinformation.org/
- UNHCR:
  - Statistics (including online database)
  - Publications
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
  - http://www.internal-displacement.org/
Migration/Geographic Mobility

Migration/Geographic Mobility refers to the movement of people within the United States from one location to another at various geographic levels. Movers are classified by type of move and characteristics of movers. People who moved from abroad are also included.

Latest Releases

Geographical Mobility: 2014 to 2015 (CPS)
- Detailed Tables

State-to-State Migration Flows: 2014
- Detailed Tables

State of Residence by Place of Birth Flows: 2014
- Detailed Tables

Desire to Move and Residential Mobility: 2010-2011 (SIPP, ACS)
- Report
- Working Paper

Based on county, state, country of residence 1 or 5 years earlier

http://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/