

Sampling methodology:

It is not possible to use full registers of the migrant population in France as a basis for sampling. We couldn't either follow the quota methodology that is used in most polls in France as we do not have sufficient data on the target population.

We used the full database of neighborhoods in France, computing for each of same the share of the immigrant population in the local population. We stratified this file by categories: areas with 40 % of migrant population or more, between 30 and 40 %, between 20 and 30 %, and below 20 %.

Then we used available phone numbers bank and we bought specific cell phone number banks, located by the home place of the owner of the line. After completing the full basis, we randomly selected individuals, and then used a filter at the beginning of the questionnaire to pick respondents members of the target population and excluding the others.

We were concerned that it would be very hard to get enough phone numbers in the area targeted but the sampling procedure was efficient.

Sampling Frame:

We followed the collective guideline but made interviews with French speaking respondent only, as most migrants in France do spoke at least some French and come from French speaking countries. Furthermore, the phone based strategy that allowed us to join individuals in very diverse neighborhood wouldn't have been possible with interviewers speaking other languages.

Fieldwork :

We were concerned that it would be very long and difficult to get a lot of respondent from the neighborhoods with the smallest share of migrant's population. To end the fieldwork on time, we had to reduce the size of this group and we replaced them with interviewees in the 20-30 % population slice. The fieldwork was long as we had to implement a callback procedure to repair a mistake made in the routing of the questionnaire involving a bad filter.

The callback procedure was successful and allowed us to go forward with good data quality.

Most interviewees declared a strong interest for the topic of the survey and were satisfied to answer the questions. We carefully monitored the national origin of the respondents, without applying quotas, as the selection of neighborhoods allowed us to get in contact of all migration waves in France.

Weighting:

Following the lack of national data available on migrants through the French census, we only took care of gender distribution during the process of interviews. We did not weight the data as we do not have complete information about third country national but only about the global migrant population. Furthermore, the neighborhood was our unit of analysis, while demographic information on migrants is only available at the regional level.

We decided not to weight the dataset, as the sampling procedure was as close as possible to a random sample (obviously not fully randomized as we randomly picked neighborhoods among predefined categories following the relative size of the target population in the local population).

Country specific issues :

The French law had consequences on our sampling and fieldwork procedure, as it was not possible to design a convincing random walk for a face to face survey. The lack of global information on the target population is barring us from designing specific population weight.

We decided that we needed to make the best survey possible with the constraints of the French legal framework. Another choice would have increased the strength of several biases on our results.

As the French law does not allow us to gather information on ethnicity, we cannot work with that variable and control for the interviewer effect on this issue.