

Religious tradition, destination contexts and personal characteristics

Using ESS data to study migrants' perceived discrimination

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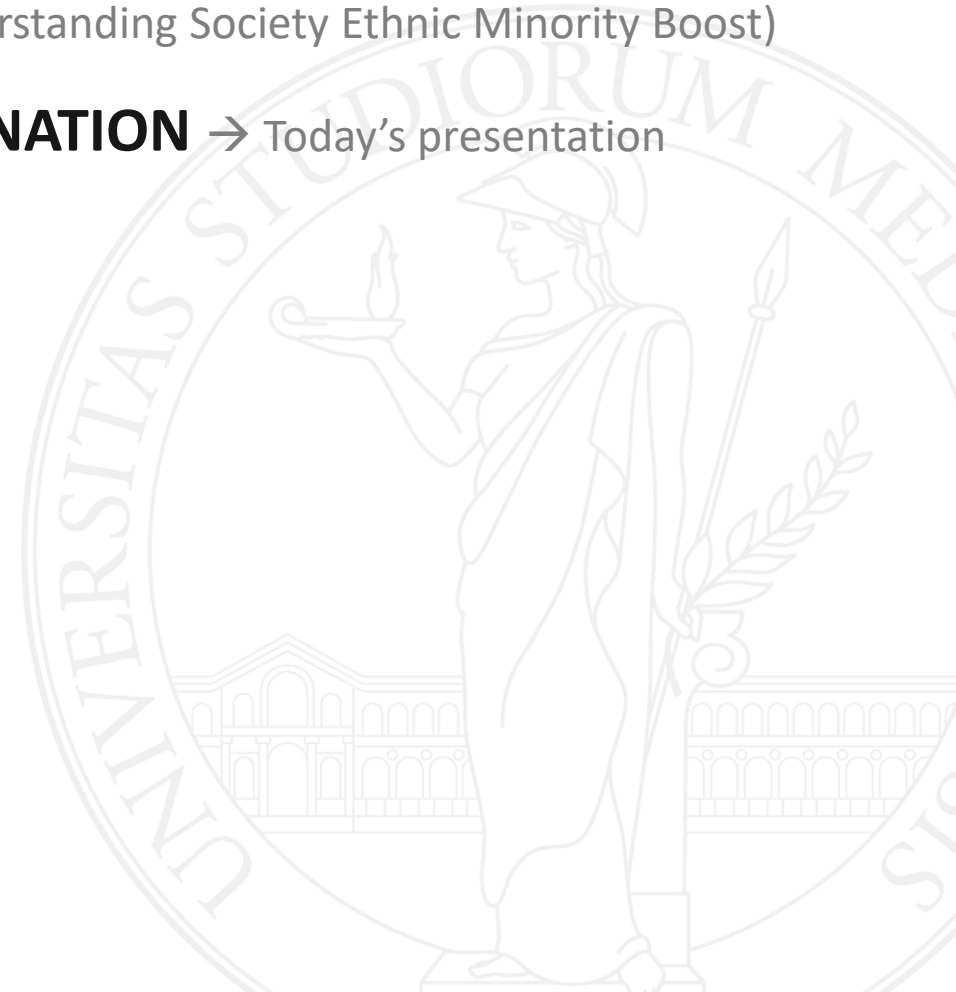
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DOING (QUANTITATIVE) RESEARCH ON MIGRANT POPULATION

- **Single origin – single destination** (usually qualitative research)
- **Single origin – multiple destination** (i.e. Migration between Africa and Europe (Mafe))
- **Multiple origin – single destination** (i.e. Understanding Society Ethnic Minority Boost)
- **MULTIPLE ORIGIN – MULTIPLE DESTINATION** → Today's presentation



STUDYING PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION – PRESENTATION OUTLINE

PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION

The feeling of being part of a group which is the target of some kind of discrimination, regardless of whether the discriminatory act is actually perpetrated or not

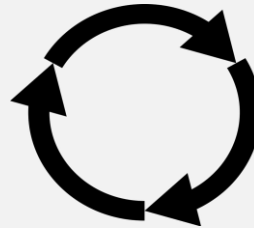
(Lindemann and Stolz 2021)

1. **Theoretical rationale and hypotheses**
2. **Data, variables and methods**
3. **Substantial results (showcase)**
4. **Methodological reflections**



1 - THEORETICAL RATIONALE

**PERCEIVED
DISCRIMINATION**

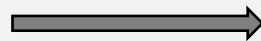


**IDENTIFICATION WITH THE
MINORITY GROUP AND
VISIBILITY**

**«REAL»
DISCRIMINATION**

Blocked acculturation (Soehl, 2017; Ng, 2022; Wimmer & Soehl, 2014), rejection-identification model (Branscombe, Schmitt, and Harvey 1999), and reactive ethnicity theory (Diehl and Schnell 2006)

**PERCEIVED
DISCRIMINATION**



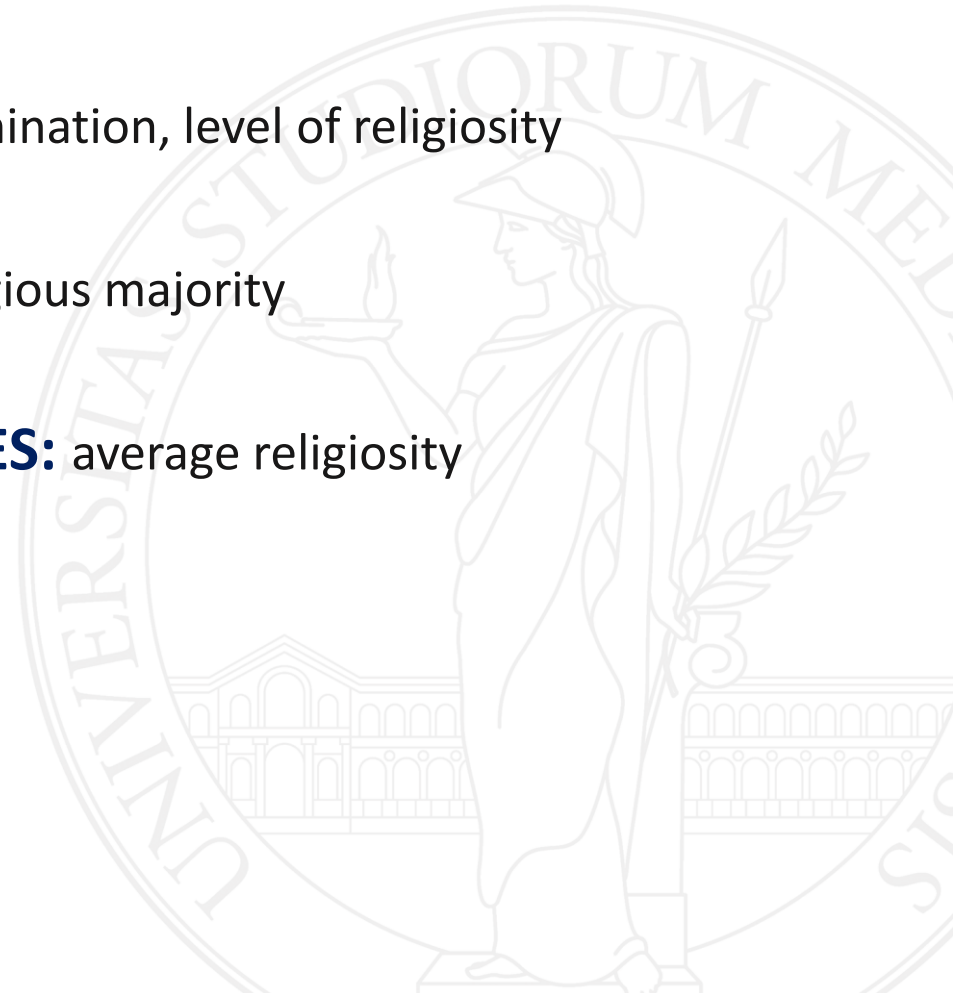
- **low self-esteem and emotional well-being** (McCoy and Major 2003)
- **Threat for mental health** (Nandi, Luthra, and Benzeval 2020)
- **Low social and political participation** (Fleischmann, Phalet, and Swyngedouw 2013)
- **Low trust** (Röder and Mühlau 2012) **and host country identification** (de Vroome, Verkuyten, and Martinovic 2014)

1 – HYPOTHESES

INDIVIDUAL HYPOTHESES: religious denomination, level of religiosity

COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN HYPOTHESES: religious majority

COUNTRY-OF-DESTINATION HYPOTHESES: average religiosity



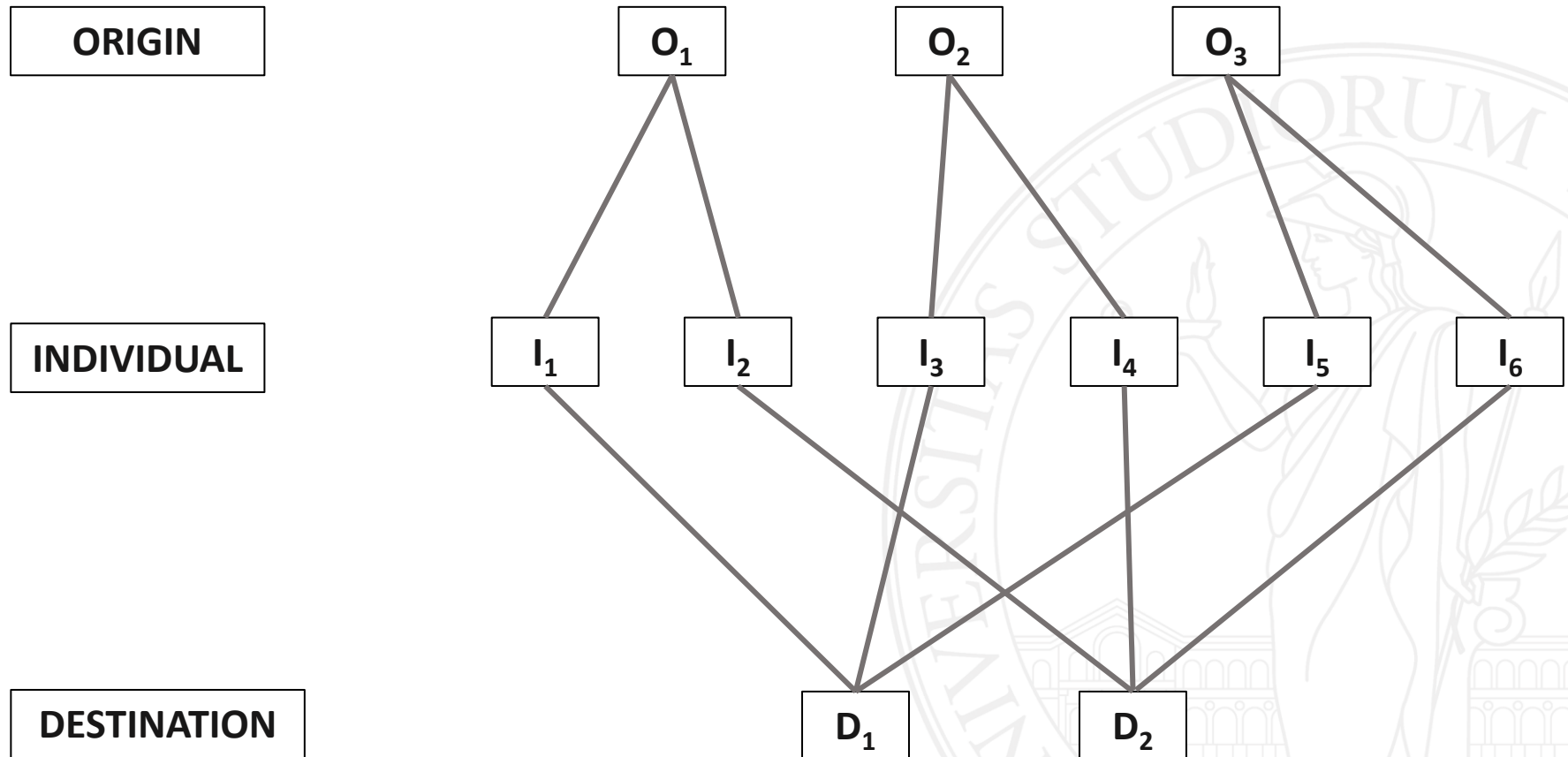
2 – DATA

- Round 1 to round 10 **European Social Survey** (ESS 2022) dataset
- Subsample of both **first-generation** (1G, born abroad from parents also born abroad) and **second-generation** (2G, born in the country of survey from at least one parent born abroad) migrants.
- **Cleaning:**
 - Dropped countries of destination if $N < 200$
 - Dropped countries of origin if $N < 20$
 - Dropped combinations origins-destination if $N < 10$
 - Dropped Israel
 - Listwise deleted cases if missing on key variables
- **Final sample: 45,623** individuals from **118** origin countries living in **33** destination countries
- **Country variables:**
 - **DESTINATION:** ESS data (only native population)
 - **ORIGIN:** ARDA - “Religious Characteristics of States Dataset Project” (Brown and James 2019)

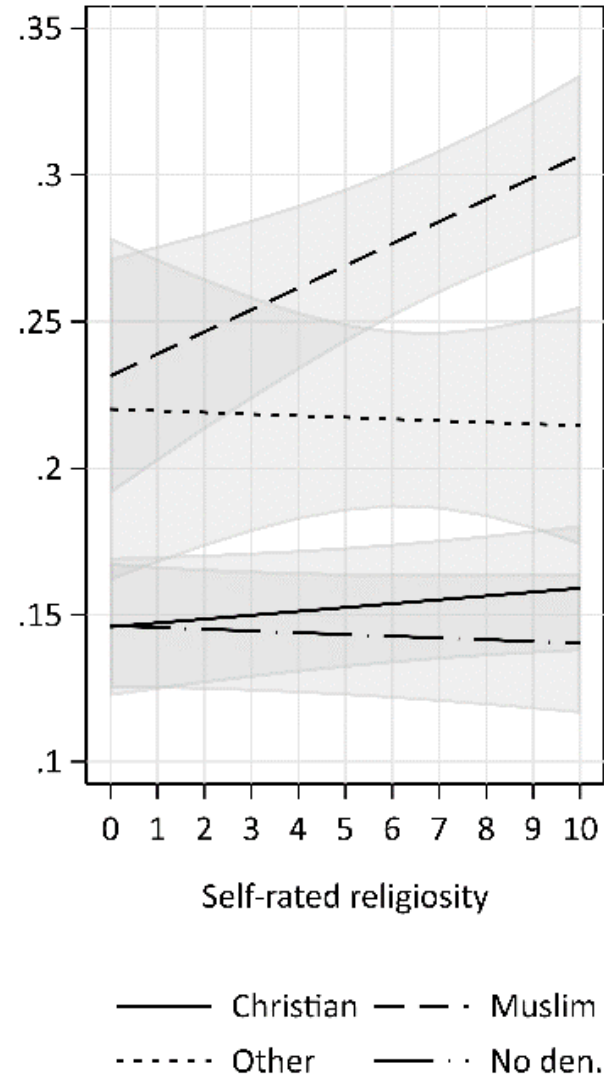
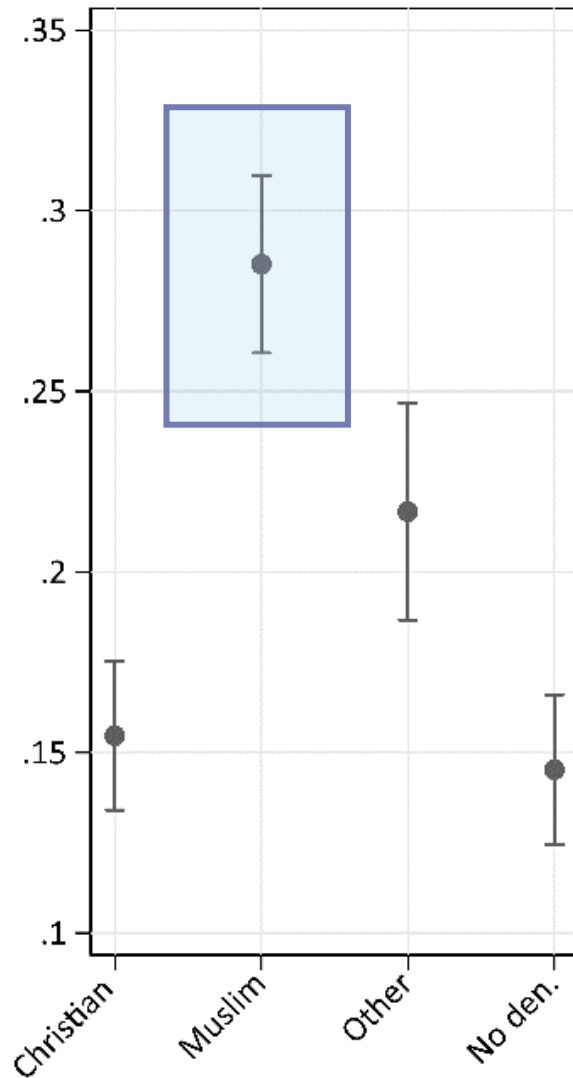
2 – VARIABLES

- **DEPENDENT:** *“Would you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?”*
- **INDEPENDENT (INDIVIDUAL):**
 - **Denomination** (Christian, Muslim, Other, Unaffiliated)
 - **Self-rated religiosity** (0 “Not at all religious” – 10 “Very religious”)
 - **Controls:** gender, age, education, employment status, citizen, generation, ESS round
- **INDEPENDENT (DESTINATION):**
 - **Main Christian denomination** (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, and mixed)
 - Average **self-rated religiosity**, average probability of **weekly attendance**, and share of affiliated
- **INDEPENDENT (ORIGIN):**
 - **Main religion** (mixed, Christian, Jew, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist Shintoist/Confucianist/Taoist, and not religious)
 - **Share of affiliated** to specific religions (Muslim)
 - **Control:** Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX)

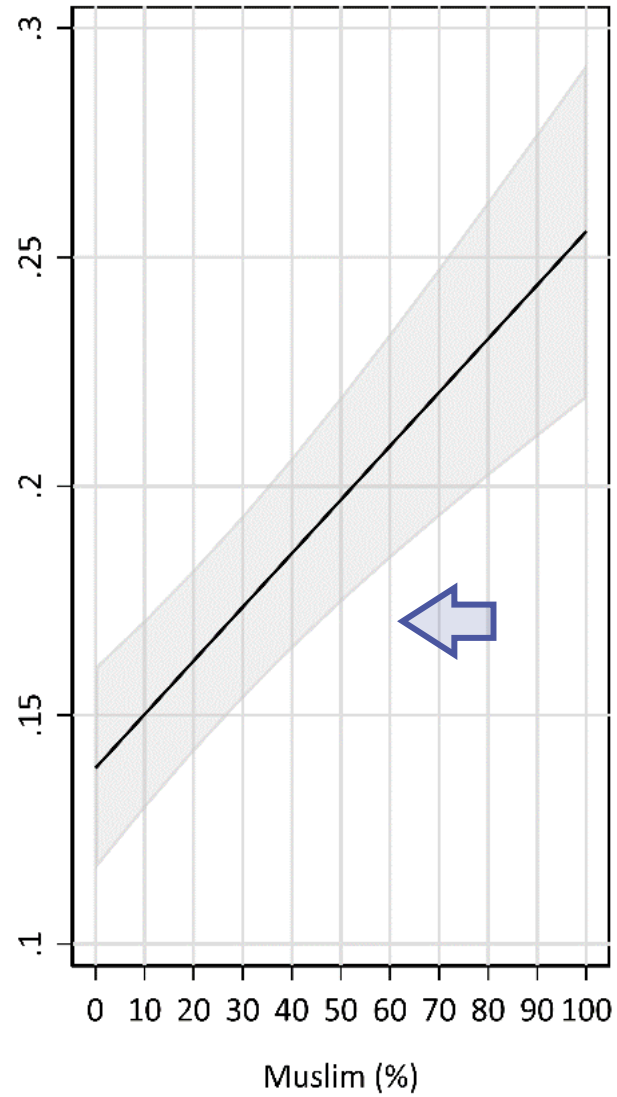
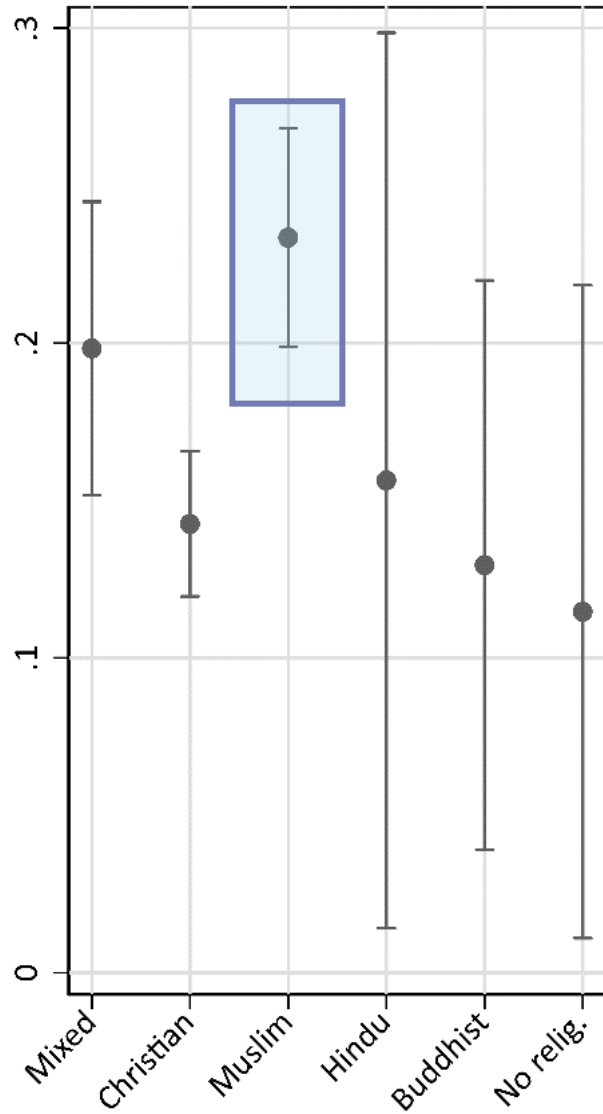
2 – METHOD: CROSS-CLASSIFIED MULTILEVEL MODEL



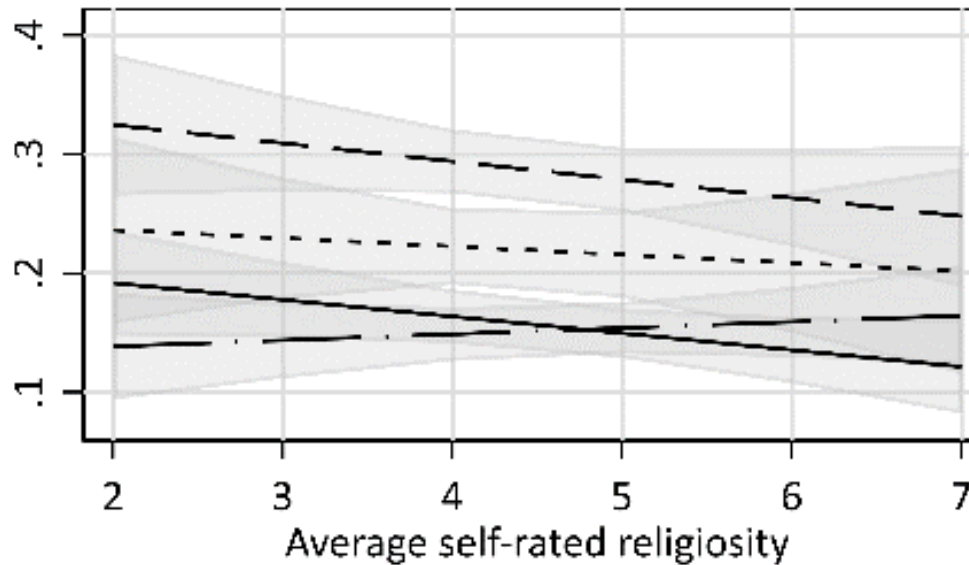
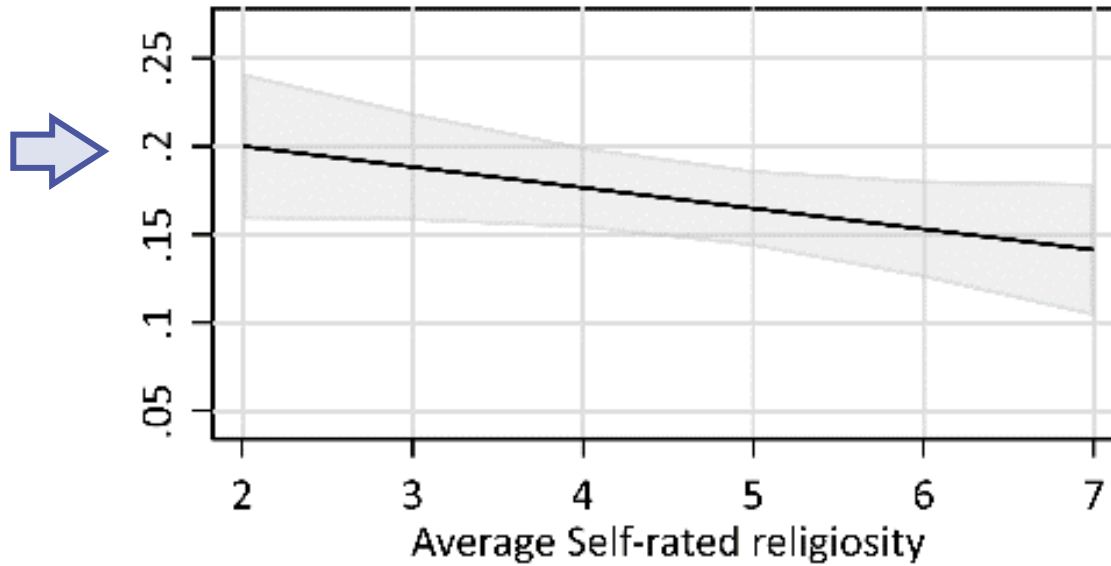
3 – RESULTS (INDIVIDUAL HYPOTHESES)



3 – RESULTS (COUNTRY-OF-ORIGIN HYPOTHESES)



3 – RESULTS (COUNTRY-OF-DESTINATION HYPOTHESES)



4 – METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS



STRENGTHS

1. Making the best out of **freely available already existing** data → Almost impossible to collect original data to test the same HPs
2. **Flexible approach, scale economy**: same structure, plenty of potential research designs (just ask for the code!)
3. Good interplay between **theory and empirical analyses**

NOTES OF CAUTION AND LIMITATIONS

1. Trust (faith) in the **sampling procedure** → differences between countries
2. Migrants' **selectivity/selection**:
 1. From origin countries (hard to assess with ANY research design)
 2. In destination countries, mainly (but not only) because of the language of the interview → more or less problematic depending on the topic
3. Only **comparative research design** → country analyses very limited (small Ns)

THANK YOU!

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