

THEMIS – Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems

Metadata Phase 4a

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I Research outline

1 Introduction to the research

To fill the theoretical and empirical gaps in scientific knowledge on migration, the THEMIS project explores the conditions under which initial moves by pioneer migrants to Europe result in the formation of migration systems, when this does not happen, or migration systems are in decline. This is achieved through a substantially improved theorization of migration system dynamics by integrating theories on the initiation and continuation of migration; and a comparative, multi-sited, and longitudinal study of the evolution of heterogeneous migrant groups following different settlement trajectories from three origin countries (Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine) to eight European cities in the UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The THEMIS project began in January 2010 and is funded through to 2013 by the NORFACE Migration Research Programme. There are four project partners: the Department of Sociology of the Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR), the Netherlands; the International Migration Institute (IMI) at the University of Oxford, UK; the International Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway; and the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon (IGOT-UL), Portugal.

2 Research questions

The three main research questions of THEMIS are:

1. Under what conditions does initial (pioneer) migration establish precedents for the establishment of migration systems?

In other words, when does migration of pioneers lead to a system that generates more migration?

2. Which factors explain why many initial migration movements might be followed by limited chain migration of immediate family and friends but do *not* start processes of expanding network migration leading to network formation and the establishment of migration systems?

In some cases pioneer migration might lead to some migration of family members and close acquaintances but not to migration of others. We cannot speak of a migration system in such a case. What factors determine the start of a migration system?

3. Under what conditions do migrant networks and migration systems weaken or decline, or does 'spontaneous' (pioneer) migration to *new* destinations occur?

Migration systems can start, grow and stabilise, but they can also decline. How does such a decline come about? Does this have to do with the fact that people migrate elsewhere (new pioneers have migrated to new destinations and this had led to a system).

These questions are concerned with the conditions under which initial moves of pioneer migrants to Europe result in rapidly expanding network migration and the formation of migration systems, and the conditions under which this does not happen.

3 Central concepts

Migration system and migration system dynamics

By framing our research questions around the concept of migration systems, we take existing migration systems theory – with all its shortcomings – as our starting point. A fundamental aim of

THEMIS is to refine and reshape migration systems theory, which has hardly moved forward since Mabogunje's work in the 1970s. Mabogunje saw migration systems (1970) as a 'set of places linked by flows and counter flows of people, goods, services, and information, which tend to facilitate further exchange, including migration, between the places'. This definition remains quite open and general. It focuses on the ways in which systems run (either expanding or declining, or simply self-sustaining) and makes no claim to explain the genesis and decline of migration systems. Mabogunje's approach assumes that the system is already in place: it cannot explain why a system comes into being in the first place.

It is precisely such an existential question that THEMIS aims to address: under what conditions does the initial movement of pioneers result in an establishment of a migration system? Unfortunately, since Mabogunje, no systematic attempts have been made to further advance and refine migration systems theory drawing on later advances in general social theory. Migration systems theory remains unable to explain the **heterogeneity** of migration system formation (the existence of different trajectories), **change** (growth, decline, stagnation) within existing migration systems, or **the role of agency¹ (vis-à-vis structure)** in explaining such change. It is the ambition of THEMIS to address these gaps.

Migration systems are not steady phenomena, but flexible. Different migration flows develop, then change, and destinations and places of origin also change. In short, dynamics are at work within migration systems. We conceptualise migration system dynamics as *the ways in which the migration system changes in relation to: i) external (to the system) factors, which in turn re-shape the initial conditions under which migration takes place, ii) feedback mechanisms (within the system), and iii) the exercise of the agency of social actors within the system.*

These dynamics occur in different ways. Firstly, changes occur in relation to factors outside the system. One could think of climate change or a natural disaster that pushes people to move, but also an improvement in living conditions in the origin country. Secondly, feedback mechanisms encompass feedback that is given through the system, it can be both negative and positive. One can think of stories that encourage people to move to a certain place as apparently life is better there, or migrants may also communicate to non-migrants their discontent with their situation. Lastly, the agency of social actors refers to the capacity of people to act independently and to make their own free choices (within the system).

Pioneers

THEMIS address pioneer migrants in establishing precedents for further migration to follow (and the possible establishment of a migration system), and the conditions under which it would not happen. The question here is the role of the pioneer migrants in influencing who from the origin community, and to what extent, might follow their footsteps, and who would not?

Pioneers are not necessarily the first migrants who arrive in a certain country. Migration from A to B can be divided in different waves, for instance, Moroccan migration to the Netherlands could be distinguished between labour migrants and family (reunification or formation) migrants. Pioneer labour migrants are interesting, but we also focus on the first female migrants who arrived after 1974 for family reunification. The term pioneer should not be understood too strictly.

¹ Agency refers to the capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices. Structure, by contrast, refers to the recurrent patterned arrangements which seem to influence or limit the choices and opportunities that individuals possess.

Migration threshold

A migration threshold is a hypothesised critical level beyond which migration becomes partly self-sustaining – in other words, it gains its own momentum. Today, this concept is rather unexplored. It is based on the idea that a ‘critical mass’ of migrants is needed to generate certain effects that create more migration. For example, the creation of associations, religious institutions, or special businesses that make the country in question a more attractive destination for migrants from a certain country. It is unclear whether such a threshold level really exists and it is one of the central aims of THEMIS to further theorise and investigate this matter.

Migration systems decline

The focus on migration dynamics in contemporary migration literature evolved around the assumption that once started, migrations would continue and self-perpetuate. New conditions arising in the course of migration would in turn make additional migration more likely. This implies theoretically limitless new flows, further growth and expansion ad infinitum. Clearly, this circular logic is a naïve assumption.

Studies of network migration usually ignore counterfactual cases in which initial moves by pioneer migrants do not set in motion self-reinforcing migration dynamics. A second weakness of these theories is their largely circular nature, according to which migration goes on forever. Little account is taken of factors that may weaken migration systems over time.

THEMIS pays special attention to the possible decline of migration systems or waves. People might stop offering help to new migrants, negative rumours could spread within the system discouraging people to move or the changing conditions on the labour market could influence a possible decline.

Factors

We also focus on macro-, meso- and micro-level indicators of structural conditions facing migrants. Examples of these are visualised in the following table.

Macro-level	Meso-level (partly affected by migration processes)	Micro-level
<i>Socio-economic indicators e.g.</i> Income levels per head Income stability Employment levels Labour market structure Literacy / School enrolment Access to health care / health status of family members Access to social rights (social security) <i>Political indicators e.g.</i> Political freedoms and rights (voting, citizenship) Migration policies	<i>Socio-economic indicators e.g.</i> Remittances Community income inequality Socio-ethnic hierarchies Labour market segmentation Economic growth Migration culture (migration-proneness) <i>Political indicators, e.g.</i> Local implementation of migration policies <i>Mobility indicators, e.g.</i> Labour recruitment	<i>Personal characteristics e.g.</i> Household structure Civil status Gender Age <i>Micro-level socio-economic, e.g.,</i> Household income Ownership of land and other productive assets Ownership of residential property Education and skills Employment status <i>Socio-cultural</i>

Macro-level	Meso-level (partly affected by migration processes)	Micro-level
Access to human rights	Access to migrant networks	Social status
Economic rights (property rights, shareholding)	'Migration industry': Travel agents, smugglers, document forgers, traffickers, etc.	Ethnicity, religion
Conflict	Access to migration-relevant information	Social networks
<i>Demographic indicators e.g.</i>	Labour demand in 'ethnic' niches	Access to information
Dependency ratios	<i>Environmental indicators e.g.</i>	<i>Mobility indicators</i>
Life expectancy	Agro-ecological risks (droughts, floods, etc)	Spatial distribution of family members
Fertility	Land degradation	Personal migration history
Gender ratio		Transnational activities
<i>Environmental indicators, e.g.</i>		
Climate		

Figure 1. Macro, meso and micro level indicators of structural conditions facing migrants

4 Target groups

The semi-structured interviews in the European research areas targeted people aged 18 or more born in Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine or with at least one of their parents born there, and living in the areas under study. In the areas of origin, the semi-structured interviews were conducted with return migrants and migrant's family members (up to the third degree of kinship), with links to the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal or UK, and mainly born in their country of residence. The research team aimed for diverse target groups in terms of gender, age, social class, motive of migration, and duration of stay in the case of migrants in Europe.

Quantitative data in the European cities was collected among migrants aged 18 or more born in Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine or with at least one of their parents born there, and living in the areas under study. The surveys in the research areas in Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine were collected among people aged 18 or more and living in the surveyed households.

II Fieldwork report

The results from the semi-structured interviews in origin and destination countries (Phase 2 & 3) were used to develop detailed hypotheses about how migration systems evolve, as well as appropriate survey instruments for testing these hypotheses. In 2012, the project partners collected surveys in each destination country of migrants from each of the three origin countries. Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) methodology was used when possible. This report is based on the quantitative fieldwork carried out in the destination countries.

1 Survey in the destination countries

The number of surveys collected per group and per country differed according to their accessibility (cf. table 1). The bigger groups surveyed have been the Moroccan migrants in the Netherlands and the Brazilian migrants in Portugal. The most difficult population to reach has been the Moroccan group in Norway where only 80 surveys were collected thanks to the efforts and considerable time investment of the PRIO team. Out of these 2859 questionnaires, 1,239 have been completed according to the information provided during the data entry phase.

	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	UK	Total
Brazil	214	186	400	239	1,039
Morocco	420	80	207	180	887
Ukraine	215	172	306	240	933
Total	849	438	913	659	2859

Table 1: Questionnaires per group in each country of residence

2 Preparing the fieldwork

2.1 Recruitment and training of interviewers

Some criteria used to recruit the interviewers were (1) language knowledge of the country of destination,² and origin (Portuguese, Arabic/Berber, Ukrainian and Russian); (2) previous experience in research in social sciences; (3) a university degree; or (4) familiarity with the THEMIS project. The number of interviewers differed in each country and for each group (cf. table 2). In some cases the assistance of an interpreter was necessary. This was especially the case in Portugal for the surveys to the Moroccan group.

	BRAZILIANS	MOROCCANS	UKRAINIANS
Norway	8	9	5
Netherlands	10	6	7
Portugal	7	2	6
United Kingdom	4	3	6

Table 2: Interviewers per group in each country of residence

² In the Netherlands, interviewers with a sufficient knowledge of English instead of Dutch were also recruited.

The supervision of the data collection was carried out by THEMIS partner research members. In most cases, they had been working on previous phases of the THEMIS project. In Norway and the United Kingdom the supervision arrangements were changed during the fieldwork. In Norway this was due to a longer period of fieldwork than expected, and in the United Kingdom due to the personal or professional circumstances of the supervisors. In some cases, supervisors were also interviewers.

Training sessions included explanations on the questionnaire and an introduction to the RDS protocol. It also included role-play sessions. The RDS coupon numbering was difficult to explain in all countries and extra attention was paid to this part during the trainings. Interviewers got progressively used to the coding system during the pilot study and some specific strategies were used by some partners in order to ease the RDS tracking process. In the Netherlands interviewers who could not understand the protocol were not designed as hosts. In Portugal, the RDS protocol was managed by the fieldwork supervisors instead of the interviewers.

2.2 Criteria to recruit the seeds

The criteria to select the seeds differed among groups and destination countries according to the context and to the level of difficulties to reach the target groups (cf. table 3).

In Norway, the main criterion was the size of the personal connections. Some of the seeds had been interviewed during Phase 2, some were also interviewers and as the recruitment process became more difficult some new seeds were recruited among non-members of the target population with good networks. Three seeds were initially planned for each group in Norway, but due to the difficulties to reach the target populations, the number of seeds increased to 6 in the case of the Ukrainian group.

In the Netherlands, besides the networks in the migrant community and the link with the interviewers, the legal status in the Brazilian and Moroccan groups and the links with the church in the case of the Brazilian group were also criteria considered to select the seeds.

	Group		
	Ukrainians	Brazilians	Moroccans
Norway	6	x	x
The Netherlands	x	4	4
Portugal	2	4	1
U.K.	3	4	3

Table 3: Seeds per group in each country

In Portugal, the major factors selecting the Brazilian seeds were the wave of migration, the educational/professional skills and the residential location. The Ukrainian seeds were mainly selected according to their networks and their place of residence or work location. Portugal only recruited one Moroccan seed. This person was identified during Phase 2 because of her large professional and personal networks.

In the United Kingdom group categories for the three groups were established according to the educational and professional skills, and to the wave of migration. Here, categories were easy to establish in the Ukrainian and Brazilian groups but more difficult among Moroccans. Furthermore,

the interconnections between the different categories of migrants were weaker among the Moroccan community than in the other two groups.

3 Sampling methods: respondent driven sampling & snowball sampling

The assumption of the RDS methodology is that people are very well connected. However in the case of migrants, their connectivity is relative to the size of the group, their time in the host country and their legal status. Being part of a large community recently arrived and being an undocumented migrant seem to increase the likelihood of connectivity among the group. This seems related to the bigger need of having a network among the newly arrived and the undocumented.

In the United Kingdom and Portugal all three groups of migrants could be interviewed using RDS. In Norway and the Netherlands however, snowball sampling was used when RDS did not achieve the expected number of surveys. As a result, the THEMIS dataset for the surveys in the destination countries combines recruitment based on RDS and snowball (cf. table 4).

	Group		
	Ukrainians	Brazilians	Moroccans
The Netherlands	Snowball	RDS	RDS
Norway	RDS	Snowball	Snowball
Portugal	RDS	RDS	RDS
U.K.	RDS	RDS	RDS

Table 4: Sampling method per group in each country of residence

Due to the difficulty and time needed to reach targeted populations, Norway had to abandon the RDS for Brazilians and Moroccans, and use their own networks to reach new respondents. The organisation of a two day event at PRIO for the Brazilian group, with catered Brazilian food and socialising as additional incentives to the monetary ones, increased the visibility of the project in the community and boosted the number of respondents.

In the Netherlands, after trying nine seeds in the Ukrainian group, the research team stopped using RDS and used snowball sampling instead.

4 Fieldwork

There were notable time differences needed to finish the fieldwork in the four destination countries. It took the IGOT team only one month to carry out the fieldwork on the Moroccan migrants and three months on the Ukrainians. In all other cases, fieldwork took from six to seven months (cf. table 5):

	Country of origin	Start date	End date	total Months
Netherlands	Brazil	February	October	7
	Morocco	April	October	6
	Ukraine	May	November	6
Norway	Brazil	April	November	7
	Morocco	May	November	7
	Ukraine	May	November	6
Portugal	Brazil	February	August	6
	Morocco	June	July	1
	Ukraine	March	June	3
United Kingdom	Brazil	February	September	7
	Morocco	April	October	6,5
	Ukraine	February	August	6

Table 5: Fieldwork period per group in each country of residence (2012)

4.1 Language and translation issues

The questionnaire initially designed in English was translated into Classical Arabic, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian and Ukrainian.

Four people were involved in the Ukrainian version of the questionnaire and four drafts were considered before finding a good compromise. A similar process occurred with the Portuguese version to produce a version that combined language particularities of Brazil and Portugal.

In the Moroccan case, the classic Arabic version was sometimes too formal for respondents and therefore difficult to understand. This was especially the case in the Netherlands where respondents were often illiterate or had a low level of education. As a result, interviewers were often compelled to reformulate the questions even if they had received instructions not to do so. The reformulation of the questions also happened in other languages.

Besides the languages used for the translations of the questionnaires, Darija (Moroccan dialect) or Berber was used with Moroccan respondents. French was also used in an exceptional case with a Moroccan respondent interviewed in Norway.

Also in Norway, two Ukrainian respondents were not interviewed in their preferred language (Russian or Ukrainian) due to the language used by the phone manager when arranging the interview.

The slower process of the fieldwork in Norway allowed PRIO to check some language issues, however, this was done after the piloting phase and the fieldwork was too advanced to make corrections to the questionnaires; In the Berber translation, question K5 said “courage” instead of “discouraged” whereas in questions E12-E14 “au pair” was translated into “working at home” (though in Norway the research team instructed interviewers to use the word “au pair” since those who came as au pairs would know its meaning). In the Portuguese translation question C3 asked on the period “before moving” rather than “before leaving Brazil” which was a problem in Norway because of the observed trends of stepwise migration (interviewers were instructed to treat it the same as in C1 & C2, where the questions specifically referred to the period before leaving the country of origin).

4.2 Data collection

Fixed locations were planned in all destination countries (cf. table 6) but the initial strategy of using an RDS site was abandoned for those groups that were difficult to reach or those that were geographically disperse.

	Country of origin	Planned RDS site	Fieldwork
Netherlands	Brazil	A Brazilian theater in Amsterdam	The fixed RDS site worked well
	Ukraine	A local organization in Rotterdam with a broad target group (not exclusively migrants).	The venue model did not work mainly because most of the Ukrainian population is located in another area of the country. The fieldwork was carried out in their working/living area near The Hague.
	Morocco		The RDS site worked well, people were queing to be interviewed
Norway	Brazil	PRIO premises in Oslo	The venue model did not work. Interviewers were mobile adjusting to respondents' availability
	Ukraine		
	Morocco		
Portugal	Brazil	An old Butcher house cede by the city of Lisboa and refurbished as RDS site (a 2nd RDS site in an Evangelical church for the Brazilian)	The venue model worked well for both groups
	Ukraine		
	Morocco	No RDS site planned	Inverwiewus were conducted in the Algarve region in the working/living locations of the respondents
United Kingdom	Brazil	Brazilian organization in London	The venue model did not work and interviewers were mobile according to the avaiability of the respondents.
	Ukraine	The Ukrainian Archives (London), a migrant's organization where old migrants met for cultural events and new undocumented migrants follow English courses	The venue model worked well
	Morocco	A migrants' association in London targeting women of all ages	The venue model worked partially

Table 6: Planned RDS sites in destination countries

In Norway interviews took place initially at PRIO premises before being organised on a mobile site. Interviews were scheduled by a phone manager and took place in a public or private location suitable to the respondent.

In the Netherlands, two fixed locations with fixed opening hours for the interviews were used for the Moroccan and the Brazilian groups but not for the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians were mostly interviewed in their work locations. Supervisors visited periodically the Brazilian location and communicated with interviewers per email. In the case of the Moroccan group, one supervisor was always present at the location.

In Portugal, a common location with fixed opening hours was used for the Brazilian and the Ukrainian groups. A second RDS site in an Evangelic Church was open for Brazilians after considering their settlement patterns, their size and the diversity of the group. This second site opened only during the weekends before the religious service. A third location was used for this group when the common location was closed and the fieldwork for Brazilians was still on-going. This third location was at the University of Lisbon, where IGOT is located. Due to their geographical dispersion, interviews to Moroccan respondents were carried out in respondents' places of work or residence.

In the United Kingdom, the venue model was not convenient due to the cost of renting a venue, the personnel costs, the long distances in London and the availability issues of the respondents. Most respondents were therefore interviewed in their homes or in public places close to their areas of residence/work/study. The location model worked however partially with some groups of Ukrainians in a migrant's organization where old migrants met for cultural events and new undocumented migrants followed English lessons. Many interviews to Moroccan migrants with the same profile were carried out in a coffee shop near a mosque in London.

4.3 RDS guidelines readapted

The difficulties experienced in Norway resulted in creative strategies to attain sufficient respondents. After using a single interview site with two physical coupons, PRIO introduced a third coupon and began scheduling interviews around the city thanks to a phone manager; research assistants were used as seeds; physical coupons were often replaced by coupon references sent by email and SMS; and text messages were sent among Ukrainians to remind recruiters to pass along their coupons if they still had them, ignoring the expiry date. Reminders were also used in the other countries, mostly by phone as respondents often gave easily their telephone numbers and their recruits' numbers.

In the United Kingdom, the interviewer used to phone directly to the contacts given by the recruiters in order to speed up the recruitment process. Thus, recruits were not always contacted by the recruiter before their names and contact details were given to the interviewers. In those cases, the recruit did not receive any coupon; it was kept by the interviewer. A Brazilian organisation in London promoted the survey on its Facebook page but this had limited success due to skepticism of a survey advertised online.

Opposite measures to slow down the number of respondents were adopted in the Netherlands with the Moroccan group. Potential respondents were only accepted if they had made an appointment.

Also in the Netherlands, in order to increase the number of employed Moroccan respondents that appeared to be more difficult to recruit than unemployed or inactive ones, one of the coupons handed out was exclusively aimed at recruiting employed respondents while the second coupons had no profile restrictions.

In order to speed up the RDS process, secondary incentives were directly handed out by research assistants –instead of supervisors– in Norway and the United Kingdom. In Portugal, the IGOT team made phone calls to stress the expiry date and that respondents would receive their secondary incentive on the same day of the interview if they brought their two recruits with them.

Instead of monetary primary and secondary incentives, supermarket vouchers of a major retail chain were distributed in Portugal to comply with University of Lisboa regulations. This worked well for the three groups due to the economic crisis but attracted mostly respondents with monetary difficulties.

Due to the requirements of the financial department of the University of Oxford, respondents in the United Kingdom were asked to sign a receipt when they received money for being interviewed or incentives for recruiting other people. This was inconvenient both for privacy reasons –this reduced the anonymity of respondents– but also for administrative reasons because interviewers and/or coordinators had to manage the receipts. In other countries of the project where these receipts were not required to be signed by respondents, the paperwork was simpler and the protection of the privacy of the respondents more consistent.

Coupon expiry dates were strictly followed in some countries such as in Portugal, whereas ignored for those groups where the respondents were difficult to reach. This is especially the case in Norway and the United Kingdom (in the case of the Moroccan group).

4.4 Issues encountered with the RDS protocol

Coupons

Each seed/respondent received two coupons to hand out. The coupons were passed by the respondents to their new recruits.

Confusions on the numbering of the coupons were encountered in Norway, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The confusion was mainly on the wave number but in the case of the Brazilian group in the Netherlands there was also a mistake with the seed numbers. These inconsistencies have been solved during the data cleaning. One of the reasons for the confusion was the pressure felt by the interviewers when facing overcrowding and when potential respondents were queuing to be interviewed. In order to reduce the stress felt by interviewers and to reduce mistakes, appointments were sometimes scheduled with the respondents.

Four questionnaires for the Moroccan group in the United Kingdom were printed twice; they were used at different dates and with different seeds. The double numbering was corrected during the data cleaning phase. In Norway one respondent was interviewed twice. This case has been identified and deleted. In Portugal a Brazilian respondent was also interviewed twice. In this case, her second questionnaire and the questionnaires of the third and fourth recruit were not considered valid and not inserted in the database.

In the United Kingdom, some coupons with the reference of the recruiter were not attached to the questionnaire. The issue was solved by the interviewer before the data entry but the confusion caused could have been avoided attaching the coupon to the questionnaire immediately after the interview.

Some members of the Moroccan group in London wanted to be interviewed but they had not been recruited with a coupon. They couldn't understand why they couldn't be interviewed and receive the incentives and why they needed a coupon.

Primary and secondary incentives

Confusion and time consumption were the main drawbacks experienced working with incentives.

Several secondary incentives remained uncollected in Norway.

In the Netherlands, one person collected the secondary incentives of many other respondents. As a consequence several respondents claimed to have the same right to have their incentives picked up by someone else. In order to avoid this with the Moroccan group, a stricter control was established and a signed authorisation was necessary if somebody was going on holiday and unable to personally pick up his/her incentive.

In Portugal, a group of five or six Brazilian male migrants swapped their coupons among themselves. This caused confusion when they tried to collect their incentives. This was solved immediately because all the individuals were present at the same time to collect their incentives.

Some of the supermarket vouchers used in Portugal were worth EUR 5 instead of the EUR 10 value printed in the voucher. These coupons were refused in the supermarkets and respondents felt cheated. Some of them went to the RDS site to ask for an explanation. The research team was

compelled to send a text message to every mobile number provided by the respondents apologising for the inconvenience and explaining that the mistake caused by the supermarket would be rectified.

In the United Kingdom there was some confusion in the follow up of the incentive payments that could have been avoided if the payment of the incentives had been recorded immediately.

Other issues detected

Among other issues unrelated to the RDS protocol, we can mention the following:

The Brazilian community in Norway considered the interviews took too long. Some frustration was also experienced by respondents of this group because they had complex migration histories that they could not share during the interview – many Brazilians migrated to Norway through a third country.

In the United Kingdom a rumour reached the supervisor of the Moroccan interviewers about the possibility that many women could have given made-up answers with weak reliability. Nonsense answers were also detected in the Moroccan respondents in the Netherlands.

In Norway, interviewers found it difficult to interview respondents that were bringing their children to the interview.

While in the Netherlands, some members of the Moroccan community came to the premises with purposes other than taking part in the survey. Some of them were fighting and on some occasions interviewers felt intimidated, consequently a guard was hired to stand at the door of the premises, whose presence may have biased the sample.

4.5 Bias

The higher skilled have been a difficult group to reach in the four countries and the RDS protocol with money incentives was inadequate for this category.

The Norwegian team reached more irregular Ukrainian migrants than anticipated even if there are no official numbers to compare with. The main issue in Norway was the small size of the populations and the lack of trust about the project among potential informants.

In the Netherlands, the research team detected that irregular migrants, old people, unemployed and women (in the Moroccan case) were especially attracted by the financial incentive. On the contrary, besides the highly skilled migrants without distinction of origin, Brazilian women married with Dutch men were difficult to recruit.

The IGOT team in Portugal also noticed an initial underrepresentation of the Brazilian highly skilled and a risk of overrepresentation of Ukrainian women. Both issues were detected on time and the fieldwork strategies were adapted in order to correct these trends.

In the United Kingdom an overrepresentation was detected among Brazilian students and among male, married, with children, over 30 years old Moroccans who had been living with a British passport for several years in the UK –many respondents with this profile were recruited in the above mentioned coffee shop near one mosque. On the contrary, the highly skilled Moroccans were initially difficult to locate and once this first obstacle was resolved, they refused indirectly to take part of the study.

III General guidelines for conducting the survey

In this section we include the main instructions provided to the interviewers to conduct the survey.

1 The questionnaire

The questionnaire is divided into 13 sections, each corresponding to one letter, with varying number of questions. There is an additional section (N) to be filled in by the interviewer after the interview.

The sequence of the questions followed during the interview must be that of the questionnaire.

All questions must be answered, if the respondent does not provide an answer, one of the Non-Response codes must be used by the interviewer:

- **777** Not applicable
- **888** Don't know
- **999** Refuse to answer

2 Introductions

Each section has an introductory text that should be read to the respondent to explain the kind of questions that will be asked. This should be done in a natural manner and you may adapt it to suit the flow of the interview.

3 Instructions

In the questionnaire, some questions have instructions for interviewers in *italics*. You will need to be aware of these instructions to be able to apply the questionnaire correctly.

These instructions are mostly there to clarify doubts while conducting the interview and to stress the kind of answer we are looking for in each question. In some cases the interviewer is requested to ask 'follow-up questions'. These are questions that are related to the issue being discussed and that are relevant for the kind of answer we are looking for.

In addition to these short-instructions there are lengthier instructions provided separately and are intended to guide you throughout the application of the questionnaire.

Before we move on to additional instructions to specific sections or questions, we would like to provide some thematic overall instructions:

4 Format

The use of fonts throughout the questionnaire has been designed to guide the interviewer:

- **Text in bold** should be read aloud by the interviewer
- **Underlined text** should be read with emphasis
- Text in grey should not be read aloud by the interviewer
- *Text in italics contains instructions for the interviewer*
- ➔ Shows routing to specific questions depending on answers

5 Codes

Throughout the questionnaire, interviewers will be asked to fill in different codes: country codes, relation codes, activity codes and location codes. Even though there is not a specific space to add the corresponding name to each code (relation, activity or location) you may feel free to add the name in front of the code.

- Country Codes

Country names mentioned by the respondent should be written during the interview and country codes looked up and registered after the interview. This only goes for the country codes. Activity codes, relation codes and location codes should be looked up during the interview!

- Activity Codes

If the respondent has had, at each time, more than one activity, you will need to ask follow up questions to assess what was the 'main' activity. If the respondent has doubts, he/she should be asked about the one where he/she spent the most time on.

If the respondent has/had as his/her main activity: 'Not working', one of the codes 001 to 008 should be used. Follow-up questions may be necessary to assess the correct situation of the respondent.

If the respondent has/had as is main activity: 'work', one of the codes 101 to 904 should be used. Follow up questions may be necessary to identify the occupation of the respondent.

In this research, we understand 'au pair' as work (code 702)

The occupations are grouped in eight categories. In each category, several relevant occupations are listed. If you cannot find the relevant occupation, then code the last option in the relevant category ("other occupations" in this category). Interviewers should therefore try to understand in what occupational category the respondent's main activity is to be placed.

With some exceptions, the categories differ from each other because of the occupational level (required educational level). So we have:

- Higher-level professionals, managers, entrepreneurs (1)
- Associate professionals, lower management, and technicians (2)
- Routine clerical, sales and other non-manual workers (3)
- Manual foreman, supervisors (5)
- Skilled manual work, machine operators (not agriculture) (6)
- Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers (not agriculture) (7)

Three occupational categories do not fit into this differentiation of occupational levels

- Small employers and independent workers (irrespective their educational level) (5)
- Agricultural workers (8)
- Informal survival strategies (all kinds of informal work arrangements) (9)

If the respondent's occupation is not listed, then find out in what main occupational category s/he belongs in.

Note that farmers should be coded in category 4 (402 'self-employed farmer') and not as agricultural worker (category 8).

- Relation codes

In several occasions the questionnaire asks for persons or institutions (organizations) that provided support or refused to provide support. Emphasise that we are not interested in the names of these persons or organizations, but in what kind of persons/organizations are relevant for the respondent.

Concerning relevant persons we are both interested in the relationship between this person and the respondent and the gender of this person. When a male person is mentioned, the last digit is always 1. When a female person is mentioned, the last digit is always 2.

The codes up to 500's refer to relevant persons.

The codes 600's and 700's refer to relevant institutions (organizations). The 600's-codes refer to various institutions that may have supported the respondent (or not). The 700's-codes refer to various institutions (including websites) that provided the respondent with relevant information.

- Location codes

The location codes refer to specific places or regions in both the countries of origin and the countries of destination.

In the research locations in the countries of destination (Greater London, Oslo, Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Amsterdam and Rotterdam) the codes refer to specific parts of the city (city districts, boroughs, "deelgemeenten", etc.).

In the countries of origin, codes referring to the research locations are more detailed than codes referring to other parts of the country

6 Questions that may need additional instructions

- **C2** – refers to being aware of houses that had been built by fellow countrymen/women that were living abroad.
- **D2** – first ask who the person(s) was/were in relation to the respondent (relation code) and, after each 'relation' is identified, follow up with question on where the person was living.
- **D3** – after mentioning each motivation ask the respondent if it was important or not in the decision making. If the respondent is well aware of the answer that is required (important or not important) just indicate each motivation and wait for the appropriate answer.
- **D5** – same as D3
- **E2** – first identify the correct relation code for person/organization and then ask where the person/organization was located.
- **E4** – Same as E2
- **E15** – If the permit is permanent the renewal of the permit is just a bureaucratic process. The respondent is not at risk of losing the permit.
- **E16, E17 and E18** – these questions refer to practical help with obtaining documents, not just giving information about how to obtain them. For example: asking the employer to provide a working contract that would give access to documents, family reunification procedures...
- **E19** - first identify the correct relation code for person and then, after each person if more than one are mentioned, ask where the person was located.
- **F1** – We do not consider boyfriend or girlfriend the respondent has never lived with.

- **F5** – Having boyfriend or girlfriend the respondent does not live with should be recorded in option 4.
- **G8** – this may include attending a language (and integration) course if that is what the respondent spent most time doing.
- **J2** – Try to obtain a number. If that is difficult try to establish an interval: between X and Y.
- **Section L** – This is about providing actual ‘help’, not just giving information.
- **L2** – remember the answering options for each item if necessary (never been asked, always helped, never helped, helped in some cases but not in others).
- **M5** – remember the answering options for each item if necessary (always provide help, never provide help, provide help in some cases but not always).

IV Specific guidelines for conducting the survey using respondent driven sampling

This part describes the procedures followed during the RDS fieldwork. It provides the tools used for preparing the fieldwork, training RDS staff and conducting the respondent driven sampling. RDS comprises two parts: a recruitment strategy and an analytic tool. The THEMIS guidelines for RDS analysis will be addressed in part IV.

1 Target populations

In phase 4 of the THEMIS project, a survey will be conducted among Brazilian, Ukrainian and Moroccan migrants in four destination countries. We aim for interviewing 200 migrants of each group. This counts up to 2400 respondents in total.

Our target populations mostly lack solid sampling frames such as a register including all members of the population. Moreover, sometimes populations are only small (e.g. in case of Moroccans in Portugal and Ukrainians in the Netherlands) and members of the population are possibly stigmatized and/or irregular. This prevents us from obtaining unbiased estimates of important indicators because of the difficulty of using probability sampling methods. By employing RDS, we aim to draw a sample from which the bias is known and can be accounted for.

2 RDS site

All teams already started arrangements for RDS locations. At least these sites need to have a reception and waiting room area apart from the interviewing room(s) and a secure space where completed questionnaires, coupons and incentives can be stored and distributed. Ideally the interview site would look somewhat like the image 2, including an entry and waiting area, a front desk where respondents can be screened, interviewing rooms and a coupon management room where completed questionnaires and incentives can be kept.

To ensure order and safety at the interview location, it is wise to have a front desk with a staffed by a front desk manager that blocks any potentially disruptive persons from entering the interviewing area. We need to make sure not to leave any valuables or project materials – such as incentives - unsecured, or in view.

Materials which need to be present at the RDS location are: Paper copies of the questionnaire; Interview guides; Maps of origin countries (so respondents can point out their region of origin); Printed blank coupons; Consent forms; Incentives (proper amounts); Calendar for determining

expiration dates and opening dates; Coupon tracking forms and/or coupon management software; File cabinet; Paper; Pens; Staplers; Envelopes ; Scissors; Tape ; Refreshments for the respondents in the waiting area; Embosser for coupons; Information brochures/posters about the research project; Chairs; Computers for coupon management and data entry; USB stick for data storage; Internet access; Printer.

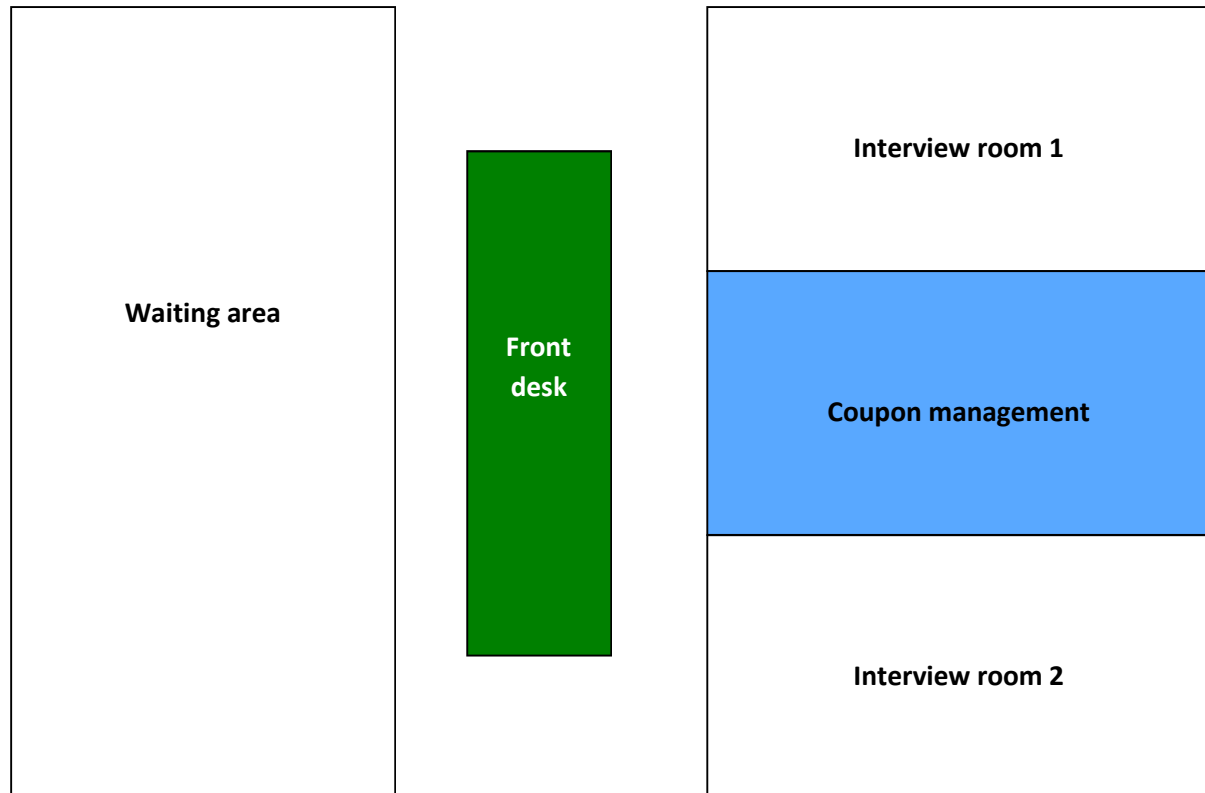


Figure 2: Schematic overview of a RDS site

2.1 Opening hours

To avoid having potential respondents arrive after the interview site is closed, we need to determine the appropriate weekdays for having the interview site open. It is important to open during evenings and in weekends: Many target population members will want to attend an interview during periods of free time. The EUR team aims to open their RDS site on Wednesdays and Fridays from 16:00 PM to 20:00 PM and on Saturdays from 11:00 AM to 15:00 PM.

We need to display opening days and hours at the interviewing site and on the coupon. On the coupon, the mentioned closing time is one hour before the actual closing time of the interview site so we will be able to interview people who arrive late. The interview site needs to be open two weeks (or any other set expiry date of payment coupons) after the interviews are completed so people can still pick up their secondary incentives.

3 RDS data

Managing the steps in a study is very important to ensure that the recruitment and data collection processes run smoothly. Having the proper forms will make it easier to efficiently and effectively manage the study processes. Each interview site should have an easy and safe way of handling and

storing forms, interview data and electronic data. Each staff member should know the filing system for submitted paper forms. This system should be easy to follow.

For THEMIS RDS purposes the EUR team developed simple filing system that can be used on each RDS location. This is based on the system developed by Lisa Johnston. We aim to keep data for RDS analyses such as answers on RDS questions and coupon referrals separate from the migration data retrieved in the interviews. By storing RDS data on separate forms – that can be linked to the interviews by the coupon number of the respondent – we will be able to use RDS data without having to distillate it from the questionnaires.

Data from paper forms which will be worked with, need to be entered in digitalized RDS Coupon management software as quick as possible after being collected. This ensures on-going oversight of the study and makes it easy to track a respondent's number of coupons outstanding, coupon numbers redeemed, dates of coupon redemption and distribution, expiration dates of distributed coupons and number of waves completed.

Data from forms can be entered into the computer at the end of the day or during the site working hours when it is not too busy. Such a computer should be password protected to ensure safe storage and confidentiality. A paper coupon ledger can be kept simultaneously, in case digital means somehow fail to work. All forms should be initialed once they are entered into the database to indicate that they have been reviewed and can be stored in a more permanent storage location. Once data from the forms are entered into the appropriate computer databases, they should be easily accessible to the database manager and/or other staff members in case the forms need reviewing.

Blank forms need to be within easy reach of the appropriate study staff members (for example, blank checklist forms and consent forms should be in easy reach of the front desk manager). Forms which are filled in and entered in the coupon management software, need to be stored in a file cabinet. During the interview process, the interview site tends to get very busy, so forms may need to be stored in a temporary, secure location until their data can be entered into the computer database. It is very important to back up any data that is stored.

4 Tasks and responsibilities in conducting RDS

In the RDS fieldwork, several tasks exist. These can be divided among the staff members. We propose the following roles:

- Front desk manager
- Coupon manager
- Interviewer
- Supervisor

Front desk manager

It is important that one member of the team is always available to welcome respondents and host the waiting area. It is important that the front desk manager will greet the respondents who come to the RDS site, explain the study, respond to questions, and obtain consent for participation. Next to this, he will screen the respondents for eligibility for taking part in the research by ensuring that the respondent is a member of the target population³.

³ See: Appendix A: Screening form

As a host of the interview site, the front desk manager will have available: information about the research to inform respondents, coffee/tea for respondents in the waiting area, screening forms, consent forms, pens, a staple to staple the coupon to a form, a telephone and a calendar. The front desk manager makes sure that the interview site always has a supply of coupons, questionnaires, incentive money, study forms, and other materials necessary to the study process. Copies of questionnaires and other forms should always be available and accessible to RDS staff.

Finally, the front desk manager plays an important role in maintaining order and safety of the RDS staff and respondents. He will prevent respondents of directly entering the interviewing rooms or accessing money, coupons, and interview data. If a participant becomes disruptive or is threatening towards site staff, the front desk manager should always be prepared to intervene on behalf of staff to diffuse the situation or to escort the participant from the study area. If questions come up or a situation occurs, the front desk manager will be the one to call the supervisor.

Coupon manager

The coupon manager is responsible for handling and registering the coupons and distributing incentives. The coupon manager will ensure that a participant has completed all of the steps of the study to receive a primary or secondary incentive. In case of providing the secondary incentive, the coupon manager will inform about the relation between the recruiter and the recruit, also in case of non-response. For receiving incentives, the respondent needs to sign a receipt⁴.

- Distributing primary incentive: The coupon manager will inform the respondent about his interview experience, pose the RDS questions, explain the coupon recruitment process and label the coupons with the correct RDS number and expiration date. After checking whether the respondent understood correctly, the coupon manager will provide him with the primary incentive.
- Distributing secondary incentive: The coupon manager will verify whether the respondent is the actual recruiter by asking for the payment coupon, check whether the recruits have actually enrolled in the research. He will ask the respondent a few questions about his relation with the recruits in case of response *and* non-response⁵. After these steps are completed, he will provide the respondent with the secondary incentive.

The coupon manager will have the following materials available: Blank coupons, incentives, financial reporting forms/receipts, response/non-response questionnaires, pens, access to a computer with RDS coupon manager.

Interviewer

Once the respondent is screened to be eligible and has provided consent, he is escorted to the interview room. The interviewer will conduct the interviews in the language of origin or destination and writes the answers on the paper version of the questionnaire. After the interview has been conducted, the respondent is escorted to the coupon manager who will explain the recruitment procedure and will hand out the incentive. The interviewer will store the paper questionnaire in a secure place.

⁴ See: Appendix B: Coupon management form

⁵ See: Appendix C: Recruitment form

On quiet days, interviewers can enter data from the paper questionnaires in the digital data entry program (*The EUR is awaiting an overview of the costs of developing this by Peter Hermus of RISBO*). They should ensure that the questionnaires have been completed, the data are correct and that there are no suspicious responses. They need to keep note of such concerns.

In busy periods of the fieldwork, more interviewers need to be available. They can relieve the coupon managers' tasks by providing primary incentives. Interviewers can ask the RDS questions, explain the recruitment procedure and provide the respondents with the coupons and primary incentive. By this, the coupon manager can focus on handing out secondary incentives.

The interviewer needs to have available clear questionnaires in language of origin and language of destination, a computer with data entry software and pens.

Supervisor

The supervisor of the RDS fieldwork is a THEMIS team member with RDS expertise. He or she is responsible for the day-to-day activities at the site. Although they do not have to be present at the site at all times, they must be available to staff by telephone for the opening hours of the study site to advice and assist if needed. Supervisors need to have a thorough understanding of all components of RDS, including enrollment and eligibility procedures, interviewing processes, management and payment of incentives and sample analysis. Most importantly, the supervisor should oversee the quality of the study process, ensure that staff is following the protocol, and be able to make informed decisions that could impact outcomes.

Next to this, the supervisor oversees the incentives in addition to the coupon manager. This will most likely involve the management of an incentive accounting system. It is important to ensure that enough incentive cash is on hand each day and that the incentive accounting system is updated daily. The supervisor must ensure that the coupons are being properly coded with an identification number and that the coupon management system is updated daily.

Note that the tasks are interchangeable and it is wise to cross-train the staff so every team member has the capacity to fulfil the role of another. It is important to have RDS staff which speak the appropriate languages. Not only the interviewers, but also the coupon manager and front desk manager.

5 Seeds

Seeds are non-randomly selected members of the target population who initiate the RDS recruitment process. From each seed, a recruitment chain is expected to grow. Seeds play an extremely important role in conducting an RDS study. Therefore, we decided that pilot interviews are not done with seeds. We want the seeds to have participated with a well-developed questionnaire so they will report favourably about the research.

Select seeds based on their ability to recruit others into the study. A good seed should have a large social network. That is, he or she should be well-connected to members of the peer group of interest. Seeds who are well-regarded are more likely to influence their peers to be recruited into the study. This type of seed speeds the growth of recruitment chains since he/she is more likely to have a large pool of peers to recruit.

We have decided that all teams will start with 3 seeds per migrant population. When recruitment chains stagnate or recruitment is proceeding too slowly, we can choose to introduce new seeds. We are choosing diverse seeds who are expected to have access to different social networks. This will make sure we will reach equilibrium faster. Seed diversity can include:

- Legal status
- Year of immigration
- Sub group (cultural/ethnic/religious)
- Locations where they reside
- Socio-economic status
- Age
- Gender

It is very important that seeds and subsequent recruits understand and are committed to the goals of the study. It is essential that the seeds feel enthusiastic about their role in the study. This will increase the chance that seeds report favourably about the study, accurately explain the study goals and use all their coupons to recruit.

6 Coupons

Respondents will recruit new respondents from the target population by handing out coupons. We decided to provide each seed and respondent with two coupons to hand out. This will result in lengthy recruitment chains that will ensure deeper penetration into the social network structure and therefore more a diverse sample.

Our A4-coupons consist of three parts: two vouchers that can be distributed to two recruits within the target population: REFERRAL COUPONS and one part for the respondent himself by which the recruiter can claim his secondary incentive: PAYMENT COUPON. The referral coupons must each include the following elements:

- A unique coupon number
- The coupon number of the recruiter
- An expiration date of the coupon. We suggest a period of 1 week after the interview to ensure quick referral. Also, previous RDS studies show that most people redeem their coupons within a week if they are going to redeem them at all.
- Study name/organizer name
- Interview site location with clear directions and opening hours
- Telephone number for information (if telephone is available)
- Circumstances under which this coupon will not be accepted if: Coupon is torn up, tampered or unreadable, you have already enrolled with another coupon, this coupon has passed the expiration date.
- In developing the coupon, we need to take into account the languages spoken by the target population.

The payment coupon must include the following elements:

- Short recruitment criteria
- Coupon number of the recruiter himself and the coupon numbers of the two coupons attached
- Instructions and Expiry date for picking up secondary incentive (Expiry date of 2 weeks, to bring this payment coupon, opening hours RDS site)
- Telephone number for information (if telephone is available)

- Circumstances under which recruiter will not receive payment: Coupon is torn up, tampered or unreadable, recruits have not enrolled or were not eligible for the study or this coupon has passed the expiration date.

Payment coupon	Referral coupon 1
Recruitment criteria Telephone number Coupon number: 02 NL 03 BRA 16 Incentive to be picked up before: November 19 th , 2011 Secondary incentive criteria (valid coupon etc.) Referral coupon nr 1: 02 NL 04 BRA 05 Referral coupon nr 2: 02 NL 04 Bra 06	Study information, Enrollment criteria and RDS site information Telephone number Coupon number: 02 NL 04 BRA 05 – Recruited by: 02 NL 03 BRA 16 Expiry date: November 12 th , 2011
	Referral coupon 2
	Study information, Enrollment criteria and RDS site information Telephone number Coupon number: 02 NL 04 BRA 06 – Recruited by: 02 NL 03 BRA 16 Expiry date: November 12 th , 2011

Figure 3: Schematic example of a coupon

6.1 Coupon numbering

For the fieldwork, we have developed a systematic coupon numbering system to track seeds and the completion of each seed's waves. The suggested coupon identification numbers are not pre-printed, but are carefully recorded onto the coupon by the interviewer. The reason for this is that when they are pre-printed, many undistributed coupons will be wasted.

We suggest mixing numbers with letters instead of one large number such as 819034756 to prevent mistakes. Each part of the coupon number refers to a certain characteristic of the respondent. Some fixed letter characteristics are pre-printed. Depending on the number of seeds, the coupon numbering system will start with a unique number or letter that refers to the seed such as 1,2,3 or a,b,c.

NL ____ [seed No] BRA ____ [wave No] ____ [Coupon No]

02 NL 04 BRA 01

Which means: [seed number] [destination country] [wave] [origin country] [respondent number]

There does not need to be a reference to the recruiter in the recruit's coupon number. The digital coupon manager links them automatically.

7 Interviewing

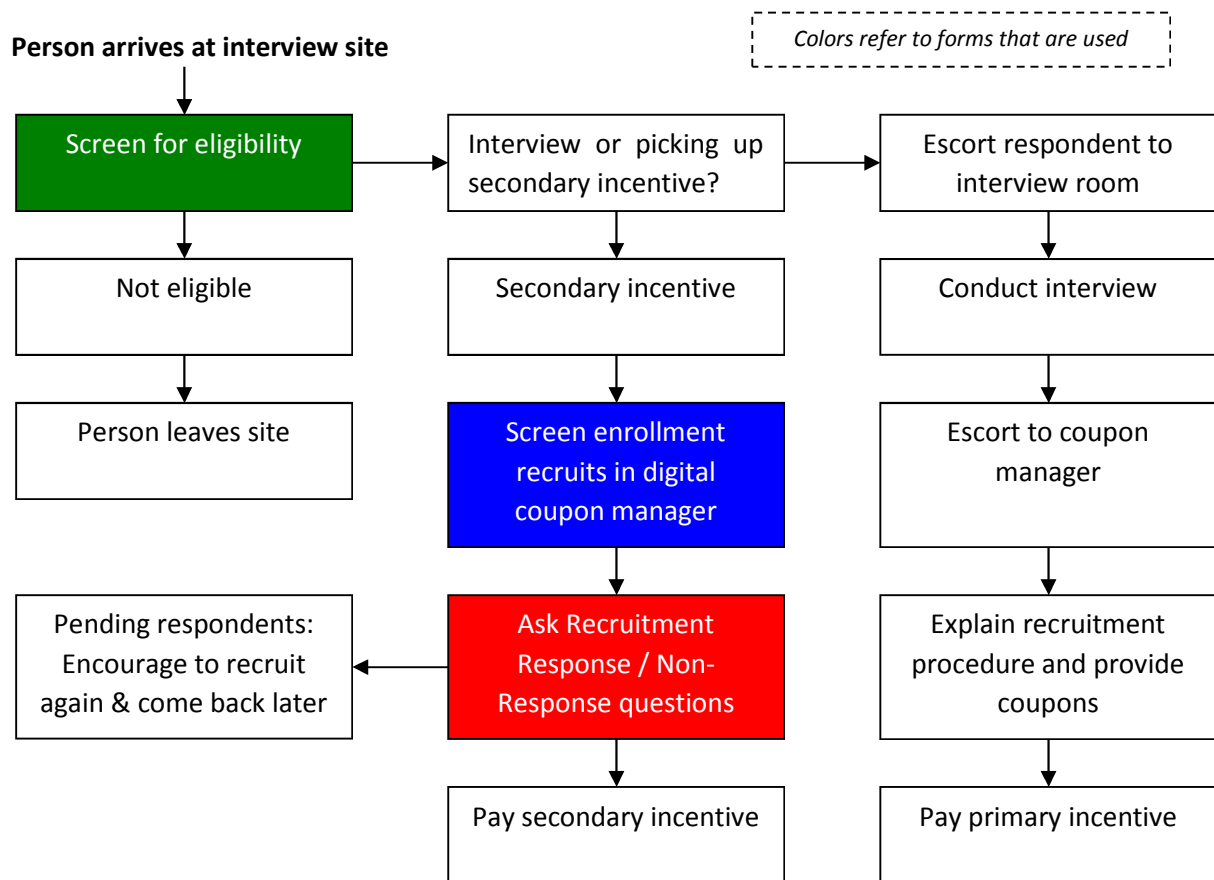


Figure 4: RDS fieldwork process

7.1 Screening participants

It is very important that participants are properly screened before they are enrolled in the study. Each interview site needs to have a front desk at which potential participants can be screened before they enter the interviewing area. The front desk manager ensures that the potential respondent:

- has a proper coupon (accurate coupon number, colour, not overdue expiration date, embossed)
- is actually a member of the target population: by asking appropriate questions to verify: age, place of birth, county of birth of parents and year of immigration. Our biggest concern is to distinguish whether the respondent is not a second generation migrant.
- is willing to provide informed consent (including that he or she understands his or her rights in relation to the study).

If all conditions are fulfilled, the person is enrolled into the study and can proceed to the interview. The front desk manager should not be overly concerned about excluding people he or she is in doubt about. He does however, have to take note of this concern on the screening paper. If the sample size is large enough and a few people who are not actually members of the target population get into the study, it should not bias the results of the study too much.

7.2 Primary incentive

After the interview, the respondent is escorted to the coupon manager to explain the recruitment procedure. Another option is for the interviewers to do this themselves. The respondent is asked the RDS questions and given the primary incentive. Specifically, the interviewer informs a recruiter not to distribute all their coupons to their closest friends, family members or to the first persons they see after leaving the RDS study interview. Nor should recruiters recruit strangers since recruits should be someone from the recruiter's personal social network (the recruiter knows the recruit and vice-versa).

For the purpose of RDS analyses, questions on each participant's social network size are essential. A participant's social network size sets up the probability of someone being selected into the study and must include all criteria used in eligibility. Only those members of a participant's social network should be recruited into the study, as analysis is based on each of them having a probability of being included in the study. When we ask social network size questions, the respondents are only requested to provide a number without any information on network characteristics or names.

Studies on the accuracy of participants' reporting of social network sizes have found high reliability for recall over short time periods. Therefore we propose to pose the following RDS question:

How many people [of the target population] would you be able to recruit for being interviewed in this study in the upcoming week?

Of course we pose this question after having explained the eligibility criteria and ask for persons from within this group. Because the network size question is open-ended, you will need to probe to get the most accurate response. Interviewers should be thoroughly trained on how to elicit accurate responses from participants when asking this question. You can probe by suggesting a number and asking whether the actual number is higher or lower, or by breaking the question up in several questions: e.g. How many Moroccans do you know? How many of them migrated themselves? How many of them are older than 18? How many of them would you be able to contact next week? The number we would get for the final question is the social network size.

7.3 Secondary incentive

Recruiters will come to the interview site to collect the incentive for recruiting peers. He should present the top part of the coupon (the payment coupon) that he received after being interviewed, to which the two coupons were attached. The coupon includes his own coupon number, the coupon numbers of his recruits and an expiration date. The coupon manager is responsible for verifying the coupon and the enrolment of the recruits in the digital coupon manager.

A participant may receive an incentive for each individual he or she recruits who fulfils the eligibility criteria and completed the interview. A participant who has distributed a coupon to his or her peers may travel to the interview site expecting to collect a secondary incentive to find that the persons he or she recruited have not yet participated in the study. In this case, ask the recruiter to find their recruits and again encourage them to enrol in the study.

When a participant comes back to claim a secondary incentive, he is asked several questions about the people whom he recruited⁶. We ask about people who refused the offer of a coupon and about people who accepted the coupon. This (non-)response data can be important for exploring the

⁶ See Appendix C: Recruitment form

reasons why some people are or are not participating in the study. We need to keep in mind that this will not be a complete overview of non-response since some respondents never return to the interview site to retrieve their secondary incentive.

7.4 Questions on relationship with recruiter

Other questions useful in RDS ask about the type of relationship the participant has with his or her recruiter. Questions about the participant's recruiter will (partly) be incorporated into the existing survey instrument. Therefore, we haven't added them to the recruitment form yet. Questions that can be asked are:

- How would you best describe your relationship with the person who referred you to this study (the person who gave you this coupon)?
- How close are you to your recruiter?
- How often do you see your recruiter?
- About how long have you known your recruiter?
- Does your recruiter live in the same neighbourhood as you?

8 Ending RDS recruitment

One suggestion for ending an RDS study is to inform all participants that the study will end once the sample size is reached. It is always good to mention on the coupon that once 200 participants have been interviewed, no more interviews will be conducted. Next to this, when the sample size is close to be reached, we can hand out different coupons. First we hand out coupons which mention on the referral coupons that one can only earn money for being interviewed – not for recruitment. To those who enrol with these coupons, we do not give any coupons after the interview.

V Guidelines for RDS analysis

Several manuals on the basics of RDS analysis and the use of RDS software are available online and we uploaded these to the THEMIS Share Point. The aim of the following guidelines is to provide some recommendations on questions that remain unanswered or unclear in the existing basic manuals. Besides a literature review, this document also gathers some recommendations provided by Lisa G. Johnston and Guri Tyldum. It also includes the notes and recommendations of Amber Tomas as previously reported by Agnieszka Kubal and Dominique Jolivet to the THEMIS partners.

1 Results of using RDS as our sampling strategy

The recruitment chains of our samples are long enough to claim that there is no correlation of characteristics of the seeds with the outcome (homophily) -gender, age, decade of arrival, educational level, activity status, legal status. Risks of differential recruitment⁷ are however to be taken into account in our analyses (cf. table 7).

⁷ Differential recruitment means respondents preferentially recruiting people with particular characteristics (Tomas and Gile 2011: 901). Differential recruitment might very well just reflect the structure of the population (the majority will be overrepresented). We have to make an informed guess, and introduce this explanation into the analysis/paper. These things are difficult to quantify and need to be explained qualitatively.

		NO Ukrainians (10 waves)	UK Brazilians (15 waves)	UK Moroccans (15 waves)	UK Ukrainians (13 waves)	PT Brazilians (19 waves)	PT Moroccans (23 waves)	PT Ukrainians (11 waves)	NL Brazilians (14 waves)	NL Moroccans (14 waves)
	Nr. of seeds	6	4	3	3	4	1	2	4	4
Categories	Gender (2)	5	2	2	4	3	4	1	3	4
	Age (6)	9	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	5
	Education (8)	6	8	7	6	8	6	3	6	3
	Legal status (2)	8	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	1
	Decade (8)	5	7	6	3	5	3	4	8	6
	Activity (3)	7	6	5	4	8	2	3	4	3

Table 7: waves needed to reach equilibrium (results from RDSAT, version 7)

2 Types of analysis possible for our dataset with RDS

Descriptive statistics:

Bivariate and three-way multivariate analyses are possible to calculate with weighted data.

Inferential statistics:

Experts disagree on the suitability of RDS to generate inferential statistics because (1) RDS samples may suffer from bias and this may be difficult to detect, (2) the current inference methods do not reduce these biases, and (3) estimates might have a higher variance than initially thought. Therefore, when interpreting the data beyond the sample, confidence intervals are to be assumed as too narrow and the adjustments to not make estimates more representative (White et al., 2012).

Bivariate regressions are possible to calculate with weighted data; however this is not the case for multivariate regressions because weights have not been developed so far for this type of analysis on data collected with RDS.

When weights cannot be used, we will be looking for relationships within this specific sample (and not claiming we talk about the whole of the population of e.g. Brazilians in the London).

However, we could still claim that the results of our analyses are representative of the whole population if we consider that our sample reflects the structure of the studied population. In the bivariate regressions we could play with RDS weighted and un-weighted data and see which one is closer to what we know about the studied migrant populations (educated guess).

Otherwise, when our RDS estimates are too biased or the variance too high and errors cannot be minimized, RDS is to be considered as another method of convenience sampling.

3 Estimators

- Taking into account the characteristics of our samples, it is advised to use the RDS estimators.
- Preferably we should use the information on the weak ties as a degree measure to calculate the weights because this measure is closer to the question of how many people the respondent knows in the population that they could give a coupon to.
- It is not possible to use the results of one estimate and apply it to the whole database as a ‘way of cleaning’ or ‘preparing the database for the analyses’⁸. The estimators are closely linked to the analysis or questions that we are pursuing (variables) hence the process correcting for the

⁸ However, this is usually the alternative used in many studies by exporting population weights (for categorical variables) or individual weights (for continuous variables) from RDS software to STATA or SPSS and use them in multivariate analysis.

recruitment bias is likely to be reflective of this, and more dynamic - in other words: ‘as we go along’ with the analysis and dependent on what specifically do we want to say about the population.

- The estimator is related to a particular variable toward which there is a suspicion that a differential (not random) recruitment took place, e.g. people were likely to select those with specific characteristics, e.g. undocumented immigration status (as these were the most likely to benefit from the primary incentive payment). The estimator then calculates the estimate which is applied as a weight to this variable for each migrant group.
- Preferably we should choose and stick to the same estimator for all the groups recruited with RDS (for the available estimators see Tomas and Gile 2011) which will compensate for selection probability. Tomas suggests estimator H (Heckathorn). It corrects for bias due to differential recruitment in small sample fractions (Tomas and Gile 2011: 920).
- For every variable that we want to use to compare the populations it is advisable to prepare a table which juxtaposes the – estimate proportion (based on the estimator) with the simple sample proportion. This, and given our knowledge of the migrant populations from the data collection phase, should help us see how much RDS corrects for the bias introduced during the recruitment.
- We can use other estimators when analyzing particular subgroups/corridors independently (cf. Appendix D for more details on the methodology and applicability of different estimators):
 - The H estimator is preferred for small sample fractions and when differential recruitment effectiveness is suspected.
 - The VS estimator is preferred when no differential recruitment effectiveness is suspected (weak homophily) and for small sampling fractions.
 - The SS estimator is preferred for large sample fractions, when the population size is known and the homophily is low.

However, (1) no estimator consistently out-performs (Tomas and Gile, 2011), (2) all estimators are subject to bias introduced by the selection of the initial sample (the seeds), (3) all estimators are subject to bias introduced by differential recruitment, recruitment effectiveness and non-response and (4) all assume that respondents reported the degree⁹ accurately.

- Some studies have reported in their publications the point and interval estimates¹⁰ resulting from using different estimators. This is an option to consider if the choice of estimator is difficult to make and we prefer using somehow the RDS analysis rather than not using weights at all.

4 Recommendations on RDS analysis

- Initial tests on the use of different estimators in our sample show very slight differences or no differences at all in the resulting population estimates. However the use of different estimators has an impact on the uncertainty of the results, that is on the standard error, confidence intervals and design effect.
- Comparing the results using different estimators can be useful to obtain more details on the characteristics of the sample. For instance, the failure to reach the target sample size can be an

⁹ The degree: the personal network size.

¹⁰ Point and interval estimates refer to the population estimate and the confidence intervals.

evidence of the inability of respondents to recruit new respondents and an indicator of finite population effects –the absence of these difficulties to reach the sample size does not mean that these effects do not exist. Comparing the estimate results when using the SS estimator and the VH estimator can be used as a sensitivity analysis: If both estimators result in nearly identical estimates the finite population effects are not large. If the analysis suggests such effect, the use of the SS estimator is recommended because this estimator can correct the finite population effects (Gile et al., 2012: 5-7)¹¹.

- One strategy to reduce seed dependence can be to exclude the first waves from our analysis and base the estimation on the respondents sampled after a specified wave (after wave 2, 3 or 4 onwards). However, this can introduce more bias and it is unclear under which circumstances discarding early waves improves the performance of the estimator (Gile and Handcock, 2010:14-15).
- The dying out of the sampling process due to the exhaustion of the available population means that we have a large sample fraction of the population. Large sample fractions can lead to significant biases in the resulting estimators. In these cases the sample mean can outperform the estimators (Gile and Handcock, 2010:19)
- If we detect the presence of disconnected subgroups in the sample and we conclude that the length of the sample chain did not correct the seed bias, RDS analysis should be used separately on each subgroup or not at all (Gile and Handcock, 2010:18).
- In case of high homophily in a connected network it is also recommended to use RDS separately on each subgroup or not at all (Gile and Handcock, 2010:18).

5 Alternative weights

Other possibilities suggested in the literature to correct bias are:

- Considering the timing of recruitment.
- Using post-stratification weights when the population size is known.
- Weights based on independent variables or control variables (Kogan et al., 2011:40).

6 RDS software

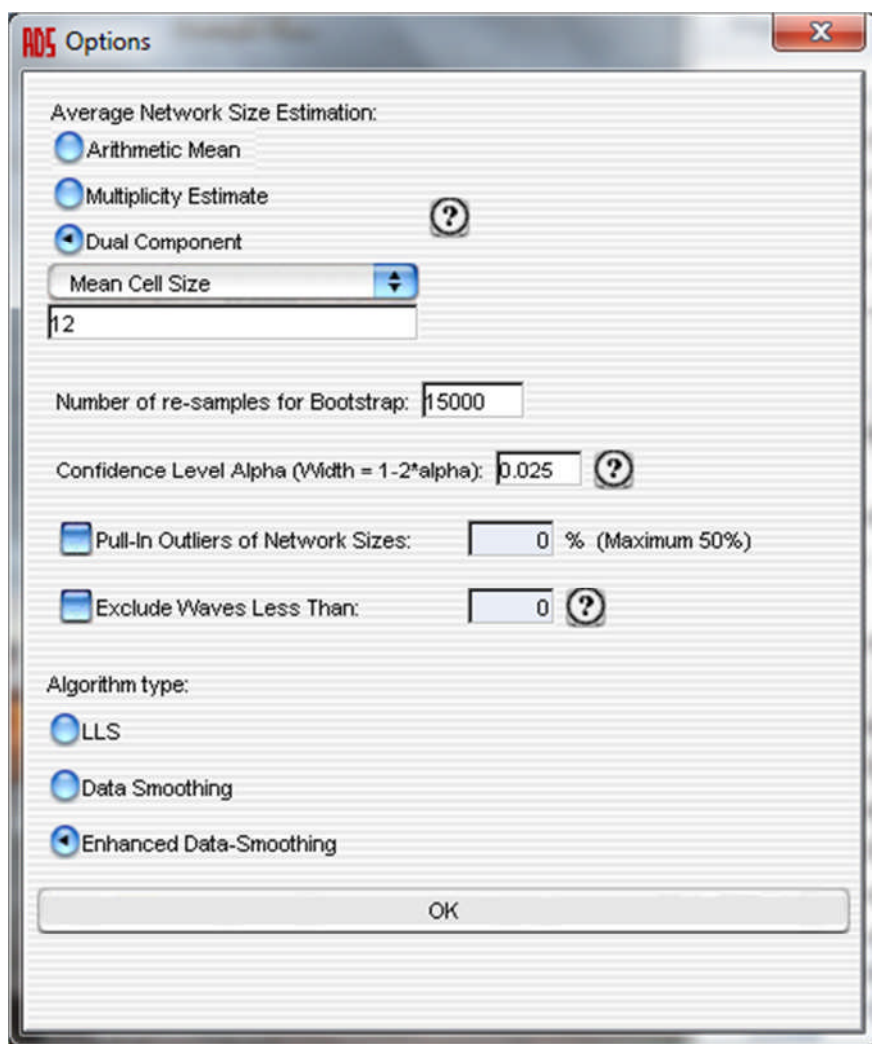
The following table only considers the three estimators discussed in these guidelines and summarizes the RDS software where they can be used:

	H estimator	VH estimator	SS estimator
RDSAT, version 7	YES	NO	NO
STATA	NO	NO	NO
RDS Analyst	YES	YES	YES

¹¹ Other diagnostics recommendations in Gile et al., 2012 “Diagnostics for Respondent-driven sampling” eprint arXiv:1209.6254

Table 8: Estimators used in RDS software¹²

- Of the three estimators discussed in this document, only the H estimator is available in the RDSAT software (version 7) in the “Options” menu by clicking the *Dual Component* option. Besides this option, it is recommended to use **15000** re-samples for the bootstrap method used by RDS¹³ and **0.025** in the *Alpha Level of Confidence* in order to obtain respectively more reliable results and to get results with a 95% confidence interval (cf. figure 5).

**Figure 5: Options menu in RDSAT, version 7**

- The three estimators are available in RDS Analyst and switching from one estimator to another is quick and easy (cf. figure 6). Other advantages of this software are the larger flexibility compared to RDSAT to switch between variables and to compare results when considering close or

¹² RDSAT, version 7 can be downloaded from <http://www.respondentdrivensampling.org/> and a beta version of RDS Analyst can be downloaded from <http://hpmrg.org/>. RDS Analyst is written for the R statistical environment.

¹³ Bootstrapping is the number of times that the data is re-sampled in order to derive the bootstrap confidence interval (Johnston, L., 2008)

extended networks. Furthermore, the software includes useful options to produce graphs and plots that can be used in recruitment diagnostics.

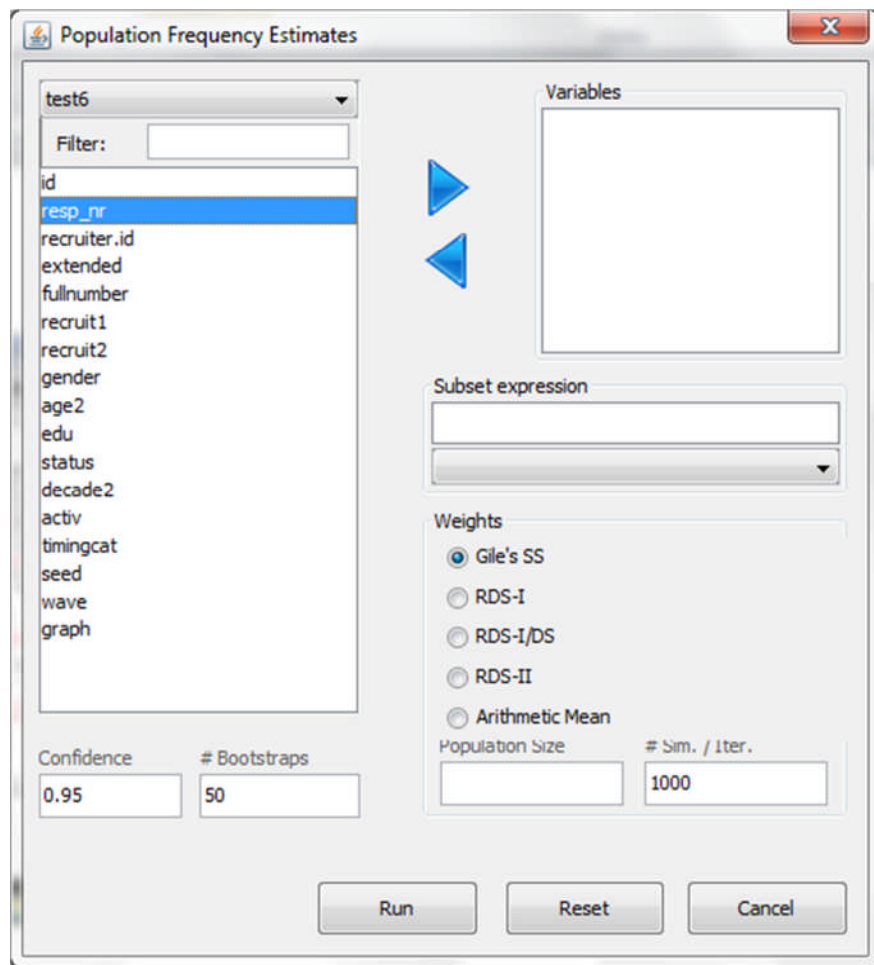


Figure 6: Weights menu in RDS Analyst¹⁴

7 Recruitment plots

Recruitment graphs can be useful to identify bottlenecks and homophily. For instance, figure 4 shows clearly the gendered recruitment pattern on a Moroccan seed in the Netherlands. RDS Analyst has an option to create recruitment plots but these are not easy to read. NetDraw¹⁵ is a free software available to prepare recruitment trees with better results (figure 7).

¹⁴ Select Gile's SS to use the SS estimator, RDS I/DS to use the H estimator and RDS II to use the VS estimator.

¹⁵ NetDraw can be downloaded from <https://sites.google.com/site/netdrawsoftware/download>

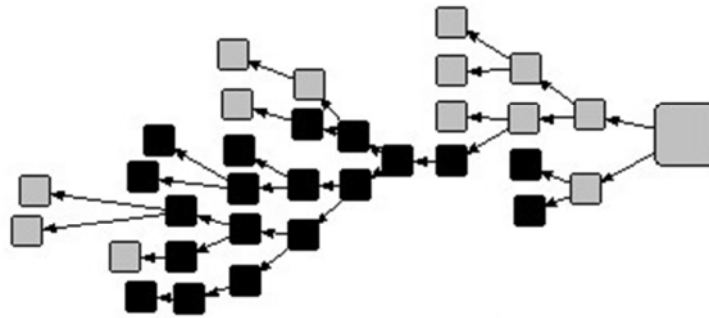


Figure 7: Recruitment tree based on gender of one Moroccan seed in Rotterdam using NetDraw.

8 Information to be reported in publications

In order to ease the interpretation of the estimates and the findings of the project but also in order to contribute to the evaluation of the RDS methods, it is recommended to mention the following information in our publications (table 9):

Title or Abstract	Indicate study design (Respondent-driven sampling) in the title or in the abstract
	Why RDS is considered the most appropriate method
	Describe formative research methods and its findings used to inform the study design (RDS)
	Seeds: eligibility criteria, number, sources and methods of seed selection
	Changes in study design during data collection (number of coupons per recruiter, stopping chains, state if additional seeds were required, when and how they were selected)
Methods	Recruitment venues: describe if static or mobile, how many, and where
	Network size questions: report the questions used (i9 and i10)
	Recruiter-recruit relationship: report use of variable x3 (How would you best describe your relationship with the person who referred you to this study?)
	Methods to assess eligibility and avoid repeat enrolment: e.g. use of coupon manager software
	Quality checks during fieldwork
RDS results	RDS statistical methods: estimator used, analytical methods (i.e. point estimator and confidence intervals), software package and version, settings values, if RDS equilibrium was reached, if seeds are included in the analysis...
	Participants: final number of seeds, number examined for eligibility, number confirmed eligible, number included in the study, number returned for incentive collection, number analysed.
	If known, reasons for non-participation: e.g. reasons for coupon rejection
	Numbers of coupons distributed and returned
	Number of recruits per seed and number of RDS recruitment waves
Main results	Report unadjusted estimates and their precision (e.g. 95% CI)
	Report adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g. 95% CI) and information on the adjustment: network sizes, homophily by group, etc.
	Report sensitivity analyses: different network size definitions, different RDS estimators...
Discussion	Limitations of RDS sampling method and RDS method of inference.
	Comments on how the unadjusted sample is thought to be

Table 9: Summarized checklist of items to mention about the RDS process in publications.

Source: White et al., 2012.

9 Bibliography

Gile, K. and Handcock, M, (2010) “Respondent-driven Sampling: An Assessment of Current Methodology”, *Sociological Methodology*, 40, 285-327.

Gile, K. (2011) “Improved Inference for Respondent-Driven Sampling Data with Application to HIV Prevalence Estimation”, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 106, 135-146.

Gile et al., 2012 “Diagnostics for Respondent-driven sampling” eprint arXiv:1209.6254.

Johnston, L. and Tyldum, G. (Forthcoming) “Analysis of RDS data” in Tyldum, G. et al. (ed.) *Applying Respondent driven Sampling to Migrant populations. Lessons from the Field*.

Johnston, L. (2008) “Behavioural surveillance: Introduction to Respondent driven sampling. Participant Manual. <http://www.lisajohnston.com/respondent-driven-sampling>

Kogan, S. et al. (2011) “Respondent-driven sampling with hard-to-reach emerging adults: An introduction and casestudy with rural African Americans”, *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 26(1): 30-60.

Tomas, A. and Gile, K. (2011) “The effect of differential recruitment, non-response and non-recruitment on estimators for respondent driven sampling”, *Electronic Journal of Statistics* vol. 6: 899-934.

Volz and Heckathorn (2008) “Probability based estimation theory for respondent driven sampling”, *Journal of Official Statistics*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 79–97.

White, R. et al. (2012) “Respondent driven sampling – Where we are en where should we be going?”, *STI* 88: 397-399.

VI Data entry and cleaning

During and after the data collection, interviewers entered the data using an intranet platform developed by RISBO Research, Training and Consultancy in the Erasmus University of Rotterdam (the Netherlands). The data cleaning phase was done collaboratively. IMI performed consistency checks on the routing of the questions, unusual answers and missing values using STATA. The list of inconsistencies was sent to the local teams to be checked on the paper questionnaires and eventual corrections were centralized at IMI and entered in the database.

Many inconsistencies were found on the **Respondent Driven Sampling related variables**. The **seed** and **wave** numbers of recruiters and recruits were often inconsistent. To correct these inconsistencies it was necessary to reconstruct the recruitment process from the tracking sheets used and reviewed during the fieldwork. Thanks to these tracking sheets it was possible to reconstruct the recruitment process in all cases but in one Brazilian in the UK. Furthermore, some numbering of the questionnaires was used twice in Moroccans in the UK. To avoid any confusion, the double numbering was changed.

Questions on the size of **extended (i9)** and **close (i10)** networks were only asked once (in page 21) but interviewers had to fill in the responses twice in the paper questionnaire (pages 1 and 21). This was useful to check the consistency of replies and missing values but also caused confusion when

replies written on page 1 and 21 did not match. To solve this issue inconsistency checks were performed using the tracking sheets that also recorded this information. If inconsistencies were not solved with the tracking sheets, the value in page 21 was considered as the most reliable one because the data in the first page was copied from there to the first page by the interviewer.

Several inconsistencies were also found between the data on the extension of the close networks (i10) and the number of people in the respondent's close networks who arrived after the respondent (i11). The value in question i10 was supposed to be higher than in question i11 and this was not the case in 66 cases. Question i11 seem to have been incorrectly interpreted by the respondent or asked incorrectly by the interviewers. It is difficult to guess if the recorded answer to question i11 refer to the wider networks or only to the close networks and therefore results on this question should be analysed carefully.

In those groups in Norway and the Netherlands where Respondent Driven Sampling was abandoned during the fieldwork, the seed and wave variables have not been checked. In these cases, data on the seed and wave number has been deleted from the “seed” and “wave” variables. The data collected for these cases has been however kept in new variables called **seed_no_rds** and **wave_no_rds** in order to enable valuable analysis on the profile differences between those respondents who did not recruit and those who did.

In some cases, respondents answered that the size of their extended social networks was less than the number of respondents that they recruited for the project. For instance, a respondent could have recruited 2 people but could have answered that they had only one person in their extended networks. In some cases respondents mentioned that they did not know anybody from their country of origin. As in other projects where respondent sampling has been used, we assumed that respondents would know at least their recruiter and their recruits. Inconsistency checks between the size of the extended networks (i9) and the number of recruits were therefore performed and corrections were made to increase the extended networks to at least one if they did not recruit any respondent and to at least the sum of the recruiter and the recruits if they had recruited any respondent. Outliers were checked but in some cases the data entered corresponded to the data in the questionnaires and was left as it was. It is recommended to be careful with the outliers in eventual RDS analyses.

As expected, another problematic part of the questionnaire was the one on the permits of residence and visas before migrating. Due to respondents' reluctance to answer questions on their documentation and on who helped them to get them, many questions remained unanswered. The data collection on Moroccans in London has been particularly difficult due to the additional reluctance detected in some interviewers to ask documentation-related questions. This has caused many missing values that we have tried to address during the data cleaning. This is especially the case of **questions e11 up to e19** in 55 questionnaires to Moroccans in London where we found many missing values and inconsistencies between questions. It has been decided (1) to correct these entries and consider them as missing values in the main variables and (2) to create new variables – e11bis, e12bis and e14bis- where the data of these 55 questionnaires has been recoded when the respondent was arrived before 1998. The recoding in these three new variables is based on the fact that gaining the British nationality is possible for undocumented migrants after 14 years of residence in the UK. We therefore assumed that people arrived before 1998 has acquired the British nationality and we recoded e11bis, e12bis and e14bis accordingly: e11bis has been recoded as “Other situation” (5), e12bis as “No” (1) and e14bis “Nationality” (9).

During the data cleaning we also detected the case of several Brazilians in the Netherlands with Brazilian nationality only and who were supposed to be asked about the kind of documents that they had when they arranged their move to the Netherlands. However in these particular cases e11 remained unanswered (e11=777). We have recoded e11 as “interviewers’ errors and questions unanswered” (789). We suspect that these respondents were staying irregularly in the Netherlands and that the right answer was “in another situation” (e11=5).

In 14 cases, respondents considered that they were not able to help their networks with documentation because this was something out of their reach. This happened on questions **l2a** on the types of help that people had been asked in the past and **m5a** on the help that they could provide in the future. In these cases, the selected answer is “not applicable” (777).

Many respondents in the different research locations incorrectly answered that they did not know anybody in the country of destination before moving (c3=2) even if their partner at that time was already living in the country of residence or even if the decision to migrate was made with somebody living in destination. In those cases missing values in **questions c4-c12** have been recoded as “interviewer’s errors and questions unanswered” (789) because the questions were not asked to the respondent.

Question c7 referred to the type of communication channel that respondents used to communicate with people in the country of destination when they were still living in the country of origin. The question did not consider direct communication in person that could happen when their contacts would visit the country of origin. Non-applicable answers to question c7 often refer to this type of direct communication.

Question h2 on help received in the first place to live in the country of destination was routed to question h4 if respondents answered that they did not receive any help. In those cases h3 could be skipped but, many respondents who did not receive help answered anyway. These replies have been deleted from the main **h3** variable to keep the consistency of the data. However, this unrequested additional information captures information such as with whom did the respondents live initially even if they did not receive any help. Therefore the initial answers to h3 have been copied in a new variable called **h3bis**.

An additional **relation code** was added during the fieldwork to register “other institutions in destination” that could provide help (code 618). This new value has been added in the codebook (cf. part V of this report).

It is strongly recommended to always mention the version number of the dataset in any presentation of the results as errors and inconsistencies could be detected and solved in the future and updated versions of the dataset may be released.

VII Codebook

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
resp_nr	Respondent number		
entry_date	Entry date		
seed	Seed number		
wave	Wave number		
questID	Questionnaire number		
interviewer	Interviewer ID		

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
start_hour	Interview start time (hour)		
start_min	Interview start time (minute)		
origin	Origin	1 2 3	Brazil Morocco Ukraine
destination	Destination	1 2 3 4	Netherlands Norway Portugal UK
complete	Questionnaire completed	1 2	Yes No
eligible	Eligibility concerns	1 2	Yes No
extended	Extended networks size (i9)		
close	Close networks size (i10)		
explained	Recruitment process explained		
paid	Payment for the interview given	0 1	Not selected Selected
givencoup	Coupons handed out	0 1	Not selected Selected
expiry	Expiry date (dd-mm)		
rdsentryID	RDS data entered by (ID)		
questentryID	Questionnaire entered by (ID)		
comment	Notes		
x1	X1. Sex	1 2	Male Female
x2	X2. Year of birth		
x3	X3. How would you best describe your relationship with the person who referred you to this study (the person who gave you the coupon)?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Friend Roommate Spouse/partner Parent Sibling Offspring Other family member Neighbour Co-worker Stranger
x4	X4. How often do you see that person? Would you say that it is...	1 2 3 4 5	almost every day every week every month, or less often? Have never met

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
a1	A1. Where were you born? (location)	LOCATION CODE	
a2	A2. What is your first language?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Portuguese Moroccan Arabic (Darija) Amazigh/Berber Ukrainian Russian English Dutch Norwegian Other
b1	B1. In which year did you first come to [destin.] and live here for at least three months?		
b2	B2. Was this the first time (any previous short trips of less than 3 months)?	1 2 3	your first time to come here had you been here once before had you been here more than once before
b3	B3. When you moved to [destin.] was it your intention to stay...	1 2 3 4	for 1 year or less between 1 and 5 years, or for more than 5 years did not know at the time
b4	B4. Before you moved to [destin] had you ever lived in any other foreign country	1 2	Yes No
b5a	B5a. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5b	B5b. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5c	B5c. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5d	B5d. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5e	B5e. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5f	B5f. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5g	B5g. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5h	B5h. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5i	B5i. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b5j	B5j. Previous foreign country of residence	COUNTRY CODE	
b6	B6. When you moved to [destin.] did you move directly from [origin], or were you living in another country at the time?	1 2	Directly from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] Living in another country
B7	B7. Which country was that?	COUNTRY	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		CODE	
b8	B8. When was the last time you lived in [origin] for at least a year? This refers to the last time before the year of immigration.		
b9	B9. Where were you living in [origin] for the last three months before leaving?	LOCATION CODE	
b10	B10. What was your main activity during the last three months before leaving [origin] in terms of working, studying, being at home, and so on?	ACTIVITY CODE	
c1	C1. Before leaving [origin], had you seen images or stories about [destin.] in newspapers, on television or the internet?	1 2	Yes No
c2	C2. Before leaving [origin], had you seen houses that [people] had built in with money earned abroad?	1 2	Yes No
c3	C3. Before leaving, did you know anybody who was already living in [destination]?	1 2	Yes No
c4	C4. Were they [people from origin country]?	1 2 3	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] not [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] some [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] and some others
c5	C5. Was it more than ten people in total?	1 2	Yes No
c6	C6. How often would you say that you communicated with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]? Was it...	1 2 3 4 5	almost every day every week every month less often never?
c7_1	C7_1. Phone or Skype (or any other form of online telephone communication)- forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0 1	Not selected Selected
c7_2	C7_2. Messenger (e.g. MSN, Yahoo) - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0 1	Not selected Selected
c7_3	C7_3. Text messages - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0 1	Not selected Selected
c7_4	C7_4. E-mail - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0 1	Not selected Selected

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
c7_5	C7_5. Social media, such as Facebook - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
c7_6	C7_6. Other web sites or blogs - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
c7_7	C7_7. Letters - forms of communication you used with people in [destin.] while you were living in [origin]	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
c8	C8. And before you left [origin], had you met anybody who was living in [destin.] while they were visiting [origin]?	1	Yes
		2	No
c9	C.9 Would you say that it happened... (frequency)	1	on a regular basis
		2	a few times
		3	once
		4	not at all
c10	C10. On the whole, did your contact with people who were living in [destin.] make you...	1	more interested in moving to [destination]
		2	less interested in moving here
		3	did it not make any difference?
c11	C11. While you were living in [origin], did anybody in [destin.] send you money...	1	on a regular basis
		2	from time to time
		3	once
		4	not at all?
c12	C12. Do you think that receiving this money made you... (level of interest)	1	more interested moving to [destin.]
		2	less interested in moving here
		3	did it not make any difference?
d1	D1. Which of these statements is most correct (decision to migrate taken alone?)	1	You decided alone that you wanted to come to [destination]
		2	You made the decision together with somebody else
		3	Somebody else decided that you should come here?
d2a_where	D2a_where. Decision taken with somebody living in...	1	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
		2	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
		3	In another country
d2a_who	D2a_who. Decision taken with...	RELATION CODE	
d2b_where	D2b_where. Decision taken with somebody living in...	1	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
		2	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
		3	In another country

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
d2b_who	D2b_who. Decision taken with...	RELATION CODE	
d2c_where	D2c_where. Decision taken with somebody living in...	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] In another country
d2c_who	D2c_who. Decision taken with...	RELATION CODE	
d3a	D3a. Reasons for moving - Experiencing the culture and life in another country	1 2	Yes No
d3b	D3b. Reasons for moving - Opportunities for work	1 2	Yes No
d3c	D3c. Reasons for moving - Opportunities for studying	1 2	Yes No
d3d	D3d. Reasons for moving - Learning a language	1 2	Yes No
d3e	D3e. Reasons for moving - Being with family members or other people you care about	1 2	Yes No
d4a	D4a. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4b	D4b. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4c	D4c. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4d	D4d. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be	RELATION CODE	
d4e	D4e. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4f	D4f. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4g	D4g. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4h	D4h. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4i	D4i. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	
d4j	D4j. Who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby	RELATION CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
d5	D5. Which of the motivations for your move to [destin.] do you consider the most important	1	Experiencing the culture and life of another country
		2	Opportunities for work
		3	Opportunities for studying
		4	Learning a language
		5	Being with family members or other people you care about
d6a	D6a. A lack of opportunities for work or professional development in [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d6b	D6b. Political oppression in [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d6c	D6c. Violence or crime in [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d6d	D6d. Anything that had to do with the social or cultural environment in [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d6e	D6e. Difficulties within your family in [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d6f	D6f. Earning money to send back to [origin] - important motivation for your decision to leave	1	Yes
		2	No
d7	D7. Which of these reasons for leaving [Morocco] do you consider the most important	1	A lack of opportunities for work or professional development in [origin]
		2	Political oppression in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
		3	Violence or crime in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
		4	Anything that had to do with the social or cultural environment in [origin]
		5	Difficulties within your family in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
		6	Earning money to send back to [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
e1a	E1a. Before moving did you obtain any information on visas and immigration rules	1	Yes
		2	No
e1b	E1b. Before moving did you obtain any information on how to find housing in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
e1c	E1c. Before moving did you obtain any information on how to find a job in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
e2a_where	E2a_where. From which persons or organisations did you get such information?	1	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
		2	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
		3	Another country or no country in particular
e2a_who	E2a_who. From which persons or	RELATION	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	organisations did you get such information?	CODE	
e2b_where	E2b_where. From which persons or organisations did you get such information?	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country or no country in particular
e2b_who	E2b_who. From which persons or organisations did you get such information?	RELATION CODE	
e2c_where	E2c_where. From which persons or organisations did you get such information?	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country or no country in particular
e2c_who	E2c_who. From which persons or organisations did you get such information?	RELATION CODE	
e3_1	E3_1. How did you pay for the cost of travelling to [destin]? - did you spend your own savings	0 1	Not selected Selected
e3_2	E3_2. How did you pay for the cost of travelling to [destin]? - did some individuals or organisation lend you money	0 1	Not selected Selected
e3_3	E3_3. How did you pay for the cost of travelling to [destin]? - did some individuals or organisation pay for your travelling costs	0 1	Not selected Selected
e4a_where	E4a_where. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e4a_who	E4a_who. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	RELATION CODE	
e4b_where	E4b_where. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e4b_who	E4b_who. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	RELATION CODE	
e4c_where	E4c_where. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e4c_who	E4c_who. Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?	RELATION CODE	
e5	E5. Did you ask for help with the travel	1	Yes

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	costs from any individuals who said no to your request?	2	No
e6a	E6a. Who said no to your request for help with the travel costs (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e6b	E6b. Who said no to your request for help with the travel costs (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e6c	E6c. Who said no to your request for help with the travel costs (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e7	E7. When you moved to [destin.], did you travel together with anybody?	1 2	Yes No
e8a	E8a. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8b	E8b. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8c	E8c. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8d	E8d. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8e	E8e. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8f	E8f. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8g	E8g. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8h	E8h. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8i	E8i. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e8j	E8j. Who did you travel together with? (relation code)	RELATION CODE	
e9a	E9a. What was your citizenship at the time you moved to [destin.] in [year of immigration] Or did you have citizenship in more than one country?	COUNTRY CODE	
e9b	E9b. What was your citizenship at the time you moved to [destin.] in [year of immigration] Or did you have citizenship in more than one country?	COUNTRY CODE	
e9c	E9c. What was your citizenship at the time you moved to [destin.] in [year of immigration] Or did you have citizenship in more than one country?	COUNTRY CODE	
e10_1	E10_1. NO, since you moved, you [did not] obtain any other citizenship	0 1	Not selected Selected
e10a	E10a. Since you moved, have you obtained any other citizenship?	COUNTRY CODE	
e10b	E10b. Since you moved, have you obtained any other citizenship?	COUNTRY CODE	
e10c	E10c. Since you moved, have you obtained any other citizenship?	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
e11	E11. When you arranged your move to [destin.] in [year of immigration] what kind of documents did you have?	1 2 3 4 5	obtain a short-term visa before travelling obtain a short-term visa at the border obtain another form of permit before travelling did you not need any visa or permit were you in some other situation?
e11bis	e11bis. Intial answers before corrections in UK data (see metadata report)		
e12	E12. After you arrived in [destin.], did you obtain another type of permit that allowed you to live here for a longer period?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	No Yes, a permit based on family ties Yes, a permit based on employment Yes, a permit as an au pair Yes, a permit for studying Yes, a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons Yes, a tourist visa Yes, some other form of permit
e12bis	e12bis. Intial answers before corrections in UK data (see metadata report)		
e13	E13. What kind of permit was it?	1 2 3 4 5 6	a permit based on family ties a permit based on employment a permit as an au pair a permit for studying a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons some other form of permit
e14	E14. What kind of permit do you have today? Is it...	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	a permit based on family ties a permit based on employment a permit as an au pair a permit for studying a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons some other form of permit do you not have any permit for staying in [destin.]? or have you applied for a permit but have not received an answer yet
e14bis	e14bis. Intial answers before corrections in UK data (see metadata report)		
e15	E15. Is the permit you have now valid for a limited period, or is it a permanent	1 2	Limited period Permanent
e16	E16. Please think back on the process of obtaining documents for moving to [destin.] either before travelling or after arriving. How would you say that you obtained the visa or permits that you needed?	1 2 3	Did you do it without anybody's help did somebody help you obtain the permit or did you pay somebody to obtain the permit

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
e17a_where	E17a_where. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e17a_who	E17a_who. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	RELATION CODE	
e17b_where	E17b_where. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e17b_who	E17b_who. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	RELATION CODE	
e17c_where	E17c_where. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e17c_who	E17c_who. Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits	RELATION CODE	
e18	E18. Did you ask for help with the visa or permit from anyone who said no to your request?	1 2	Yes No
e19a_where	E19a_where. Who was that	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e19a_who	E19a_who. Who was that	RELATION CODE	
e19b_where	E19b_where. Who was that	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e19b_who	E19b_who. Who was that	RELATION CODE	
e19c_where	E19c_where. Who was that	1 2 3	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] Another country
e19c_who	E19c_who. Who was that	RELATION CODE	
f1	F1. Were you married or living together with a partner when you moved to [destin.]	1 2 3	Yes (one partner/spouse) Yes, polygamous marriage (two or more wives) No
f2	F2. Did your partner/spouse already live in [destin.]?	1 2 3	already live in [destin.] move together with you from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] to [estin.] come to [destin.] later to join you

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		4	remain in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] after you left, and still lives there?
		5	Other situation (e.g. partner/spouse lives in a third country)
f3	F3. Was he/she... [country of birth]	1	also born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
		2	born in [destin.]
		3	born in another country
f4	F4. Do you still have the same partner/spouse?	1	Yes
		2	No
f5	F5. Today, are you married to, or living with...	1	someone who is born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
		2	someone who is born in [destin.]
		3	someone from another country
		4	you are neither married nor in a relationship
f6	F6. Do you have children?	1	Yes
		2	No
f7a_year	F7a_year. Children		
f7a_birth	F7a_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7a_resid	F7a_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7b_year	F7b_year. Children		
f7b_birth	F7b_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7b_resid	F7b_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7c_year	F7c_year. Children		
f7c_birth	F7c_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7c_resid	F7c_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7d_year	F7d_year. Children		
f7d_birth	F7d_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7d_resid	F7b_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7e_year	F7e_year. Children		
f7e_birth	F7e_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7e_resid	F7e_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7f_year	F7f_year. Children		
f7f_birth	F7f_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7f_resid	F7f_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7g_year	F7g_year. Children		
f7g_birth	F7g_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7g_resid	F7g_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		CODE	
f7h_year	F7h_year. Children		
f7h_birth	F7h_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7h_resid	F7h_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7i_year	F7i_year. Children		
f7i_birth	F7i_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7i_resid	F7i_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7j_year	F7j_year. Children		
f7j_birth	F7j_birth. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
f7j_resid	F7j_resid. Children	COUNTRY CODE	
g1	G1. What level of education had you completed before you came to [destin.]	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	No formal schooling or less than primary school completed Primary school completed (corresponding to around 6 years of education) Lower secondary school completed (UK equivalent - GCSE age 16) Upper secondary school completed (UK equivalent - A-level age 18) Post-secondary vocational training (completed at least one year) Undergraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year) Postgraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)
g2	G2. Have you had any other education since you moved to [destin.]	1 2	Yes No
g3	G3. What level of education have you completed now?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	No formal schooling or less than primary school completed Primary school completed (corresponding to around 6 years of education) Lower secondary school completed (UK equivalent - GCSE age 16) Upper secondary school completed (UK equivalent - A-level age 18) Post-secondary vocational training (completed at least one year) Undergraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year) Postgraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)
g4	G4. Have you ever worked in [destin.]	1 2	Yes No
g5	G5. Principal activity	ACTIVITY CODE	
g6	G6. How did you obtain this first job?	1 2	Did you find this job without anybody's help Did some person or organisation help you find this job

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		3	Did you pay somebody to find this job
		4	Did you already have a contract for a job when you arrived
g7	G7. Who helped to obtain the first job?	RELATION CODE	
g8	G8. Was this job your main activity during the first year after arriving in [destIN.] or did you spend more time in another job, or doing something else, such as studying or being unemployed?	1 2	Yes No
g9	G9. What was your main activity during the first year after arriving?	ACTIVITY CODE	
g10	G10. And is your main activity at the moment the same as it was in your first year after arriving?	1 2	Yes No
g11	G11. What is your main activity at the moment?	ACTIVITY CODE	
g12	G12. At your job, would you say that... (origin co-workers)	1 2 3 4 5	all your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] most of your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] some of your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] none of your co-workers is from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] work alone
g13	G13. After you arrived in [destin.], did you ask for help with either finding a job or finding a place to live from a person or organisation who then said no to your request?	1 2	Yes No
g14a	G14a. Who was it?	RELATION CODE	
g14b	G14b. Who was it?	RELATION CODE	
g14c	G14c. Who was it?	RELATION CODE	
h1	H1. In which area did you first live after arriving in [destin.]?	LOCATION CODE	
h2	H2. If you think back on how you first found a place to live, would you say that...	1 2 3 4	you found a place without anybody's help that you obtained help to find a place to stay that you didn't need help because you came to live with somebody who already had a house/apartment it was arranged for you in connection with employment or studies
h3	H3. Who was that? (help provider after arrival - housing)	RELATION CODE	
h3bis	H3bis. Intial answers before corrections (see metadata report)		

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
h4	H4. Where in [destin.] do you live now?	LOCATION CODE	
h5	H5. In the neighbourhood where you live, would you say that...	1 2 3	there's a lot of people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] there are a few people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] there's nobody else from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
h6	H6. And... [satisfaction with amount people from origin in neighbourhood]	1 2 3 4	are you happy with the number of [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] in your neighbourhood would you wish there were more [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] would you wish there were fewer [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] doesn't it make any difference to you
h7	H7. Do you own your house or apartment in [destin.]?	1 2	Yes No
h8	H8. Do you own a house or apartment in [origin], either alone or together with somebody else	1 2	Yes No
i1	I1. When you arrived in [destin.] did you find that the population of [origin] living here was...	1 2 3	smaller than you had expected larger than you had expected you had not thought about it one way or the other?
i2	I2. Do you spend your free time...	1 2 3 4	mostly with [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] mostly with [Dutch / Norwegian / Portuguese / British] people mostly with people from other countries? No dominant group
i3a	I3a. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - [origin] religious organisations, such as a [church/mosque]	1 2	Yes No
i3b	I3b. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - [origin] community organisations	1 2	Yes No
i3c	I3c. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - [origin] political groups or trade unions	1 2	Yes No
i3d	I3d. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - [origin] sporting clubs	1 2	Yes No
i3e	I3e. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - [origin] restaurants, bars or discos	1 2	Yes No
i3f	I3f. Places or events you go to, at least once in a while - Events organised by the [Brazilian/Moroccan/Ukrainian] embassy	1 2	Yes No
i4	I4. On the whole would you say that you participate in such [origin] events or g	1 2	on a regular basis once in a while

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		3	only on special occasions?
i5	I5. Overall, how would you say that your involvement with [origin] community organisations has changed since you first moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]? Are you...	1 2 3 4	more actively involved today less actively involved today or is there no difference Some other pattern of change over time
i6	I6. Do you share information about life in [destin.] on blogs, online forums, social networks or websites such as Facebook, written in [Portuguese / Moroccan Arabic (Darija) or Amazigh/Berber / Ukrainian or Russian]?	1 2	Yes No
i7a	I7a. People you feel closest to - [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 2	Yes No
i7b	I7b. People you feel closest to - [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] or other countries,	1 2	Yes No
i7c	I7c. People you feel closest to - [Dutch / Norwegian / Portuguese / British] people who live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 2	Yes No
i7d	I7d. People you feel closest to - people from other countries who live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 2	Yes No
i8	I8. What is your relationship with these people? Are they...	1 2 3	mostly family members mostly people who are not your family members? No dominant group
i9	I9. How many adults who were born in [origin] and live here in this city do you talk with on a regular basis, say at least once a month?		
i10	I10. How many of them do you consider your close friends or family members?		
i11	I11. How many of these people have come to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] after you?		
i12	I12. Do you know any [origin] who previously lived in [destin.] and then left the country?	1 2	Yes No
i13	I13. Roughly how many? Would you say that it is...	1 2 3	5 or fewer between 6 and 10 more than 10
i14_1	I14_1. Did they return to [origin]?	0	Not selected

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		1	Selected
i14_2	I14_2. Did they move to another country?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j1	J1. Since you came here in [year of immigration], have you ever gone back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] and lived there for at least three months?	1	Yes
		2	No
j2	J2. How many times?		
j3	J3. And how many shorter visits have you made to [origin] since you moved here in [year of immigration]?		
j4	J4. How often would you say that you communicate with people in [origin] in one way or another? Would you say that it is...	1	almost every day
		2	every week
		3	every month
		4	less often
		5	never?
j5_1	J5_1. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_2	J5_2. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_3	J5_3. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_4	J5_4. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_5	J5_5. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_6	J5_6. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j5_7	J5_7. Which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [origin]?	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j6a	J6a. With whom in [origin] have you had contact with over the past month?	RELATION CODE	
j6b	J6b. With whom in [origin] have you had contact with over the past month?	RELATION CODE	
j6c	J6c. With whom in [origin] have you had contact with over the past month?	RELATION CODE	
j6d	J6d. With whom in [origin] have you had contact with over the past month?	RELATION CODE	
j6e	J6e. With whom in [origin] have you had contact with over the past month?	RELATION CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
j7	J7. Since you moved to [destin.], have you sent money to family or friends in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]...	1	on regular basis
		2	not so often
		3	not at all
j8a	J8a. Have you invested in - Business in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
j8b	J8b. Have you invested in - Housing in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
j8c	J8c. Have you invested in - Land in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
j8d	J8d. Have you invested in - Land in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
j9a	J9a. Have you sent money to support- a religious organization in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
j9b	J9b. Have you sent money to support - a political party in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
j9c	J9c. Have you sent money to support- Some other organization in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
k1a	K1a. Information to people in [origin] - About visas and immigration rules in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
k1b	K1b. Information to people in [origin] - About studying in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
k1c	K1c. Information to people in [origin] - About how to find housing in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
k1d	K1d. Information to people in [origin] - About how to find a job in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
k1e	K1e. Information to people in [origin] - About how [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] are treated in [destin.]	1	Yes
		2	No
k2	K2. Are the people to whom you have given information mostly...	1	relatives
		2	friends
		3	colleagues
		4	neighbours
		5	people who you met on the internet
		6	none of the above
		7	No dominant group
k3	K3. Have you ever encouraged anyone from [origin] to move to [destin.]?	1	Yes
		2	No

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
k4a	K4a. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4b	K4b. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4c	K4c. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4d	K4d. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4e	K4e. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4f	K4f. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4g	K4g. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4h	K4h. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4i	K4i. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k4j	K4j. Who was it? (encouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k5	K5. Have you ever discouraged anyone from [origin] who wanted to move to [detin.]	1 2	Yes No
k6a	K6a. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6b	K6b. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6c	K6c. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6d	K6d. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6e	K6e. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6f	K6f. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6g	K6g. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6h	K6h. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6i	K6i. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k6j	K6j. Who was it? (discouraged people)	RELATION CODE	
k7	K7. In general, would you recommend people from [origin] to move to [destin.]	1 2 3	Yes In some cases but not in others No
k8	K8. Would you advise them to move elsewhere?	1 2 3	Yes In some cases but not in others No
k9a	K9a. Which countries would you advise them to move to?	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
k9b	K9b. Which countries would you advise them to move to?	COUNTRY CODE	
k9c	K9c. Which countries would you advise them to move to?	COUNTRY CODE	
l1	L1 Have [origin] who wanted to move to [destin.] ever asked you for help with things such as documents, travel costs, employment, or housing?	1	Yes
		2	No
l2a	L2a. Help provided - Obtaining papers, such as a visa or residence permit	1	Never been asked
		2	Always helped
		3	Never helped
		4	Helped in some cases but not in others
l2b	L2b. Help provided - Covering travel costs	1	Never been asked
		2	Always helped
		3	Never helped
		4	Helped in some cases but not in others
l2c	L2c. Help provided - Finding a job	1	Never been asked
		2	Always helped
		3	Never helped
		4	Helped in some cases but not in others
l2d	L2d. Help provided - Finding housing	1	Never been asked
		2	Always helped
		3	Never helped
		4	Helped in some cases but not in others
l2e	L2e. Help provided - Accommodating someone at your place	1	Never been asked
		2	Always helped
		3	Never helped
		4	Helped in some cases but not in others
l3a	L3a. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3b	L3b. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3c	L3c. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3d	L3d. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3e	L3e. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3f	L3f. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3g	L3g. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3h	L3h. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3i	L3i. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	
l3j	L3j. Considering all these types of help, who did you help?	RELATION CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
l4a	L4a.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4b	L4b.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4c	L4c.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4d	L4d.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4e	L4e.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4f	L4f.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4g	L4g.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4h	L4h.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4i	L4i.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
l4j	L4j.And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?	RELATION CODE	
m1	M1. How do you think your economic situation is today, as a result of moving to [destin.], compared to what it would have been in [origin] if you had stayed? Is it...	1 2 3 4 5	much better somewhat better about the same somewhat worse much worse
m2	M2. And how about your quality of life apart from economic issues? Compared to what it would have been in [origin] if you had stayed, do you think it is...	1 2 3 4	much better somewhat better about the same somewhat worse

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		5	much worse
m3	M3. In your own opinion, where would you say it is best to raise children	1 2 3	in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] about equally good in both countries
m4a	M4a. Many young people in [origin] would like to move to Western Europe.	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4b	M4b. Moving to Western Europe is a way of gaining respect in [origin]	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4c	M4c. Moving to Western Europe is seen by [people in origin country] as a good way to improving one's financial situation	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4d	M4d. In [destin.], immigration policies are very strict	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4e	M4e. In [destin.], there are good economic opportunities	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4f	M4f. People coming from [origin] should be able to take care of themselves in [destin.]	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4g	M4g. In [origin], there are good economic opportunities	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4h	M4h. In general, people in [destin.] see [origin] men in a positive way	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4i	M4i. In general, people in [destin.] see [origin] women in a positive way	1 2	Agree Disagree
m4j	M4j. In general, [origin] in [destin.] welcome new people coming from their country	1 2	Agree Disagree
m5a	M5a. Assistance today - Obtaining papers, such as a visa or residence permit	1 2 3	Always try to help Never help Help in some cases but not always
m5b	M5b. Assistance today - Covering travel costs	1 2 3	Always try to help Never help Help in some cases but not always
m5c	M5b. Assistance today - Finding a job	1 2 3	Always try to help Never help Help in some cases but not always
m5d	M5b. Assistance today - Finding housing	1 2	Always try to help Never help

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		3	Help in some cases but not always
m5e	M5e. Assistance today - Accommodating someone at your place	1 2 3	Always try to help Never help Help in some cases but not always
m6	M6. If you think about where you might want to live in the future, would you prefer to...	1 2 3 4	continue living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / UK] move back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] live partly in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] and partly in [destin.] live elsewhere
m7a	M7a. Where might this be?	COUNTRY CODE	
m7b	M7b. Where might this be?	COUNTRY CODE	
m7c	M7c. Where might this be?	COUNTRY CODE	
n1hh	N1hh. Interview end time (hour)		
n1mm	N1mm. Interview end time (minute)		
n2	N2. How would you assess the respondent's involvement during the interview?	1 2 3 4	Very conscientious, making an effort to provide good answers Somewhat conscientious Somewhat impatient Very impatient, answering without much thought
n3	N3. How would you assess the respondent's reaction to potentially sensitive questions?	1 2 3	Fully comfortable with all questions Somewhat uncomfortable with certain questions Uncomfortable with many questions
n4	N4. Comments about the interview (optional)		
rds	Was RDS used as sampling method?	0 1	No Yes
recruiter	Recruiter coupon number		
recruit1	Recruit 1 coupon number		
recruit2	Recruit 2 coupon number		
recruit3	Recruit 3 coupon number		
date	Interview date		
coupon_nr	respondent coupon number		
corridor	Migration corridor	11 12 13 14 21 22 23 24 31	Brazil to Netherlands Brazil to Norway Brazil to Portugal Brazil to UK Morocco to Netherlands Morocco to Norway Morocco to Portugal Morocco to UK Ukraine to Netherlands

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		32	Ukraine to Norway
		33	Ukraine to Portugal
		34	Ukraine to UK
seed_no_rds	seed number when rds was initially used but abandoned to use snowball instead		
wave_no_rds	wave number when rds was initially used but abandoned to use snowball instead		
decade	Decade of arrival to destination country	1 3 4 5 6 7 8	1940s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 2000s 2010s
activity	Current activity	ACTIVITY CODE	
age	Age at the time of the interview	1 2 3 4 5 6	18-25 26-35 36-45 46-55 56-65 66 or more
papers	Current documentation status	0 1	undocumented documented
employment	Current employment situation	1 2 3	inactive unemployed employed
internal	Internal migration in origin (places of birth and last residence are different)	0 1	No Yes
education	Highest education level (origin & destination)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	No formal schooling or less than primary school completed Primary school completed (corresponding to around 6 years of education) Lower secondary school completed (UK equivalent - GCSE age 16) Upper secondary school completed (UK equivalent - A-level age 18) Post-secondary vocational training (completed at least one year) Undergraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year) Postgraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)
RECURRING CODES		CODE	CODE LABEL
	MISSING VALUES	777 (a.) 888 (b.)	Not applicable don't know

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		999 (c.)	Refusal
		789	Interviewer error or question not asked
		.	Missing value
	ACTIVITY CODES	1	follows language and/or integration course
		2	In education (student/pupil)
		3	Voluntary work
		4	Not working, by choice (being a housewife, looking after children at home, etc)
		5	Unemployed (would like to work and would accept work if it were available)
		6	Retired (after reaching retirement age)
		7	Unable to do work due to disability/illness
		8	Imprisoned
		101	Professional worker (architect, accountant, lawyer, doctor, dentist, pharmacist)
		102	Politician, higher-level public official
		103	Large department manager, large company owner (10+ subordinates)
		104	Higher education teacher
		105	Clergy (priest, imam)
		106	Other higher grade professionals
		201	Small department manager (10- subordinates)
		202	Primary/secondary school teacher, language teacher
		203	Translator/interpreter
		204	Health assistant, nurse, midwives
		205	Writers, creative professional (musician, photographer, etc.)
		206	Administrative professional (bookkeeper, management assistant, etc.)
		207	Army officer (higher rank)
		208	Engineering technician
		209	Computer programmer, software specialist
		210	Other lower level professional, manager or technician
		301	Office clerk (secretary, typist, etc.)
		302	Sales clerk, shop assistant
		303	Child care worker, health care assistant
		304	Other routine non-manual worker
		401	Small business owner (1-10 employees)
		402	Own account worker (no employers)
		403	Self-employed farmer/farm manager
		404	Other small proprietor, artisan, etc
		501	Foreman (in factory, mine or construction)
		502	Supervisor of manual work
		503	Other lower-grade supervisor
		601	Skilled construction worker (painters, carpenter, plasterer, welder, etc.)
		602	Fire-fighter, police officer, soldier

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		603	Hair dresser, beautician, etc.
		604	Cook and other skilled work in catering industries
		605	Other skilled manual workers
		701	Domestic worker, maid
		702	Au pair
		703	Babysitter
		704	Cleaner
		705	Waiter, bartender and other unskilled work in hotels, clubs, etc.
		706	Kitchen help, food courier, dishwasher
		707	Private security (body guards, etc.)
		708	Handicraft worker (carpet weaver, etc.)
		709	Unskilled construction worker
		710	Other semi-skilled and unskilled manual (not agriculture)
		801	Farm worker (receives salary from farm owner)
		802	Fishery, forest, mining worker
		803	Gardener, horticultural worker
		804	Other work in agriculture, horticulture, fishing, mining, etc.
		901	Working unpaid in family farm/business
		902	Street vendor, hawker
		903	Street musician
		904	Other informal income generating strategies
	ACTIVITY CATEGORIES activity_cat, b10_cat g9_cat g11_cat)	1	inactive
		2	high level prof.
		3	assoc. professionals
		4	non-manual workers
		5	Small employer/independent
		6	Manual foreman
		7	skilled manual
		8	semi-skilled/unskilled manual
		9	agricultural worker
		10	informal
		11	unemployed
	RELATION CODES	11	Husband (or partner that respondent lives with)
		12	Wife (or partner that respondent lives with)
		21	Father
		22	Mother
		31	Brother
		32	Sister
		41	Son
		42	Daughter
		51	Ex-husband
		52	Ex-wife
		111	Grandfather

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		112	Grandmother
		121	Grandson
		122	Granddaughter
		131	Uncle
		132	Aunt
		141	Nephew
		142	Niece
		151	Male cousin
		152	Female cousin
		211	Brother-in-law
		212	Sister-in-law
		221	Son-in-law
		222	Daughter-in-law
		231	Father in-law
		232	Mother-in-law
		301	Other male relative
		302	Other female relative
		311	Boyfriend/fiancé
		312	Girlfriend/fiancée
		401	Male friend, colleague, classmate
		402	Female friend, colleague, classmate
		411	Male “friend of friend”*
		412	Female “friend of friend”*
		421	Male neighbour
		422	Female neighbour
		431	Complete stranger (male)
		432	Complete stranger (female)
		501	Other male non-relative
		502	Other female non-relative
		601	Employers or businesses from [country of origin] in [country of destination]
		602	Other employers and/or businesses in [country of destination]
		603	Employers or businesses in [country of origin]
		604	Lawyer (private and legal aid)
		605	Employment/recruitment agencies
		606	State agencies that recruit labour migrants
		607	Agencies that recruit international students (and scholars) (e.g. universities)
		608	Agencies that recruit au pairs / domestic labour
		609	Agencies that mediate relationships with partners
		610	Agencies that financially support international students
		611	Migrant organizations or cultural organizations from [country of origin]
		612	Religious institutions (churches, mosques, etc.)
		613	Travel agencies

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		614	Translators (either individuals who are self-employed or organisations)
		615	Embassy or consulate
		616	Human smuggler/criminal organisation
		617	Financial institutions and banks
		618	Other institutions in destination
		701	Migrant media
		702	Migrant community websites
		703	General (incl. state) websites with information on [country of destination]
		704	Embassy or consulate that provide information (not just visas)
	RELATION CATEGORIES (d2*_who_cat, d4*_cat, e2*_who_cat, e4*_who_cat, e6*_cat, e17*_who_cat, e19*_who_cat, g7_cat, h3_cat)	1	(ex)partner
		2	close family members (other than partner)
		3	other family members
		4	acquaintances
		5	institutions
		6	the media
	LOCATION CODES	1130	Pedra Azul
		1131	Araçuaí
		1132	Capelinha
		1133	Almenara
		1134	Belo Horizonte
		1135	Others in 'Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte'
		1136	Teófilo Otoni
		1137	Diamantina
		1138	Nanuque
		1139	Aimorés
		1140	Caratinga
		1141	Governador Valadares
		1142	Guanhães
		1143	Ipatinga
		1144	Mantena
		1145	Peçanha
		1146	Zona da Mata
		1147	Campo das Vertentes
		1148	Central Mineira
		1149	Noroeste de Minas
		1150	Norte de Minas
		1151	Oeste de Minas
		1152	Sul/Sudoeste de Minas
		1153	Triângulo Mineiro/Alto Paranaíba
		1161	Araçatuba
		1162	Araraquara
		1163	Assis

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		1164	Bauru
		1165	Campinas
		1166	Itapetininga
		1167	Litoral Sul Paulista
		1168	Marília
		1169	Macro Metropolitana Paulista
		1170	Metropolitana de São Paulo
		1171	Piracicaba
		1172	Presidente Prudente
		1173	Ribeirão Preto
		1174	São José do Rio Preto
		1175	Vale do Paraíba Paulista
		1101	Acre
		1102	Alagoas
		1103	Amapá
		1104	Amazonas
		1105	Bahia
		1106	Ceará
		1107	Distrito Federal
		1108	Espírito Santo
		1109	Goiás
		1110	Mato Grosso do Sul
		1111	Maranhão
		1112	Mato Grosso
		1114	Pará
		1115	Paraíba
		1116	Paraná
		1117	Pernambuco
		1118	Piauí
		1119	Rio de Janeiro
		1120	Rio Grande do Norte
		1121	Rio Grande do Sul
		1122	Rondônia
		1123	Roraima
		1124	Santa Catarina
		1126	Sergipe
		1127	Tocantins
		3301	Crimea (not Sevastopol city)
		3326	Sevastopol (city)
		3302	Cherkasy Oblast
		3303	Chernihiv Oblast
		3304	Chernivtsi Oblast
		3305	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast
		3306	Donetsk Oblast
		3307	Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		3308	Kharkiv Oblast
		3309	Kherson Oblast
		3310	Khmelnyskyi Oblast
		3311	Kiev Oblast (not Kiev city)
		3327	Kiev (Kyiv) (city)
		3312	Kirovohrad Oblast
		3313	Luhansk Oblast
		3314	Lviv Oblast (not Lviv city)
		3328	Lviv (city)
		3315	Mykolaiv Oblast
		3316	Odessa Oblast
		3317	Poltava Oblast
		3318	Rivne Oblast
		3319	Sumy Oblast
		3320	Ternopil Oblast (not Ternopil city)
		3329	Ternopil (city)
		3321	Vinnytsia Oblast
		3322	Volyn Oblast
		3323	Zakarpattia Oblast
		3324	Zaporizhia Oblast
		3325	Zhytomyr Oblast
		2201	Oued ed Dahab-Lagouira
		2202	Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra
		2203	Guelmim-Es Semara
		2204	Souss-Massa-Daraâ
		2205	Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen (not Kénitra city)
		2217	Kénitra
		2206	Chaouia-Ouadigha
		2207	Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz (not Marakech city)
		2218	Marakech (city)
		2208	Oriental (not Berkane city or Nador city)
		2219	Ben Taieb (city)
		2220	Berkane (city)
		2221	Dar el Kebdani (city)
		2222	Driouch (city)
		2223	Midar (city)
		2224	Nador
		2225	Tafersite (city)
		2209	Grand Casablanca (not Casablanca city)
		2226	Casablanca (city)
			Rabat-Salé-Témara-Zemmour-Zaer (not
		2210	Rabat/Salé/Témara city)
		2227	Rabat (city)
		2228	Salé (city)
		2229	Témara (city)
		2211	Doukkala-Abda

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		2212	Tadla-Azilal
		2213	Meknès-Tafilalet
		2214	Fès-Boulemane
		2215	Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate (not Al Hoceima city)
		2230	Al Hoceima (city)
		2216	Tanger-Tétouan (not Tanger-Assilah city or Larache city)
		2231	Tanger-Assilah (city)
		2232	Larache (city)
		101	Centrum
		102	Delfshaven
		103	Noord
		104	Feijenoord
		105	Charlois
		106	IJsselmonde
		107	Overschie
		108	Hilligersberg-Schiebroek
		109	Prins Alexander
		110	Kralingen-Krooswijk
		111	Hoogvliet
		112	Pernis/ Rozenburg
		113	Hoek van Holland
		114	Rotterdam region
		115	Den Haag
		116	Delft
		117	Dordrecht
		118	Leiden
		119	Other province Zuid-Holland
		120	Amsterdam-Centrum
		121	Amsterdam-Noord
		122	Amsterdam-Oost
		123	Amsterdam-Zuidoost
		124	Amsterdam-Zuid
		125	Amsterdam-West
		126	Amsterdam-Nieuw West
		127	Amsterdam region
		128	Alkmaar
		129	Haarlem
		130	Zaanstad
		131	Other province Noord-Holland
		132	Utrecht city
		133	Rest of province Utrecht
		134	Almere
		135	Lelystad
		136	Other province Flevopolder
		137	Groningen

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		138	Leeuwarden
		139	Zwolle
		140	Enschede
		141	Hengelo
		142	Nijmegen
		143	Other Noord/Oost Nederland
		144	's Hertogenbosch
		145	Maastricht
		146	Breda
		147	Eindhoven
		148	Other Zuid-Nederland
		201	Sentrum
		202	Alna
		203	Bjerke
		204	Frogner
		205	Gamle Oslo
		206	Grorud
		207	Grünerløkka
		208	Nordre Aker
		209	Nordstrand
		210	Sagene
		211	St. Hanshaugen
		212	Stovner
		213	Søndre Nordstrand
		214	Ullern
		215	Vestre Aker
		216	Østensjø
		217	Akershus
		218	Østfold
		219	Hedmark
		220	Oppland
		221	Buskerud
		222	Vestfold
		223	Telemark
		224	Aust-Agder
		225	Vest-Agder
		226	Rogaland
		227	Hordaland
		228	Sogn og Fjordane
		229	Møre og Romsdal
		230	Sør-Trøndelag
		231	Nord-Trøndelag
		232	Nordland
		233	Troms
		234	Finnmark

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		235	Svalbard
		401	Barking and Dagenham
		402	Barnet
		403	Bexley
		404	Brent
		405	Bromley
		406	Camden
		407	City of Westminster
		408	Croydon
		409	Ealing
		410	Enfield
		411	Greenwich
		412	Hackney
		413	Hammersmith and Fulham
		414	Haringey
		415	Harrow
		416	Havering
		417	Hillingdon
		418	Hounslow
		419	Islington
		420	Kensington and Chelsea
		421	Kingston upon Thames
		422	Lambeth
		423	Lewisham
		424	Merton
		425	Newham
		426	Redbridge
		427	Richmond upon Thames
		428	Southwark
		429	Sutton
		430	Tower Hamlets
		431	Waltham Forest
		432	Wandsworth
		433	London - Borough unknown
		434	East
		435	East of England
		436	North East England
		437	Liverpool
		438	Manchester
		439	Other North West England
		440	South East England
		441	Bristol
		442	Other South West England
		443	Birmingham
		444	Other Wesr Midlands

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		445	Leeds
		446	Sheffield
		447	Bradford
		448	Other Yorkshire and the Humber
		449	Edinburgh
		450	Glasgow
		451	Other Scotland
		452	Cardiff
		453	Other Wales
		454	Belfast
		455	Other Northern Ireland
		301	Albufeira
		302	Alcoutim
		303	Aljezur
		304	Castro Marim
		305	Faro
		306	Lagoa
		307	Lagos
		308	Loulé
		309	Monchique
		310	Olhão
		311	Portimão
		312	São Brás de Alportel
		313	Silves
		314	Tavira
		315	Vila do Bispo
		316	Vila Real de Santo António
		320	Azambuja
		321	Lisboa
		322	Loures
		323	Mafra
		324	Oeiras
		325	Sintra
		326	Vila Franca de Xira
		327	Amadora
		328	Odivelas
		329	Cascais
		330	Other municipalities in Lisboa district
		340	Alcochete
		341	Almada
		342	Barreiro
		343	Moita
		344	Montijo
		345	Palmela
		346	Seixal

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		347	Sesimbra
		348	Setúbal
		349	Other municipalities in Setubal district
		350	Aveiro
		351	Beja
		352	Braga
		353	Bragança
		354	Castelo Branco
		355	Coimbra
		356	Évora
		357	Guarda
		358	Leiria
		359	Portalegre
		360	Porto
		361	Santarém
		362	Viana do Castelo
		363	Vila Real
		364	Viseu
		365	Funchal (Madeira)
		366	Região Autónoma dos Açores
	COUNTRY CODES	100	Africa
		101	Algeria
		102	Angola
		103	Benin
		104	Botswana
		105	Burkina Faso
		106	Burundi
		107	Cameroon
		108	Cape Verde
		109	Central African Republic
		110	Chad
		111	Comoros
		112	Cote d'Ivoire
		113	Congo (democratic republic)
		114	Congo (republic of Congo)
		115	Djibouti
		116	Egypt
		117	Equatorial Guinea
		118	Eritrea
		119	Ethiopia
		120	Gabon
		121	Gambia
		122	Ghana
		123	Guinea
		124	Guinea-Bissau

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		125	Kenya
		126	Lesotho
		127	Liberia
		128	Libya
		129	Madagascar
		130	Malawi
		131	Mali
		132	Mauritania
		133	Mauritius
		134	Morocco
		135	Mozambique
		136	Namibia
		137	Niger
		138	Nigeria
		139	Rwanda
		140	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
		141	Senegal
		142	Seychelles
		143	Sierra Leone
		144	Somalia
		145	South Africa
		146	South Sudan
		147	Sudan
		148	Swaziland
		149	Tanzania
		150	Togo
		151	Tunisia
		152	Uganda
		153	Zambia
		154	Zimbabwe
		200	Asia
		201	Afghanistan
		202	Armenia
		203	Azerbaijan
		204	Bahrain
		205	Bangladesh
		206	Bhutan
		207	Brunei
		208	Cambodia
		209	China
		210	Cyprus
		211	Georgia
		212	Hong Kong
		213	India
		214	Indonesia

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		215	Iran
		216	Iraq
		217	Israel
		218	Japan
		219	Jordan
		220	Kazakhstan
		221	Korea, north
		222	Korea, south
		223	Kuwait
		224	Kyrgyzstan
		225	Laos
		226	Lebanon
		227	Macau
		228	Malaysia
		229	Maldives
		230	Mongolia
		231	Myanmar/Burma
		232	Nepal
		233	Oman
		234	Pakistan
		235	Palestine
		236	Philippines
		237	Qatar
		238	Russia
		239	Saudi Arabia
		240	Singapore
		241	Sri Lanka
		242	Syria
		243	Taiwan
		244	Tajikistan
		245	Thailand
		246	Timor-Leste
		247	Turkey
		248	Turkmenistan
		249	United Arab Emirates
		250	Uzbekistan
		251	Vietnam
		252	Yemen
		300	Europe (other)
		301	Albania
		302	Belarus
		303	Bosnia and Herzegovina
		304	Bulgaria
		305	Croatia
		307	Czech Rpublic

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		308	Estonia
		309	Hungary
		310	Latvia
		311	Lithuania
		312	Malta
		313	Macedonia
		314	Moldova
		315	Montenegro
		316	Poland
		317	Romania
		318	Serbia
		319	Slovakia
		320	Slovenia
		321	Ukraine
		400	Europe (Western)
		401	Andorra
		402	Austria
		403	Belgium
		404	Denmark
		405	Finland
		406	France
		407	Germany
		408	Greece
		409	Iceland
		410	Ireland
		411	Italy
		412	Liechtenstein
		413	Luxembourg
		414	Monaco
		415	Netherlands
		416	Norway
		417	Portugal
		418	San Marino
		419	Spain
		420	Sweden
		421	Switzerland
		422	United Kingdom
		423	Vatican
		500	The Americas and the Caribbean
		501	Anguilla
		502	Antigua and Barbuda
		503	Argentina
		504	Aruba
		505	Bahamas
		506	Barbados

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		507	Belize
		508	Bermuda
		509	Bolivia
		510	Bonaire
		511	Brazil
		512	British Virin Islands
		513	Canada
		514	Cayman Islands
		515	Chile
		516	Clipperton Island
		517	Colombia
		518	Costa Rica
		519	Cuba
		520	Curacao
		521	Dominica
		522	Dominican republic
		523	Ecuador
		524	El Salvador
		525	Falkland islands
		526	French Gruiana
		527	Greenland
		528	Grenada
		529	Guadeloupe
		530	Guatemala
		531	Guyana
		532	Haiti
		533	Honduras
		534	Jamaica
		535	Martinique
		536	Mexico
		537	Montserrat
		538	Navassa Island
		539	Nicaragua
		540	Panama
		541	Paraguay
		542	Peru
		543	Puerto Rico
		544	Saba
		545	Saint Barthélemy
		546	Saint Kitts and Nevis
		547	Saint Lucia
		548	Saint Martin
		549	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
		550	sain Vincent and the Grenadines
		551	Sint Eustatius

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		553	Suriname
		554	Trinidad and Tobago
		555	Turks and Caicos Islands
		556	United States of America
		557	United States Virgin Islands
		558	Uruguay
		559	Venezuela
		600	Australia and Oceania
		601	Australia
		602	Fiji
		603	French Polynesia
		604	Kiribati
		605	Marshall Islands
		606	Micronesia
		607	Nauru
		608	New Caledonia
		609	New Zealand
		610	Palau
		611	Papua New Guinea
		612	Pitcairn Islands
		613	Samoa
		614	Solomon Islands
		615	Tonga
		616	Tuvalu
		617	Vanuatu
		618	Wallis and Futuna
		202	Armenia
		203	Azerbaijan
		302	Belarus
		308	Estonia
		211	Georgia
		220	Kazakhstan
		224	Kyrgyzstan
		310	Latvia
		311	Lithuania
		314	Moldova
		238	Russia
		244	Tajikistan
		248	Turkmenistan
		321	Ukraine
		250	Uzbekistan
	COUNTRY CATEGORIES (b5*_cat, b7*_cat, e9*_cat, e10*_cat, f7*_resid_cat)	1	EU
		2	US & Canada
		3	Russia

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		4	Others

VIII THEMIS Questionnaire – Phase 4a

The English original template of the questionnaire was translated in each destination country. Table 9 summarises the versions used in each country. The original English version of the questionnaire and the codesheet is included in Appendix E.

Country of survey	Group	Language	Reference
Netherlands	Moroccans	Dutch with Berber notes Dutch Arabic Arabic with Berber notes	BER_DUT_MA_NL DU_MA_NL AR_MA_NL BER_AR_MA_NL
	Ukrainians	Dutch Ukrainian Russian	DUT_UA_NL UKR_UA_NL RUS_UA_NL
	Brazilians	Portuguese	PT_BR_NL
Norway	Moroccans	Arabic Norwegian Norwegian with Berber notes	AR_MA_NO NO_MA_NO BER_NO_MA_NO
	Ukrainians	English Ukrainian Russian	ENG_UA_NO UKR_UA_NO RUS_UA_NO
	Brazilians	Norwegian Portuguese	NOR_BR_NO POR_BR_NO
Portugal	Moroccans	Arabic Arabic with Berber notes	AR_MA_PT AR_BER_MA_PT
	Ukrainians	Ukrainian Russian	UKR_UA_PT RUS_UA_PT
	Brazilians	Portuguese	POR_BR_PT
UK	Moroccans	English Arabic	ENG_MA_UK AR_MA_UK
	Ukrainians	Ukrainian	UKR_UA_UK
	Brazilians	Portuguese	POR_BR_UK

Table 9: Versions of the questionnaire used in each destination country

IX Appendices

Appendix A: Screening form

Appendix B: Coupon management form

Appendix C: Description of estimators, when to use them and where to find them

Appendix D: Recruitment form

Appendix E: THEMIS questionnaire and codesheet Phase 4a

Appendix A: Screening form

Respondent Checklist

To be filled in by front desk manager

Coupon Number:		Date:	
Coupon Validity: YES / NO		Time:	
Questions:	Respondent's answer:		Eligibility:
What is your year of birth?			YES / NO
What is your place of birth?			YES / NO
In what countries were your parents born?			YES / NO
What year did you immigrate in [destination country]?			YES / NO
Concern about eligibility	YES / NO	Reason:	
Informed consent for participation	YES / NO	Reason:	
Respondent can enrol	YES / NO	Reason:	

- Introduce the study
- Retain the coupon and staple to this form
- Escort respondent to interview room

Appendix B: Coupon management form

Coupon management

To be filled in by front desk manager

Coupon number:		Questionnaire completed: YES / NO	
Network size estimator:		Respondent's Answer:	
How many people [of the target population] would you be able to recruit for being interviewed in this study in the upcoming week?			
Recruiter relationship questions:		Respondent's Answer:	
How would you best describe your relationship with the person who referred you to this study (the person who gave you this coupon)?			
How often do you see your recruiter?			
Payment for interview	Date:	Signature respondent:	
Coupon Numbers for recruitment:			
Coupon 1:			
Coupon 2:			
RDS data entered in coupon ledger:	YES / NO	Date:	

Appendix C: Recruitment form

Response/Non-response Recruitment

To be filled in by coupon manager

Coupon Number:		Date:
Who did you ask to participate in the study? <i>e.g. sibling, friend, colleague</i>	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
Who refused to participate and what were their reasons?	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
Who accepted the coupon and what were their reasons?	1.	
	2.	
Payment for recruitment	Coupon Number 1:	Signature respondent:
	Coupon Number 2:	Signature respondent:

Appendix D: Description of estimators, when to use them and where to find them

Estimator	Description	Pros	Cons	When should be used	Software
H estimator (RDS I)	Sampling process treated as a Markov Chain	Controls for biases introduced by imperfect recruitment effectiveness	Limited by RDS assumptions	Preferred for small sample fractions and when differential recruitment effectiveness is suspected	RDSAT, RDS Analyst
VH estimator (RDS II)	Estimation of sampling weights: based on the assumption that sampling probabilities are proportional to the degree (unequal probabilities) Assumption of sampling with replacement (that is, any individual may be recruited more than once). Relies on Markov Chain sampling theory Assumes that the sampling fraction is small and the recruitment is random	VH and SS estimators have slightly less variance than other estimators	Problematic if the average degree is small (20 waves is still considered as small) and the population size are small	When no differential recruitment effectiveness is suspected (weak homophily)	RDS Analyst
				For large population sizes	
				Limited to categorical variables	
SS estimator (Gile's SS)	Very similar to VH estimator. Differences: the estimation of sample weights is based on approximating the sample process as a successive sampling process without replacement	VH and SS estimators have slightly less variance than other estimators	The population size must be known, otherwise, inaccurate estimates can introduce bias. However, when the population size is not known, the estimator can be used for a sensitivity analysis	Preferred for large sample fractions and when population size is known and there is a weak homophily	RDS Analyst
	Assumptions: the population size is known and there is a random mixing (lack of homophily, nodes with different profiles are connected)	Provides better population proportions	Currently limited to categorical variables (may be extended)	When no differential recruitment effectiveness is suspected	
		Helps to correct finite population biases			

Source: Gile, 2010; Tomas and Gile, 2011; Tyldum et al. (forthcoming); and Volz and Heckathorn, 2008.

Appendix E: Questionnaire and Code Sheet Phase 4a

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THEMIS Questionnaire

Version: **ENG-XX-XX**

Version code: [Language]-[Origin]-[Destination].

Languages: ENG (English), DUT (Dutch), POR (Portuguese), ARA (Arabic), BER (Berber/Amazigh), RUS (Russian), UKR (Ukrainian). **Origins:** BR (Brazil), MA (Morocco), UA (Ukraine), XX (Generic). **Destinations:** NL (Netherlands), NO (Norway), PT (Portugal), UK (United Kingdom), XX (Generic).

Latest revision: **2012-02-10**

X1. Sex

- 1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female
3 ☐ Transgender

X2. In which year were you born?

____ Year
____ Non-response code

X3. How would you best describe your relationship with the person who referred you to this study (the person who gave you the coupon)?

- 1 ☐ Friend
2 ☐ Roommate
3 ☐ Spouse/partner
4 ☐ Parent
5 ☐ Sibling
6 ☐ Offspring
7 ☐ Other family member
8 ☐ Neighbour
9 ☐ Co-worker
10 ☐ Stranger
____ Non-response code

X4. How often do you see that person? Would you say that it is...

- 1 ☐ almost every day,
2 ☐ every week
3 ☐ every month, or
4 ☐ less often?
5 ☐ Have never met
____ Non-response code

To be completed BEFORE the interview

Seed number
Wave number
Questionnaire number
Origin **[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]**
Destination **[Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]**
Date (dd-mm-yy) - -
Interviewer ID
Interview start time :

To be completed AFTER the interview

Questionnaire completed ☐ Yes ☐ No
Eligibility concerns ☐ No ☐ Yes
Explain below

Answers transferred from I9
in the questionnaire I10

Recruitment process explained ☐ OK

Payment for the interview given ☐ OK

Coupons handed out ☐ OK

Coupon number 1 - -

Coupon number 2 - -

Coupon number 3 - -

Coupon number 4 - -

Expiry date (dd-mm) -

To be completed at LATER stages

RDS data entered by (ID)

Questionnaire entered by (ID)

Notes
.....
.....
.....
.....

Text in bold should be read aloud by the interviewer (except question numbers)

Underlined text should be read with emphasis

Text in grey should not be read aloud by the interviewer

Text in italics contains instructions for the interviewer

→ Shows routing to specific questions depending on answers

A. Background (continued)

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this research. We will start this interview with some questions about yourself and about the time when you had just moved to **[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]**.

A1 Where were you born?

__ __ __ __ Location code
__ __ __ Non-response code

A2 What is your first language?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> English |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Moroccan Arabic (Darija) | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Amazigh/Berber | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | __ __ __ Non-response code |

B. Migration history

B1 In which year did you first come to **[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]** and live here for at least three months?

__ __ __ __ Year
__ __ __ Non-response code

'Living here for at least three months' means having this country as one's primary residence, regardless of legal status and regardless of shorter trips abroad.

If the respondent has problems remembering the year, try calculating it together with reference to the respondent's age at the time.

*If the respondent has not yet been in **[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]** for three months, enter the relevant year of arrival (2012 or 2011).*

Take note of this year, which will be referred to later as the year of immigration.

B2 Was this...

- 1 ☐ your **first time** to come here,
2 ☐ had you been here **once before**, or
3 ☐ had you been here **more than once** before?
__ __ __ Non-response code

Previous short trips may include tourism, visiting friends or relatives, studying and other types of trips.

B3 When you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration—repeat year from A3], was it your intention to stay...

- 1 ☐ for 1 year or less
2 ☐ between 1 and 5 years, or
3 ☐ for more than 5 years
4 ☐ did not know at the time
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B4 Before you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], had you ever lived in any other foreign country for at least three months?

- 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No → B9
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B5 Which country or countries?

- A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____
F _____
G _____
H _____
I _____
J _____
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B6 When you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration – only repeat if necessary for respondent's understanding], did you move directly from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], or were you living in another country at the time?

- 1 ☐ Directly from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] → B9
2 ☐ Living in another country
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B7 Which country was that?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B8 When was the last time you lived in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] for at least a year?

This refers to the last time before the year of immigration.

___ ___ ___ Year of departure from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B9 Where were you living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] for the last three months before leaving?

Record location code for one place only (where the respondent spent the most time).

___ ___ ___ Location code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

B10 What was your main activity during the last three months before leaving [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], in terms of working, studying, being at home, and so on?

Ask the relevant follow-up questions in order to assign the correct activity code.

___ ___ ___ Activity code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C. Transnational contacts before migration

Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about what you knew about [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] before you moved here.

C1 Before leaving [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], had you seen images or stories about [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in newspapers, on television or the internet?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C2 Before leaving [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], had you seen houses that [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] had built in with money earned abroad?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C3 Before leaving, did you know anybody who was already living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → D1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C4 Were they...

1 ☐ [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian],

2 ☐ not [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian], or

3 ☐ some [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] and some others

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

The last answer category also includes [Dutch / Norwegian / Portuguese / British] people

C5 Was it more than ten people in total?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C6 How often would you say that you communicated with people in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] while you were living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]? Was it...

- 1 ☐ almost every day,
- 2 ☐ every week,
- 3 ☐ every month,
- 4 ☐ less often, or
- 5 ☐ never? → C8

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C7 And which of these forms of communication did you use with people in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] while you were living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]?

Multiple answers possible

- 1 ☐ **Phone or Skype** (or any other form of online telephone communication)
- 2 ☐ **Messenger** (e.g. MSN, Yahoo)
- 3 ☐ **Text messages**
- 4 ☐ **E-mail**
- 5 ☐ **Social media, such as Facebook**
- 6 ☐ **Other web sites or blogs**
- 7 ☐ **Letters or tapes** (or other forms of communication)

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C8 And before you left [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], had you met anybody who was living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] while they were visiting [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No → C10

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C9 Would you say that it happened...

- 1 ☐ on a regular basis
- 2 ☐ a few times,
- 3 ☐ once, or
- 4 ☐ not at all?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C10 On the whole, did your contact with people who were living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] make you...

- 1 ☐ more interested in moving to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
- 2 ☐ less interested in moving here, or
- 3 ☐ did it not make any difference?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

Enter non-response code 777 if the respondent had no contact with the person(s) he or she knew in the country of destination.

C11 While you were living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], did anybody in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] send you money...

- 1 ☐ on a regular basis,
- 2 ☐ from time to time, or
- 3 ☐ once, or
- 4 ☐ not at all? → D1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

C12 Do you think that receiving this money made you...

- 1 ☐ more interested in moving to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
- 2 ☐ less interested in moving there, or
- 3 ☐ did it not make any difference?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

D. Motivations for moving

Now, I would like to ask you about how you decided to come here and about your motivations for making this decision.

D1 Which of these statements is most correct:

- 1 ☐ You decided alone that you wanted to come to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] → D3
- 2 ☐ You made the decision together with somebody else, or
- 3 ☐ Somebody else decided that you should come here?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

D2 Who was that?

Record information on up to three people. (The order is not important.)

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

Was he/she living in...

	Relation code	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], or	In another country	Non- response code
A	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

D3 People can have many different reasons for moving from one country to another. I am going to mention several possible reasons. For each one, please say whether or not it was an important motivation for your move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration].

		Important?		Non-response code
		Yes	No	
A	Experiencing the culture and life in another country	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
B	Opportunities for work	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
C	Opportunities for studying	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
D	Learning a language	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
E	Being with family members or other people you care about	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
				→ D5D6

D4 Please can you say who it was that you came here to be with – either to live together or to be nearby?

List up to ten people.

A ___ _ _ Relation code

F ___ _ _ Relation code

B ___ _ _ Relation code

G ___ _ _ Relation code

C ___ _ _ Relation code

H ___ _ _ Relation code

D ___ _ _ Relation code

I ___ _ _ Relation code

E ___ _ _ Relation code

J ___ _ _ Relation code

___ _ _ Non-response code

D5 Which of the motivations for your move to [The Netherlands/Norway/Portugal/the United Kingdom] do you consider the most important? Was it....

Re-read the motivations for which the 'yes' box was ticked in question D3. If respondent answered 'no' to all options in D3, reread all the five options

1 ☐ Experiencing the culture and life of another country

2 ☐ Opportunities for work

3 ☐ Opportunities for studying

4 ☐ Learning a language

5 ☐ Being with family members or other people you care about

___ _ _ Non-response code

D6 Thank you. Then, there may also be things about the situation in peoples' country of origin which makes them decide to leave. Again, I am going to mention several possible reasons. For each one, please say whether or not it was an important motivation for your decision to leave [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine].

		Important?		Non-response code
		Yes	No	
A	A lack of opportunities for work or professional development in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
B	Political oppression in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
C	Violence or crime in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
D	Anything that had to do with the social or cultural environment in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
E	Difficulties within your family in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
F	Earning money to send back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —

D7 Which of these reasons for leaving [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] do you consider the most important? Was it....

Re-read the motivations for which the 'yes' box was ticked in question D6. If respondent answered 'no' to all options in D6, re-read all the options.

- 1 ☐ A lack of opportunities for work or professional development in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
- 2 ☐ Political oppression in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
- 3 ☐ Violence or crime in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
- 4 ☐ Anything that had to do with the social or cultural environment in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
- 5 ☐ Difficulties within your family in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
- 6 ☐ Earning money to send back to [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]

— — — Non-response code

E. Arranging the move

Thank you. Now we turn to questions about the practical aspects of arranging your move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration].

E1 Before moving did you obtain any information on...

		Yes	No	Non-response code
A	Visas and immigration rules in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
B	How to find housing in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
C	How to find a job in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —

If all 'no'
→ E3

E2 From which persons or organisations did you get such information?

Refers to all the types of information (on visas, housing or jobs) that the respondent obtained.

List up to three people or organisations, including embassies/consulates; ask follow-up questions if necessary to determine the location (e.g. 'in which country was he living?' or 'in which country was this organization located?') If an institution from another country is mentioned (The British Council for example) what is relevant is where the office contacted by the respondent was located.

— — — Non-response code

	Relation code	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	Another country or no country in particular	Non-response code
A	— — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
B	— — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
C	— — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —

E3 How did you pay for the cost of travelling to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

Several answers are possible if there was a combination of sources. Ask question E4 depending on the answer here.

- 1 ☐ did you spend your own savings, → E5
- 2 ☐ did some individuals or organisation lend you money, or
- 3 ☐ did some individuals or organisation pay for your travelling costs?

— — — Non-response code

E4 Which people or organisations helped you cover the cost of travelling?

List up to three people or organisations (who lent or gave money, lent money or bought tickets) and their locations; ask follow-up questions if necessary to determine the location.

____ Non-response code

	Relation code	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	Another country	Non-response code
A	____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
B	____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
C	____	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	____

E5 Did you ask for help with the travel costs from any individuals who said no to your request?

Here we are concerned with individuals, not organisations

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → E7

____ Non-response code

E6 Who was that?

List up to three people (not organisations)

A ____ Relation code

B ____ Relation code

C ____ Relation code

____ Non-response code

E7 When you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], did you travel together with anybody?

We mean people who intentionally travelled together with the respondent, not people who just happened to use the same transportation (e.g. minibus).

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → E9

____ Non-response code

E8 Who did you travel together with?

List up to ten people who intentionally travelled together with the respondent Do not include people who just happened to use the same transportation (e.g. minibus).

A ____ Relation code

B ____ Relation code

C ____ Relation code

D ____ Relation code

E ____ Relation code

F ____ Relation code

G ____ Relation code

H ____ Relation code

I ____ Relation code

J ____ Relation code

____ Non-response code

E9 What was your citizenship at the time you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration]? Or did you have citizenship in more than one country?

A _____ Country of citizenship

B _____ Country of citizenship

C _____ Country of citizenship

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E10 And since you moved, have you obtained any other citizenship? *If respondent answers yes ask: What citizenship was this?*

1 ☐ No

A _____ Country of citizenship

B _____ Country of citizenship

C _____ Country of citizenship

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

If the respondent was a citizen of [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom or the EU] at the time of immigration → F1

If the respondent was not yet a citizen of [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] at the time but is now, move to the next question

E11 When you arranged your move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration] what kind of documents did you have? Did you...

If respondent wants to select multiple answers, ask relevant follow up questions to make sure respondent only chooses one answer.

1 ☐ obtain a short-term visa before travelling,

2 ☐ obtain a short-term visa at the border,

3 ☐ obtain another form of permit before travelling, → E13

4 ☐ did you not need any visa or permit, or

5 ☐ were you in some other situation?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E12 After you arrived in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], did you obtain another type of permit that allowed you to live here for a longer period?

Ask follow-up questions if necessary to determine the correct answer category. After this question → E14

1 ☐ No → E14

2 ☐ Yes, a permit based on family ties, → E14

3 ☐ Yes, a permit based on employment, → E14

4 ☐ Yes, a permit as an au pair, → E14

5 ☐ Yes, a permit for studying, → E14

6 ☐ Yes, a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons, → E14

7 ☐ Yes, a tourist visa, → E14

8 ☐ Yes, some other form of permit, → E14

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E13 What kind of permit was it?

- 1 ☐ a permit based on family ties,
- 2 ☐ a permit based on employment,
- 3 ☐ a permit as an au pair,
- 4 ☐ a permit for studying,
- 5 ☐ a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons, or
- 6 ☐ some other form of permit

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E14 And what kind of permit do you have today? Is it...

If the respondent is a citizen of [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom or the EU], simply confirm this below (Answer 9); do not read the question.

- 1 ☐ a permit based on family ties,
- 2 ☐ a permit based on employment,
- 3 ☐ a permit as an au pair,
- 4 ☐ a permit for studying,
- 5 ☐ a permit as a refugee or for humanitarian reasons,
- 6 ☐ some other form of permit,
- 7 ☐ do you not have any permit for staying in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]? → E16
- 8 ☐ or have you applied for a permit but have not received an answer yet → E16
- 9 ☐ Citizenship → F1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E15 Is the permit you have now valid for a limited period, or is it a permanent one? By permanent we mean that it allows you to stay for the rest of your life.

For instance, permits on the basis of marriage may need to be renewed every three years, but this is automatic as long as the marriage persists. Permits that depend on employment should not be considered permanent.

- 1 ☐ Limited period
- 2 ☐ Permanent

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E16 Please think back on the process of obtaining documents for moving to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], either before travelling or after arriving. How would you say that you obtained the visa or permits that you needed?

- 1 ☐ Did you do it without anybody's help, → E18
- 2 ☐ did somebody help you obtain the permit,
- 3 ☐ or did you pay somebody to obtain the permit?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E17 Which persons or organisations helped you obtain the visa or permits that you needed?

List up to three people or organisations (not including the embassy or consulate that issued the visa); ask follow-up questions if necessary to determine the location.

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

	Relation code	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	Another country	Non- response code
A	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

E18 Did you ask for help with the visa or permit from anyone who said no to your request?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → F1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

E19 Who was that?

List up to three people (not organisations); ask follow-up questions if necessary to determine the location.

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

	Relation code	[Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	[the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	Another country	Non- response code
A	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	___ ___ ___	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

F. Family

Thank you. The next questions I would like to ask you are about your family at the time you moved here and now.

F1 Were you married or living together with a partner when you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration]?

In the case of living with a partner, this refers to the situation immediately before moving. This may also include having lived with a partner that migrated before and the relationship was maintained.

- 1 ☐ Yes (one partner/spouse)
- 2 ☐ Yes, polygamous marriage (two or more wives)
- 3 ☐ No → F5
- — — Non-response code

F2 Did your partner/spouse...

- 1 ☐ already live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom],
- 2 ☐ move together with you from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]
- 3 ☐ come to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] later to join you, or
- 4 ☐ remain in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] after you left, and still lives there?
- 5 ☐ Other situation (e.g. partner/spouse lives in a third country)
- — — Non-response code

In case of polygamy, this question refers to the first wife. Ask the necessary follow-up questions.

F3 Was he/she...

- 1 ☐ also born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],
- 2 ☐ born in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], or
- 3 ☐ born in another country
- — — Non-response code

In case of polygamy, this question refers to the first wife.

F4 Do you still have the same partner/spouse?

- 1 ☐ Yes → F6
- 2 ☐ No
- — — Non-response code

F5 Today, are you married to, or living with...

- 1 ☐ someone who is born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],
- 2 ☐ someone who is born in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom],
- 3 ☐ someone from another country, or
- 4 ☐ are you neither married nor in a relationship?
- — — Non-response code

F6 Do you have children?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No → G1
 ____ Non-response code

F7 Please tell me about your children, starting with the eldest one. In which years were they born, in which countries were they born, and in which countries do they live now?

If a child is deceased, write 777 (Not applicable) in the country of residence column.

	Year of birth	Country of birth	Country of current residence	Non-response code
A	____	_____	_____	____
B	____	_____	_____	____
C	____	_____	_____	____
D	____	_____	_____	____
E	____	_____	_____	____
F	____	_____	_____	____
G	____	_____	_____	____
H	____	_____	_____	____
I	____	_____	_____	____
J	____	_____	_____	____

G. Education and work

Thank you. We now move on to questions about education and work.

G1 What level of education had you completed before you came to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] in [year of immigration]?

- 1 ☐ No formal schooling or less than primary school completed
 2 ☐ Primary school completed (corresponding to around 6 years of education)
 3 ☐ Lower secondary school completed (UK equivalent – GSCE age 16)
 4 ☐ Upper secondary school completed (UK equivalent – A-level age 18)
 5 ☐ Post-secondary vocational training (completed at least one year)
 6 ☐ Undergraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)
 7 ☐ Postgraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)
 ____ Non-response code

Ask the necessary follow-up questions to determine the appropriate level of education (e.g. about total years of education or age when finished education).

G2 Have you had any other education since you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → G4

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G3 What level of education have you completed now?

1 ☐ No formal schooling or less than primary school completed

2 ☐ Primary school completed (corresponding to around 6 years of education)

3 ☐ Lower secondary school completed (UK equivalent – GCSE age 16)

4 ☐ Upper secondary school completed (UK equivalent – A-level age 18)

5 ☐ Post-secondary vocational training (completed at least one year)

6 ☐ Undergraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)

7 ☐ Postgraduate tertiary education (completed at least one year)

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G4 Have you ever worked in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], either in a paid job, or in some form of unpaid work?

Both formal and informal types of employment are included here, as well as self-employment. Unpaid work could include apprenticeships, internships, voluntary work or being an au pair.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → G9

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G5 What type of job was your first job in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

Identify the most important activity. Both formal and informal types of employment are included here, as well as self-employment. Unpaid work could include apprenticeships, internships, voluntary work or being an au pair.

___ ___ ___ Principal activity code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G6 How did you obtain this first job?

1 ☐ Did you find this job without anybody's help, → G8

2 ☐ did some person or organisation help you find this job,

3 ☐ did you pay somebody to find this job, or

4 ☐ did you already have a contract for a job when you arrived? → G8?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G7 Who was that?

Identify the most important person or organisation.

___ ___ ___ Relation code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G8 Was this job your main activity during the first year after arriving in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], or did you spend more time in another job, or doing something else, such as studying or being unemployed?

1 ☐ Yes, this was the main activity → G10

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G9 What was your main activity during the first year after arriving?

Ask the relevant follow-up questions in order to assign the correct principal activity code.

___ ___ ___ Principal activity code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G10 And is your main activity at the moment the same as it was in your first year after arriving in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

What is relevant is whether the respondent is still in the same type of activity, regardless of whether there were changes in employer.

1 ☐ Yes → G12

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G11 What is your main activity at the moment?

Ask the relevant follow-up questions in order to assign the correct principal activity code.

___ ___ ___ Principal activity code. If 001–008 → G13

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G12 At your job, would you say that...

Only ask this question if the current principal activity is some form of work (codes 101-904)

1 ☐ all your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],

2 ☐ most of your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],

3 ☐ some of your co-workers are from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],

4 ☐ none of your co-workers is from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], or do you

5 ☐ work alone?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G13 After you arrived in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], did you ask for help with either finding a job or finding a place to live from a person or organisation who then said no to your request?

The answer category 'no' also refers to cases in which the respondent did not ask for help.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → H1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

G14 Who was it?

List up to three people or organisations.

A ___ ___ ___ Relation code

B ___ ___ ___ Relation code

C ___ ___ ___ Relation code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H. Housing

I would now like to ask you some questions about housing and the place where you live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom].

H1 In which area did you first live after arriving in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

Ask the relevant follow up questions to get to know where respondent first settled down, not where s/he stayed for the first few days or weeks. Record one place only (where the respondent spent the most time).

___ ___ ___ Location code
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H2 If you think back on how you first found a place to live, would you say that...

If necessary ask the relevant follow up questions to get to know where respondent first settled down, not where s/he stayed for the first few days or weeks.

- 1 ☐ you found a place **without anybody's help**, → H4
 - 2 ☐ that you obtained **help** to find a place to stay,
 - 3 ☐ that you didn't need help because you came to **live with somebody** who already had a house/apartment, or that [Check consistency with reply to B5] → H4
 - 4 ☐ it was **arranged for you** in connection with employment or studies, → H4
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H3 Who was that?

Identify the most important person or organisation.

___ ___ ___ Relation code
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H4 Where in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] do you live now?

___ ___ ___ Location code
___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H5 In the neighbourhood where you live, would you say that...

- 1 ☐ there's a lot of people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],
 - 2 ☐ there are a few people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], or
 - 3 ☐ there's nobody else from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]?
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H6 And...

- 1 ☐ are you **happy** with the number of [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] in your neighbourhood,
 - 2 ☐ would you wish there were **more** [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians],
 - 3 ☐ would you wish there were **fewer** [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians], or
 - 4 ☐ doesn't it make any difference to you?
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H7 Do you own your house or apartment in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

This refers to ownership, either individually or in a housing cooperative (not long-term rentals).

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

H8 Do you own a house or apartment in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], either alone or together with somebody else?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

I. Migrant community

We proceed with questions about [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom].

I1 When you arrived in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] did you find that the population of [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] living here was...

1 ☐ smaller than you had expected,

2 ☐ larger than you had expected, or

3 ☐ you had not thought about it one way or the other?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

I2 Do you spend your free time...

1 ☐ mostly with [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians],

2 ☐ mostly with [Dutch / Norwegian / Portuguese / British] people, or

3 ☐ mostly with people from other countries?

4 ☐ No dominant group

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

I3 Please tell me which of the following places or events you go to, at least once in a while

		Yes	No	Non-response code
A	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] religious organisations, such as a [church/mosque]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] community organisations,	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] political groups or trade unions	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
D	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] sporting clubs,	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
E	[Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] restaurants, bars or discos,	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
F	Events organised by the [Brazilian/Moroccan/Ukrainian] embassy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

- 14 On the whole would you say that you participate in such [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] events or gatherings...
- 1 ☐ on a regular basis
- 2 ☐ once in a while, or
- 3 ☐ only on special occasions?
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code
- 15 Overall, how would you say that your involvement with [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] community organisations has changed since you first moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]? Are you...
- 1 ☐ more actively involved today,
- 2 ☐ less actively involved today, or is there
- 3 ☐ no difference?
- 4 ☐ Some other pattern of change over time
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code
- 16 Do you share information about life in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] on blogs, online forums, social networks or websites such as Facebook, written in [Portuguese / Moroccan Arabic (Darija) or Amazigh/Berber / Ukrainian or Russian]?
- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code -
- 17 Please think about the people you feel closest to, whether your friends or family members. Do they include...

		Yes	No	Non-response code
A	[Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	[Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] living in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] or other countries,	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	[Dutch / Norwegian / Portuguese / British] people who live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
D	people from other countries who live in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

- 18 What is your relationship with these people? Are they... (With 'these people' we mean all the people in the previous question)
- 1 ☐ mostly family members, or
- 2 ☐ mostly people who are not your family members?
- 3 ☐ No dominant group
- ___ ___ ___ Non-response code

Now I would like to ask you a few of questions about people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] you know in [Rotterdam-Amsterdam/ Oslo/ Lisbon-Algarve/ London]

- I9 How many adults who were born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] and live here in this city do you talk with on a regular basis, say at least once a month? *If respondent answers zero, ask again because this is not an option.*

This question must be answered to satisfy the survey's RDS methodology.

___ ___ ___ Number

- I10 How many of them do you consider your close friends or family members?

This question must be answered to satisfy the survey's RDS methodology.

___ ___ ___ Number

- I11 How many of these people have come to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] after you?

Refers to the 'close friends or family members' (I10)

___ ___ ___ Number

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

Verify that the numbers in the three previous questions are consistent: I11 cannot be larger than I10, and I10 cannot be larger than I9.

- I12 Do you know any [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] who previously lived in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] and then left the country?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → J1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

- I13 Roughly how many? Would you say that it is...

1 ☐ 5 or fewer,

2 ☐ between 6 and 10, or

3 ☐ more than 10?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

- I14 Did they...

Multiple answers are possible.

1 ☐ return to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], or

2 ☐ move to another country?

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J. *Contact with country of origin since immigration*

Now I would like to ask you about your own contact with [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] since you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]

J1 Since you came here in [year of immigration], have you ever gone back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] and lived there for at least three months?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → J3

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J2 How many times?

___ ___ Number of periods in the country of origin

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J3 And how many shorter visits have you made to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] since you moved here in [year of immigration]?

___ ___ Number of visits to the country of origin

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J4 How often would you say that you communicate with people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] in one way or another? Would you say that it is...

1 ☐ almost every day,

2 ☐ every week,

3 ☐ every month,

4 ☐ less often, or

5 ☐ never? → J7

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J5 And which of these forms of communication do you use with people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]? *Multiple answers are possible*

1 ☐ Phone or skype (or any other form of online telephone communication)

2 ☐ Messenger (e.g. MSN, Yahoo)

3 ☐ Text messages

4 ☐ E-mail

5 ☐ Social media, such as Facebook

6 ☐ Other web sites or blogs

7 ☐ Letters or tapes (or other forms of communication)

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

J6 With whom in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] have you had contact with over the past month?

List up to five people.

A ____ Relation code

B ____ Relation code

C ____ Relation code

D ____ Relation code

E ____ Relation code

____ Non-response code

J7 Since you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], have you sent money to family or friends in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]...

1 ☐ on regular basis,

2 ☐ not so often, or

3 ☐ not at all?

____ Non-response code

J8 Since you moved to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], have you invested in...

		Yes	No	Non-response code
A	Business in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
B	Housing in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
C	Land in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
D	Any other form of investment in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____

J9 And have you sent money to support...

		Yes	No	Non-response code
A	a religious organization in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
B	a political party in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
C	Some other organization in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____

K. Providing information

Thank you. Now I have some questions about giving information to people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] who might want to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]. This is only about providing information, not helping with practicalities.

K1 Have you ever given any information to people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]...

This is regardless of the content of the information, e.g. whether it is positive or negative

	Yes	No	Non-response code
A About visas and immigration rules in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
B About studying in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
C About how to find housing in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
D About how to find a job in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _
E About how [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] are treated in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ _ _

If all 'no'
→ K3

K2 Are the people to whom you have given information mostly... *(Respondent must choose only one)*

- 1 ☐ relatives,
- 2 ☐ friends,
- 3 ☐ colleagues,
- 4 ☐ neighbours,
- 3 ☐ people who you met on the internet, or
- 5 ☐ none of the above?
- 6 ☐ No dominant group

___ _ _ Non-response code

K3 Have you ever encouraged anyone from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → K5

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K4 Who was it?

List up to ten people.

A ___ ___ ___ Relation code

F ___ ___ ___ Relation code

B ___ ___ ___ Relation code

G ___ ___ ___ Relation code

C ___ ___ ___ Relation code

H ___ ___ ___ Relation code

D ___ ___ ___ Relation code

I ___ ___ ___ Relation code

E ___ ___ ___ Relation code

J ___ ___ ___ Relation code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K5 Have you ever discouraged anyone from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] who wanted to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom]?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → K7

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K6 Who was it?

List up to ten people.

A ___ ___ ___ Relation code

F ___ ___ ___ Relation code

B ___ ___ ___ Relation code

G ___ ___ ___ Relation code

C ___ ___ ___ Relation code

H ___ ___ ___ Relation code

D ___ ___ ___ Relation code

I ___ ___ ___ Relation code

E ___ ___ ___ Relation code

J ___ ___ ___ Relation code

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K7 In general, would you recommend people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] today?

Await the answer before offering options. Any conditional answer, such as 'it depends' can be coded as option 2 below.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ In some cases but not in others

3 ☐ No

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K8 Would you advise them to move elsewhere?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ In some cases but not in others

3 ☐ No → L1

___ ___ ___ Non-response code

K9 Which countries would you advise them to move to?

List up to three countries. Do not press for an answer if respondent does not have any concrete ideas.

A _____ Country

B _____ Country

C _____ Country

____ Non-response code

L. Providing assistance

Thank you. Now we turn to questions about helping people with practical aspects of moving from one country to another.

L1 Have [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] who wanted to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] ever asked you for help with things such as documents, travel costs, employment, or housing?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → M1

____ Non-response code

L2 Which types of help have you been asked for?

Read out the five types of help listed. For each positive answer, ask the follow-up question:

When you were asked, did you always help, never help, or did you help in some cases but not in others?

When completed, there should be one X in each row of the table.

		Never been asked	Always helped	Never helped	Helped in some cases but not in others	Non- response code
A	Obtaining papers, such as a visa or residence permit	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
B	Covering travel costs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
C	Finding a job	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
D	Finding housing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
E	Accommodating someone at your place	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

If all
'Never
been
asked'
→ M1

If all
'always
helped'
→ L3

If all
'never
helped'
→ L4

L3 Considering all these types of help, who did you help?

List up to ten people. Ensure that answer is consistent with L2

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| A | _____ | Relation code | F | _____ | Relation code |
| B | _____ | Relation code | G | _____ | Relation code |
| C | _____ | Relation code | H | _____ | Relation code |
| D | _____ | Relation code | I | _____ | Relation code |
| E | _____ | Relation code | J | _____ | Relation code |
| | | | _____ | | Non-response code |

L4 And given that you can't help everybody, who did you not help among the people who asked for your help for any of the things I mentioned?

Do not ask this question if the respondent always provided help when asked. List up to ten people. Ensure that answer is consistent with L2

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| A | _____ | Relation code | F | _____ | Relation code |
| B | _____ | Relation code | G | _____ | Relation code |
| C | _____ | Relation code | H | _____ | Relation code |
| D | _____ | Relation code | I | _____ | Relation code |
| E | _____ | Relation code | J | _____ | Relation code |
| | | | _____ | | Non-response code |

M. Views on migration

In the last part of this interview, I would like to ask you about your views on this process of moving from one country to another, for you personally and also in general.

M1 How do you think your economic situation is today, as a result of moving to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], compared to what it would have been in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] if you had stayed? Is it...

- 1 ☐ much better,
2 ☐ somewhat better,
3 ☐ about the same,
4 ☐ somewhat worse, or
5 ☐ much worse?
_____ Non-response code

M2 And how about your quality of life apart from economic issues? Compared to what it would have been in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] if you had stayed, do you think it is...

- 1 ☐ much better,
2 ☐ somewhat better,
3 ☐ about the same,
4 ☐ somewhat worse, or
5 ☐ much worse?
_____ Non-response code

M3 In your own opinion, where would you say it is best to raise children,

- 1 ☐ in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine],
- 2 ☐ in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], or
- 3 ☐ about equally good in both countries?

— — — Non-response code

Option 3 does not mean that both countries are the same, but the advantages and disadvantages of each country balance each other, so that neither one is necessarily better than the other.

M4 I will now read several statements. For each one, try to say whether you agree or disagree.

If respondents hesitate to commit to an answer, encourage them by asking whether they mostly agree or mostly disagree. If they remain undecided, use the 888 non-response code.

		Agree	Disagree	Non-response code
A	Many young people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] would like to move to Western Europe.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
B	Moving to Western Europe is a way of gaining respect in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine].	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
C	Moving to Western Europe is seen by [Brazilians/ Moroccans/Ukrainians] as a good way to improving one's financial situation.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
D	In [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], immigration policies are very strict.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
E	In [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], there are good economic opportunities.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
F	People coming from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] should be able to take care of themselves in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] instead of relying on the support of their family or friends.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
G	In [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], there are good economic opportunities.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
H	In general, people in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] see [Brazilian/Moroccan/ Ukrainian] <u>men</u> in a positive way.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
I	In general, people in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] see [Brazilian/Moroccan/ Ukrainian] <u>women</u> in a positive way.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
J	In general, [Brazilians/Moroccans/ Ukrainians] in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] welcome new people coming from their country.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —

M5 We previously talked about helping people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] who want to move to [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom] How about today? If anyone were to ask you to provide the following types of assistance today, would you always try to help, never help, or help in some cases but not always?

This question should not be answered in relation to specific persons or situations in which assistance was provided before, but only in relation to the general types of assistance.

		Always try to help	Never help	Help in some cases but not always	Non- response code
A	Obtaining papers, such as a visa or residence permit	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
B	Covering travel costs	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
C	Finding a job	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
D	Finding housing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
E	Accommodating someone at your place	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

M6 If you think about where you might want to live in the future, would you prefer to...

- 1 ☐ continue living in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], → Expression of gratitude
- 2 ☐ move back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], → Expression of gratitude
- 3 ☐ live partly in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] and partly in [the Netherlands / Norway / Portugal / the United Kingdom], or → Expression of gratitude
- 4 ☐ live elsewhere?
_____ Non-response code

M7 Where might this be?

List up to three countries)

- A _____ Country
- B _____ Country
- C _____ Country
- _____ Non-response code

Expression of gratitude

These were all my questions. Thank you very much for your cooperation. → N1

N. Questions for the interviewer

N1 Interview end time

__ __ : __ __ hh:mm

N2 How would you assess the respondent's involvement during the interview?

- 1 ☐ Very conscientious, making an effort to provide good answers
- 2 ☐ Somewhat conscientious
- 3 ☐ Somewhat impatient
- 4 ☐ Very impatient, answering without much thought

N3 How would you assess the respondent's reaction to potentially sensitive questions?

- 1 ☐ Fully comfortable with all questions
- 2 ☐ Somewhat uncomfortable with certain questions
- 3 ☐ Uncomfortable with many questions

N4 Comments about the interview (optional, when there are important remarks to make)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

CONFIDENTIAL

THEMIS Code sheet

Version: **ENG-XX-XX**

Version code: [Language]-[Origin]-[Destination].

Languages: ENG (English), DUT (Dutch), POR (Portuguese), ARA (Arabic), BER (Berber/Amazigh), RUS (Russian), UKR (Ukrainian).

Origins: BR (Brazil), MA (Morocco), UA (Ukraine), XX (Generic).

Destinations: NL (Netherlands), NO (Norway), PT (Portugal), UK (United Kingdom), XX (Generic).

Latest revision: **2011-02-07**

Activity Codes - instructions

The activity starts with eight codes related to non-work activities. If the main activity is “work”, then ask for his/her occupation. Work as such is NOT to be coded (any code higher than 100 means ‘work’).

In this research, we understand ‘au pair’ as work (code 702)

The occupations are grouped in eight categories. In each category, several relevant occupations are listed. If you cannot find the relevant occupation, than code the last option in the relevant category (“other occupations” in this category). Interviewers should therefore try to understand in what occupational category the respondent’s main activity is to be placed. With some exceptions, the categories differ from each other because of the occupational level (required educational level). So we have:

- Higher-level professionals, managers, entrepreneurs (1)
- Associate professionals, lower management, and technicians (2)
- Routine clerical, sales and other non-manual workers (3)
- Manual foreman, supervisors (5)
- Skilled manual work, machine operators (not agriculture) (6)
- Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers (not agriculture) (7)

Three occupational categories do not fit into this differentiation of occupational levels

- Small employers and independent workers (irrespective their educational level) (5)
- Agricultural workers (8)
- Informal survival strategies (all kinds of informal work arrangements) (9)

If the respondent’s occupation is not listed, than find out in what main occupational category s/he belongs in.

Note that farmers should be coded in category 4 (402 ‘self-employed farmer’) and not as agricultural worker (category 8).

Activity codes

- 001 follows language and/or integration course
- 002 In education (student/pupil)
- 003 Voluntary work
- 004 Not working, by choice (being a housewife, looking after children at home, etc)
- 005 Unemployed (would like to work and would accept work if it were available)
- 006 Retired (after reaching retirement age)
- 007 Unable to do work due to disability/illness
- 008 Imprisoned

If the respondent's main activity includes (paid) work, ask for his or her occupation.

Higher-level professionals, managers, entrepreneurs

- 101 Professional worker (architect, accountant, lawyer, doctor, dentist, pharmacist)
- 102 Politician, higher-level public official
- 103 Large department manager, large company owner (10+ subordinates)
- 104 Higher education teacher
- 105 Clergy (priest, imam)
- 106 Other higher grade professionals

Associate professionals, lower management, and technicians

- 201 Small department manager (10- subordinates)
- 202 Primary/secondary school teacher, language teacher
- 203 Translator/interpreter
- 204 Health assistant, nurse, midwives
- 205 Writers, creative professional (musician, photographer, etc.)
- 206 Administrative professional (bookkeeper, management assistant, etc.)
- 207 Army officer (higher rank)
- 208 Engineering technician
- 209 Computer programmer, software specialist
- 210 Other lower level professional, manager or technician

Routine clerical, sales and other non-manual workers

- 301 Office clerk (secretary, typist, etc.)
- 302 Sales clerk, shop assistant
- 303 Child care worker, health care assistant
- 304 Other routine non-manual worker

Small employers and independent workers

- 401 Small business owner (1-10 employees)
- 402 Own account worker (no employers)

- 403 Self-employed farmer/farm manager
- 404 Other small proprietor, artisan, etc

Manual foreman, supervisors

- 501 Foreman (in factory, mine or construction)
- 502 Supervisor of manual work
- 503 Other lower-grade supervisor

Skilled manual work, machine operators (not agriculture)

- 601 Skilled construction worker (painters, carpenter, plasterer, welder, etc.)
- 602 Fire-fighter, police officer, soldier
- 603 Hair dresser, beautician, etc.
- 604 Cook and other skilled work in catering industries
- 605 Other skilled manual workers

Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers (not agriculture)

- 701 Domestic worker, maid
- 702 Au pair
- 703 Babysitter
- 704 Cleaner
- 705 Waiter, bartender and other unskilled work in hotels, clubs, etc.
- 706 Kitchen help, food courier, dishwasher
- 707 Private security (body guards, etc.)
- 708 Handicraft worker (carpet weaver, etc.)
- 709 Unskilled construction worker
- 710 Other semi-skilled and unskilled manual (not agriculture)

Agricultural workers

- 801 Farm worker (receives salary from farm owner)
- 802 Fishery, forest, mining worker
- 803 Gardener, horticultural worker
- 804 Other work in agriculture, horticulture, fishing, mining, etc.

Informal survival strategies

- 901 Working unpaid in family farm/business
- 902 Street vendor, hawker
- 903 Street musician
- 904 Other informal income generating strategies

Relation codes

*The last digit is always 1 for male and 2 for female.
Relation codes 600 or higher refer to institutions.*

Individuals

011	Husband (<i>or partner that respondent lives with</i>)
012	Wife (<i>or partner that respondent lives with</i>)
021	Father
022	Mother
031	Brother
032	Sister
041	Son
042	Daughter
111	Grandfather
112	Grandmother
121	Grandson
122	Granddaughter
131	Uncle
132	Aunt
141	Nephew
142	Niece
151	Male cousin
152	Female cousin
211	Brother-in-law
212	Sister-in-law
221	Son-in-law
222	Daughter-in-law
231	Father-in-law
232	Mother-in-law
301	Other male relative
302	Other female relative
311	Boyfriend/fiancé
312	Girlfriend/fiancée
401	Male friend, colleague, classmate
402	Female friend, colleague, classmate
411	Male “friend of friend”*
412	Female “friend of friend”*

**) These codes refer to indirect personal relationships including “friends of relatives” and “relatives of friends”. Examples might include “my boyfriend’s mother”, “the wife of my boss”, “my cousin’s neighbour”, etc.*

421	Male neighbour
422	Female neighbour
431	Complete stranger (male)
432	Complete stranger (female)
501	Other male non-relative
502	Other female non-relative

Institutions that may offer support to (potential) migrants

601	Employers or businesses from [country of origin] in [country of destination]
602	Other employers and/or businesses in [country of destination]
603	Employers or businesses in [country of origin]
604	Lawyer (private and legal aid)
605	Employment/recruitment agencies
606	State agencies that recruit labour migrants
607	Agencies that recruit international students (and scholars) (e.g. universities)
608	Agencies that recruit au pairs / domestic labour
609	Agencies that mediate relationships with partners
610	Agencies that financially support international students
611	Migrant organizations or cultural organizations from [country of origin]
612	Religious institutions (churches, mosques, etc.)
613	Travel agencies
614	Translators (either individuals who are self-employed or organisations)
615	Embassy or consulate
616	Human smuggler/criminal organisation
617	Financial institutions and banks

Institutions that may offer information to (potential) migrants

701	Migrant media
702	Migrant community websites
703	General (incl. state) websites with information on [country of destination]
704	Embassy or consulate that provide information (not just visas)

Location codes

Ukraine

(Codes 1 to 25 are regions, codes 26 to 29 are cities within these regions)

UA01 Crimea (not Sevastopol city)

UA26 Sevastopol (city)

UA02 Cherkasy Oblast

UA03 Chernihiv Oblast

UA04 Chernivtsi Oblast

UA05 Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

UA06 Donetsk Oblast

UA07 Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast

UA08 Kharkiv Oblast

UA09 Kherson Oblast

UA10 Khmelnytskyi Oblast

UA11 Kiev Oblast (not Kiev city)

UA27 Kiev (Kyiv) (city)

UA12 Kirovohrad Oblast

UA13 Luhansk Oblast

UA14 Lviv Oblast (not Lviv city)

UA28 Lviv (city)

UA15 Mykolaiv Oblast

UA16 Odessa Oblast

UA17 Poltava Oblast

UA18 Rivne Oblast

UA19 Sumy Oblast

UA20 Ternopil Oblast (not Ternopil city)

UA29 Ternopil (city)

UA21 Vinnytsia Oblast

UA22 Volyn Oblast

UA23 Zakarpattia Oblast

UA24 Zaporizhia Oblast

UA25 Zhytomyr Oblast



United Kingdom

Greater London

UK01 Barking and Dagenham
UK02 Barnet
UK03 Bexley
UK04 Brent
UK05 Bromley
UK06 Camden
UK07 City of Westminster
UK08 Croydon
UK09 Ealing
UK10 Enfield
UK11 Greenwich
UK12 Hackney
UK13 Hammersmith and Fulham
UK14 Haringey
UK15 Harrow
UK16 Havering
UK17 Hillingdon
UK18 Hounslow
UK19 Islington
UK20 Kensington and Chelsea
UK21 Kingston upon Thames
UK22 Lambeth
UK23 Lewisham
UK24 Merton
UK25 Newham
UK26 Redbridge
UK27 Richmond upon Thames
UK28 Southwark
UK29 Sutton
UK30 Tower Hamlets
UK31 Waltham Forest
UK32 Wandsworth
UK33 London – borough unknown
(only as last resort)

East Midlands

UK34 East Midlands

East of England

UK35 East of England

North East England

UK36 North East England

North West England

UK37 Liverpool

UK38 Manchester

UK39 Other North West England

South East England

UK40 South East England

South West England

UK41 Bristol

UK42 Other South West England

West Midlands

UK43 Birmingham

UK44 Other West Midlands

Yorkshire and Humber

UK45 Leeds

UK46 Sheffield

UK47 Bradford

UK48 Other Yorkshire and the Humber

Scotland

UK49 Edinburgh

UK50 Glasgow

UK51 Other Scotland

Wales

UK52 Cardiff

UK53 Other Wales

Northern Ireland

UK54 Belfast

UK55 Other Northern Ireland



Country codes

During the interview, please write down the name of the countries mentioned by the respondent on the questionnaire and look up the relevant codes after the interview. This only goes for the country codes. Activity codes, relation codes and location codes should be looked up during the interview!

Research countries

Brazil	511
Morocco	134
Ukraine	321
Netherlands	415
Norway	416
Portugal	417
United Kingdom	422

100 Africa

101	Algeria
102	Angola
103	Benin
104	Botswana
105	Burkina Faso
106	Burundi
107	Cameroon
108	Cape Verde
109	Central African Republic
110	Chad
111	Comoros
112	Cote d'Ivoire
113	Congo (democratic republic)
114	Congo (republic of Congo)
115	Djibouti
116	Egypt
117	Equatorial Guinea
118	Eritrea
119	Ethiopia
120	Gabon
121	Gambia
122	Ghana
123	Guinea
124	Guinea-Bissau
125	Kenya
126	Lesotho
127	Liberia
128	Libya
129	Madagascar
130	Malawi
131	Mali

132	Mauritania
133	Mauritius
134	Morocco
135	Mozambique
136	Namibia
137	Niger
138	Nigeria
139	Rwanda
140	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
141	Senegal
142	Seychelles
143	Sierra Leone
144	Somalia
145	South Africa
146	South Sudan
147	Sudan
148	Swaziland
149	Tanzania
150	Togo
151	Tunisia
152	Uganda
153	Zambia
154	Zimbabwe

200 Asia

201	Afghanistan
202	Armenia
203	Azerbaijan
204	Bahrain
205	Bangladesh
206	Bhutan
207	Brunei
208	Cambodia
209	China
210	Cyprus
211	Georgia
212	Hong Kong
213	India
214	Indonesia
215	Iran
216	Iraq
217	Israel
218	Japan
219	Jordan
220	Kazakhstan
221	Korea, north
222	Korea, south
223	Kuwait
224	Kyrgyzstan
225	Laos
226	Lebanon

227 Macau
228 Malaysia
229 Maldives
230 Mongolia
231 Myanmar/Burma
232 Nepal
233 Oman
234 Pakistan
235 Palestine
236 Philippines
237 Qatar
238 Russia
239 Saudi Arabia
240 Singapore
241 Sri Lanka
242 Syria
243 Taiwan
244 Tajikistan
245 Thailand
246 Timor-Leste
247 Turkey
248 Turkmenistan
249 United Arab Emirates
250 Uzbekistan
251 Vietnam
252 Yemen

300 Europe (Other)

301 Albania
302 Belarus
303 Bosnia and Herzegovina
304 Bulgaria
305 Croatia
306 Cyprus
307 Czech republic
308 Estonia
309 Hungary
310 Latvia
311 Lithuania
312 Malta
313 Macedonia
314 Moldova
315 Montenegro
316 Poland
317 Romania
318 Serbia
319 Slovakia
320 Slovenia
321 Ukraine

400 Europe (Western)

401 Andorra
402 Austria
403 Belgium
404 Denmark
405 Finland
406 France
407 Germany
408 Greece
409 Iceland
410 Ireland
411 Italy
412 Liechtenstein
413 Luxembourg
414 Monaco
415 Netherlands
416 Norway
417 Portugal
418 San Marino
419 Spain
420 Sweden
421 Switzerland
422 United Kingdom
423 Vatican

500 The Americas and the Caribbean

501 Anguilla
502 Antigua and Barbuda
503 Argentina
504 Aruba
505 Bahamas
506 Barbados
507 Belize
508 Bermuda
509 Bolivia
510 Bonaire
511 Brazil
512 British Virgin Islands
513 Canada
514 Cayman Islands
515 Chile
516 Clipperton Island
517 Colombia
518 Costa Rica
519 Cuba
520 Curacao
521 Dominica
522 Dominican republic
523 Ecuador
524 El Salvador
525 Falkland islands
526 French Guiana

527 Greenland
528 Grenada
529 Guadeloupe
530 Guatemala
531 Guyana
532 Haiti
533 Honduras
534 Jamaica
535 Martinique
536 Mexico
537 Montserrat
538 Navassa Island
539 Nicaragua
540 Panama
541 Paraguay
542 Peru
543 Puerto Rico
544 Saba
545 Saint Barthélemy
546 Saint Kitts and Nevis
547 Saint Lucia
548 Saint Martin
549 Saint Pierre and Miquelon
550 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
551 Sint Eustatius
552 Sint Maarten
553 Suriname
554 Trinidad and Tobago
555 Turks and Caicos Islands
556 United States of America
557 United States Virgin Islands
558 Uruguay
559 Venezuela

600 Australia and Oceania

601 Australia
602 Fiji
603 French Polynesia
604 Kiribati
605 Marshal islands
606 Micronesia
607 Nauru
608 New Caledonia
609 New Zealand
610 Palau
611 Papua New Guinea
612 Pitcairn Islands
613 Samoa
614 Solomon Islands
615 Tonga
616 Tuvalu

617 Vanuatu
618 Wallis and Futuna