

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR FILLING OUT THE LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS STATISTICAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE IDR-01, ONE-OFF

The Labour Market Situation of Migrants and Their Immediate Descendants Statistical Survey will be conducted in II quarter 2008 in the same households as the Labour Force Survey. **The objective of the survey – to estimate the number of immigrants and their labour market situation.**

Immigration means arrival in Lithuania from another country with the intention to take up residence permanently or for more than 6 months. An immigrant is a person who has immigrated.

The Labour Market Situation of Migrants and Their Immediate Descendants Statistical Survey questionnaire IDR-01 has to be filled out for all persons aged 15–74, who have been sampled for the II quarter 2008 Labour Force Survey. Children aged under 15 and persons older than 75 (who were born before 1933) must not be interviewed.

Up to the year 2008, the number of immigrants in Lithuania was relatively low. After Lithuania's accession to the European Union in May 2004 and with the emergence of the possibility for free movement of the labour force within the EU, more and more foreigners come to live or work in Lithuania. The Migration Department to the Ministry of the Interior possesses information on legal immigrants who have come to Lithuania. However, a certain number of immigrants are illegal. These persons are of particular interest to statistics, whereas information on their labour market situation is very useful.

FILLING OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE IDR-01, QUARTERLY

Having interviewed respondents and filled out the II quarter 2008 Labour Force Survey questionnaire GU-01, a Labour Market Situation of Migrants and Their Immediate Descendants Statistical Survey questionnaire IDR-01, which is a continuation of the questionnaire GU-01, is filled out for persons aged 15–74.

Question 109. Whether a respondent has a job, you will know when filling out the Labour Force Survey questionnaire GU-01; therefore, here you can mark answer 1 – “Yes” – for working persons, and answer 2 – “No” – for non-working ones.

Question 110. How did you find a job or set up your business?

This question is to be answered by working persons only, irrespective of how long they have been working in Lithuania. One answer is to be marked for this question. The answers to this question will allow determining the ways by which respondents find a job in Lithuania, what helps them to integrate into the labour market.

Questions 111 and 112. Mother's and father's country of birth.

The purpose of this question is to estimate the number of persons, one of whose parents was born in a country other than Lithuania. In case one of the parents was born in a country other than Lithuania, their child is considered to be an immediate descendant of immigrants. The mother's and father's country of birth allows determining the situation of immediate descendants of immigrants on the labour market, as well as their integration into the labour market. It is very important to

distinguish between the mother's and father's country of birth, whereas when analysing integration of immediate descendants of immigrants into the labour market, differences between the children of those immigrants one of whom was born abroad and those whose both parents were born abroad may become apparent.

This question relates to biological (legal) parents. In case the child was adopted, questions 111 and 112 should be asked about the foster parents' birth countries. In case parents are dead, the respondent still has to answer the questions about his/her parents. In case the respondent does not have information about one of his/her parents, answer 4 – "You do not know" – is to be marked. In case parents and children live in the same household, the answer to this question will be available as an answer to question 96 of the questionnaire GU-01. Such respondents do not have to be questioned about their parents' country of birth, while the answer about their parents' country of birth is to be marked based on the answer to question 96 of the questionnaire GU-01.

Question 113. Since when are you a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania?

This question is to be answered by all persons aged 15–74.

Answer 1 is to be marked for those persons who are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania from birth.

Answers 2 and 3 are to be marked for those persons who were born in a country other than Lithuania, but have citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania or a permit to reside in Lithuania. For persons who remember the year when they were granted citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, the year has to be written in; for those who do not know the year – answer 3 is to be marked.

Answer 4 is to be marked for those persons who live in Lithuania, but do not have citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania.

If the person was born in Lithuania, the interview is finished.

Whereas respondents will most probably know themselves either since when they are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania or whether they do not have citizenship, there should not be any problems with marking answers for this question. Amendments are constantly made to the Law on Citizenship, but this should not aggravate the course of the survey.

Question 114. For how many years have you been residing in Lithuania?

This question is to be answered by immigrants only, i.e. persons who were born in a country other than Lithuania and having or not citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania. The number of years spent by a person in Lithuania should be calculated by adding all his/her visits in Lithuania, exclusive of short-term visits. Short-term visits of the person as a tourist or to visit his/her family are not included in the total number of years spent in Lithuania. For example, in case the person resided in Lithuania for 6 months, then went back to his/her motherland, and then spent 2 more years in Lithuania, the total duration of residence in Lithuania is 2.5 years; in the cells of Answer 1, it should be written in in whole numbers: I_ I3I.

In case the respondent does not remember the precise number of years he/she has spent in Lithuania, or it is hard for a constantly migrating person to calculate the number of years spent in Lithuania, Answer 2 is to be marked.

Question 115. The main reason for emigration.

Only one main reason why the person emigrated from his/her country (last emigration) should be marked as an answer to this question.

Answers to this question will allow determining different reasons making people migrate, i.e. to work, study or join their family. It will allow determining the ways by which populations of migrants are formed and provide explanations to main variables related to the integration into the labour market. Even within a family, the main reasons for emigration may be different: for the father, it may be a new job, while for the mother – family, children, etc.

Answer 3 also covers establishment of own business in Lithuania.

Answer 4 covers all training, courses, studies, internship, i.e. improvement of skills, practice.

Answer 5 relates to “forced” migration, which is due to political reasons (political refugees), seeking for political asylum, as well as other temporary personal protection measures.

Answer 6 is marked for those respondents who came to join their parents, children, a spouse, i.e. reunification of a family nucleus.

Answer 7 is marked for those respondents who came to Lithuania to form a family.

Answer 8 is to be marked for such reasons as voluntary migration, e.g. when persons of retirement age come to Lithuania in search of cheaper living, better climatic conditions, health care system, greater public safety.

Question 116. Duration of a permit to reside in Lithuania/certificate/visa.

Answers to this question will provide information about the duration of the permit to reside in Lithuania, i.e. time of expiry of a permit to reside in Lithuania/certificate/visa. Information on this indicator is of particular importance, whereas it reflects possibilities of immigrants to integrate into the labour market, national policy towards the inclusion of immigrants in the labour market, as well as allows analysing the ways by which immigrants obtain residence permits.

Question 117. Restricted legal access to the labour market.

The purpose of the question is to determine legal possibilities of immigrants to make it to the country’s labour market: whether the rights of immigrants to be employed and do desired work are not restricted. Answer 1 is marked for those persons who do not encounter any legal restrictions, while answers 2–6 – for those persons who encounter certain restrictions when being employed, searching for a legal job. Answer 7 – “Other restrictions on legal access to the labour market” – covers geographical restrictions, excluding temporal restrictions.

Question 118. Was your vocational qualification established in Lithuania?

Answer 1. “Yes, established what the qualification equates to” means that all documents/certificates confirming the obtained qualification comply with national requirements.

Answer 4. “Not established (for a reason other than 3)” is marked when the respondent does not need any certificate for work he/she carries out, when his work was recognised and appraised without any certificate.

Answer 5. “Other reasons” is marked when the respondent knows that certification of his/her vocational qualification is a complicated and expensive procedure.

Question 119. Is there a need to improve Lithuanian language skills to get an appropriate job?

Lack of language skills is one of the main obstacles for immigrants wanting to get a job, improve their qualification or show acquired qualification and work experience. Improvement of foreign language skills increases respondent’s self-confidence and reduces obstacles for integration into the labour market.

Answer 1 is to be marked for those respondents who cannot work as skilled workers due to lack of Lithuanian language skills, and who require training in the Lithuanian language.

Answer 2 to be marked for those respondents who have good Lithuanian language skills, or for those respondents whose Lithuanian language skills are not good enough, but it does not pose obstacles neither in their work nor life.

Question 120. Services used by the immigrant for labour market integration in the two previous years (2005–2007).

Answers to these questions will provide information whether the respondent used any services for labour market integration in the two years following the last arrival, which will allow an analysis of kinds of services used by immigrants, who came to Lithuania, for labour market integration. This analysis is of particular importance when talking about labour market integration of immigrants.

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