

**Annex 3b****Interview instructions for LFS 2008 "Migrants"*****Introduction***

According to a decision by the EU Commission, all member states are to present information on Labour Force situation for migrants. To make a comparison among EU countries, the same variables must be collected in all countries. Eurostat has decided which variables are to be collected.

***Introduction to the interviewees***

We state in the introduction in the interview questionnaire that:

**"I would now like to ask some questions about how the labour market situation looks for persons that have migrated to Sweden or that have parents who migrated to Sweden.**

**This survey is conducted in all EU countries this year."**

***The interviews***

The questions comprise a supplement to the regular Labour Force Survey. This supplement is conducted with the help of computers in WINDATI.

INDIRECT INTERVIEWS ARE ALSO ALLOWED

F8 is the key for DO NOT KNOW AND F9 for DOES NOT WANT TO ANSWER.

F8 and F9 should only be used if an answer is impossible to get. We will try to the full extent possible to have respondents answer the question.

**Citizenship**

**E1a Are you a Swedish citizen?**

**E1b Were you born in Sweden?**

**E2 What year did you become a Swedish citizen?**

***Objective***

The goals are as follows.

- To be able to distinguish between "Citizen at birth" and "Acquired citizenship". This makes it possible to gain an understanding of the effect of naturalisation toward citizenship by virtue of homesteading rights or eligibility for citizenship through being able to compare naturalised and non-naturalised migrants. National (native born) immigrants and naturalised immigrants can be integrated into the

labour market in a different way than non-naturalised immigrants, such as possibly less unemployment, more job possibilities, within e.g. education and public sector administration.

- Get information about *the year of naturalisation* National politics can either regard naturalisation as an integration tool or as an admission that or reward for integrated immigrants.

### *Instructions for survey of coding*

On double citizenship The purpose of this variable is only to recognise citizenship in Sweden. If an immigrant has a foreign citizenship but has also acquired citizenship in Sweden then the year for receiving citizenship should also be indicated.

Should a person have double citizenship at birth (citizenship abroad and in Sweden) then the valid citizenship is the one applying at birth.

## **Drawn from registers: Parents' country of birth**

### *Objective*

The objective is to define "second generation immigrants", i.e. at least one parent was born abroad, in order to describe the situation on the labour market for children to immigrants and their integration.

It is important to hold separate the father's and mother's countries of origin because it can be the case that there are differences between children with one or two foreign-born parents.

It is also important that these variables geographically or nationally specify the origins because there can be differences regarding integration into the labour market.

### *Instructions for survey of coding*

Reference should be made to the legal parents.

Adoptive parents are treated as equivalents to biological parents.)

## **Total number of years of residence in Sweden**

### **E3 How many years have you lived in Sweden in total?**

### *Objective*

The objective is to report the total duration of stay in Sweden. It is important to learn of the occurrence of first migrations because it can promote integration by enhancing knowledge of languages, cultures, etc.

If only the latest entry is used as a reference point there is a risk that those who have actually had more extensive exposure to Sweden due to earlier immigration are misclassified as though they had a more limited

time in the country. Those who have already lived in Sweden earlier in reality do not encounter the same obstacles with regard to the entering the labour market as those who are truly new arrivals.

- Mobility and circular migration (entry, exit, re-entry ...) are expected to increase in the future.

The objective is to gain an approximated value for the total years of residency in Sweden.

### *Instructions for survey of coding*

- Years during which the person was (dwelling, establishment) in Sweden should be noted. Earlier tourist visits or trips to visit relatives can be excluded.

- *Persons staying with a total of one year's duration in Sweden have their number of years coded as 01. For persons with a total between one and two year's time, the number of years are code by 02; ...etc.*

- Only breaks in residency that exceed one year should be regarded as having left Sweden. For example:

\* a person resided in Sweden for six months and then returned to their country of origin for two years and then immigrated to Sweden again two years ago: the total length is two and one half years and should be coded as 03.

\* a person resided in Sweden for six months and then returned to their country of origin for nine months and then immigrated to Sweden again five years ago: the total duration of visit is months and three months and should be **coded by 07**.

## **The most common reason for why a person migrated (reference to the latest migration).**

### **E4 What was the main reason for your immigrating to Sweden? HERE THE LATEST MIGRATION SHOULD BE NOTED!**

#### *Objective*

The objective is to identify different types of immigrants (persons that migrated for employment reasons, for studies, to reunite with family, etc).

It is apparently a key variable for understanding the character and composition of immigrant populations and an explanatory variable for labour market integration and attendant employment levels. For example, this can be a determining factor between member states as regards employment among immigrants, because there are probably variations in the composition of immigrant populations that reflect the reasons for migration.

The labour market situation can be expected to be different for persons being classified differently on the basis of their migration reasons.

***Instructions for survey of coding***

- Main reason for migration at the time of latest migration should be noted.

- The personal reason that the respondent had for migrating is required. Different reason within the same household can be expected (e.g. father wanted employment, mother and children wanted family contact). If many reasons are given then the main reason should be registered, according to the respondent's spontaneous choice. The main reason for migrating when actually migrating should be noted.

- The "real" reason for migrating (i.e. as indicated by the respondent) should be asked for (not the legal reason). All answer alternatives should be shown or read aloud for the respondents to better harmonise the information collected

- Codes 1, 2 and 3: It is important to have the information that the different answer alternatives provide separately. To come to a country without direction towards work probably affects one's labour market integration in different ways.

- Code 3: Includes looking for work and persons that intended to start their own businesses.

- Code 4: Includes trainees and apprentices.

- Code 5: Here "Forced Migration" is meant, and this can include the following: humanitarian migration, including political refugees, asylum seekers, other populations needing protection (the Geneva Convention, i.e. the United Nations Convention on Refugees 1951, other forms of international protection, temporary protection, persons protected by asylum procedures, etc.).

- Code 6: Includes immediate family (e.g. husband, wife and children) of an immigrating worker or student, and the entry of a spouse to one already arrived. Nuclear families, children warranting child support, also include others such as dependent parents and dependent, close, child relatives (the main criteria is the dependency criteria).

- Code 7: Starting a family (marriage)

- Code 8: "Other" should refer to another voluntary migration, e.g. pensioners that come to Sweden to live out their pension years, migration for climate reasons, for health reasons, in order to get better access to health and medical care, less danger (aside from Code 5), housing reasons for migrating border workers.

**Has the relevant residency permit ((visa / permit)) any time limit?**

**E5 Do you have a residency permit((/visa / permit)) for living in Sweden?****E6 For how long is your residency permit((/visa/permit)) valid?*****Objective***

The objective is to gain information about the length of validity of residency permits for living in Sweden.

Such information is important for the following reasons.

- The conditions are a key indicator of integration into society and of long-term integration into the labour market.
- It is important for reasons of political analysis of social integration to know if a person has a permanent or temporary residency permit.
- This means an obvious limit for the length and type of employment or contract that can be entered into. This may also affect the probability of an employer investing in the employed immigrant (e.g. through education) or mean a responsibility for the employed immigrant (because there is a risk the immigrant cannot stay).

***Instructions for survey of coding***

- All types of permits issued by the authorities of a member state, and that indicate a legal right to reside in the member states' territory, should be noted (e.g. residency permits, visa or permits). Visas are valid for shorter times (normally shorter than three months but can be valid for less than a year).
- The length refers to the permit's total length (time of validity) and not to the remaining time of validity. Faced with successive permits, the relevant permits period of validity should be noted.
- Coding applicable when the residence permit is formally limited but automatically extended: - the formal situation should or will be (the limitations) be noted.
- EU citizens are often permitted to remain in member states for unlimited periods of time (sometimes by processing permits). Code 7 is applicable in such cases.

(No recommendations are made at the European level regarding the coding of illegal immigrants due to the question's sensitivity in certain countries.)

**Is the relevant legal access to the labour market limited?****E7 Do you have a Swedish work permit?****E8a Is your work permit limited to employment with a particular employer, a special sector or a special occupation?****E8b Is your work permit limited to running your own business?**

**E8c Is your work permit limited by other legal restrictions?***Objective*

In order to analyse obstacles to labour market integration it is important to be able to identify limitations for immigrants' entry to the labour market whether legal or related to work permits .

The purpose of this variable is to try to clarify the official restrictions (legal or related to work permits) that apply for immigrants' entry into the labour market and thus limit the immigrants' possibility for mobility or integration into the labour market.

**Use of techniques to determine the educational or professional level, i.e. the highest qualification level that corresponds to the Swedish system.****E9a Have you applied for validation of your highest educational or professional qualifications in Sweden?****E9b You have said that you have applied for validation of your education or your professional qualifications. Has it been determined what the education or qualification is equivalent to?***Objective*

The recognition of qualifications is a main obstacle for immigrants trying to find employment or employment that matches their skills and level of education.

The objective is to know whether the immigrant has tried to get a certification or other form of written proof that determines the level that their highest qualification level matches in Sweden's system and if they were successful in doing so. Such a certificate would be a great help to immigrants looking for employment by being able to present potential employers with something allowing them to evaluate the immigrant's qualifications in a way that is comprehensible for the employer, i.e. which is in accordance with the Swedish system.

*Instructions for survey of coding*

- "Use of techniques": All nationally and internationally recognised issuers of certificates clarifying what qualification levels, obtained abroad, correspond to in the Swedish system should be noted. (These included national authorities, professional trade organisations or university organisations, such procedures as included whether they are free of charge or not.)

- "Qualification": Includes educational and professional qualifications (professional training) such as in the ISCED system.

- Code 1: persons having been granted certificates or documentation that determines their level of qualification according to the Swedish system.
- Code 3: e.g. persons do not need such certificates for the work he or she is doing or wishes to do.
- Code 3: e.g. the person in question was not aware of such a possibility, believed it was too complicated, still too expensive or time consuming ...

## **Need for improved knowledge of the Swedish language in order to get a suitable job**

### **E10 Do you need to improve your knowledge of Swedish in order to get a suitable job?**

#### *Objective*

Insufficient knowledge of the Swedish language is a key obstacle for labour market integration. Language skills are one of the main obstacles to immigrants' gaining employment, or of getting employment that matches their skills or earlier work experience. Such a procedure allows for the respondent to offer his or her own impressions about their language skills forming an obstacle for suitable labour market integration.

#### *Instructions for survey of coding*

- Time dimension: the relevant situation applies.
- "Suitable work": the type of work the person in question normally would do if their language skills were not a problem, i.e. a job more in keeping with qualifications, skills or earlier work experience.
- "Need": need should be in focus rather than mere willingness.
- Code 2 includes:
  - \* Cases where the person's knowledge of the Swedish language is good
  - \* Cases where the person's knowledge of the Swedish language are not good but do not form a problem because the work is suitable or their language skills, by their own admission, would not affect their chance to get a suitable job.

## **Main assistance received in Sweden for finding relevant work or for establishing one's own business**

### **E11 What was the main form of support received in Sweden**

**that got you the job you now have?*****Objective***

Information about how the immigrant got his or her present job (network or relatives, Employment Office, etc.) would be able to illuminate how the support for labour market integration might be better directed.

The key question is which ways are the ones mainly used by immigrants for finding work. The variable makes possible comparisons between immigrants, children to immigrants and other domestically born and in order to distinguish between recent arrivals and those who immigrated some time ago, as well as comparisons between phases of the conditions relating to residency permits, visas and qualification certificates (e.g. see the explanation for questions E6 and E7).

***Instructions for survey of coding***

- Codes 1-5:

\* Register only assistance given by people living in Sweden, or organisations in Sweden. Immigrants getting help from relatives that live in the country of origin are assigned code 6.

\* Immigrants that got help from people or organisations in Sweden prior to their arrival in Sweden should be included. This applies to immigrants that found work in Sweden before he or she migrated thanks to a relative who lived in Sweden.

- Code 6 includes:

\* Cases where persons were helped by people or organisations in the country of origin.

\* Cases where persons were not helped at all (this presumes those who needed no help at all)

- Employment office/exchange: includes private organisations with tasks from the Employment Office.

- "Other": e.g. employers, business contacts, municipalities ...

**Use of services for labour market integration during the two years following the latest arrival**

The question has been divided into different parts to facilitate things for the interviewer.

**E12a Did you have any contact with employment recruiters (private or public sector) during the two years following your latest immigration?**

**E12b Have you participated in a labour market policy**

**programme or labour market training during the two years following your latest immigration?**

**E12c What was the reason you did not participate in any labour market policy programmes or labour market training?**

**E12d Have you studied Swedish For Immigrants (SFI) during the two years following your latest immigration?**

**E12e What was the reason you did not study SFI?**

### *Objective*

The objective consists of two parts:

- Analyse the usage of services to better support labour market integration after arrival. It is of primary importance to analyse whether or not labour market integration programmes actually reach immigrant populations.

- To know the extent to which these measures contribute to immigrant's labour market integration and their long-term impact on labour market results.

According to the new employment guidelines, active, preventive labour market policy measures, presumption for the early determination of needs, assistance in job searching, guidance and training as a part of personal action plans, providing necessary social services to support the integration of persons most isolated from the labour market and contributing to the extinction of poverty are necessary.

The following types of measures are distinguished.

\* Extensive advisory help and assistance with job searches

\* Occupation-related labour market training (including vocational training and workplace training, measures to provide work experience and special support to apprenticeship training)

\* Instruction and education in Swedish (to speak, to read and to write), such as Swedish For Immigrants (SFI)

It is of interest if the person has used services (special courses, training, guidance) to assist in adapting to and labour market integration. Participation in training as a support toward labour market integration as well as the forms of training should be taken up.

### *Instructions for survey of coding*

- "Participation in labour market training or labour market policy programmes": includes measures to provide work experience, vocational training programmes or integration programmes. Training programmes or measures to support labour market integration, including such as are especially directed toward helping immigrants adapt to the Swedish labour market (e.g. participating in measures to provide work experience or vocational training).

- "Participation in instruction in Swedish": to speak, to read, to write and to understand.

- Public and private services should be included, such as services provided by the Employment Office or other public sector service producer, services provided by organisations, employers, trade unions ...

- "Use of services for labour market integration ": e.g. students who studied without using services for labour market integration are not included.