Program Changes for April – June 2008

There have been a number of changes made to the questionnaire. These changes are discussed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nrms1</th>
<th>New LFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many bedrooms do you have in your accommodation?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include any room that, when built, was intended to be a bedroom, even if it is not used as such at present and even if it does not have a bed in it. It must have a window. There must be at least one bedroom. Include bedsits, boxrooms and attic bedrooms. Exclude rooms that are not habitable, halls, landings and alcoves, and rooms used solely for business. Exclude living rooms used for sleeping.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 . . 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General**

This question applies to all respondents in waves 1 and 5 for the main sample, and wave 1 in the enhanced sample.

**Guidance**

References to 'your accommodation' mean the accommodation occupied by the household. You need to be careful when a householder rents out part of the accommodation to another household. For example, the owner of a property could live in the lower flat and another household could live in the upper flat. When talking to the HRP or spouse in the lower flat, you need to make sure that he/she only counts the accommodation occupied by his/her household and not the accommodation upstairs.

A bedroom is any room used for sleeping; there must be one or more. A one room bed-sit therefore has 1 bedroom. Any room used for cooking in is a kitchen (except a bed-sitter).

Combined rooms count as one room. Exclude rooms used solely for business. Include any room which is usable all year round. Open-plan = 2 rooms if divided by sliding/folding partition, otherwise it is counted as one room. Halls, landings and alcoves do not count.

A room must have four walls or permanent partitions. A permanent partition is one that goes to the ceiling; this includes sliding or folding partitions, which go, across the room. An open-plan room with no permanent partition is therefore counted as one room.
1 Nationality, Citizenship, Identity and Ethnicity


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In which year did you become a British citizen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>① If acquired at birth, enter year of birth, if dual citizenship at birth, enter year of birth (national at birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter a numeric value between 1900 and 2050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

This question is asked if the nationality of the respondent is UK British (NTNLTY = 926) and country of birth is not UK (CRY01=372, 344, 156, 997).

Guidance

Citizenship is defined as the legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by:

- Birth, or
- Naturalisation – the act whereby a person acquires a citizenship different from their citizenship at birth. The requirements for naturalisation as a British citizen depend on whether one is married to a British citizen or not.

This question aims to:

- Distinguish between “Citizens at birth” and “Citizens by naturalisation”. To assess the impact of naturalisation/citizenship by comparing the situation of naturalised versus non-naturalised migrants.
- Obtain information on the Year of naturalisation. National policies may consider naturalisation as either a tool of integration or as a recognition/award for integrated migrants.
- Identify persons who are born abroad as UK citizens (e.g. persons who are born as UK citizens in colonies or to parents on overseas military service or posted abroad by their employers).

Note: “National/non national” and "citizen/non citizen" have exactly the same meaning (legal aspect).

Enter the year in which British citizenship was acquired. If the respondent acquired British citizenship at birth, enter their year of birth. If a person had a dual citizenship at birth (a foreign and UK citizenship) then enter the year of birth (national at birth).

If a respondent has a foreign citizenship but has also acquired a British citizenship (dual citizenship), then enter the year of British citizenship acquisition.

A respondent who cannot remember the exact year in which they acquired British citizenship will have to give an approximate year.

In cases of respondents that said their nationality was UK British but who have not yet become British citizens, correct Ntnlty.

Reference should always be made to existing citizenships and should only relate to British citizenships.
1.2 Cry01F

In which country was your father born?

921. England
924. Wales
923. Scotland
922. Northern Ireland
926. UK, Britain (don’t know country)
372. Republic of Ireland
344. Hong Kong
156. China
997. Other
998. Abroad (don’t know country)

General

This question applies to the working age population. From the hereon working age refers to respondents aged 16-69 years old.

You should probe for the country in which the respondent’s father was born if they answer “abroad”. You may accept “Abroad” if they do not know or refuse to provide any more detail.

Guidance

The aim is to identify 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 separately have the country of birth of the father and 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.

Reference should be made to legal parents. In case of adoption, reference should be made to adoptive parents. Indeed, adopted children are brought up in the UK and live in a family with “native” culture and traditions.

1.3 CrySF

Type in country

General

This question applies if CRY01F = 997 (Other). It is asked of the working age population.

Guidance

Probe further in the following cases:

- West Indies - We need to know which island or, if it applies, mainland area
- Pakistan - The former East Pakistan is now Bangladesh.

Change of name - Make sure that the name of the country is the present name. For example, somebody born in India before 1947 may have come from what was India but is now Bangladesh. The answer to record is Bangladesh.
1.4 CryOF

**General**

Countries of birth other than the ones specified in CRY01F are coded using computer-assisted coding in exactly the same way as described for CRY07 (see Interviewer Instructions Part 2 2008 for more details); the same coding frame is used in both instances.

1.5 Cry01M

**General**

This question is asked of working age respondents

You should probe for the country in which the respondent’s mother was born if they answer “Abroad”. You may accept “Abroad” if they do not know or refuse to provide any more detail.

**Guidance**

The aim is to identify 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.

Reference should be made to legal parents. In case of adoption, reference should be made to adoptive parents. Indeed, adopted children are brought up in the UK and live in a family with "native" culture and traditions (perspective of integration).
General

This applies if CRY01M = 997 (Other) and respondent is of working age.

Guidance

Probe further in the following cases:

- West Indies - We need to know which island or, if it applies, mainland area
- Pakistan - The former East Pakistan is now Bangladesh.

Change of name - Make sure that the name of the country is the present name. For example, somebody born in India before 1947 may have come from what was India but is now Bangladesh. The answer to record is Bangladesh.

1.7 CryOM

FRED (1)
Press <space bar> to enter the coding frame
Enter the numeric value between 001 and 997

General

Any countries of birth other than the ones specified in CRY01M are coded using computer-assisted coding in exactly the same way as for CRY07; the same coding frame is used in both instances.

1.8 UKYrs

FRED (1)
How many years in total have you lived in the UK?
Excluding interruptions of residence of more than one year. If more than 99 then code 99.

General

This question is asked if the respondent's country of birth is not UK (CRY01 = 372, 344, 156 or 997) and respondent is of working age.

Guidance

The aim is to obtain an approximation of the total number of years of residence in the UK. Used with CAMEYR, this will allow for the identification of migrants who experienced previous migration(s) and for an approximation of the total time in the UK.

For persons with up to one year's residence in total in the UK, enter code 1. Between one year and two years, enter code 2, etc. If it is more than 99 years, enter numeric value 99.

Years during which the respondent had taken up residence/establishment in the UK should be taken into account. Include interruptions of residence of less than one year, such as short visits for tourism purposes and short family visits. Exclude interruptions of residence of more than one year, as they should be considered as an exit of the UK, 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 UK 2 years ago: the total duration is 2 ½ years and should be coded ‘3’.

• 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 UK 5 years ago: the total duration is 6 years and 3 months and should be coded ‘7’.

1.8 WhyUK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What was your main reason for coming to the UK (most recent arrival)…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Code 1 main reason only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To get married or form a civil partnership in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To accompany family or join a spouse or other family already in UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Asylum, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Some other reason?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

This question is asked if country of birth is not UK (CRY01= 372,344, 156 or 997), and respondent was of working age at time of last arrival in the UK (AGE–UKYRS>=16)

Guidance

The aim is to identify different types of migrants: persons who migrated for employment, for studies, to join family etc. It will be used to:

• Identify the nature and composition of the migrant populations,

• Compare the labour market integration and related employment rates for the different types of migrants.

All response options should be read out.

Enter the respondent’s main reason for migrating for the last migration (the most recent):

Where multiple reasons apply, the main reason for migrating at the moment of the migration should be recorded.

• Study - including trainees, apprentices, interns.

• Asylum or "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.).

• To get married or form a civil partnership in the UK – should refer to respondents coming to the UK to create a family (family formation).

• To join family or join a spouse or other family already in UK (family unification) - 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), other dependant parents and dependant close children relatives (the main criteria is the dependency criteria).

• "Some other reason" should refer to other voluntary migration. E.g. retired persons who came to the UK for their retirement, migrations for climate or health reasons, for better medical or health services, less insecurity (outside code 5), "housing" reasons for frontier-worker migrants …
Different reasons are expected within the same household (e.g. father = employment, mother and child = to accompany family)

The ‘real’ reason for migrating should be asked for, that is, the one declared by the respondent rather than the legal reason.

1.9 UKEmp


FRED (1)
And did you have a job or job offer in the UK before coming to the UK?

1. Yes
2. No

General

This question is asked if the respondent came to UK for employment (WHYUK = 1) and respondent is of working age.

1.10 UKEmpT


FRED (1)
And was this job with the same company you had been working for before coming to the UK?

1. Yes
2. No

General

The question is asked if the respondent had a job or job offer in the UK before coming to the UK (UKEMP=1). Respondent should be of working age.

Guidance

The aim is to know whether the job offer was with the same company the respondent worked with before migrating to the UK. We are therefore interested in intra company transfer.

Assuming there was an agreement/relationship between the company worked for before migration and the company that offered the job in the UK, so long as the company that offered the job is not the same company, Code 2 (No) should be recorded. For example, a Researcher moved from Statistics Canada to the ONS.

If the job or job offer was with a different company but within the same corporation, franchise, or enterprise, Code 2 (No) should be recorded. For example respondent worked with KFC in America but transferred to a franchise with a different name.
In the two years following your (last) arrival in the UK, did you use any of the following services to help you get a job or set up a business? Code all that apply

1. Job search assistance, advice or counselling
2. Job or Work Training schemes
3. English Language tuition or training
4. None of these

**General**

This question is asked if country of birth is not UK (CRY01=372,344, 156 or 997), and the respondent was over 16 years at time of last arrival in the UK (AGE-UKYRS>=16) and last arrival in the UK is no more than ten years ago (UKYRS<=10). Respondent should be of working age.

**Guidance**

This question aims to analyse the use of services, such as labour market integration schemes, to:

- Assist integration in the labour market following arrival in the UK and
- Analyse their impact upon their long-term labour market outcomes.

What is of interest is whether the respondent has made use of these measures to help adapt to and integrate into the labour market.

Public and private services should be included, e.g. services provided by public employment office, other public services, associations, employers, Trade Unions, etc.

"Job search, assistance, advice or counselling" may include job related services offered at a Job Centre Plus, Job Seeker Direct, Citizen’s Advice Bureau, Connexion services, career service, university career advice and advice from a professional association.

"Job or work training schemes" may include schemes such as “New Deal”, “Work based Training for Young People” and “Modern Apprenticeships”.

“English language tuition or training” refers to any training that involves learning to speak, write or communicate in English.

Have you experienced any language difficulties that have caused problems in finding or keeping a job?

1. Yes
2. No

**General**

This question is asked of those whose country of birth is not UK (CRY01=372, 344, 156 or 997), and are working or away from a job (WRKING=Yes or JBAWAY=Yes) or are not at work but have found a job (JBAWAY=WAITING or WAIT=Yes) or are seeking employment (LOOK4=Yes) or are not at work and not seeking employment but who would nevertheless like to have work (LIKEWK=Yes).
Guidance

This question aims to identify the respondent's own impression on whether his/her language skills constitute an obstacle to an appropriate integration in the labour market. Lack of UK language skills constitutes a key barrier to labour market integration, including gaining general employment or gaining employment commensurate with their skills or previous work experiences.

All UK languages (e.g. English, Welsh, Cornish, etc) should be taken into account.

A 'job' should include the type of job that the person would normally do/search for if language skills were not an issue (i.e. in line with their qualifications/skills/previous work experiences).

Code 2 includes cases where persons’ UK language skills are good and cases where they 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.
2. EDUCATION and TRAINING

2.1 QalPl99 (Apr – Jun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thinking about the instruction and learning you received for your [highest qualification], was it done...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Running prompt:

1. solely through school, college or some other education institution,
2. solely at a place of work – yours or somebody else’s,
3. through a combination of workplace and academic institution,
4. or was it done in some other way?
5. Don’t know

General

This question applies to respondents who said they had some qualification or did not know whether they had a qualification.

Guidance

The phrasing at code 2 is to ensure that the respondent does not limit the idea of “place of work” to his/her own workplace. Any courses that do not readily fall into one of these categories should be coded ‘4’ or ‘5’.

2.2 QIPlO99 (Apr – Jun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What way was that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. government training
2. self-directed/open learning
3. taking an exam without taking a course
4. other
5. Don’t know

General

This question applies to respondents whose qualification was not obtained solely from an educational institution, via work, or through a combination of the two.

2.3 VocQPI8 (Apr – Jun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May I also check, was the instruction and learning you received for your [highest vocational qualification], obtained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. solely through school, college or some other education institution,
2. solely at a place of work – yours or somebody else’s,
3. through a combination of workplace and academic institution,
4. or was it done in some other way?
5. Don’t know
General

This question asks about the respondent's highest vocational qualification, unless their highest vocational qualification is also their highest qualification of all.

Guidance

The phrasing at code 2 is to ensure that the respondent does not limit the idea of “place of work” to his/her own workplace. Any courses that do not readily fall into one of these categories should be coded ‘4’ or ‘5’.

2.4 VcQPlO (Apr – Jun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
<th>What way was that?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>government training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>self-directed/open learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>taking an exam without taking a course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

This question applies to respondents whose highest vocational qualification was not obtained solely from an educational institution, via work, or through a combination of the two.

Guidance

Respondents who do not identify the nature of their course at VOCQPl should be able to select a category from those available in VCQPLO, or ‘other’.

Correspondence courses should be coded to category 2 of VCQPLO.

2.5 QualUK UK, AJ, EuroStat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRED (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Was your highest qualification gained in the UK or outside the UK?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. In the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Outside the UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

This question is asked if the country of birth is not UK (CRY01= 372,344, 156 or 997), and is working (WRKING=Yes or JBAWAY=Yes) or is not working but has found a job (JBAWAY=WAITING or WAIT=Yes) or is seeking employment (LOOK4=Yes) or is not at work and not seeking employment but would nevertheless like to work (LIKEWK=Yes).

Guidance

Please do not go back and change Quals6 (previous question) on the basis of the response here
2.6 QualRe

**FRED (1)**

Is your highest qualification recognised in the UK?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Recognition applied for / process underway
4. Recognition not attempted / sought

**General**

The question is asked if QUALUK = 2

**Guidance**

The aim of this question is to identify whether migrants have tried to obtain a certificate (or other documentary evidence) establishing what their highest qualification equates to in the UK system. Such a certificate could help migrants searching for employment, as they can present it to employers allowing them to understand the migrants' qualifications in relation to the UK system.

‘Qualifications’ refer to educational qualifications and professional vocational/training qualifications - as in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) system.

Where a respondent’s highest qualification is recognised by most employers or trade associations, but not all, the response should be coded ‘Yes’.

All national or international reputable providers of certificates establishing what qualifications obtained abroad equate to in the UK system should be taken into account, e.g. national authorities, professional or university bodies, NARIC (National Academic Recognition Information Centre), etc. Such procedures are included whether they are free or not.

2.7 QualWh

**FRED (1)**

And may I ask why you have not attempted to have your highest qualification recognised?

1. No need
2. Other reason

**General**

The question is asked if QUALRE = 4

**Guidance**

Enter code 1 if the person does not need such a certificate for the work he/she does or wishes to do.

Enter code 2 if the person was not aware of any such possibility, person thought it is too complicated, and procedure too expensive or time consuming …
3. MAIN JOB

3.1 Help

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>public employment office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>private employment agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>relatives / friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>migrant or ethnic organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>other help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>none - no help received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General**

Applies to everyone in work during the reference week (WRKING = 1) or with a job or business that they were away from in the reference week (JBAWAY = 1).

**Guidance**

This question aims to obtain information related to how migrants obtained their current job (network of relations, etc). It could highlight better ways to focus assistance for labour market integration. It will allow comparisons between migrants, children of migrants and other native born, as well as by length of residence (e.g. recent arrivals versus migrants who migrated a longer time ago).

Codes 1 to 5 should only be used to record help provided by persons or organisations in the UK. Migrants that were helped by persons or organisations in the UK before they arrived in the UK should be included. E.g. migrants helped by relatives living in the UK before their arrival.

Migrants helped by relatives living in their country of origin should be coded 6.

Code 6 includes cases where persons were helped by persons/organisations in their country of origin and cases where persons were not helped at all (including those who didn't need any help).

‘Public employment office’ refers to job centres (Job Centre Plus), unemployment benefit office and work placement schemes. It also includes private organisations mandated by public employment office.

Private employment agency includes private recruitment or job agencies such as “Hays” and “Prime Time”.

“Migrant or ethnic organisations” refer to organisations that provide some form of assistance to migrants, ethnic groups, refugees, asylum seekers. It could be on an individual or group basis. For example the Migrant Organisation Development Agency provides help to ethnic community organisations and Polish, Lithuanians etc communities.

‘Other’ includes employers, business contacts, commune, etc.
3.2 Permit

**General**
This question is asked of those whose nationality is not UK British (NTNLTY <>926)

**Guidance**
The aim is to establish the duration that the migrant can legally stay in the UK. It will be used as follows:

- As a "pre-cursor" to integration in society and long term integration in the labour market.
- To identify if a person has a permanent or temporary residence permit, for social inclusion policy analysis.
- To identify 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 employee (e.g. via training) or place him/her in a position of responsibility (as there is a risk they might not be able to stay in the UK).

The duration refers to the **total duration** that the respondent has been authorised to stay in the UK rather than the remaining duration that is still valid. In case of successive permits, the duration of the current permit should be taken into account.

Any kind of authorisation issued by the UK Government allowing the respondent 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).

Where residence permits are formally limited but automatically prolonged, enter the formal limit.

Enter code 9 for EU citizens, as they are allowed to stay in the UK for unlimited duration.

3.3 Access

**General**

**Guidance**

The duration refers to the **total duration** that the respondent has been authorised to stay in the UK rather than the remaining duration that is still valid. In case of successive permits, the duration of the current permit should be taken into account.

Any kind of authorisation issued by the UK Government allowing the respondent 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).

Where residence permits are formally limited but automatically prolonged, enter the formal limit.

Enter code 9 for EU citizens, as they are allowed to stay in the UK for unlimited duration.
General

This question is asked of those whose nationality is not UK British (NTNLTY <> 926) and are working or away from a job (WRKING=Yes or JBAWAY=Yes) or are not at work but have found a job (JBAWAY=WAITING or WAIT=Yes) or are seeking employment (LOOK4=Yes) or are not at work and not seeking employment but who would nevertheless like to have work (LIKEWK=Yes).

Guidance

This question aims to clarify the official restrictions on labour market access to which the migrant is subjected (e.g. legal/work permit restrictions) and hence identify the limitations on migrants’ possibilities to integrate/be mobile in the labour market.

Enter code 3 for illegal migrants or legal migrants working illegally.
4. Quarterly Specific questions

Please see relevant section in your main instructions regarding these questions.

Residence 3 months & 1 year age: M3CRY to OYREC
Owner-Manager: NOCUST
Why not full time: YNOTFT, YPTCIA
Permanent/Temporary employment: TEMLEN
Homeworkers: EVHM98, HOMED, TELEQA, TELEQB, ATFROM, SMESIT
Maternity leave: MATLVE
Shift work, shift pattern: SHFTWK99 to DAYSPZ
Days worked: USUWRK to EVSUN
Homeworkers (2nd job): HOMED2 to SMEST2
Under employment: EXTOTH
Full time / part time: AXPA to AXFB
Employment 12 months ago: OYCIRC to OYFTPT
Where highest qualification gained: QALPL8 to VCQLO
Qualifications from study in last 4 weeks: NEWQUL to HSTQUL
Site of Training: TRSITE7, TRATIR7
Time spent training: TRNLEN, TRNDAY, TRHR93, TRONJ
6. Additional Guidance

The following are not new questions but there is extra guidance regarding the ‘Relationship grid’ and ‘Appr8’.

Relationship grid
Previously half brothers and half sisters were recorded just as brother and sister.
A half-brother/sister should now be recorded in the relationship grid as a step brother/sister.
Please refer to Chapter 3 of Interviewer Instructions Part 2 2008 for more details.

APPR8 soft checks removed
The soft checks “Respondent said earlier that they had a qualification from an apprenticeship. Does that mean they started but did not complete an apprenticeship?” and “Respondent said earlier that they had no qualifications from an apprenticeship. Does that mean they started but did not complete an apprenticeship?” have been dropped for this question.

Residency
You are reminded that children of 16 and over who are away from home at boarding school or in a temporary job should be included in the parental home.