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Documentation of publicly available datasets that allow for examining the link between (i) perceived personal and/or group discrimination and (ii) political attitudes and/or involvement

Deliverable D5.1

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1. Introduction

The EU Horizon RAISE project can broadly be divided into two parts. In the first part of the project, partners aim to provide new insights on how xenophobia and racism are institutionalized and made structural in everyday life social encounters across Europe, also contributing to raising awareness of structural racism. Since one can be aware of ethnic-racial-religious inequalities and exclusions without taking action to address those inequalities, the second part of the project addresses the question of when people will recognize and acknowledge structural racism as unjust and are willing to take action to contribute to equality. Work Package 5 (WP5) focuses on this second part of the project. Work Package 5 aims to provide theoretical and empirical answers to questions of when perceptions of (ethnic, religious, racial) discrimination lead to collective action and political engagement by, and on behalf of, (ethnic, religious, racial) minority groups. We are interested both in perceived *personal* discrimination - i.e., perceiving that oneself, personally, is the target of discrimination - and perceived *group* discrimination - i.e., perceiving that a social group as a whole (which individuals may or may not belong to, e.g., immigrants, ethnic minorities in a given setting or society), is the target of discrimination (see e.g., Taylor et al, 1991, for more on this distinction). We aim to study the joint and differential effects of these two forms of perceived discrimination on collective actions and political engagement by, and on behalf of, minority groups. As for collective action, we are interested, for instance, in political participation (e.g., participating in demonstrations or signing petitions that may or may not be aimed at achieving greater equality), as well as supporting minority rights more generally. Importantly, as we aim to understand *why*, *when*, and *for whom* perceptions of discrimination translate into collective action and political engagement, we are also interested more broadly in political attitudes and orientations (e.g., interest in politics), as well as political engagement in general (e.g., voting behavior). We aim to examine this by making use of existing data that contain suitable indicators of (i) perceived discrimination on the one hand and (ii) political attitudes or involvement on the other. In line with this aim, the first deliverable of WP5 was to document publicly available datasets **that allow for examining the link between (i) perceived personal and/or group discrimination and (ii) political attitudes and/or participation** – for our use in the project, but also for the benefit of the wider scientific community. This document corresponds to said documentation. In the sections that follow we will start by outlining our selection criteria in more detail. Thereafter we will list the identified data sources.

2. Identifying relevant databases / inclusion criteria

To identify suitable data sources we searched several internet and online databases, such as for instance GESIS (<https://www.gesis.org/home>), the CESSDA data catalogue (<https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/>), and the Ethnic and Migrant Minorities (EMM) Survey Registry (<https://ethmigsurveydatahub.eu/emmregistry/>). To provide an illustration, the word “discrimination” was entered into the GESIS search-engine. This returned 1495 entries, which the post-doctoral researcher on the WP5 reviewed, to determine which of these might meet our criteria. We also consulted with project partners and other scholars. Priority was given to (i) multinational data, as these allow for cross-national comparisons, and to (ii) long-standing cross-national or national surveys that allow for examining processes or trends across time. We complement these with a list of important cross-sectional national data sources (i.e., data sources that examine only a single timepoint, in a single country), as examples of suitable data sources. However, we highlight that it is not the aim of this deliverable to provide an *exhaustive* list of data sources. In total, we list 35 data sources.¹

2.1. Availability

The data had to be freely available for academic research. This includes both data sources that can be downloaded directly by researchers (e.g., via the GESIS archive), and some data sources that will be made available upon request. In this way, we ensure the data sources listed here can be utilized by the wider scientific community.

2.2. Geographical coverage

In line with the aims and scope of the RAISE project to study inequalities and their outcomes in Europe, we limited our search to data sampled in European countries. This includes both EU-member states and, to a lesser extent, non-EU countries.

2.3. Suitable indicators

To be included, the available measures or indicators had to meet two criteria. Firstly, the data had to capture perceived personal and/or perceived group discrimination. As is outlined in the introduction above, perceived personal discrimination refers to items or scales that capture the extent to which respondents feel they themselves have been discriminated against, while perceived group discrimination refers to the extent individuals feel that a certain social group (their own, or a different ethnic or religious group for instance) face discrimination or

¹ Note that many of these sources consist of multiple sub-sources.

disadvantage in society. Secondly, the data had to include at least one indicator of respondents' political attitudes or actions. Such measures include for example voting behavior, interest in politics or political organizations, and participating in political actions such as signing a petition or participating in a protest.

2.4 *Timeframe*

Apart from long-standing panel / longitudinal studies, which can date back multiple decades (e.g., Eurobarometer) we limited our search to data collected from the year 2000 onwards.

2.5. *Respondent and sample characteristics*

We did not form exclusionary criteria based on respondent characteristics. However, we note that in the original funding proposal, the current deliverable was outlined as follows: "*D5.1: Documentation (available to scientific community) of existing datasets that contain suitable indicators for perceived individual and group discrimination and political attitudes and political involvement of major categories of ethnic, racial, religious minorities.*" The underlined part implies that we would limit our search to data sources that either exclusively consist of ethnic, racial, or religious minority samples, or that are known to include such subsamples in large enough numbers to allow for separate analyses. However, upon reflection we decided that limiting our documentation to such data sources would be counterproductive. While RAISE WP5 indeed aims to advance understanding of the political involvement of disadvantaged minority group members (i.e., members of ethnic, racial or religious groups with lower status in society due to stigmatization or disadvantage), WP5 importantly *also* aims to understand when advantaged majority group members (i.e., groups with higher status that are privileged or dominant in society; see, for example, Árnadóttir et al., 2023; Hässler et al., 2020)². As such, it is more appropriate for our purposes, and more useful for the scientific community, for us to document datasets that meet the criteria above, even if (ethnic, racial, or religious) minority groups were not specifically targeted or oversampled. This enabled us to include many relevant datasets that allow for examining the above processes in majority samples, and that may in some cases *also* include substantial numbers of minority group members. After all, minority group membership can be defined in various ways, depending on the context and research question: it can be defined, for instance, by foreign origin (i.e., oneself and/or one's parents being born abroad). Many of the large-scale datasets listed here contain

² While we use the term 'minority groups' to denote disadvantaged, lower-status groups, such groups need not constitute a numerical minority in all intergroup contexts.

such information (as well as e.g., religion), and might thus allow for examining sub-samples of minority group members. In cases where minority group members were specifically targeted or oversampled, this is highlighted in each data source description below. Lastly, we also did not form exclusion criteria based on sample characteristics, such as sample size. However, as is stated above, large-scale multinational or national surveys were prioritized.

3. List of datasources

As is stated above, this section provides a list of data sources suitable for examining the link between perceived personal and/or group discrimination on the one hand, and political attitudes or actions on the other. We organize this list as follows:

- **Section 3.1.** lists cross-national datasets that cover two or more timepoints. These data sources thus simultaneously allow for cross-national comparisons, as well as examining change over time.
- **Section 3.2.** lists cross-national data sources that cover only one point in time. These data sources thus allow for a cross-national comparison of a single timepoint, or “a snapshot in time.”
- **Section 3.3.** lists large-scale national data sources that cover two or more timepoints. These datasets thus allow for examining processes or trends over time in a single country.
- **Section 3.4.** Lists some exemplary smaller-scale national datasets that cover only one point in time, in a single country.

For sections 3.1-3.3 a description is included, along with summary tables. For section 3.4, summary tables are included. In all cases, links are provided for further information and data access. Interested readers can consult further information on each dataset (e.g., methodology) in the technical reports, frequently available via the links provided in this document.

Section 3.1. Cross-national datasets with two or more time points

3.1.1 Eurobarometer Survey Series

These series consist of the following: the Standard and Special Eurobarometer, the Flash Eurobarometer, and the former Central & Eastern and Candidate Countries Eurobarometer. The Eurobarometer program was launched in the early 1970s as a bi-annual public opinion survey ("repeated cross-section") in all member states of the European Union on behalf of the European Commission. During the 1990s the program expanded in topics, frequency, and

instruments. Importantly many of the surveys do unfortunately not contain *both* an indicator of perceived discrimination *and* political attitudes and behavior. Examples of recent surveys that include both are e.g., Eurobarometer 91.4 (2019) – which asks both about perceived personal discrimination, perceived group discrimination (of various disadvantaged groups), and captures various indicators of political attitudes and behaviors such as ones level of comfort with having an ethnic minority group member in the highest elected political position and frequency of discussing politics (see also e.g., Eurobarometer 88.4, 2017). For up-to-date “study profile” information on each individual survey (topics, coverage and fieldwork, dataset releases and errata, access to data, questionnaires and reports etc.), please consult the different survey series specifications here: <https://www.gesis.org/en/eurobarometer-data-service>

Table 1. Eurobarometer Summary

URL	https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer https://www.gesis.org/en/eurobarometer-data-service
Geographical Coverage	EU member countries. Accession and Candidate countries are intermittently included
Time coverage	The Eurobarometer has been running since 1973 (bi-annual surveys).
Sample(s)	Random probability samples of at least 1000 persons (15 years old and above) per country or territory, excepting countries or territories with a population below one million inhabitants, in which case samples have at least 500 participants. Methodological approaches vary for individual countries; for more information see links above.
Suitable indicators	Only some surveys include both perceived discrimination and some indicator of political attitudes or action, e.g., Eurobarometer 91.4 (2019) and Eurobarometer 88.4 (2017).
Availability	Available for non-commercial use. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive: https://www.gesis.org/home

3.1.2. ESS (European Social Survey)

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples (11 rounds to date).

Since COVID, self-completion has also been allowed in some countries. The EES contains a core module each round as well as rotating modules that are asked intermittently. The EES website has an easy-to-use data portal where anyone can search for suitable measures across surveys. Please see here: <https://ess.sikt.no/en/?tab=overview>.

Table 2. ESS Summary

URL	https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/
Geographical Coverage	European countries. 39 countries have participated at least once; 19 countries have participated in at least eight of the first 10 waves.
Time coverage	The Eurobarometer has been running since 2001 (bi-annually). The first edition of wave 11 was published in June 2024 for 13 countries.
Sample(s)	All countries must aim for a minimum sample size of 1500 or 800 in countries with ESS populations of less than two million after discounting for design effects. Samples are random probability samples of persons aged 15 and over, living within private households in each country, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, or language. For more information, see: https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/methodology/methodology-overview
Suitable indicators	Indicators of political attitudes and behaviors are included in the core survey, and indicators of discrimination are frequently included in the rotating ones. For instance, the ESS round 11 asked about perceived group discrimination for various reasons (e.g., nationality, religion) and included indicators of political attitudes and participation (e.g., having taken part in a demonstration or contacted a politician in the last year, interest in politics).
Availability	Available for non-commercial use. Data portal: https://ess.sikt.no/en/?tab=overview

3.1.3 ISPP (*International Social Survey Programme*)

The ISSP is a cross-national collaboration programme conducting annual surveys on diverse topics relevant to social sciences. To date, 11 topics have been covered in modules, some of which have been repeated at different intervals. While multiple modules capture political attitudes, fewer assess perceived discrimination. The social inequality modules which have taken place five times at roughly 10-year intervals (e.g., 2009, 2019) contain both. The geographical covers 45 countries worldwide Europe, including many in Europe.

Table 3. ISPP Summary

URL	https://issp.org/
Geographical Coverage	45 countries worldwide, including many in Europe: https://issp.org/members/member-states/
Time coverage	Annual surveys since 1984
Sample(s)	Sampling procedures differ for the individual countries: partly simple, partly multi-stage stratified random samples of respondents 18 years old and older. Sample sizes also vary but generally consist of a minimum 1000 participants per country.
Suitable indicators	Only select modules contain suitable indicators. The social inequality modules an indicator of perceived group discrimination based on race (captured in terms of the perceived relative importance of race for getting ahead in life) as well as indicators of political attitudes (voting, party affiliation).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive. See: https://www.gesis.org/en/issp/home

3.1.4. CILS4EU (*Children of Immigrants Longitudinal survey in 4 European countries*)

The CILS4EU project is dedicated to the comparative analysis of the development of the children of immigrants. Following the example of the "Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study" (CILS) that was conducted in the United States, information was gathered on teenagers in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and England, at several timepoints. The data consist of several surveys, including the original CILS4EU, CILS-DE German extensions and a COVID-19 supplementary survey. An additional strength of this data is that it allows not only for cross-national comparisons but for more proximal examinations of contextual factors at the school or classroom level (i.e., multilevel modelling, students are nested in classrooms and schools). A limitation of this data however is that available indicators of perceived discrimination and/or political interest are only available in select waves.

Table 4. CILS4EU Summary

URL	https://www.cils4.eu/
Geographical Coverage	Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and England
Sample(s)	14-year-old children with and without an immigrant background were first sampled in 2010 and twice more over the next two years (3 waves). Overall, more than 18000 students participated in the first wave. The German CILS-DE contains later waves (9 total). CILS4EU used a stratified three-stage sample design, which was standardized across countries: 1. Schools, 2. classes within these schools, 3. students enrolled in these classes.
Suitable indicators	Available but limited to certain waves. For instance, personal discrimination is captured in W1 and W3 of the base survey and interest in politics is captured in W2 and W3.
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Data and documents are only released for academic research and teaching after the data depositor's written authorization. See: https://www.cils4.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=72&Itemid=55

3.1.5. SCIP (Causes and Consequences of Socio-Cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe)

The SCIP project is the first comparative survey among new arrivals in four Europe countries: Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands. Its substantive focus is on socio-cultural integration trajectories. Two cross-national waves of survey data were collected (2010-2013) among groups of new immigrants that vary along a number of dimensions, including religion (Catholics versus Muslims), social status (medium to high-skill versus low-skill migrants) and immigration status (EU citizens versus non-EU-citizens). In all four countries, recently arrived Poles were sampled, along with new immigrants from Turkey (Germany, Netherlands), Antilles (Netherlands), Bulgaria (Netherlands), Morocco (Netherlands), Suriname (Netherlands) and Pakistan (United Kingdom). In a mini-panel design, immigrants were interviewed 12 months maximum after their arrival (first wave) and one and a half years later (second wave).

Table 5. SCIP Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA5956
Geographical Coverage	Immigrants were sampled in four countries: Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands
Time coverage	Data was collected 2010-2013.
Sample(s)	Participants were aged 18 to 60 with a maximum stay of 18 months in one of the four countries. Samples: Germany (2644 W1, 1198 W2), NL (3355 W1 and 1518 W2), Great Britain (1529 W1, 593 W2), Ireland (1058 W1, 613 W2). Sampling strategies varied by country due to differences in available sampling frames. Germany and the NL had stratified probability samples, whereas Great Britain and Ireland had non-probability samples.
Suitable indicators	Both waves include indicators of both perceived personal and group discrimination, as well as political attitudes and participation (e.g., interest in politics, voting).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

Section 3.2. Cross-national datasets (single time point)

3.2.1. EU-MIDIS II: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey

The EU-MIDIS II collected information from 25515 respondents in 2016 from different ethnic minority and migrant backgrounds, including Roma, in all EU Member States. The sample includes persons belonging to ethnic or national minorities, Roma and Russians, persons born outside the EU (first generation respondents) and persons with at least one parent born outside the EU (second generation respondents). The questionnaire includes questions on perceived personal and group discrimination in various areas, such as employment, education, housing, health and in the use of public or private services. It also covers police checks, criminal victimization (including hate crime), and awareness of rights and of institutions that provide victim support. It contains suitable indicators of political attitudes, such as trust in politicians, parliament and political parties, interest in politics, as well as indicators political participation such as taking part in a public demonstration and having signed a petition.

Table 6. EU-MIDIS II Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6703
Geographical Coverage	EU-28, including the UK.
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2016.
Sample(s)	25515 respondents participated. from different ethnic minority and migrant backgrounds, including Roma. Samples consist of random probability samples for all target groups in each of the 28 EU Member States.
Suitable indicators	Contains multiple indicators of both perceived personal and group discrimination, and political attitudes and actions (e.g., interest in politics, taking part in a public demonstration and having signed a petition).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.2.2. MIFARE: Migrants' Welfare State Attitudes

The MIFARE survey was designed to focus on immigrants who migrated to the receiving country conducted in Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands. All three countries could sample from population registers, including migrants, but the specific sampling method varied by country. Migrants from the age of 18 and older were sampled, and a native control group for comparative purposes. Four intra-EU origin countries and six extra-EU origin countries were selected, including the most numerous migrant populations: Poland, Romania, Spain, and the UK for the intra-EU origin countries. As extra-EU origin countries, China (mainland only, excluding Hong Kong), Japan, Turkey, the Philippines (not in Germany due to sampling issues), Russia, and the US were selected. China and Turkey are not included in either the ISSP or ESS.

Table 7. MIFARE Summary

URL	MIFARE Study ? Migrants? Welfare State Attitudes - DANS Data Station Social Sciences and Humanities
Geographical Coverage	Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands
Time coverage	Data was collected 2015-2016.
Sample(s)	Immigrants from 10 origin countries in three destination countries were sampled, along with a native comparison group. In each destination country the aim was to sample 300 participants per origin group. Sampling strategies differed by country, as the national data sources available to identify immigrants differed. Although data from local or central registry offices could be used in all countries to draw random samples, there were differences in how migrants were identified and sampled.
Suitable indicators	Contains indicators of perceived group discrimination (of migrants from different backgrounds), and political attitudes and (intended) behavior (e.g., seeking information about politics, intended voting).
Availability	Data can be made available for academic purposes but must be requested via the DANS Data station.

3.2.3 EURISLAM (*Finding a Place for Islam in Europe: Cultural Interactions between Muslim immigrants and Receiving Societies; data from Work Package 3 (WP3)*)

The aim of the EURISLAM project was to provide a systematic analysis of cross-national differences and similarities in countries' approaches to the cultural integration of immigrants in general and Muslims in particular. The countries studied were Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. WP3 of the project conducted a survey sampling both Muslims and ethnic majority non-Muslims, as a comparison group.³ In total 7714 individuals were interviewed over the course of 2011 into the first month of 2012.

Table 8. EURISLAM (WP3) Summary

URL	https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/215863/reporting https://ssh.datastations.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.17026/dans-xx7-5x27
Geographical Coverage	Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2011-2012.
Sample(s)	In total 7714 people were interviewed: 1188 in The Netherlands, 1418 in Germany, 1247 in Switzerland, 1485 in the United Kingdom, 1191 in Belgium and 1185 in France. To identify potential Muslim participant, digital phone book records were used, aimed at identifying people of Moroccan, Turkish, Pakistani, and Ex-Yugoslav origin. Subsequently these people were phoned up by a polling agency in each country and screened whether they had indeed the aforementioned national origins and were themselves Muslims or of Muslim descent.
Suitable indicators	This data captures both personal and group discrimination (both based on being Muslim and based on country of origin), as well as political participation (i.e., voting).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the DANS data station.

³ While this survey consists of two timepoints (waves), the 2nd wave was implemented only to supplement data in some contexts and groups, due to low response rates. We thus find it more appropriate to list this data with the single-timepoint sources.

3.2.4. LOCALMULTIDEM (Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organizational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level, Work Package 4 (WP4))

The main objective of this project was to study the degree of political integration of the foreign immigrant population in several European cities, and thus to study multicultural democracy at the local level. The broader project collected information at three different levels of analysis: (1) the contextual or macro-level, using secondary sources and interviews with political and administrative authorities; (2) the organizational or meso-level, through the study of immigrants' organizational structures and networks, carried out with surveys to immigrants' associations; and (3) *the individual or micro-level, through a survey to immigrants residents of different origins (with a control group of national-born citizens; WP4)*.

Table 9. LOCALMULTIDEM Summary

URL	https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/24987
Geographical Coverage	Main Cities: 1 Budapest (Hungary), London (UK), Lyon (France), Milan (Italy), Madrid (Spain) and Zurich (Switzerland; however, see technical report for more "sister" cities).
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2007-2008.
Sample(s)	In each city the autochthonous population was sampled as well as three different migrant groups. Sample sizes varied but the total sample size in each country (all groups combined) always exceeded 1000. Sampling strategies also varied, but random samples were strived for.
Suitable indicators	Multiple questions of perceived personal discrimination and perceived group discrimination is also captured, in terms of e.g., perceived difficulty of immigrants to get a job). There are several indicators of political orientations and actions (e.g., taken part in a demonstration, donated money – specifying whether such actions concerned ethnic minority group members).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the Harvard Dataverse.

3.2.5. 2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe

The 2000 families project explores migration processes and social, economic, cultural, religious, and economic resources, values, and behavior of members of 2000 Turkish families in four generations. These include both Turkish migrant families, who migrated to various European countries, as well as their non-migrant counterparts from high “migration sending” regions in Turkey. The project involved survey interviews with approximately 6000 family members across three generations, and consisted of three parts: Family Tree, Proxy interviews and Personal interviews (all of which were piloted before the main survey).

Table 10. 2000 Families Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA5957
Geographical Coverage	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2010-2012.
Sample(s)	The sample consisted of 2000 Turkish migrant families and their Turkish non-migrant counterparts, 6000 individuals. The sampling started with the screening of five high migrant sending regions in Turkey (i.e. Acıpayam, Akçaabat, Emirdağ, Kulu and Şarkışla) to families and obtain their family contact details. These families were screened starting at primary sampling units (PSUs), selected at random from addresses obtained from TUIK (Statistics Turkey). The criteria used in selecting migrant families were to have a male ancestor who: a) might be dead or alive, b) is or would have been between the ages of 65 and 90, c) grew up in the region, d) moved to Europe between 1960 and 1974, and e) stayed there for at least five years. The criteria for non-migrant families Was the same except the male ancestor had <i>not</i> migrated to Europe.
Suitable indicators	Contains indicators of perceived personal discrimination, and there are indicators of political orientations and actions (past voting, party preference).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.2.6. Youth in East Europe (YEE) studies

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung ([FES](#)), implemented and financed youth studies in East Europe (YEE), initially in 9 countries: Albania (2011), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2014), Bulgaria (2014), Croatia (2012), Kosovo (2012), Macedonia (2013), Romania (2014), Slovenia (2013) and Serbia (2015). In 2016, several new studies have been carried out, including in Armenia and Georgia. YEE surveys have a common substantive core, including themes relating to e.g., democracy and politics. See e.g., Hurrelmann et al. (2015) for an example of a comparative (i.e. cross-national) publication employing FES youth datasets.

Table 11. Summary

URL	http://projects.ff.uni-mb.si/cepss/index.php/youth-studies/
Geographical Coverage	East Europe (multiple countries, see link above)
Time coverage	Data was collected 2011-2016.
Sample(s)	Sample sizes and ages varied somewhat, but samples exceeded 1000 in each case, and age ranged 14-29 overall. Care was taken in sampling to represent the nation's youth along various dimensions (e.g., gender, age, education).
Suitable indicators	Measures differ somewhat but all surveys include an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and some indicator of political attitudes or actions (e.g., perceived “fashionability” of engaging in politics, interest in politics at various levels, voting behavior, interest in taking part in political rallies).
Availability	Freely available from: http://projects.ff.uni-mb.si/cepss/index.php/youth-studies/ Note also that in some cases further information on each individual study can be found by searching for it by name on GESIS. E.g., see detailed codebook for the Croatian study (“Youth in a time of crisis” study) here: https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA5976 . ⁴

⁴ For further information on each study, we recommend searching on GESIS for each individual study using the *specific name* of the country specific study, as shown on the <http://projects.ff.uni-mb.si/cepss/index.php/youth-studies/> (e.g., “youth in time of crisis” for Croatia).

Section 3.3. National datasets with two or more time points

3.3.1. Allbus (German General Social Survey)

In the study series of the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS), random samples of the German population have been surveyed on attitudes and behavior every two years since 1980 using a partly constant, partly variable survey program. The ALLBUS data can thus be used to track developments and changes in German society over four decades, in terms of e.g., attitudes, behavior, and societal change. A limitation of this data is that while several indicators of perceived group discrimination are captured, this is only done in select waves (1996 & 2006). There are multiple indicators of political attitudes and behaviors, which also vary across waves, but every wave has some.

Table 12. Allbus Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA5285
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data has been collected biannually since 1980 (biannually).
Sample(s)	Random probability samples of the German population. Sample sizes differ but most often approach or exceed 3000.
Suitable indicators	Perceived group discrimination is captured with a few questions (but only in 2006 and 2016). Every wave has some indicator of political attitudes or actions. The ALLBUScompact 1980-2021 file (available using the link above) contains data for all questions that have been surveyed in at least two of the so far 22 cross-sectional surveys, as well as information on what variables were included (vs. omitted) at each point.
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.3.2. BES (British Election study)

The British Election Study (BES) dates back to 1964 and can thus be used to track developments and changes in political attitudes and behaviors over 60 years. BES surveys take place immediately after every general election, as well as between elections, with 26 large 30,000-person online panel surveys conducted by the present team, since 2014. In addition to the post-election surveys, The BES has included panel studies in a relatively small number of most recent periods, which allows for studying within-person change and the evolution of political preferences and electoral behaviors over time. Surveys include filter variables to find out which respondents are interviewed in all, some, or one wave. A limitation of this data is that the single question on perceived group discrimination question was asked only in limited surveys, and only to a subset of participants (so called “playground items”).

Table 13. BES Summary

URL	https://www.britishelectionstudy.com
Geographical Coverage	United Kingdom
Time coverage	Data has been collected since 1960 (after every election).
Sample(s)	Internet panel data is collected by YouGov using an online sample of YouGov panel members; post-election surveys consist of random probability samples of the British population. Sample sizes differ but exceed 2000 participants.
Suitable indicators	The surveys include multiple indicators of political attitudes and behaviors. However a measure of perceived minority group discrimination (“Non-White people don’t have the same opportunities and chances in life as White people, as they are held back by prejudice and discrimination”) was only asked in some surveys, to a subset of participants (see “British Election Study Combined Wave 1-25 Internet Panel”) file
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from https://www.britishelectionstudy.com/data/

3.3.3. DEMES (Dutch Ethnic Minority Election Study)

The Dutch Ethnic Minority Election Study (DEMES) is the first Dutch election study among a random probability sample of adult Dutch citizens with a first- or second-generation migration background from Africa, Asia (excl. Indonesia and Japan) and Latin-America. DEMES is part of Dutch Parliamentary Election Study (DPES) 2021 (see Section 3.3.4 below). A second wave (2023) will be made available later this year (2024). Overall, the DEMES questionnaire mirrors the DPES questionnaire, however, the DEMES contains specific questions relating to e.g., perceived discrimination and country of origin that are not included in the DPES.

Table 14. DEMES Summary

URL	https://ssh.datastations.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.17026/dans-26b-xrqu
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Time coverage	The DEMES 2021 survey consists of two rounds: a pre-election survey (between January 26 and March 14) and a post-election survey (between March 18 and May 17. The 2023 data will be made available by the end of 2024.
Sample(s)	Random probability samples of 765 adult Dutch citizens with a first- or second-generation migration background from Africa, Asia (excl. Indonesia and Japan) and Latin-America.
Suitable indicators	Contains both an indicator of perceived personal and group discrimination, and various indicators of political attitudes and behaviors (e.g., voting, posting about politics on social media).
Availability	Available for academic purposes (2021, 2023 will be available later this year). The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the DANS data station (requesting permission is required).

3.3.4 DPES (Dutch Parliamentary Election Study)

The Dutch Parliamentary Election Studies (DPES) are a series of national surveys conducted under the auspices of the Dutch Electoral Research Foundation (SKON). These surveys have been conducted since 1970. Many questions are replicated across studies, although each has questions not asked in the others. The major substantive areas consistently covered include for instance the respondents' attitudes toward and expectations of the government and its effectiveness, voting behavior and participation history. Special topics included on a more limited basis include a focus on ethnic minorities.

Table 15. DPES Summary

URL	Search for DPES on https://ssh.datastations.nl/
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Time coverage	Conducted since 1970, before and after parliamentary elections.
Sample(s)	Random probability samples of the Dutch electorate. Sample sizes vary, but generally exceed 2000 participants (e.g., in 2021 it was 2396).
Suitable indicators	Contains a measure of perceived group discrimination towards various social groups, as well as multiple indicators of political attitudes and behaviors (e.g., voting, posting about politics on social media).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the DANS data station (requesting permission is required).

3.3.5. ENTRA Survey: Recent Immigration Processes and Early Integration Trajectories in Germany.

The ENTRA Survey captures immigration and settlement dynamics as well as integration trajectories of recent immigrants. The study consists of a two-wave panel survey of four different immigrant groups: Italians, Poles, Syrians, and Turks. New immigrants were interviewed in the first years of their stay in Germany (Wave 1). About a year and a half later, they were interviewed a second time to track their early integration progress (Wave 2). The study focuses on various aspects of immigrant integration, including language skills and use, ethnic and national identities, ethnic boundaries, political participation, religious belonging and practices, social contacts and networks, educational attainment, labor market participation, and health.

Table 16. ENTRA Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7773
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data collection took place in 2019-2021.
Sample(s)	4448 immigrants and refugees of four different origins (age 18-40) participated in the first survey wave, and 3366 in the second. In a first step of the data collection, local registration offices in selected cities provided information on all individuals belonging to each target group. In a second step a gross sample of target persons was randomly drawn from across all cities (separately for each group), with the aim of sampling at least a 1000 individuals from each group.
Suitable indicators	Contains indicator of both perceived personal and group discrimination, and various indicators related to political attitudes and action (e.g., interest in politics, having contacted a politician or taken part in a demonstration)
Availability	Available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive (access must be requested).

3.3.6. Finnish youth surveys

This survey series, which started in 1994, charted attitudes and expectations of Finnish young people annually, until 2020. Each survey contains both current questions and recurring questions which are repeated over time, enabling the study of long-term attitude changes. The main themes include attitudes to education, working life, social security, spending, drug use, and young people's willingness to participate to influence decision-making. As each survey has a different main theme, they differ in the extent to which they have relevant measures. However, the 2018 survey for instance focused on influencing decision-making in society and thus has various indicators of political attitudes and behaviors, as well as an indicator of perceived personal discrimination.

Table 17. Finnish youth surveys Summary

URL	https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/series/19?tab=description&lang=en
Geographical Coverage	Finland
Time coverage	Data was collected Annually 1994-2020.
Sample(s)	Sample size differs, but the final sample often has around 1900 Finnish youth (15-29 years old). Sampling procedures are mixed, with elements of probability sampling.
Suitable indicators	Only a few surveys may contain suitable indicators. One example is the 2018 survey, which captures various indicators of political attitudes and actions (e.g., political interest, perceived efficacy of various actions like protest).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Available for download on the Finnish data archive. E.g., the 2018 survey is found here: https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD3532?lang=en&study_language=en

3.3.7. Ingrian-Finnish Remigrants study 2008-2013

The study examined Ingrian-Finnish migrants and their social adjustment in Finland. Main themes included, among others, the respondents' motives for moving from Russia to Finland, integration into Finnish society, perceptions of Finnish and Russian culture. The study follows the same individuals throughout four surveys (2008-2013). The first survey was conducted in Russia before the respondents moved to Finland. The surveys thus capture (i) pre-migration stage - with questions regarding anticipated discrimination that potential migrants (Ingrian Finns and their spouses) feel they will face in the receiving country after their migration – as well as (ii) the post-migration stage, with questions regarding perceived discrimination for several reasons. Some questions were repeated in the surveys, but not always identically.

Table 18. Ingrian-Finnish Remigrants study Summary

URL	https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD3315?tab=description&lang=en&study_language=en
Geographical Coverage	Finland and Russia
Time coverage	Data collection took place in 2008-2013.
Sample(s)	225 potential Ingrian-Finnish migrants participated in the first survey (non-probability sample). Data for the first follow-up study was collected during the years 2009 and 2010, and the second in 2011 and 2012, when the participants had lived in Finland for approximately two years. The last follow-up study was conducted in 2013, when the participants had lived in Finland for approximately three years.
Suitable indicators	The surveys contain both perceived personal and group discrimination, and the fourth final survey captures political activity was surveyed with questions on whether the respondents followed political discussion, voted, and participated in collective activity.
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Available for download on the Finnish data archive: https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD3315?tab=download&lang=en&study_language=en

3.3.8. *Minority integration survey Netherlands (NL: Survey Integratie Minderheden)*

The Survey Integration Minorities was set up to gain insight into the integration of the most important minority groups in the Netherlands. These groups and a comparison group of native Dutch people were asked questions about e.g., political participation, perceived discrimination, education, work, social contacts, cultural integration, and more. The first survey was conducted in 2006 and the latest in 2020 (4 waves in total).

Table 19. Minority integration survey Summary

URL	https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/onze-diensten/maatwerk-en-microdata/microdata-zelf-onderzoek-doen/externe-onderzoeksdata/sim-survey-integratie-minderheden
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Time coverage	Data was collected 2006-2020.
Sample(s)	In 2006 four groups were surveyed (origin: Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, Antillean); this was since extended to include more origins (e.g., Polish, Iranian, and more). Four surveys have been conducted, sample size: 5250 (2006), 5452 (2011), 6829 (2015) and 5323 (2020). Samples were drawn using the municipal registry (BRP), a record of all persons who are officially registered at an address in the Netherlands. E.g., 15498 people were drawn in 2020. Response weights are calculated using a calibration estimator, and representativeness is analyzed.
Suitable indicators	The surveys contain both perceived personal and group discrimination, as well as e.g., (intended) voting behavior and participation in political discussions.
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Available for download on the Dans data station. Search for Survey Integratie Minderheden, e.g., latest data 2020: https://ssh.datastations.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.17026/dans-26h-xn4n (access must be requested).

3.3.9. NELLS (*Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse study*)

NELLS is the scientific research into the living situation and opinions of people between 15 and 45 years of age in the Netherlands focusing on three central sociological themes – social cohesion, norms and values, and inequality. It consists of (i) two waves of data collections of the same respondents (2008-2010 and 2013-2014) and (ii) a new cross-section of (mostly) different individuals (2022)⁵. However, to the best of our knowledge, only the earlier waves include a measure of discrimination. The first wave includes over 5000 respondents, oversampling Moroccan, and Turkish minority group members.

Table 20. NELLS Summary

URL	https://www.tilburguniversity.edu/about/schools/socialsciences/organization/departments/sociology/nells
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Time coverage	Data for the first two waves was collected 2008-2014.
Sample(s)	Sample sizes (W1, W2) = 5312 of these 1192 Moroccan and 1143 Turkish origin (W1, collected 2008-2010). 4456 of these participated in the second wave (2014). Two-stage stratified sampling was applied (W1). The first stage was a quasi-random selection of 35 municipalities by region and urbanization and the second stage was a random selection from the population registry based on age and country of birth of the respondent and his/her parents. People of Moroccan and Turkish origin were oversampled.
Suitable indicators	The older surveys capture perceived personal discrimination. They also include various political indicators (e.g., preference for a political party, membership in a political party or organization, interest in politics).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Available for download on the Dans data station. https://ssh.datastations.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.17026/dans-25n-2xjv

⁵ A second wave may follow this new data, but information on this is not yet available.

3.3.10 NIS2NL The New Immigrant Survey (Netherlands)

The New Immigrant Survey (NIS2NL) is a longitudinal panel study (4 waves, 2013-2018) on early integration processes of recent migrants to the Netherlands. NIS2NL is targeted at Bulgarian, Polish, Spanish, and Turkish immigrants who recently moved to the Netherlands and contains questions about perceived discrimination, political attitudes, as well as e.g., education, employment, income, language, identification, contact with Dutch people as well as those of same origin.

Table 21. NIS2NL Summary

URL	https://www.nwo.nl/en/projects/480-12-004-0
Geographical Coverage	Netherlands
Time coverage	W1 was collected in 2013 and early 2014, W2 in late 2014 and early 2015, W3 in late 2016 and W4 in early 2018.
Sample(s)	Sample sizes were 4808 in W1, 2257 in W2, 1334 in W3 and 1016 in W4. Samples were drawn using the municipal registry (BRP), a record of all persons who are officially registered at an address in the Netherlands.
Suitable indicators	Includes both perceived personal and group discrimination, as well as various indicators of political attitudes (e.g., voting preferences, interest in politics, political opinions)
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Available for download on the Dans data station. https://ssh.datastations.nl/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.17026/dans-22u-7kad (access must be requested).

3.3.11 Social diagnosis (Poland)

The Social Diagnosis project in Poland ran from 2000 until 2015 gathering detailed data concerning households and the attitudes and behaviors of their members (aged 16 and above). The social diagnosis is a panel study, sampling the same households every wave, but also extended in size over time, allowing for the examination of change in individual attitudes and behavior over time, as well as changes in Polish society overall. The surveys took place in 2000, 2003 and biannually thereafter (until 2015).

Table 22. Social diagnosis Summary

URL	http://www.diagnoza.com/index-en.html
Geographical Coverage	Poland
Time coverage	The survey ran 2000-2015.
Sample, waves and time coverage	3005 households were sampled in 2000, which was extended to 12355 by 2013 and 11700 in 2015 (corresponding to an increase in the sample of individual respondents from 6625 to 26307 in 2013 and 22200 in 2015). Households were randomly selected using the two-stage stratified sampling method.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination as well as various indicators of political attitudes and behaviors (e.g., behaviors membership in a political party, party preference).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Codebooks and data are available for download on http://www.diagnoza.com/index-en.html

3.3.12 SOEP (German Socioeconomic panel)

The German Socio-Economic Panel has been running since 1984. Labor migrants were oversampled in the original sample and several refresher samples have since been added over the years to account for the increasing diversity in Germany. As of 2015, four immigrant samples have been drawn (most importantly in 1994, 2013, and 2015; for an overview, see Liebau and Tucci 2015; Brücker et al. 2014). The same households are encouraged to stay in the panel for as long as possible. The questionnaire includes a broad set of migrant-specific and integration related variables in addition to questions asked to all respondents. The data contains indicators of perceived personal discrimination since 1996, as well as indicators of political orientations.

Table 23. SOEP Summary

URL	https://www.diw.de/en/diw_01.c.678568.en/research_data_center_soep.html
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	The SOEP has been running annually since 1984
Sample(s)	Random probability samples of the German adult population. Around 30000 individuals in 15000 households are sampled. Information on sample sizes can be found here: https://companion.soep.de/Target%20Population%20and%20Samples/Development%20of%20Sample%20Sizes.html
Suitable indicators	The data contains indicators of perceived personal discrimination, on different grounds and in different settings, as well as indicators of political orientations (e.g., party preference). See <i>SOEPcompanion</i> for a concise overview of the different types of datasets, the information they provide, and how to use them: https://companion.soep.de/Survey%20Design/index.html
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Data users must sign a contract confirming their compliance with data protection measures. See: https://www.diw.de/en/diw_01.c.601584.en/data_access.html

3.1.13 TeO1 and TeO2 (Trajectories and Origins surveys)

The Trajectories and Origins surveys (conducted in 2008-2009 and in 2019-2020) were conducted to investigate the impact of origins on living conditions and social trajectories, while taking account various characteristics, such as socioeconomic characteristics and one's social environment. The surveys samples are designed to be representative of the immigrant and descendant population, in terms of age and origin, in metropolitan France (mainland France and Corsica, 18-59 years old). Each survey consists of over 20000 respondents.

Table 24. TeO1 and TeO2 summary

URL	https://teo-english.site.ined.fr/ , https://teo.site.ined.fr/en/
Geographical Coverage	France
Time coverage	First survey took place in 2008-2009, the second in 2019-2020 (follow ups are planned on a 10-year basis).
Sample(s)	TeO1 consisted of 22000 respondents, TeO2 of 27000 (aged 18-59). The TeO surveys differ from other public statistical surveys in that they do not sample households (or individuals selected randomly within households), but rather pre-identified individuals that meet certain criteria (e.g., are immigrants).
Suitable indicators	The surveys contain multiple indicators of perceived personal discrimination, and an indicator of perceived group discrimination. They contain indicators of political orientations and actions (e.g., membership in a political organization, interest in politics).
Availability	Available for academic purposes. Accessible via the Secure Access Data Center (must be requested). Simplified databases, without sensitive or identifying data, can be made available with a simplified access procedure via: https://data.progedo.fr/studies/doi/10.13144/lil-0494?tab=access https://data.progedo.fr/studies/doi/10.13144/lil-1575?tab=access

Section 3.4. National datasets (single time point)

Below we list exemplary cross-sectional national datasets. Information is summarized in Tables; further details can be found using the URLs provided.

3.4.1. Cohesion in Diversity. Diversity Barometer 2019 (Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany)

Table 25. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6854
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2018.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of the German-speaking population (aged 16 and older), 3025 individuals.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and an indicator of interest in politics.
Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.2. IMGES (Immigrant German Election Study)

Table 26. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7495
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2017.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of 1020 German citizens aged 16 and over with a migration background in the first and second generation from the countries of origin Turkey and former Soviet Union (and successor states)
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and multiple indicators of political attitudes or behaviors (e.g., political opinions, having contacted a politician, voting).

Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.
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3.4.3. Integration and Political Participation survey (Germany)

Table 27. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6974
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2015.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of 3034 persons over 18 years old were interviewed, 1018 of them Germans without a migration background, 1006 Germans with a migration background and 1010 foreigners living in Germany.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived group discrimination (based on not looking German) and multiple indicators of political attitudes or behaviors (e.g., membership in a political party, having taken part in a demonstration or signed a petition).
Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.4. Language and Identity among Intensive Users of Social Media (Germany)

Table 28. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7916
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2022.
Sample(s)	Non-probability sample of 1040 individuals aged 16 and older that use social media on a daily basis. The study is a supplement

	to the population-representative survey of the same name on the topic of language and identity.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and indicators of political attitudes or behaviors (e.g., interest in politics).
Availability	Freely available. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.5. People with a History of Immigration (Germany)

Table 29. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA8733
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2023.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of 1481 people aged 18 and over who either immigrated themselves or whose both parents immigrated to what is now Germany after 1950.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and indicators of political attitudes (e.g., interest in politics, trust in political parties).
Availability	Freely available. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.6. Perceptions and Experiences of Racism in Germany

Table 30. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7681
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2020.

Sample(s)	Non-probability sample of the German-speaking population, 1782 individuals aged 18 and over, divided into persons with a migration background and persons without a migration background. The study consisted of a qualitative and a quantitative part (but only the latter is available on GESIS).
Suitable indicators	Includes indicators of perceived personal and group discrimination as well as political attitudes (e.g., perceived efficacy/ability to influence German politics).
Availability	Freely available. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.7. Structural discrimination survey (Germany)

Table 31. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6735
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2019.
Sample and time coverage	Non-probability sample of 1060 individuals in Germany, 18 and older.
Suitable indicators	Includes indicators of perceived personal and group discrimination as well as indicators of political attitudes (e.g., interest in politics).
Availability	Freely available. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.8. *Successful integration? The five largest immigrant groups in Baden-Württemberg in a generational comparison*

Table 32. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6761
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2013.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of 3066 persons aged 14 years and older with migration background from Turkey, the former Yugoslavia, Italy, the former Soviet Union and Poland of the first, second and third generation of immigrants, Germans without migration background.
Suitable indicators	Includes indicators of perceived personal and group discrimination as well as indicators of political attitudes and behaviors (e.g., voting, interest in becoming politically active).
Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

3.4.9. *The political and economic attitudes among the adult population, media consumption, knowledge of occupational and demographic structure in Hungary, 2007*

Table 33. Summary

URL	https://adatbanktest.tarki.hu/cgi-bin/katalogus/tarkimain_en.pl?sorszam=TDATA-G74
Geographical Coverage	Hungary
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2007.
Sample and time coverage	Multi-stage proportionately stratified national probability sample of the adult Hungarian population, 1030 individuals.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived group discrimination (captured by way of perceived importance of ethnic group

	membership for getting ahead in life), as well as indicators of political attitudes (e.g., views on voting).
Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. Users must first complete a 'user declaration form', obtainable via the Tárki data archive, or by contacting the person listed as responsible for the dataset, see: https://adatbank.tarki.hu/en/catalogue-search/

3.4.10. *Values of Ethnic Groups Survey (Denmark)*

Table 34. Summary

URL	https://digidata.rigsarkivet.dk/aflevering/37330
Geographical Coverage	Denmark
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2006.
Sample(s)	A random probability sample 4478 individuals from nine ethnic groups (aged 18-50, ca. 500 per group): ethnic Danes, Turkish immigrants and descendants, Pakistani immigrants and descendants, Vietnamese, Iranians, Iraqis, and people from the Western Balkans.
Suitable indicators	Includes indicators of perceived personal discrimination and political attitudes and behaviors (e.g., voting preference, interest in politics).
Availability	Freely available for academic purposes. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from https://digidata.rigsarkivet.dk/aflevering/37330

3.4.11 *Young People of Turkish Descent in Germany survey*

Table 35. Summary

URL	https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6617
Geographical Coverage	Germany
Time coverage	Data was collected in 2015.
Sample(s)	Random probability sample of 750 young people of Turkish descent in Germany aged 18 to 34 years.
Suitable indicators	Includes an indicator of perceived personal discrimination and political attitudes (e.g., interest in politics).
Availability	Freely available. The datasets, codebooks and other documents can be downloaded from the GESIS data archive.

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