Annex 1: Explanatory notes for the variables for the LFS module 2008

The target group is composed of all persons aged 15 to 74\(^1\) (or all persons aged 16 to 74 for the countries where the target group for the core LFS is from 16 years old).

Core LFS, Columns 19/20

See explanatory notes for the core LFS.

C203/206- Year of citizenship acquisition

Objective

The aims are the following:

- To be able to distinguish "Nationals at birth" and "Nationals by acquisition". It will allow getting an idea of the impact of naturalisation/citizenship by being able to compare the situation of naturalised versus non-naturalised migrants. Indeed, national born migrants and naturalised migrants may be differently integrated in the labour market compared to non-naturalised migrants (maybe less unemployment, more jobs possibilities e.g. in the education and public administration sectors…).

- To get information on the Year of naturalisation. National policies may consider naturalization as either a tool of integration or as a recognition/award for integrated migrants. It will be interesting to analyse at the individual level if timing of naturalization depended on other variables (such as education or geographical origin) and whether naturalization timing had an impact on labour integration.

This variable will also allow identifying persons born national abroad (e.g. persons born national in colonies or to parents on overseas military service or posted abroad by their employers).

Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation. Reference should always be made to existing citizenships.

- Code 9998: expected in case of break-up of countries, redefinition of borders …

- About dual citizenship: This variable aims to know only about the citizenship of the host country. In case a migrant has a foreign citizenship but also acquired the citizenship of the host country, then the year of citizenship acquisition should be filled. In case a person had a dual citizenship at birth -a foreign and the host country citizenship-, then code 9997 (national at birth) applies.

- Note: "National/non national" and "citizen/non citizen" of the host country have exactly the same meaning (legal aspect).

\(^1\) 15-74 corresponds to the age group of the unemployed – unemployment rate (see annexes final report – feasibility study LFS module 2008). The target group should be defined as broadly as possible. This would provide more flexibility in the subsequent analysis of the results. Moreover, it is important to take into account persons aged 65-74 because employment rates are quite high for this age group in some countries.
C207/208 and C209/210- Country of birth of father and mother

Objective
The aim is to define “immediate descendants of migrants” (i.e. at least one of parents born abroad) in order to describe the situation of children of migrants on the labour market and their integration.

It is important to have separately the country of birth of the father and of the mother since there may be differences between descendants with one parent born abroad and those with two parents born abroad.

It is also important that these variables detail geographical/national origins since there may be differences to be observed in terms of labour market integration.

Instructions for the survey or for the coding
- Information on the country of birth of parents (father and mother) should be asked for following the same indications given in the core LFS for the variable Country of birth. Current borders apply.
- For coding, see Annex IV of the LFS explanatory notes. The coding to be used for columns 207/208 and 209/210 shall be the same as for columns 17/18, 21/22, 39/40 and 150/151 of the core LFS (Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005).
- Reference should be made to legal parents. In case of adoption, this recommendation would favour the parents of adoption. Indeed, adopted children are brought up in the host country and live in a family with "native" culture and traditions (perspective of integration).

C211/212- Total number of years of residence in the host country

Objective
The aim is to get the total time of exposure in the host country. Indeed, it is important to know about the existence of first migrations since it can favour integration (e.g. knowledge of language, culture …).

This variable is important in addition to variable C19/20 for two main reasons:
- The variable C19/20 Years of residence in this country would give information since the last establishment. Only taking the last entry as reference risks mis-classifying those that have in fact much longer exposure to the host nation due to prior migrations as having much more limited exposure, and indeed those who have already lived in the host country may not face the same obstacles to labour market entry as the “true” recent arrivals.
- Mobility and circular migration (entrance, exit, re-entrance …) is expected to increase in the future.

The aim is get an approximation\(^2\) for the total number of years of residence in the host country. Compared with C19/20, this will allow for the identification of migrants who experienced previous migration(s) and for an approximation of the total time of exposure.

\(^2\) Very precise information is not needed and would be anyway too difficult to get.
Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- Years during which person had residence (taking up residence, establishment) in the host country should be taken into account. For example, short visits for tourism or to see family should be excluded.

- For persons with up to one year's residence in total in this Member State, 01 should be coded; between one year and two years, 02; ...(may be revised – see PL comment).

- Only interruptions of residence of more than one year should be considered as an exit of the host country.

E.g.
* a person took up residence for 6 months and then went back to his/her country for 2 years and then took up residence again in the host country 2 years ago: the total duration is 2 ½ years and should be coded '03'.
* a person took up residence for 6 months and then went back to his/her country for 9 months and then took up residence again in the host country 5 years ago: the total duration is 6 years and 3 months and should be coded '07'.

- Control of the data: C19/20 <= C211/212. In case the last arrival in order to take up residence is also the first one, the same code should be used for C19/20 and C211/212.

C213- Reason the person mostly had for migrating (last migration)

Objective
The aim is to identify different types of migrants: persons who migrated for employment, for studies, to join family … This seems to be a key variable in order to understand the nature and composition of the migrant populations, and an explanatory variable for labour market integration and related employment rates. For example, it may be a determinant of employment variations for migrants across Member States, as there are probably variations in the composition of migrant populations according to reasons for migrating, as the labour market situation is likely to be different for people in the different reasons classes.

Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- Main reason for migrating for the last migration (the most recent) should be recorded.

- The individual reason that the person interviewed had for migrating is requested. Different reasons in the same household are expected (e.g. father = employment, mother and child = family).

- In case where multiple reasons apply, the main reason should be recorded (spontaneous choice from the person interviewed). The main reason for migrating at the moment of the migration should be recorded.

- ‘Real’ reason for migrating (i.e. the one declared by respondents) should be asked for (and not legal reason). All response options should be shown/read out to the interviewed persons for a better harmonisation of the data collected.

- Codes 1, 2 and 3: Entering the country with or without any job perspective has probably not the same impact on the labour market integration. It is important to have this information separately.
- Code 3: Including search for job and including persons who intended to set up own business.
- Code 4: Including trainees, apprentices, interns.
- Code 5: "Forced" migration - Humanitarian migration, including political refugees, asylum seekers, other populations under protection (1951 Geneva Convention on refugee status; Other forms of international protection - temporarily protected, persons in asylum procedure etc.).
- Code 6: It includes accompanying family (e.g. spouse/children) of an entering worker/student, entry of spouse and/or children of a resident. Nuclear family (parents, dependant children) is taken into account as well as other dependant parents and dependant close children relatives (the main criteria is the dependency criteria).
- Code 7: Family formation, creation (marriage).
- Code 8: "Other" should refer to other voluntary migration. E.g. retired persons who came in the host country for their retirement, migrations for the climate, for health reasons, for better medical or health services, less insecurity (outside code 5), "housing" reasons for frontier-worker migrants …

C214- Whether the duration of the current resident permit/visa/certificate is limited

Objective

The aim is to get information on the duration of the authorisation to stay in the host country. Such information is important for the following reasons:

- The residence situation is a key "pre-cursor" to integration in society and long term integration in the labour market.
- It is important for social inclusion policy analysis to know if a person has a permanent or temporary residence permit.
- It obviously sets a limit on the duration and type of employment/contract that can be taken. It could also have an impact on the employer's likelihood to invest in the migrant employee (e.g. via training) or place him/her in a position of responsibility (as there is a risk the migrant might not be able to stay).

Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- Codes 1 to 6 are of most interest.
- Any kind of authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing to stay legally in its territory should be taken into account (e.g. residence permit/visa/certificate). Visas often refer to short duration (normally less than 3 months but can be less than 1 year).
- The duration refers to the total duration of the authorisation (total length of validity) and not to the duration which is still valid. In case of successive permits, the duration of the current permit should be taken into account.
- Coding for situations where residence permits are formally limited but automatically prolonged: the formal situation (limitation) should be taken into account.
- EU citizens are often allowed to stay in the MS for unlimited duration (sometimes with the establishment of a certificate). Code 7 should apply in these cases.
- Countries should be able to filter out nationals of countries that are free to live in the host country without authorisation for unlimited durations. These cases should be coded 7.
- When designing the questionnaire, special care has to be taken due to the sensitivity of the topic.
- No recommendation is made at the European level concerning the coding of illegal migrants because of the sensitivity of this issue in some countries. Codes 1 to 6 are of most interest, the MS are free to leave the coding of illegal migrants as their legal statistical rules allow them.

C215- Whether current legal access to the labour market is restricted

Objective
In the perspective of analysing barriers to the integration in the labour market, it is important to be able to identify the legal/work permit restrictions on the migrant's access to the labour market. This variable seeks to clarify what official restrictions on labour market access the migrant is subject to (e.g. legal/work permit restrictions) and hence limitations on migrants' possibilities to be mobile in/integrate into the labour market.

Instructions for the survey or for the coding
- Codes 1 to 5 have priority on code 6 'Other legal access restrictions'.
- Code 6 includes any other kinds of legal restrictions not included in codes 1 to 5 (e.g. geographical restrictions, no access …), except time restrictions (see C214).
- The MS have the possibility to build this variable using information from the core LFS, when feasible and when information is available. E.g. national rules on migrants' legal access to the labour market may be specific for some kinds of population that may be identified using variables from the core LFS. The use of administrative data is also possible to the extent that information can be linked with LFS data.
- When designing the questionnaire, special care has to be taken due to the sensitivity of the topic.
- No recommendation is made at the European level concerning the coding of illegal migrants or legal migrants working illegally because of the sensitivity of this issue in some countries. The MS are free to leave the coding as their legal statistical rules allow them.

C216- Use of means for establishing what highest qualification equates to in the host country system

Objective
Recognition of qualifications is one of the main obstacles to migrants gaining employment or employment which is commensurate with their skills and level of education. The aim is to know whether migrants have tried to obtain a certificate (or other documentary evidence) that established what their highest qualification equates to in the host country system, and whether they were successful in this. Indeed, such a certificate could help migrants searching for employment in the sense that they can present something to employers allowing the latter to have an assessment of the migrants' qualifications in terms understandable to the employer (i.e. with regard to the host country system).
Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- "Use of means": all national or international reputable providers of certificates clarifying what qualifications (obtained abroad) equate to in the host country system should be taken into account. E.g. national authorities, professional or university bodies, NARIC (National Academic Recognition Information Centre) … Such procedures are included whether they are free or not.
- "Qualification": including educational qualifications and professional qualifications (vocational/training) - as in the ISCED system.
- Code 1: persons obtained a certificate/document establishing what qualification equates to in the host country system.
- Code 4: e.g. person does not need such a certificate for the work he/she does/wishes to do …
- Code 5: e.g. person was not aware of any such possibility, person thought it is too complicated, procedure too expensive or time consuming …

C217- Need to improve host country language skills to get an appropriate job

Objective

Lack of skills in the language(s) of the host country constitutes a key barrier to labour market integration. Language skills are one of the main obstacles to migrants gaining employment or gaining employment commensurate with their skills or previous work experiences. Such an approach will give the respondent's own impression on whether his/her language skills constitute an obstacle to an appropriate integration in the labour market.

Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- All host nation languages should be taken into account as well as other co-official languages.
- Time dimension: current situation applies.
- "Appropriate job": type of job person would normally do/search for if language skills were not an issue (i.e. more in line with their qualifications/skills/previous work experiences).
- "Need": the need should be the focus and not the willingness.
- Code 2 includes:
  * Cases where persons' abilities in host country language(s) are good
  * Cases where persons' abilities in host country language(s) are not good but where it is not a problem because his/her job is appropriate, or their language skills would, in their view, not affect their ability to get an appropriate job.

C218- Main help received in the host country in finding the current job or setting up own business

Objective

Information on the way migrants obtained their current job (network of relations, PEO …) could highlight better ways to focus assistance for labour market integration. The key issue is what pathways/routes do migrants mainly use to find work. This variable will allow comparisons between migrants, children of migrants and other native born, as well as by phases of residence (e.g. recent arrivals versus migrants who migrated a longer time ago).
Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- Codes 1 to 5:
  * Should only be recorded help provided by persons living/organisations set up IN the host country. E.g. migrants helped by relatives living in the country of origin should be coded 6.
  * Migrants that were helped by persons/organisations of the host country but before they arrived in the host country should be included. E.g. a migrant who found his job in the host country before migrating thanks to a relative living in the host country.

- Code 6 includes:
  * Cases where persons were helped by persons/organisations in the country of origin
  * Cases where persons were not helped at all (including those who didn't need any help)

- Public employment office: including private organisations mandated by public employment office.
- 'Other': e.g. employers, business contacts, commune …

C219- Use of services for labour market integration in the 2 years following the last arrival

Objective

The aim is twofold:

- To analyse the use of services to assist integration in the labour market following the arrival. In particular, it is important to analyse whether labour market integration schemes reach the migrant populations.
- To know how far these measures contribute to the labour market integration of migrants and the impact on their long-term labour market outcomes.

Under the new Employment Guidelines (2005-2008), Guideline 19 (Ensure inclusive labour markets, enhance work attractiveness, and make work pay for job-seekers, including disadvantaged people and the inactive) calls for active and preventive labour market measures including early identification of needs, job search assistance, guidance and training as part of personalised action plans, provision of necessary social services to support the inclusion of those furthest away from the labour market and contribute to the eradication of poverty.

The following sorts of measures are distinguished:
- Intensive counselling and job-search assistance
- Professional labour market training (incl. vocational/workplace training, work experience schemes and special support for apprenticeship)
- Tuition and training in the/a national language (speaking, reading and writing)

What is of interest is whether the person has made use of services (special courses, training, guidance) to help adapt to and integrate into the labour market. Participation in training assisting in integration in the labour market as well as the kinds of training should be addressed.
Instructions for the survey or for the coding

- “Participation to labour market training/programmes”: including work experience schemes, professional training programmes/integration programmes. Training programmes/measures to assist integration in labour market, including that specific to helping migrants adapt to the labour market in the host country (e.g. participation in work experience schemes, vocational training).

- “Participation to host country language tuition”: reading/writing/speaking/understanding.

- Public and private services should be included. E.g. services provided by public employment office or by other public services, services provided by associations, employers, Trade Unions …

- "Use of services for labour market integration": e.g. students who were in school without having used services for labour market integration are excluded from codes 1 to 7.

- Code 8 'No, not entitled to': means no due to legal barriers.

C220/225- Weighting factor for the LFS module 2008

Columns 220/225 should be filled for the countries where the weighting factor for the LFS module 2008 is different to the weighting factor for the core LFS (e.g. proxies allowed in the core LFS but not for the module, specific non-response rate high for the module compared to the core LFS …).