

# THEMIS – Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems

## Metadata Phase 4b

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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 agency**<sup>1</sup> (**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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

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

**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 Rationale for the selection of research areas

Within the three countries selected for the THEMIS project, individual regions were selected (two for Ukraine and Morocco, and three for Brazil). These were chosen to reflect at least one urban and one rural area from each country. Table 1 below sets out this categorisation.

	Morocco	Brazil	Ukraine
<b>Rural</b>	Nador	Mantena	Lviv oblast <sup>2</sup>
<b>Urban</b>	Rabat	Governador Valadares, Campinas	Kiev

**Table 1 - Research areas categorized as rural or urban**

<sup>2</sup> Lviv city was excluded from the sample

These research areas were chosen according to a complex set of characteristics including migration history, socioeconomic development, and the professional expertise on migration issues of institutional partners in Ukraine, Morocco and Brazil.<sup>3</sup>

## 1 Ukraine

Ukraine's position in Europe made it vulnerable to the influence of multiple colonial powers. Western Ukraine was once part of the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth (from the 15<sup>th</sup> century), Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Eastern region remained under the influence of Tsarist Russia and subsequently after World War II, the whole country became a republic in the Soviet Union, until its eventual independence in 1991. These historical conditions have helped to shape the migration history of the country.

The Western regions of Ukraine were selected for this study due to evidence of high out migration to the 'West'. Traditional destinations for the settlement of the Ukrainian diaspora are predominantly the US and Canada (with 1 million and 400,000 people with Ukrainian ancestry respectively) and Poland (450,000 people). This dates back to the so-called 'first wave' of Ukrainian migration at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. At this time, due to difficult economic conditions, many peasants left their villages in Western Ukraine in search of a better life elsewhere (echoing the migration-urbanisation movements of the industrial revolution in Europe).

Following independence in 1991, Western Ukrainians have tended to migrate to Italy (500,000), Spain (250,000), Czech Republic (150,000), and Portugal (75,000). These are not regional, but national statistics (at the level of Ukraine), however the general view is that these migrants primarily hail from the Western parts of Ukraine, with Ternopol, Lviv and Ivano-Frankovsk oblasts as the main migrant sending localities. In turn, the Eastern parts of Ukraine (i.e. to the East of Kiev) have much stronger links with Russia, as a result more than 2 million Ukrainian migrants now live and work in Russia (Markov, 2008).

Kiev, on the other hand, as the capital city, lies in the centre of Ukraine and has a much more diverse and complex migration history. As a big city it attracts migrants from other parts of Ukraine, as well as offering opportunities for people (professionals) who wish to look for employment abroad. As a result, by conducting the research in Kiev we wanted to capture the relatively recent (and small-scale) phenomenon of high-skilled emigration of Ukrainians. This was in contrast to the mainly skilled, and low-skilled workers leaving Western and Eastern areas of Ukraine and finding employment in construction, care, or domestic work.

Kiev was chosen as a metropolitan area for exactly the reasons outlined above. We were hoping that this choice would enable us to capture the existing (though perhaps on a small scale) diversity within the emigrant population from Ukraine. Kiev, being the capital city, has many more educational and economic opportunities (multinational companies, media outlets) that would provide the potential migrants with the opportunity to migrate – either via posted workers schemes, internships, scholarships and educational exchanges for students.

Lviv oblast was chosen as a largely rural area with documented high out-migration. As mentioned above, it is a traditional area of emigration, and the interviews in Phase 3 have confirmed this. People work mainly in agriculture or small businesses. Therefore migration presents itself as a viable alternative in times of economic and political uncertainty.

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<sup>3</sup> Cf. Appendix A for more information on socio-economic indicators in each research area.

## 2 Brazil

Three research areas were selected for Brazil, two located in the micro-region of Vale do Rio Doce, and a third located in the state of São Paulo.

The two areas of Governador Valadares and Mantena are both located in the micro-region of Vale do Rio Doce and have been heavily affected by emigration to the USA and Europe. The capital city of that region, Governador Valadares was selected as the urban area as it is the capital city of that region. The municipality of Mantena is chosen as a rural area and is located 135 kilometres to the East of the city of Governador Valadares and close to the border with the state of Espírito Santo.

The city of Governador Valadares has a history of emigration that dates back to the 1960s. The main destination then was North America, particularly the United States. Since the 1980s there has been a remarkable growth in the migratory outflows from the region, with the USA keeping its primacy as the main destination. More recently (after 2001), due to more strict controls at the American border on the one hand, and economic growth and labour market opportunities for foreign workers in other destinations on the other, countries like Portugal, the UK and Spain became significant destinations for migrants from the region (Siqueira, 2004; Siqueira, 2009; Fernandes, 2013). Portugal is a particularly attractive destination country due to language and cultural similarity, lack of visa requirements and a generalized perception of ineffective border controls. Portugal is often regarded as a gateway to Europe, with the UK (London in particular), Spain, the Netherlands and Germany being the target destinations (Pereira and Fonseca, 2012).

Mantena is also a sending area both to the USA and to European countries. It is a smaller area in size but of no less importance in terms of emigration to Europe. The patterns and evolution are similar to those observed in Governador Valadares. According to the 2010 population Census, the total resident population of the municipality reached 27,111 inhabitants.

Campinas is a major city in the state of São Paulo. It is a heavily industrialized region, with a population of more than 1 million people (2010 Census). In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it attracted migrants from the poorer regions of Brazil to work in the coffee, cotton and sugarcane industries, and later on in the petrochemical sector, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and commerce and services sectors. Some internal migrants coming from other states decided to leave the country and look for better opportunities abroad. Despite being a receiving area for internal Brazilian migrants coming from all over the country and from the state of São Paulo, it is also a sending area to other countries like the USA, Japan, Portugal, and the UK, just to name a few (Baeninger *et al.*, 1992; Fusco, 2006). Emigration to European destinations developed especially when the corridor to the USA became tighter.

## 3 Morocco

Two regions were selected as research areas in Morocco: Rabat (Morocco's capital city) and Nador. The Rabat urban-conglomeration encompasses Rabat, Salé and Temara and is located in the broader region of Rabat. Nador was selected as a predominantly rural region, although it contains Nador city.

Comparing the features and conditions of the two regions demonstrates the reasons why they were selected for the THEMIS project. As mentioned above, Rabat is an urban area and Nador is mainly rural. In addition, Nador has a predominantly Berber population whereas Rabat is predominantly Arab. Languages spoken also differ between the two regions, with a greater proportion of people in Rabat speaking French. Nador was once colonized by the Spanish and is located near the Spanish



enclave of Melilla. Despite this, Nador can be described as much more economically and politically isolated than the cosmopolitan city of Rabat where the political power of Morocco is located.

The two regions also exhibit very different conditions as regards migration. Nador was chosen because it has a significant history of emigration and has specific migration links with Rotterdam. The fact that Nador was colonized by the Spanish could also have an impact on the profile of migrants from the region and the choice of destinations. Rabat, however, exhibits more diverse migration patterns. It is a destination for internal migrants from other areas in Morocco and a region of emigration to different parts of Europe and, to a lesser extent, North America. A factor specific to the profile of migrants from Rabat is that they are typically more highly educated than those leaving Nador and other regions of Morocco (where highly educated migrants are in a minority).

The Rabat urban conglomeration must be understood as a fairly heterogeneous area encompassing very wealthy areas as well as a number of slum areas located in the dormitory towns of Salé and Temara. In the 1980s, there was a severe drought in Morocco and agriculture suffered a great deal, with people whose livelihoods relied on agriculture migrating to neighbouring cities. This led to the creation of slum areas within cities like Salé and Temara. What follows is a little detail on the areas within Rabat, and the factors considered in the choice of neighbourhoods to be studied.

Salé is an ancient imperial city on the other side of the river from Rabat. It is a highly populated dormitory city, and the majority of its residents work and study in Rabat and come back at night. The two neighbourhoods in Salé considered in the study are predominantly slums (mixed with newly built apartments due to a policy to eradicate “habitat insalubre”). Temara is a new city created to absorb the demographic demands of Rabat. The selected neighborhoods in Temara are examples of middle class residential areas.

Within Rabat itself, the study divided neighbourhoods according to social class, looking at middle class as well as very wealthy areas. Those living in wealthy neighbourhoods live in luxury apartments and houses with a pronounced trend for a noticeably ‘French’ and globalized lifestyle. French and English are spoken and there are many global chain restaurants and shops. Another neighbourhood considered in the study was the richest residential area in the city. Residents in this neighbourhood live in very large villas. This area reflects Rabat as a centre of economic and political power as the population here hold prominent positions within administration and business. The neighbourhoods classified as middle class are adjacent to poorer areas in the city and are located in its centre, next to the major ministries, universities and hospitals. They are highly populated and crowded. The local population is highly heterogeneous; the local residents could be seen as the real economic actors and consumers of the city.

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## III Fieldwork report

### 1 Survey in the origin countries

In the second half of 2012, a second stage of the quantitative phase was begun, with surveys carried out in all the origin countries: Brazil, Morocco and the Ukraine. The survey instruments were developed collaboratively between all THEMIS partners, led by a specific sub-group (or task force). These surveys were developed carefully to both complement and build-on the earlier stages of THEMIS data collection, especially the questionnaire used in the destination country surveys. The same local research partners as involved in Phase 3 were contracted to undertake these surveys, with the addition of EUR team members carrying out some surveys themselves in one sampling location in Morocco to strengthen local capacity. This stage of Phase 4 data collection used a combination of geographic cluster sampling based on sampling frames, where available, coupled with a random walk sampling technique applied within selected localities of high out migration. The survey fieldwork in Brazil was continued into January 2013 before completion.

The final number of surveys collected per group and per country slightly differs in each country (cf. table 2).

Country	Research Area	Surveys	Total
Brazil	Governador Valadares	200	
	Mantena <sup>4</sup>	40	
	Campinas	185	425
Morocco	Nador	203	
	Rabat	198	401
Ukraine	Kiev	210	
	Lviv Oblast	210	420
Total			1246

**Table 2: Surveys in each country of origin and research area**

Out of these 1,246 questionnaires, 1,239 have been totally completed, according to the information provided during the data entry phase.

Constraints related to elections in Ukraine and weather conditions in Brazil resulted in a different timing for the fieldwork in each country (cf. table 3):

Country	Research Area	Timing of the survey
Brazil	Governador Valadares	October 2012 - December 2012
	Mantena	October 2012 - December 2012
	Campinas	October 2012 - January 2013
Morocco	Nador	November 2012 - January 2013
	Rabat	November 2012 - January 2013
Ukraine	Kiev Oblast	September 2012 - October 2012
	Lviv	September 2012 - October 2012

**Table 3: Timing of the survey in each research area**

<sup>4</sup> Due to financial constraints only 40 surveys could be conducted in Mantena.

## 2 Preparing the fieldwork: Recruitment and training of interviewers

In Governador Valadares/Mantena, interviewers were recruited among UNIVALE's students, both undergraduates and postgraduates. Advertising was made directly at the University. In Campinas, interviewers were recruited among Unicamp's students, both undergraduates and postgraduates. Advertising was made through the personal contacts of one team member from Campinas (Juliana Iorio). There was a high interest rate in both locations: around 40 persons in Campinas and 28 in Governador Valadares.

Following the training sessions, interviewers were selected on the basis of their experience, participation in the training and availability. In Campinas, 24 research assistants were initially selected and allocated one 'sector' (corresponding to 10 interviews) each. In Governador Valadares, 20 interviewers were selected. Of these, 16 were allocated one 'sector' and 4 were allocated two 'sectors' (16 sectors were located in Governador Valadares and 4 in Mantena).

In Ukraine, Overall 26 interviewers were recruited to conduct 420 interviews in two locations (Kyiv and Lviv region) under the supervision of two team leaders (one in each location). All of them had considerable experience in quantitative methods and regularly work as interviewers during surveys and polls. The key criterion, apart from the professional skills, was availability during the project period and ability to complete the fieldwork within the defined dates – before the start of the Parliamentary elections in Ukraine (which is usually a dead season for surveys). The interview guideline and two versions of the questionnaires (in Russian and Ukrainian) were properly tested during the two pilots.

In Morocco, the recruitment of interviewers was organized separately in Nador and Rabat.

In Nador, the EUR team recruited and trained the interviewers directly. The team consisted of 4 researchers who had also been involved in the phase 4 destination research. They were all Dutch-Moroccans. They had been recruited for phase 4a via free online job sites and through the university channels. The main criteria to select them were their higher education level experience, their affinity and experience with research and that their fluency in the language in which they were supposed to interview respondents. In addition they had to know enough English or Dutch. The 4 initial interviewers hired additional interviewers locally. This concerned for example a sister of one of the interviewers or good friends they could trust. The team of 4 trained and instructed the local additional interviewers. These also concerned (former) university students. The four initial interviewers acted as supervisors towards the three local interviewers. They teamed up in three groups of 2 or 3 persons. Each team always consisted of at least 1 'core' team member.

In Rabat, Dr Rachid Toutouh, Associate Professor and Head of the Social Sciences, Languages and Communication Department in the National School of Statistics and Applied Economic, coordinated the fieldwork and was able to recruit English-speaking students and some PhD-students to do the interviews in this English-speaking university school in Rabat. In total, he recruited 9 interviewers (students and PhD's of his University School of engineers) and did 28 interviews himself. All interviewers spoke English and Arabic, some also spoke Berber. They were recruited based on their background on survey studies; all of them studied and did some training in techniques of survey and sampling. One member of the Rotterdam research group (Erik Snel) went to Rabat for five days to train the local interviewers and to supervise their first interviews. The training lasted a whole day to discuss the research project and the questionnaire. All interviewers tried out the questionnaire on each other. After that we had a concluding round of questions and discussions. Before leaving Rabat, about 30 interviews were checked.

### 3 Sampling methods

The planned sampling method was a multi-stage stratified sampling with random route and random selection of one person living in the household (more details in section IV and in Appendix B). In practice, in Nador and Campinas, the random sampling was combined with snowball sampling.

In the case of Brazil, in Campinas the application of the rules defined within the random route methods was difficult in five of the upper-class and central neighbourhoods, where access to the actual residents was mediated by the doorman/woman. In these cases, they acted as gatekeepers and it turned out impossible to reach the residents through the application of strict random route rules. In these five sectors (1442, 323, 300, 100, 551), random route guidelines had to be abandoned and replaced with snowballing within each sector as well as use of personal contacts. This only happened after several attempts had been made to gain access to the residents, namely through letters addressed to the management of the buildings or after trying to contact them directly by telephone.

In Morocco, one of the most recurrent difficulties was the unavailability of some interviewers and the refusal to answer some questions. The unavailability of respondents caused some changes to the planned sampling methods and the use of snowball sampling in Nador. This only happened in a few cases which were not recorded.

The random selection of respondent was adapted to the cultural context of each country.

In Morocco, researchers could not use the last birthday method as Moroccans do not celebrate this date and therefore usually do not know their birthday. Interviewers were therefore instructed to randomly select a person within a household using the alphabet, asking whose name starts with a, then b, and so on, each time starting with a different letter. In a household of two this could be however too time-consuming. In some cases involving two person households they therefore resorted to just interviewing the person who opened the door.

Also in Ukraine, some respondents were not randomly selected. This was due to the intention of the researchers to increase the proportion of respondents with a migration experience in order to have enough cases to make some comparative analyses with respondents without migration experience. Therefore, researchers asked to randomly sampled respondents whether they had acquaintances (not relatives) with migration experience. This resulted in a sample of 420 respondents, 400 of which were selected randomly and 20 using snowball methods. This 20 cases sub-sample has been coded under the cluster numbers 100 and 200. They should be discarded from any analysis intended to be representative of the whole target population.

### 4 Fieldwork

#### 4.1 Language and translation issues

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

In the case of Morocco, whereas in Rabat the interviewers only carried out the interviews in Arabic, in Nador many interviews were conducted in Berber. The interviewers in Nador translated directly using the Arabic or English language questionnaires. For some key words such as “move” or “migration”, they agreed before the fieldwork on which words to use in Berber in order to keep some consistency.

Some caution is recommended when analysing the results of questions c1b and f2c in the Rabat region. There was some confusion about the translation of the word “corruption” into Arabic. The interviewers in Rabat associated the Arabic translation with prostitution, and therefore used a different term. The interviewers in Nador did not have this association. However, some respondents were hesitant answering questions related to corruption. This is due to the fact that corruption and trust in the government are very sensitive topics in Morocco.

No other language and translation issues were detected during the fieldwork in the three countries.

## 4.2 Data collection

In Brazil, the survey could be conducted without any permit from the local authorities but carrying the fieldwork in some neighbourhoods was problematic. In Governador Valadares, in some sectors, the available maps did not correspond to the reality and had to be redesigned. In four sectors located in peripheral neighbourhoods with high levels of criminality, contact was made with local leaders to ensure a secure access to their residents (sectors: 122, 157, 154, 233). Issues surrounding insecurity generally related to drug trafficking and consumption had to be dealt with in some of the neighbourhoods (sectors 233, 170, 154, 157, 037, 177, 082). In middle-class and upper-middle class neighbourhoods the refusal rates were higher as well as difficulties in accessing respondents and some impatience was registered during the interview (particularly in sectors: 057, 033, 027, 002).

In Mantena, sector 023 located in a rural area was difficult to access because of the raining season and therefore fieldwork had to be delayed until the weather allowed interviewer’s access.

To inform the local population about the research, UNIVALE advertised it in a local radio particularly popular in peripheral neighbourhoods. However, in both locations, some suspicious arouse in some sectors when residents heard that the research was about migration, namely because they feared that their participation could harm family members that had migrated (sectors: 001, 059).

In Campinas, fieldwork was delayed due to local elections and holidays and also some heavy raining periods and hot weather. The most salient difficulty was the application of the random route method in some of the upper/upper-middle class and central neighbourhoods as explained above. Even with the use of snowballing and social networks within each sector, in some of them the interviewers were unable to complete the 10 interviews in due time -sectors 1442 (5), 323 (1), 300 (7), 100 (2). Additionally, in four other sectors interviewers were also unable to complete the 10 interviews -sectors 24 (4), 1034 (3), 888 (4), 683 (6). In favelas despite some restrictions, such as the impossibility of working after dark or having to avoid areas where drug trafficking takes place, the application of the questionnaire was carried out without many problems and the response of the residents was good.

In one of the sectors (1477) the selected interviewer failed to perform his tasks and therefore the sector was excluded from the analysis. Two other interviewers dropped out and had to be replaced by others who had already completed their respective sectors. The easiest neighbourhoods were those of lower-middle-class residents located in the periphery of the city. Because of this differentiated access to the different neighbourhoods some overrepresentation of lower-middle-class may have occurred.

In Morocco, the researchers struggled to get the necessary permissions to carry out the fieldwork in Nador. In Rabat, this was all well organized by the local fieldwork coordinator. Dr Rachid Touhtou played a crucial role in getting the permission in both research areas; he travelled by himself to get the permission for the Nador team. He could get it directly from the Cabinet of the Minister of Interior.

The random route sampling was sometimes difficult to apply. The maps given to the interviewers did not always correspond to the local reality. The interviewers also encountered some areas with many empty houses which made the fieldwork more difficult. In other cases the areas selected were commercial areas with a lot of stores but with little private households. In a few cases interviewers opted to leave some neighbourhoods due to the difficulties of finding respondents because of there were not enough doorbells of private households to ring. In such cases they moved to the 'reserve' areas previously selected for them.

In Nador, it was sometimes difficult to remain in the 10 neighbourhoods that were initially selected due to the unavailability or the refusal of respondents. In a few cases it was not possible to apply selection methods within the household. No record has been kept on which respondents were not selected randomly.

In Rabat, the interview team did not manage to collect 10 interviews per assigned research location. In total, we received interviews from 9 neighbourhoods. In two of them, we had significantly less than 10 interviews; in two other areas we had significantly more than 10. Reasons were also the unavailability of interviewers or the refusal to conduct the interview despite repetitive attempts.

In Nador, the interviews were mostly held outside on the doorstep. In a few cases the interviewers were invited in. In such cases, interviewers felt obliged to drink tea and socialise which made the interview last very long. It was therefore the interviewer's preference to do it outside (except with rainy weather). In some neighbourhoods they were invited in more often than in others. Also in Rabat, the interviews lasted longer than in Nador. The interviewers were surprised that so many people were willing to participate. They were mostly invited inside to conduct the interview.

Regarding the questionnaire, the research team in Morocco noticed that despite the instructions given to interviewers to comfort people and ask follow up questions on the question about which countries respondents think about when they hear Western Europe, one of the interviewers too easily accepted respondent's initial answer that they did not know.

Some respondents in Nador asked the researchers to speed up the interviews. This was not the case in Rabat.

In Ukraine, no permits from the local authorities were needed to carry out the interviews. Regarding the availability of respondents, no interviews were stopped mid-way. There was only one case where although the respondent did not refuse to participate right away, communication turned to be very unpleasant. This was especially the case with some questions regarding income issues. As in previous researches in Kiev, the presence of intercom to access to the buildings is a widespread problem, particularly in the central part of the urban area. The interviewers were provided with ID and a letter on behalf of the institution conducting the survey in order to present themselves and they used different ways of getting in despite the intercom (1)waiting until someone came in or went out, or (2) getting in touch with people directly through the intercom. It also helped that the time spent during the interview was rewarded with a small gift –either with sweets, which worked better in the cities, or with a small amount of money given as time reimbursement, which was preferred in the rural areas.

Besides the income-related questions, no other considerable problems were detected with the questionnaire during the fieldwork as most issues were addressed and amended during the two pilots. When giving answer to some questions with reference to counties (such as countries belonging to Western Europe), some respondent were ready to name more countries than was allowed to input during the data entry process. In other questions with reference to the 'country of



residence’ and the ‘most recent countries of residence’, respondents were sometimes not sure which the most recent one was. As a result, ‘most recent’ option may sometimes have been missed.

Once the fieldwork had already started, it was decided to include a new category in the relation codes of the code sheet. 511 (men) and 512 (women) were added to differentiate those acquaintances specially close to the respondents such as best men, maid of honours, god fathers, or god mothers. This category has been used only in a few cases.

### 4.3 Bias

In Morocco, researchers interviewed more men than women in both regions. It is difficult to say whether this is really a misrepresentation or not. Men are probably more willing to participate in research than women in Morocco due to the local gender relations. Women in Morocco may not have been allowed to participate or they may have thought they were not allowed. We anticipated this and have therefore worked with female interviewers so that women could be interviewed by women, but this has not lead to a completely even distribution in terms of gender.

In Rabat, young people seem overrepresented. Looking at the population statistics for that city this may however not be a problem. Morocco inhabits relatively many young people, and Rabat even more considering that this is a city where many students live.

## IV General guidelines to conduct the survey

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

### 1 Target population

Surveys will be conducted with respondents that meet the criteria of our target population:

- Randomly selected members of Moroccan household who are currently 18 years old or older;
- Households do not include hospitals, nursing homes, military bases etc;
- People have to live in the households, so this excludes people who are temporarily visiting or staying there;
- People who are mentally able to understand our questions
- To be born in the country of research is not an eligibility criteria.

### 2 Sampling methods

- For this phase, the researchers used a multi-stage stratified sampling with random route and random selection of one person living in the household. In the case of the research areas in Brazil and in Ukraine, it was a probability-proportional to size sampling. This was not the case in Morocco.
- The strata used corresponded to the 7 research areas selected for this phase (2 in Morocco and Ukraine and 3 in Brazil).
- The first stage is the random selection of primary sampling units (e.g. neighbourhoods or other territorial units) where random routes took place differed in each country according to the data available.
- In the case of Morocco, the selection of clusters was based on cells of a grid drawn on a map in the case of Rabat and Nador. In Ukraine (Kiev and Lviv) the clusters corresponded to election districts selected from a full list using the probability-proportional-to size procedure. This



methodology is in line with the one that was used in the FP7 EUMAGINE project<sup>5</sup>. In Brazil, the researchers used census tracts as primary sampling units.

- The team supervisors selected the household on a fixed random walk within a fixed starting point and in a next step the interviewers used a systematic key for selecting household members. In Ukraine the household member was selected according the first-birthday method. In Morocco and Brazil, he/she was selected according to the household members' names alphabetical order.
- More details on the sampling strategy for each country are provided in Appendix B.

### 3 No answers/refusals/non-response

The interviewers were asked to fill in a non-response form with the following instructions:

When you approach someone for an interview, there are four possibilities: a) the person to be selected is at home and agrees to do the interview (you can do the interview); b) the person to be selected is not at home, you have to come back to approach is person; c) there is no one at home, you have to come back at least once at another moment of the day to contact the selected person (if the first approach is in the morning or the afternoon, come back in the evening and vice versa); d) the person to be selected is available but refuses an interview.

Both an **explicit refusal** and **two attempts in vain** count as a non-response. In that case, the address can be booked as a non-response. Use the supplied non-response form for tracking your attempts.

<b>Starting point (neighbourhood code):</b>			
<b>House ID (house number, name person, characteristic, etc.):</b>			
	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Remark</b>
<b>Attempt 1</b>			
<b>Attempt 2</b>			Respondent not at home/not available ( )
			Respondent refuses interview ( )
<b>Interview conducted?</b>	Yes / No Reason for refusal:		

If a person is recorded as a 'no answer' or the selected person refuses to answer possible alternatives may be found as follows (in this order until succeeding in obtaining an interview):

- Go to the house on the right hand side of the first selection
- Go to the house on the left hand side of the first selection
- Go to the next house right or left from the first selected house

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Ersanilli, E. et al, (2011) "Methodology for quantitative data collection" Project Paper 6A EUMAGINE Project.

<http://www.eumagine.org/outputs/PP6A%20Methodology%20for%20quantitative%20data%20collection%20-%20Final%20version.pdf>

The goal is to do 10 interviews (not more!) within the assigned research location. In order to keep the random selection of respondents, you are **not allowed to do more than 20 attempts** to approach a respondent per walk. However, non-response (that is explicit refusals and not finding people at home twice) are not included in this number of 20 attempts. For each non-response, you can do another attempt to contact a respondent.

This number of maximally 20 attempts to approach a respondent also goes for the suburban and rural research locations. After 20 attempts (again, non-response not included) you have to stop approaching new respondents in this location and first have to come back to approach people who were not available at another moment of the day.

In that case, you can proceed your work in another selected research location

Keep track of the non-response and the response on the map of the neighbourhood in which you are working. Indicate on the map with a pen how you have walked and mark the places where you rang the door. Give these marks on the map a number (indicate the numbers on the map as well) and use this same number on the non-response forms so that they correspond.

## 4 The questionnaire

The questionnaire is divided in 10 sections of questions, each corresponding to one letter and one main theme. In each section there is a variable number of questions. There is an additional section (K) that should be filled in by you after completing the interview. The sequence of the questions followed during the interview must be the one in the questionnaire. Questions need to be asked exactly as they are written. If additional explanation is necessary interviewers should provide it after posing the question (or after repeating it, if necessary). 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

**777:** Not applicable should be used: when the question, for some reason, is not relevant to the respondent given his or her situation. Use the existing answer categories whenever possible.

### 4.1 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

### 4.2 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. The introduction to the questionnaire is important to answer doubts that the respondent may have and to get his/her permission to respond to the questionnaire.

### 4.3 Instructions for interviewers

In the questionnaire, some questions have instructions for interviewers in *italic*. You will need to be aware of these instructions to be able to apply the questionnaire correctly. These instructions are there mostly 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 other, lengthier, that will be provided separately and are intended to guide you throughout the application of the questionnaire. Before we move on to these additional instructions to specific sections or questions, we would like to provide some thematic overall instructions:

#### Codes

Throughout the questionnaire, interviewers will be asked to fill in different kinds of codes: country codes, activity codes, relation codes and location codes.

##### Country Codes

Country names mentioned by the respondent have to be written down during the interview and country codes looked up and registered after the interview. Countries that participate in the project appear in the beginning; all other countries are listed in alphabetic order (using the English version of country names). For interviews conducted in Ukraine please note that the country codes also include former USSR as well as Warsaw pact countries; these appear after the list of partner countries. Throughout the questionnaire there are also instructions for interviewers regarding the use of such codes.

##### Activity Codes

Activity codes should be found and registered during the interview whenever possible. The precise name of the activity must be written down in all cases. If the respondent has 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) (4)
- 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). Additional questions may need to be added to clarify which situation suits the interviewee better.

### Relation codes

Relation codes should be found and registered during the interview whenever possible. The precise kind of relation must be written down in all cases. Emphasize that we are not interested in the names of these persons but in what kind of persons are relevant for the respondent. 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.

### Location codes

Location codes should be found and registered during the interview whenever possible. The precise name of the location must be written down in all cases. The location codes refer to specific places or regions in the countries of origin. Codes referring to the research locations are more detailed than codes referring to other parts of the country.

If needed, interviewers may show the relevant map of the country in question to the respondent so that the correct location code is identified.

### Questions that may need additional instructions

#### A: Background

**A3** – The interviewer must pay attention to the different levels of detail in the codesheet: more detail is needed in the regions where we are conducting interviews than in other parts of the country.

#### B: Family

**B1** – Refers to stable unions of couples that live together but not necessarily because one of them may have migrated and the relationship maintained. This situation needs to be clarified. We do not consider here relationships with boyfriend/girlfriend with whom the respondent has never lived. Follow-up questions may be needed.

**B3** – In Morocco: if the person is not married, please ask this question with a special consideration.

**B4** – The aim is to identify persons that live in the house, not necessarily family members.

## **C: General changes in the region**

**C2** – The respondent does not need to know them personally.

**C4** – The respondent does not need to know them personally. This question does not require any specific details.

## **D: Migration history**

**D2** – Consider ‘3 months stay’ abroad in this question. The interviewer must take note of the last country of emigration and the year of migration because this information will be used in subsequent questions: [Year of immigration] and [country] or [country of destination]

## **E: Movements from network**

**E1** – For Ukraine explain: any country outside Ukraine.

**E5 and E7** – Write down the name of the country followed by the respective code in brackets. For each person please ask whether they lived in one country or more countries. If one person resided in more than one country please start with the most recent one.

**E7** - Ask the respondent to have one specific friend/ acquaintance in mind and say where s/he lives, then the next friend/ acquaintance and so on.

**E6** – Consider 3 months stays abroad.

## **F: Transnational contacts and Western Europe**

For Brazilian respondents – we should clarify this with the respondents and perhaps use a list of countries for Western Europe.

**F1** – The interviewer may need to explain that this question aims at understanding which countries the respondent associates with Western Europe or that she/he thinks of when hearing ‘Western Europe’. It is about their perception, not a right or wrong question.

**F7** – For Morocco: please add that the respondent is not obliged to answer if this is too sensitive.

## **H: Contact with returned migrants**

This section refers ONLY to those migrants that returned to lived again in their country of origin, not to those that return to visit.

## **I: Views on migration and its impact on the region**

**I2** – Explain that this refers to the existence of specific areas within the city that may be more related to migration, because people left from those areas, migrants built or bought houses there (eg: areas of new construction as a result of migration) or concentration of services associated with migration, and others.

**I5** – We are talking about the effects of people LEAVING the region, emigrating.

## **J: Education and Work**

**J5** – Which other occupations does the respondent have? May be paid or unpaid, in the house (domestic work or looking after children) or outside.

**J7** – If necessary explain that remittances received from abroad may be included in the sources of income.

## V Data entry and data cleaning

During and after the data collection, interviewers entered the data using an intranet platform. The data cleaning phase was done collaboratively.

In Morocco most of the questionnaires were in Arabic, which is written from right to left -the categories of the questionnaire were in this order as well. The data entry program was in English with the categories ordered from left to right. This has caused some mistakes in entering the data, because the interviewers forgot to change the order of the categories. The errors have been corrected.

Some interviewers stated that it was sometimes difficult to enter the answers to question G, because they had to deal with persons with dual citizenships. Persons with dual citizenship are free to go to their destination country in Europe.

IMI performed consistency checks on the routing of the questions, unusual answers and missing values using STATA. In the case of the Moroccan questionnaires, the inconsistency checks on the paper questionnaires was conducted by the EUR team in Rotterdam where the paper questionnaires had been sent by the local team in Nador and Rabat. In the cases of Brazil and Ukraine, the questionnaires remained archived at the local collaborating partners who implemented the checks. The list of inconsistencies was sent to the local teams to be checked on the paper questionnaires and corrections were centralised at IMI and entered in the database when the inconsistency was due to a data entry error.

The fieldwork finished earlier in Ukraine than in the other two countries. This allowed the Ukrainian team to make some preliminary checks before the main data cleaning. These checks were made based on a provisional SPSS file where variables were not labelled following the questionnaire logic. Consequently these first checks have been more tedious because of the constant checks the researcher had to make to match the questions with the labelling. This could have been avoided if the variables had been relabelled according to the questionnaire logic before starting any data cleaning.

The location codes used during the fieldwork were developed using two letters to code the country and two digits to code the region. For instance, the region “Pedra Azul” in Brazil was coded *BR30*. This could be problematic during the analysis phase because it produced string variables in the dataset instead of numeric ones. To avoid this issue, the location codes were changed into 4 digits during the data cleaning. For instance, in the above example of “Pedra Azul” the *BR30* was replaced by *1130*. The new codes are included in the codebook in the following section.

## VI Weights

No weighting has been developed yet to compensate for the design effects. The variable “location” (strata) and “neighbourhood” (cluster) can be used to take into account the multiple stages of the stratified cluster sampling and the associated intragroup correlations.

## VII Codebook

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
resp_nr	Respondent number		
resp_date	Data entry date and time		
resp_ip	Data entry IP		
resp_user	Data entry user		
questID	Questionnaire number		
neighborhood	Neighborhood code		
date_dd	Date of survey (DD-mm-yy)		
date_mm	Date of survey (dd-MM-yy)		
date_yy	Date of survey (dd-mm-YY)		
Interviewer	Interviewer ID		
Start_hh	Interview start time (hour)		
Start_min	Interview start time (min)		
origin	Origin	1 2 3	Brazil Morocco Ukraine
location	Location	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Governador Valadares Mantena Nador Rabat Kiev Lviv Campinas
completed	Questionnaire completed	1 2	Yes No
enteredby	Questionnaire entered by (ID)		
notes	Notes interviewer		
a1	A1 Year of birth		
a2	A2 Were you born in [Brazil/ Morocco/Ukraine]?	1 2	Yes No
a3	A3 Where were you born? - Location	LOCATION CODE	
a4	A4 Country of birth	COUNTRY CODE	
a5	A5 What is your first (native) language?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Portuguese Moroccan Arabic (Darija) Amazigh Ukrainian Russian English Dutch Norwegian Other
a6_1	A6_1 Citizenship when you were born	COUNTRY CODE	
a6_2	A6_2 Citizenship when you were born	COUNTRY CODE	
a6_3	A6_3 Citizenship when you were born	COUNTRY CODE	
a7	A7 Have you changed or acquired a new citizenship since birth?	1 2	Yes No
a8a	A8a Which citizenship do you have at the moment?	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
a8b	A8b Which citizenship do you have at the moment?	COUNTRY CODE	
a8c	A8c Which citizenship do you have at the moment?	COUNTRY CODE	
b1	B1 Today, are you married to someone, or in a stable union?	1 2 3	who is born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] from another country are you neither married nor in a relationship?
b2	B2 In which country was your spouse or partner born?	COUNTRY CODE	
b3	B3 Do you have children?	1 2	Yes No
b4a	B4a Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4b	B4b Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4c	B4c Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4d	B4d Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4e	B4e Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4f	B4f Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4g	B4g Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4h	B4h Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4i	B4i Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
b4j	B4j Apart from you, who else lives in this household?	RELATION CODE	
c1a	C1a Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: It has become easier to find a job	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1b	C1b Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: Corruption has become less	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1c	C1c Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: Women are increasingly having the same opportunities as men	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1d	C1d Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: People are increasingly having the opportunity to study at university, regardless of their background	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1e	C1e Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: In general, people in this region have become poorer	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1f	C1f Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the	1 2	Agree Disagree



VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	following statements: People can get their children into better schools		
c1g	C1g Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: Access to health care has improved	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1h	C1h Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: Crime and violence are decreasing	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1i	C1i Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: Politicians and public authorities in [origin] have become more accountable to citizens	1 2	Agree Disagree
c1j	C1j Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements: It has become easier to travel around the country	1 2	Agree Disagree
c2	C2 Are there many people in this region who have moved abroad?	1 2	Yes No
c3a	C3a Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c3b	C3b Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c3c	C3c Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c3d	C3d Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c3e	C3e Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c3f	C3f Which countries have they moved to?	COUNTRY CODE	
c4	C4 Have you seen houses/ apartments in this region that [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] have built/ renovated with money earned abroad?	1 2	Yes No
c5	C5 Do you notice any differences between these houses and other houses?	1 2	Yes No
c6_1	C6_1 How are they different: they are bigger or higher	0 1	Not selected Selected
c6_2	C6_2 How are they different: they have different colours	0 1	Not selected Selected
c6_3	C6_3 How are they different: they have a foreign style (on the outside or inside)	0 1	Not selected Selected
c6_4	C6_4 How are they different: they are more renovated	0 1	Not selected Selected
c6_5	C6_5 How are they different: they are recently built (new)	0 1	Not selected Selected
c6_6	C6_6 How are they different: they use different materials (higher quality/ brought	0 1	Not selected Selected

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	from abroad)		
c6_nr	C6_6 How are they different: non-response codes		
d1	D1 Have you ever lived outside [origin] for three months or more?	1 2	Yes No
d2a_where	d2a_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2a_when	d2a_when When did you go? (year)		
d2a_long	d2a_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2b_where	d2b_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2b_when	d2b_when When did you go? (year)		
d2b_long	d2b_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2c_where	d2c_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2c_when	d2c_when When did you go? (year)		
d2c_long	d2c_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2d_where	d2d_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2d_when	d2d_when When did you go? (year)		
d2d_long	d2d_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2e_where	d2e_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2e_when	d2e_when When did you go? (year)		
d2e_long	d2e_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2f_where	d2f_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2f_when	d2f_when When did you go? (year)		
d2f_long	d2f_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2g_where	d2g_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2g_when	d2g_when When did you go? (year)		
d2g_long	d2g_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2h_where	d2h_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2h_when	d2h_when When did you go? (year)		
d2h_long	d2h_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1 2	Less than one year One year or more
d2i_where	d2i_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
d2i_when	d2i_when When did you go? (year)		
d2i_long	d2i_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1	Less than one year
		2	One year or more
d2j_where	d2j_where In which countries have you lived?	COUNTRY CODE	
d2j_when	d2j_when When did you go? (year)		
d2j_long	d2j_long Did you stay more or less than one year?	1	Less than one year
		2	One year or more
d3a	D3a Reasons for moving: Experiencing the culture and life in another country	1	Yes
		2	No
d3b	D3b Opportunities for work	1	Yes
		2	No
d3c	D3c Opportunities for studying	1	Yes
		2	No
d3d	D3d Learning a language	1	Yes
		2	No
d3e	D3e Being with family members or other people you care about	1	Yes
		2	No
d4	D4 Which of the motivations for your move to [country] in [year of immigration] do you consider the most important? Was it....	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
d5a	D5a Reasons to leave: A lack of opportunities for work or professional development in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
d5b	D5b Reasons to leave: Political oppression in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d5c	D5c Reasons to leave: Violence or crime in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d5d	D5d Reasons to leave: Anything that had to do with the social or cultural environment in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
d5e	D5e Reasons to leave: Difficulties within your family in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d5f	D5f Reasons to leave: Earning money to send back to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d6	D6 Which of these reasons for leaving [origin] do you consider the most important? Was it....	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]
d7a	D7a Decision to return: Achieving what you wanted to do abroad	1	Yes
		2	No
d7b	D7b Decision to return: Changing family circumstances	1	Yes
		2	No

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
d7c	D7c Decision to return: Education for children in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d7d	D7d Decision to return: New economic opportunities in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1	Yes
		2	No
d7e	D7e Decision to return: Being with family members or people you care about in [origin]	1	Yes
		2	No
d7f	D7f Decision to return: Returnig to the familiar life-style	1	Yes
		2	No
d7g	D7g Decision to return: Being unemployed in [country of destination]	1	Yes
		2	No
d8	D8 Have you ever tried to leave [origin] to live or work abroad and not succeeded?	1	Yes
		2	No
d9a	D9a Which countries did you try to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
d9b	D9b Which countries did you try to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
d9c	D9c Which countries did you try to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
d9d	D9d Which countries did you try to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
d9e	D9e Which countries did you try to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
d10_1	D10_1 Why yo did not succeed: You did not obtain the necessary visa	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_2	D10_2 Why yo did not succeed: No one offered to give you accommodation	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_3	D10_3 Why yo did not succeed: Your contacts told you that it was not a good time to go	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_4	D10_4 Why yo did not succeed: You did not have enough money to pay for the trip	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_5	D10_5 Why yo did not succeed: You were turned back at the border	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_6	D10_6 Why yo did not succeed: Other reason	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
d10_nr	D10_6 Why yo did not succeed: Non-response		
e1	E1 Do you personally know anybody who is living in Western Europe?	1	Yes
		2	No
e2	E2 Roughly - how many people do you know?	1	Between 1 and 3
		2	Between 4 and 10
		3	More than 10
e3	E3 Are they... (people you know)	1	All [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s
		2	are some [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s
		3	are there no [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s among them
e4	E4 In the last ten years, have any of your family members ever lived outside...	1	Yes
		2	No
e5a_who	E5a_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5a_country1	E5a_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		CODE	
e5a_country2	E5a_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5a_country3	E5a_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5b_who	E5b_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5b_country1	E5b_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5b_country2	E5b_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5b_country3	E5b_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5c_who	E5c_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5c_country1	E5c_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5c_country2	E5c_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5c_country3	E5c_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5d_who	E5d_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5d_country1	E5d_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5d_country2	E5d_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5d_country3	E5d_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5e_who	E5e_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5e_country1	E5e_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5e_country2	E5e_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5e_country3	E5e_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5f_who	E5f_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5f_country1	E5f_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5f_country2	E5f_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5f_country3	E5f_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5g_who	E5g_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5g_country1	E5g_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5g_country2	E5g_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5g_country3	E5g_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5h_who	E5h_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
e5h_country1	E5h_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5h_country2	E5h_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5h_country3	E5h_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5i_who	E5i_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5i_country1	E5i_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5i_country2	E5i_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5i_country3	E5i_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5j_who	E5j_who Family members abroad	RELATION CODE	
e5j_country1	E5j_country1 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5j_country2	E5j_country2 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e5j_country3	E5j_country3 Family member abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e6	E6 Apart from your family, do you personally know anybody else from [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] who has lived abroad in the last ten years, or who is currently living abroad	1 2	Yes No
e7a_who	E7a_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7a_country1	E7a_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7a_country2	E7a_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7a_country3	E7a_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7b_who	E7b_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7b_country1	E7b_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7b_country2	E7b_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7b_country3	E7b_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7c_who	E7c_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7c_country1	E7c_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7c_country2	E7c_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7c_country3	E7c_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7d_who	E7d_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7d_country1	E7d_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
e7d_country2	E7d_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7d_country3	E7d_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7e_who	E7e_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7e_country1	E7e_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7e_country2	E7e_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7e_country3	E7e_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7f_who	E7f_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7f_country1	E7f_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7f_country2	E7f_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7f_country3	E7f_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7g_who	E7g_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7g_country1	E7g_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7g_country2	E7g_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7g_country3	E7g_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7h_who	E7h_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7h_country1	E7h_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7h_country2	E7h_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7h_country3	E7h_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7i_who	E7i_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7i_country1	E7i_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7i_country2	E7i_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7i_country3	E7i_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7j_who	E7j_who Friends abroad	RELATION CODE	
e7j_country1	E7j_country1 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7j_country2	E7j_country2 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
e7j_country3	E7j_country3 Friends abroad	COUNTRY CODE	
f1a	F1a Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1b	F1b Which country do you think of if you	COUNTRY	

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	hear Western Europe	CODE	
f1c	F1c Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1d	F1d Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1e	F1e Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1f	F1f Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1g	F1g Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1h	F1h Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1i	F1i Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f1j	F1j Which country do you think of if you hear Western Europe	COUNTRY CODE	
f2a	F2a In Western Europe, there are good economic opportunities	1 2	Agree Disagree
f2b	In general, people in Western Europe have a friendly attitude towards immigrants from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 2	Agree Disagree
f2c	F2c Corruption is not very widespread in Western Europe	1 2	Agree Disagree
f2d	F2d In Western Europe, immigration policies are very strict	1 2	Agree Disagree
f2e	F2e The legal system treats everybody equally in Western Europe	1 2	Agree Disagree
f2f	F2f In Western Europe, everybody has access to health care	1 2	Agree Disagree
f3	F3 How often would you say that you communicate with people in Western Europe including people you do not personally know? Is it...	1 2 3 4 5	almost every day every week every month less often never
f4_1	F4_1 Form communication: Phone or Skype (or any other form of online telephone communication)	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_2	F4_2 Form communication: Messenger (e.g. MSN, Yahoo)	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_3	F4_3 Form communication: Text messages	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_4	F4_4 Form communication: E-mail	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_5	F4_5 Form communication: Social media, such as Facebook	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_6	F4_6 Form communication: Other web sites or blogs	0 1	Not selected Selected
f4_7	F4_7 Form communication: Letters or tapes	0	Not selected



VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	(or other forms of communication)	1	Selected
f4_8	F4_8 Form communication: Communicate personally during visits (the place meetings doesn't matter)	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
f4_nr	F4_nr Form communication:Non-response code		
f5a_who	f5a_who Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	RELATION CODE	
f5a_where	f5a_where Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	COUNTRY CODE	
f5b_who	f5b_who Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	RELATION CODE	
f5b_where	f5b_where Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	COUNTRY CODE	
f5c_who	f5c_who Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	RELATION CODE	
f5c_where	f5c_where Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	COUNTRY CODE	
f5d_who	f5d_who Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	RELATION CODE	
f5d_where	f5d_where Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	COUNTRY CODE	
f5e_who	f5e_who Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	RELATION CODE	
f5e_where	f5e_where Contacts in Western Europe over the past month	COUNTRY CODE	
f6	F6 On the whole, does your contact with people who live in Western Europe make you...	1	more interested in moving to Western Europe
		2	less interested in moving there
		3	does it not make any difference
f7	F7 Does anybody in Western Europe send you money or gifts...	1	on a regular basis
		2	from time to time
		3	once
		4	not at all
f8	F8 Do you think that receiving this money or gifts makes you...	1	more interested in moving to Western Europe
		2	less interested in moving there
		3	did it not make any difference
g1	G1 Do you have a passport that allows you to travel abroad?	1	Yes
		2	No
g2	G2 Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to go abroad to live or work some time during the next five years, or would you prefer to stay in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]?	1	Yes, go abroad
		2	No, stay in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]
g3	G3 Which country would you like to go?	COUNTRY CODE	
g4	G4 Have you taken any action to prepare a move abroad?	1	Yes
		2	No
g5_1	G5_1 Steps undertaken: Apply for enrolment at a university	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
g5_2	G5_2 Steps undertaken: Apply for a scholarship	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
g5_3	G5_3 Steps undertaken: Apply for papers	0	Not selected

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	(e.g. visa)	1	Selected
g5_4	G5_4 Steps undertaken: Save money	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_5	G5_5 Steps undertaken: Arrange for transportation	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_6	G5_6 Steps undertaken: Contact people known in that country for assistance	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_7	G5_7 Steps undertaken: Apply for a job	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_8	G5_8 Steps undertaken: Visit the embassy	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_9	G5_9 Steps undertaken: Collected information from media or the internet	0 1	Not selected Selected
g5_nr	G5_nr Steps undertaken: Non-response code		
g6	G6 How likely do you think it is that you will actually go abroad to live or work? Is that...	1 2 3 4	Almost certain likely a little likely or not likely at all
h1	H1 Do you know any [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] who previously lived in Western Europe and who have now returned?	1 2	Yes No
h2	H2 Roughly how many? Would you say that it is...	1 2 3	5 or fewer between 6 and 10 more than 10
h3	H3 Would you say that their housing conditions are generally....	1 2 3	better about the same worse than before they moved abroad
h4	H4 Do you know of businesses here (cafes, restaurants, shops or other) that were set up by returned migrants?	1 2	Yes No
i1a	I1a Views on migration: Many young people in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] would like to move to Western Europe	1 2	Agree Disagree
i1b	I1b Views on migration: If you want to move to Western Europe, you need to know somebody there who can help you	1 2	Agree Disagree
i1c	I1c Views on migration: Moving to Western Europe is a way of gaining respect in [origin]	1 2	Agree Disagree
i1d	I1d Views on migration: In [origin], there are good economic opportunities	1 2	Agree Disagree
i1e	I1e Views on migration: Moving to Western Europe is seen by [Brazilians...] as a good way to improving one's financial situation	1 2	Agree Disagree
i1f	I1f Views on migration: It is bad for [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] when people move to WE	1 2	Agree Disagree
i2	I2 In this region is it possible to identify particular neighbourhoods or areas that are more associated with migration or	1 2	Yes No

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
	emigrants?		
i3_1	I3_1 most migrants left from those regions/that region	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_2	I3_2 most migrants have bought or built houses in that region	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_3	I3_3 it is where most businesses set up by migrants are located	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_4	I3_4 it is where one finds travel agencies and other services related to migration	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_5	I3_5 it is where peoples' conditions have improved	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_6	I3_6 Another reason	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
i3_nr	I3_nr Non-response code		
i4	I4 Thinking of influence of migrants in the region, would you say	1	most migrants or their families have established businesses or improved local activities (in agriculture for example)
		2	some have and some have not
		3	most have not
		4	none of the migrants or their families have established businesses or improved local activities
i5a	I5a Living conditions have improved for family members of people who have moved abroad	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5b	I5b There are fewer job opportunities for people who live here	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5c	I5c The local economy has been boosted by remittances that migrants send to their families	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5d	I5d The population of this region has declined as a result of migration	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5e	I5e Families have become divided by migration	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5f	I5f Migrants have contributed to the funding of new infrastructures such as roads, health centres or schools	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5g	I5g Children have difficulties growing up without parents or with one parent abroad	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5h	I5h Migration has introduced cultural influences and customs from abroad	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5i	I5i Overall, it is good for your city/ village that people moved abroad	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5j	I5j New businesses have been established by migrants and their families	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i5k	I5k Many families have become dependent on remittances	1	Agree
		2	Disagree
i6	I6 When would you say that the impacts of international migration began in this village/city? Was it...	1	Around or less than five years ago
		2	Between 5 – 10 years ago
		3	Between 11 – 20 years ago
		4	More than 20 years ago
		5	Before that

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
i7	i7 Is there any particular time of the year when this village/city is more affected by the return of migrants on holidays?	1 2	Yes No
i8_1	i8_1 When: During the Summer holidays	0 1	Not selected Selected
i8_2	i8_2 When: During the Easter Break	0 1	Not selected Selected
i8_3	i8_3 When: During Ramadam	0 1	Not selected Selected
i8_4	i8_4 When: Around Christmas/New Year	0 1	Not selected Selected
i8_5	i8_5 When: Other local festivity	0 1	Not selected Selected
i8_nr	i8_nr When: Non-response code		
j1	J1 What level of education have you completed?	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)
j2	J2 Do you have a paid job?	1 2	Yes No
j3	J3 Principal activity	ACTIVITY CODE	
j4	J4 Have you ever worked either in a paid job, or in some form of unpaid work	1 2	Yes No
j5	J5 Principal unpaid activity at present	ACTIVITY CODE	
j6	J6 Do you have any other activities?	1 2	Yes No
j6_activity1	j6_activity1 Other activities	ACTIVITY CODE	
j6_activity2	j6_activity2 Other activities	ACTIVITY CODE	
j6_activity3	j6_activity3 Other activities	ACTIVITY CODE	
j7_1	J7_1 Main source of income: Salary	0 1	Not selected Selected
j7_2	J7_2 Social Benefits	0 1	Not selected Selected
j7_3	J7_3 Remittances	0 1	Not selected Selected
j7_4	J7_4 Rent (from a property)	0 1	Not selected Selected
j7_5	J7_5 Pension	0 1	Not selected Selected
j7_6	J7_6 Agriculture	0	Not selected

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		1	Selected
j7_7	J7_7 Business	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j7_8	J7_8 Any other source of income	0	Not selected
		1	Selected
j7_nr	J7_nr Non-response code		
j8	J8 Sex	1	Man
		2	Woman
k1_hour	K1 Interview end time (hour)		
k1_min	K1 Interview end time (min)		
k2	K2 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
k3	K3 How would you assess the respondent's reaction to potentially sensitive	1	Fully comfortable with all questions
		2	Somewhat uncomfortable with certain questions
		3	Uncomfortable with many questions
k4	K4 Comments about the interview (optional, when there are important remarks)		
age	age		
RECCURING CODES		CODE	CODE LABEL
	MISSING VALUES	777 (a.)	Not applicable
		888 (b.)	don't know
		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.)

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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 (j3_cat, j5_cat, j6_activity*_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)

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		21	Father
		22	Mother
		31	Brother
		32	Sister
		41	Son
		42	Daughter
		51	Ex-husband
		52	Ex-wife
		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"*
		421	Male neighbour
		422	Female neighbour
		431	Complete stranger (male)
		432	Complete stranger (female)
		501	Other male non-relative
		502	Other female non-relative
		511	Other male special person
		512	Other female special person
		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]

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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 (b4*_cat, e5*_who_cat, e7*_who_cat, f5*_who_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
		1164	Bauru
		1165	Campinas
		1166	Itapetininga
		1167	Litoral Sul Paulista
		1168	Marília
		1169	Macro Metropolitana Paulista
		1170	Metropolitana de São Paulo
		1171	Piracicaba



VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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 Marrakech city)
		2218	Marrakech (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)
		2210	Rabat-Salé-Témara-Zemmour-Zaer (not Rabat/Salé/Témara city)
		2227	Rabat (city)
		2228	Salé (city)
		2229	Témara (city)
		2211	Doukkala-Abda
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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	Zaandam
		131	Other province Noord-Holland
		132	Utrecht city
		133	Rest of province Utrecht
		134	Almere
		135	Lelystad
		136	Other province Flevopolder
		137	Groningen
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		229	Møre og Romsdal
		230	Sør-Trøndelag
		231	Nord-Trøndelag
		232	Nordland
		233	Troms
		234	Finnmark
		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
		445	Leeds
		446	Sheffield
		447	Bradford
		448	Other Yorkshire and the Humber
		449	Edinburgh

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		300	Europe (other)
		301	Albania
		302	Belarus
		303	Bosnia and Herzegovina
		304	Bulgaria
		305	Croatia
		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



VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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
		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

VARIABLE	VARIABLE LABEL	CODE	CODE LABEL
		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 (a4_cat, a6*_cat, a8*_cat, b2_cat, c3*_cat, d9*_cat, f1*_cat, g3_cat, g3_cat)	1	EU
		2	US & Canada
		3	Russia
		4	Others

## VIII THEMIS Questionnaire - Phase 4B

The English original template of the questionnaire was translated in each origin country. Table 4 summarises the versions used in each country. The original English version is included below.

Country of survey	Language	Reference
<b>Brazil</b>	Portuguese	BR_POR
<b>Morocco</b>	English	MO_ENG
	Arabic	MO_ARA
<b>Ukraine</b>	Russian	UA_RUS
	Ukrainian	UA_UKR

**Table 4: Versions of the questionnaire used in each destination country**

## Appendix A

### Socio-economic indicators in each research area

Table 1 - Regional data<sup>6</sup>

	Lviv oblast <sup>7</sup>	Kyiv <sup>8</sup>	Rabat	Nador	Governador Valadares	Mantena	Campinas
<b>Population</b>	2,539,153 (Dec, 2013)	1,725,121 (Dec, 2013)	2,349,202	726,520	263,689	27,111	1,080,113
<b>Birth rate (live births per 1000 population)</b>	11.9 (2012)	12 (2013)	18.4	16.4	13.1	11.8	12.2
<b>Percentage unemployed</b>	7.4% (Jan-Sept 2013)	6.3% (Jan-Sept 2013)	12.8%	14.8%	5.6%	8.2%	6.5%
<b>Surface area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	21,833	838	9,580	3,263	2,432	685	794
<b>population density (people per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	116.3	2059.1	245.2	222.7	112.6	39.6	1359.6

Table 2 - regional data continued

	Lviv oblast	Kyiv	Rabat <sup>9</sup>	Nador <sup>10</sup>	Governador Valadares <sup>11</sup>	Mantena <sup>12</sup>	Campinas <sup>13</sup>
<b>Literacy</b>	NA	NA	67.8%	52.7%	224,189 (85%)	21,618 (80%)	968,404 (90%)
<b>HDI</b>	NA	NA	0.63	0.68	0.73	0.68	0.81
<b>Infant mortality rate (per thousand)</b>	7.9 (2012)	NA	37	49.3	NA	NA	NA
<b>GINI index</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.41 (2003 data)	0.44 (2003 data)	0.42 (2003 data)

<sup>6</sup> Caution is advised in utilising this data to compare regions across countries as there may have been significant differences in the way that the statistics are calculated. The data within countries has been given on comparable measures. Caution is also advised as regards to date. Although the most up to date information has been used, some data has been taken from censuses, which for Morocco dates back to 2004. NA means the data was not available.

<sup>7</sup> Lviv data is taken from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/> and the Main Statistical Office in the Lviv region <http://lv.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

<sup>8</sup> Kyiv data is taken from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/> and the Department of Statistics in Kyiv region <http://oblstat.kiev.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

<sup>9</sup> Rabat data is given for the Rabat region as a whole. Data is available for the individual areas within this (Rabat City, Sale, Temara). Data is taken from [http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Demographie-Caracteristiques-demographiques-et-socio-economiques-RGPH-2004\\_t13063.html](http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Demographie-Caracteristiques-demographiques-et-socio-economiques-RGPH-2004_t13063.html), <http://www.cr-rszz.org/> and [http://www.hcp.ma/Recensement-general-de-la-population-et-de-l-habitat-2004\\_a633.html](http://www.hcp.ma/Recensement-general-de-la-population-et-de-l-habitat-2004_a633.html) or <http://www.hcp.ma/> (this is the 2004 census data).

<sup>10</sup> Nador data taken from [http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Demographie-Caracteristiques-demographiques-et-socio-economiques-RGPH-2004\\_t13063.html](http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Demographie-Caracteristiques-demographiques-et-socio-economiques-RGPH-2004_t13063.html), [http://www.hcp.ma/Recensement-general-de-la-population-et-de-l-habitat-2004\\_a633.html](http://www.hcp.ma/Recensement-general-de-la-population-et-de-l-habitat-2004_a633.html) or <http://www.hcp.ma/> (this is the 2004 census data).

<sup>11</sup> Governador Valadares data taken from Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, which gives census data collected in 2010. <http://cidades.ibge.gov.br/xtras/perfil.php?lang=&codmun=312770&search=minas-gerais|governador-valadares>

<sup>12</sup> Mantena data taken from Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, which gives census data collected in 2010. <http://cidades.ibge.gov.br/xtras/perfil.php?lang=&codmun=313960&search=minas-gerais|mantena>

<sup>13</sup> Campinas data taken from Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, which gives census data collected in 2010. <http://cidades.ibge.gov.br/xtras/perfil.php?lang=&codmun=350950&search=sao-paulo|campinas>

## Appendix B

### Sampling protocol Brazil

#### 1. Fieldwork team

##### Fieldwork coordinators

Name	Institutional affiliation
Maria Lucinda Fonseca	University of Lisbon (Portugal)
Sueli Siqueira	Univale University (Brazil)
Juliana Iorio	University of Lisbon (Portugal)
Sandra Nicoli	Univale University (Brazil)

##### Interviewers

Name	Location of the fieldwork
Erika Christina G. de Almeida	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Lucas B. Pereira Rosa	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Marcelo Henrique	Mantena (State of Minas Gerais)
Ludmylla Karinne T. Meireles	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Lídia Azevedo Brandes	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Líbia Monteiro	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Lylían Maria Batista	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Darliane Nadine da Silva	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Eliza de Oliveira Braga	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Gylliany Ribeiro da Silva	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Marisa Helena Andrade Souza	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Elizabeth Lopes Lança	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Manuela Athaide Sabbag	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Diego Jeangregório Martins Guimarães	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Maria de Fátima Cruz	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Maria Lúcia Moreira	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Maria Flávia Vieira Batista	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Marina Mendes Soares	Mantena (State of Minas Gerais)
Adriana Aparecida da Conceição Santos Sá	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Fernanda Cristina R. Pereira	Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)
Carla Souza	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
João Rodrigo	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Fernando Fagner Ramos	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Josemeire Alves	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Sara Freitas	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Jonatan Sacramento	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Antônio Brunheira	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Daniele Motta	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Jean Macedo	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Rafael Nikiota	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Fernando Silva	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Cristiane Souza	Campinas (State of São Paulo)

Vinebaldo Aleixo	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Autran Moniz	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Lilian Papini	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Katiani Shishito	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Alessandra Guerra	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Luís Lessa	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Luciana de Farias	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Lidiane Maciel	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Thaís Lima	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Ana Clara Galindo	Campinas (State of São Paulo)
Paulo Sacks	Campinas (State of São Paulo)

## 2. Selection of respondents

**Target Population** - Resident population, aged 18 or more, in two sending areas, previously selected for Phase 3: one in the state of Minas Gerais (Region of Vale do Rio Doce) and another in the State of São Paulo (city of Campinas).

In the micro-region of Vale do Rio Doce, two localities were selected:

- the city of Governador Valadares (the capital city) (Fig1),
- the municipality of Mantena (Fig. 2), a rural area located next to the border with the State of Espírito Santo. Both territories are deeply marked by emigration to the United States of America and Europe.

**Number of questionnaires to be completed in each locality:**

- Campinas: 240
- Governador Valadares: 200
- Mantena: 40

## 3. Sampling method

**Sampling method:** Probabilistic sampling method. Among the different methods available a cluster, multistage sampling was chosen.

**Survey units:**

- **Sampling unit** – the household
- **The respondent unit** - family member, aged 18 or more, selected to respond to the questionnaire

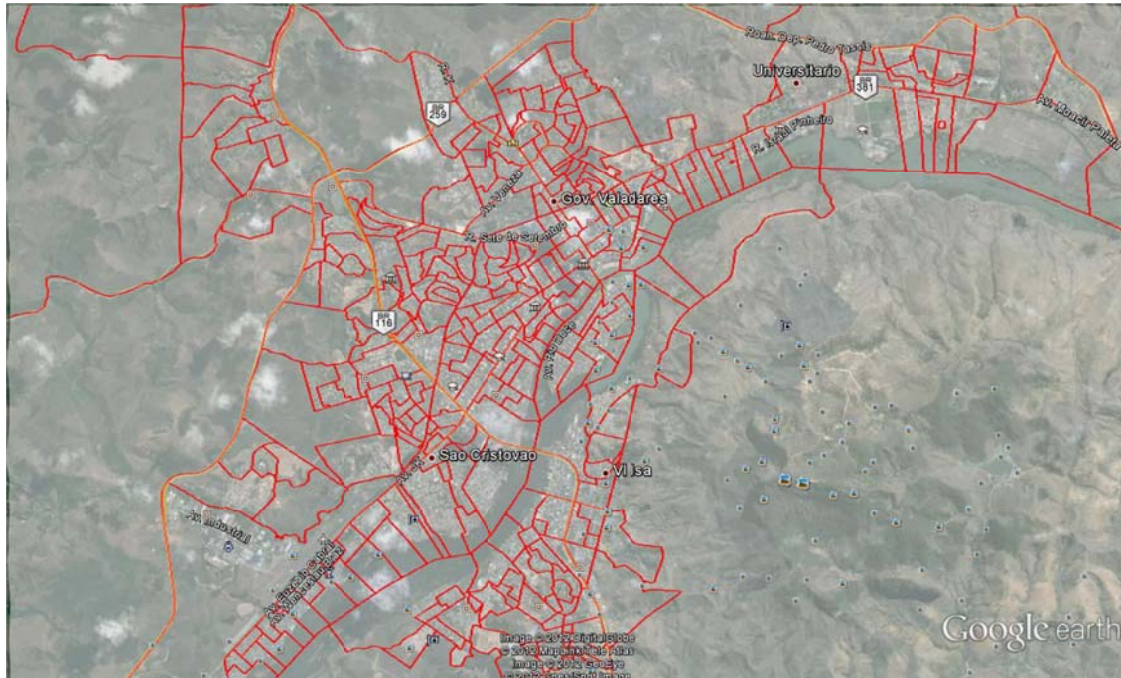
**Step-by-step sampling plan:**

### Step 1 Update sampling frame

- The first step consisted of making a list of all the census tracts in each research locality (*distrito* of Campinas; *subdistrito* of Governador Valadares and *município* of Mantena ) and collecting up-to-date information on the population size in each cluster (census tract) (Fig. 1, 2 and 3).
- Then, the census tracts with less than 100 dwellings were grouped.
- Afterwards, from the numbered list of census tracts (or group of census tracts) of each locality, the research team randomly selected a number of sampling units using a list of random numbers, which constituted the primary sampling units where the questionnaires were applied. Considering that the census tracts included in the sample were randomly selected and their homogeneity in terms of size, 10 questionnaires were made in each census tract. Therefore,

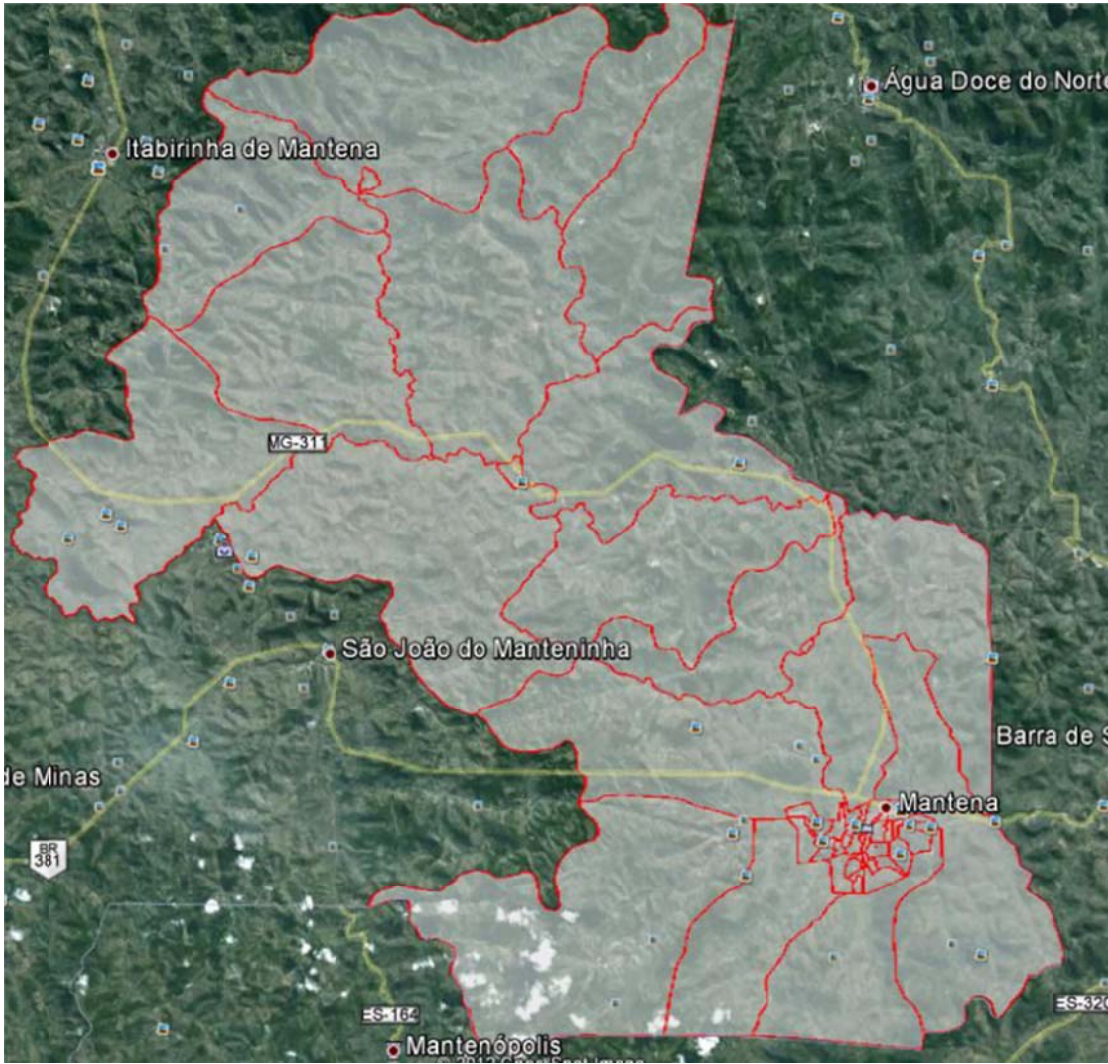
twenty primary sampling units were selected in Governador Valadares, 4 in Mantena and 24 in Campinas. Drawing extra primary sampling units to compensate for non-response rates was also taken into account.

**Figure 1 – Census tracts of the city of Governador Valadares (State of Minas Gerais)**



**Figure 2- Census tracts of the municipality (município) of Mantena (State of Minas Gerais)**







**Fig 3- Census tracts of the city of Campinas (State of São Paulo)**



#### **4. Sampling clusters (census tracts) randomly selected in each research locality**

##### **Governador Valadares**

In the numbered list of census tracts in the city of Governador Valadares, the team randomly selected 20 clusters (from a list of random numbers), which constituted the primary sampling units where the questionnaires were applied. As mentioned above each sampling unit would have a

possible maximum batch of 10 interviews. Therefore, 20 clusters were needed to complete 200 questionnaires (Table 1).

**Table 1: Sampling clusters (census tracts) randomly selected in Governador Valadares**

Geographic code of the randomly selected census tracts	Number of permanent private dwellings (2010)	Resident population in private buildings (2010)
312770105000002	241	689
312770105000009	197	529
312770105000027	228	585
312770105000033	423	1258
312770105000037	243	658
312770105000057	252	675
312770105000059	409	1288
312770105000114	292	969
312770105000122	99	323
312770105000170	255	862
312770105000177	303	1003
312770105000197	597	2028
312770105000208	289	891
312770105000209	231	739
312770105000233	265	976
312770105000307	112	322
312770105000340	359	1221
312770105000253	126	422
312770105000260	111	387
312770105000157	331	1170

### Mantena

The municipality of Mantena has both a rural and urban population. Therefore, to obtain a more representative sample, stratification for rural-urban areas was also used. For this purpose, the research team calculated the share of rural and urban population in the municipality. The 40 interviews were divided across the two strata based on their relative size.

In Mantena, 78.3 per cent of the population is urban and 8.7 per cent is rural, then  $(.783 \times 40 = 31.3)$ ; and  $(.087 \times 40 = 3.5)$ . These numbers should be rounded to sets of 10. So, 30 interviews should be done in the urban area and 10 in the rural part of the municipality (Table 2).

**Table 2: Calculation of the distribution of the questionnaires in rural and urban areas of the municipality of Mantena**

Population	Number	%	Number of questionnaires to be conducted
Rural	5830	21.7	10
Urban	21053	78.3	30
Total	26883	100.0	40

The 3 census tracts where the 30 questionnaires of the urban area were made were randomly selected (using a table of random numbers) from a numbered list of all the urban census tracts in the

municipality of Mantena. The same procedure was followed to select one census tract in the rural area (Table 3).

**Table 3: Selected census tracts to apply the questionnaires in Mantena**

Geographic code of the census tracts	Number of permanent private dwellings (2010)	Resident population in private buildings (2010)
Urban area		
313960705000019	232	652
313960705000032	132	381
313960710000001	244	693
Rural area		
313960705000023	159	490

In Campinas 29 census tracts (24 needed to complete 240 questionnaires and 5 extra areas to compensate for eventual inability to reach, for security reasons, some of the selected areas) were randomly selected (Table 4).

**Table 4 - Selected census tracts to apply the questionnaires in Campinas**

Geographic code of the census tract	Number of permanent private dwellings (2010)	Resident population in private buildings (2010)
350950205000024	152	243
350950205000028	175	455
350950205000039	196	417
350950205000100	271	553
350950205000107	199	361
350950205000184	193	425
350950205000300	276	615
350950205000323	332	798
350950205000342	265	1490
350950205000364	150	378
350950205000530	128	418
350950205000551	265	689
350950205000599	137	431
350950205000683	239	608
350950205000888	146	524
350950205000921	200	629
350950205001034	277	718
350950205001047	118	455
350950205001097	161	587
350950205001152	193	788
350950205001223	166	563
350950205001395 + 350950205001396	94+60	213+193
350950205001442	177	609
350950205001477	254	667
<b>Extra census tracts to compensate for non-response rates</b>		
350950205001102 (1st)	284	976
350950205001261 (2nd)	101	219

350950205001003 (3rd)	149	446
350950205000542 (4th)	243	774
350950205000479 (5th)	150	523

## 5. Selection of the households

### Step 2 – Selection of the households to be interviewed in each census tract

In each census tract the selection of dwellings was made using a probabilistic systematic sampling method.

Firstly, an inventory of all the addresses in each randomly selected census tract was made. That list was obtained by conducting intensive fieldwork. For this fieldwork each interviewer received a detailed map of the sector where he/she was going to conduct the survey with the information of the building where the numbering and the direction of the walk would begin. Thus, all the dwellings in every block and street of the census tract of each interviewer were counted.

The starting point of the walks to make the inventory of all the addresses, as well as the direction of the walk in each census tract was defined in advance by team supervisors, and not by the interviewers themselves, in order to make sure that all the dwellings were included in the inventory. For each census tract a Google-map based satellite and outline map segments were provided to interviewers where the starting address was marked. Interviewers were required to document their route on the map.

In each building, the numbering of the dwellings started in the lower floor and followed the ascendant order to the top floor (Figures 4 and 5).

Example:

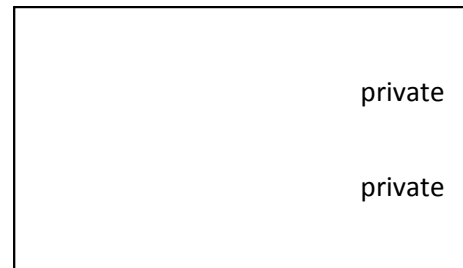
**Figure 4: Campinas – census tract 350950205000024**



**Starting point:** crossroads of José de Alencar Street with Duque de Caxias Street

**Walk to be followed:** from the starting point go straight ahead Duque de Caxias Street – José Paulina Street – General Câmara Street (right side) – General Câmara Street (left side) - José Paulina Street - Aquidaban Avenue - José de Alencar Street – go straight ahead to the starting point.

**Figure 5: Campinas: Census tract 350950205000342 – Favela do Jardim do Lago II**



**Starting point:** crossroads of Engenheiro Márcio Duarte Ribeiro Avenue with Rubens Zimmermann Street.

In order to number the dwellings, very often one just has to look at the door bells. However, sometimes it is necessary to ask the concierge or a local resident how many dwellings there are in the building (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: Doorbells (I)**

If there is a caretaker or janitor who permanently lives in the building he/she should also be considered in the counting (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: Doorbells (II)**

One must be careful: sometimes there are dwellings behind a front shop. The interviewers had to check if there were dwellings or not. In the photo below there seems to be a dwelling behind the shop, but one needs to ask in order to be sure (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Dwelling behind a shop (Campinas)



After completing of the inventory of addresses it was necessary to calculate the sampling interval.

## 6. Sampling interval

**Step 3 – Calculating the sampling interval** (interval between the dwellings selected in each census tract considered for the fieldwork)

The team previously defined 10 questionnaires to be applied in each sector. In order to calculate the sampling interval, the total number of dwellings in the sector was divided by the number of dwellings to be interviewed which is 10. Because the number of dwellings in each sector was not the same, the sampling interval also varied.

In the example 1 (Table 5) bellow, there are 271 households. Therefore the sample interval is 27. In example 2, the sample interval is 19, and in the third example the sample interval is 15.

**Table 5: Example:**

Census tract	Number of dwellings	Interval between the dwellings
Example 1	271	$271/10 = 27.1$ (27)
Example 2	199	$199/10 = 19.9$ (19)
Example 3	152	$152/10 = 15.2$ (15)

## 7. Selection of households and respondents

### Step 4 – selection of the households

Being a systematic sample, the households to be included in the sample were selected from the numbered list of all the addresses in each census tract (inventory) at every *n*th element in the list. For example, if a census tract contained 199 households and the sample interval was 19, the following elements of the list would be chosen:

- 1<sup>st</sup> questionnaire would be made in the address no. 1 of the list
- 2<sup>nd</sup> questionnaire would be made in the address no. 20 (1 + 19)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> questionnaire would be made in the address no. 39 (20+19)
- .....
- And so forth, until 10 addresses were selected.

## 8. Selection of respondents

### Step 5 – Selection of the respondent in each dwelling

If in the selected dwelling resided more than one person aged 18 or more, the person to be interviewed was randomly chosen using the following procedure:

1. Ask how many persons aged 18 or older reside in the dwelling.
2. Write down the names or initial letters of the eligible persons following the alphabetical order. If there are two persons with the same name, write the name of the younger one first. Example: the mother and the daughter have the same name (Ana). In this case the daughter comes first than the mother.
3. Give a number to each eligible person according to the listed order. The first person will be number 1; the second person will be number 2 and so on and so forth.

Example:

Artur (1)  
Gabriel (2)  
Júlia (3)  
Mateus (4)  
Sofia (5)

4. Select the person to interview based on the following Kish grid (Table 6).

**Table 6: Kish selection grid**

Number of the persons eligible to respond	Number of the questionnaire									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
10 +	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The number of the person to be interviewed would be the cell corresponding to the cross tabulation of the line (number of persons eligible to respond) with the column (number of the questionnaire). Considering that in the example above there were 5 eligible persons and this was questionnaire number 6, the respondent would be person number 1 (Artur). If there were only 3 eligible persons in the dwelling, the respondent would be person number 3 (Júlia).

If the person selected was not at home, the interviewer had to inquire when he/she could best return to find the person at home and/or how the person be contacted in the most easily and





Dwelling  
replacement 2\*

Table 9: Example of fieldwork file (III)

Location: CAMPINAS/GOVERNADOR VALADARES/MANTENA  Census tract: ____  No. questionnaire: ____  Supervisor: _____  Interviewer: _____	Code to be filled in AFTER contacting the dwelling	
	1. Questionnaire completed	Completed/Finished
	2. There wasn't anybody at home	Returning to the dwelling
	3. The selected family member wasn't at home	
	4. The selected person wasn't available but scheduled another day to respond to the questionnaire	
	5. Vacant dwelling/absent resident during the period of the fieldwork (The resident was absent and wasn't expected to come back before the end of the fieldwork).	Replacement by another dwelling
	6. The selected address is not a residential dwelling (company, enterprise, public service, etc.) (it can be an office but when the inventory of addresses was made it was not possible to obtain that information)	
	7. None of the residents in this dwelling is aged 18 or more	
	8. The randomly selected person to respond to the questionnaire is sick or unable to respond due to health related reasons	
	9. Refuses to respond (either the selected person or the dwelling)	

Table 10 - Example of fieldwork file (IV)

Contacted dwelling Street, No., Floor, Telephone	1 <sup>ST</sup> VISIT			2 <sup>ND</sup> VISIT			3 <sup>RD</sup> VISIT		
	Date (day-month)	Hour (h-m)	Code of the result	Date (day-month)	Hour (h-m)	Code of the result	Date (day-month)	Hour (h-m)	Code of the result
Street Y, no. 2	20/9	15:20	9						
Dwelling replacement 1*	21/9	10:15	3	22/9	18:15	4	23/9	16:30	1
Street Y, no. 7									

All the fieldwork files were collected and kept by the fieldwork supervisor.

At the end of the fieldwork a synthesis registry by census tract had to be made in order to calculate the refusal rates.

#### *Rules for no answers/ refusals*

If a dwelling was recorded as a 'no answer' or the selected person refused to answer, the interviewer had to go to the next address, as long as this address was part of the pre-defined sampling interval. In case of any doubt the interviewers had to contact the fieldwork supervisor.

## Sampling protocol Morocco

### Random route sampling:

Random route sampling is a multi-stage random sampling method. In random route samples all households with persons belonging to the target group have the same chance to be part of the sample. The first stage is the random selection of primary sampling units (e.g. neighborhoods or other territorial units) where random routes will take place. Then, the team supervisor first selects the household on a fixed random walk within a fixed starting point and in a next step the interviewers use a systematic key for selecting household members.

Regarding the selection of the primary sampling units, we stick to the same regions where we conducted qualitative fieldwork during phase 3. For Morocco this means that we will do interviews in Rabat and Nador. Subsequently, a number of sampling units (geographical clusters) within the areas of Rabat (including Salé and Témara) and Nador (Nador city and the towns: Segangan, Beni Enzar, Selouane, Al-Aroui and Zaio.) are randomly selected.

In Rabat and Nador, the geographical clusters are composed based on cells of a grid drawn on the map. For both regions (Rabat and Nador) twenty sampling units are randomly selected from the number list of geographical clusters. In order to meet the population structure of the province of Nador, fourteen geographical areas are selected in Nador city and six geographical areas are selected in the five surrounding towns.

Within these selected geographical areas the team supervisors already selected the starting points. This starting point is the place where the interviewers start their random walks. These points are pricked in the center of the random selected geographical area.

### Selecting households:

Each starting point is located on the map (see 3. The locations). At this point you have to start your random walk. The team supervisors already marked the walking direction, this is always southwards. Always stay on the **right hand side** of the street (seen into the direction you are walking), never cross the street to the other (the left hand) side of the street!

When you know where you have to be (starting point), which direction you have to go and which side of the street you have to be, you have to find out which door to ring. For this purpose you use a fixed number, called a sampling interval. This number plays a key role in the process. The number presents the count number house you have to choose. For Rabat and Nador city we use a sampling interval of five (**5**), which means you have to choose the **fifth door** opening to the street. For the rural areas round Ben Taieb and the suburban areas in Nador, we use a sampling interval of two (**2**), which means you have to choose the **second door** opening.

What you will look for are dwelling units. Now let's define a dwelling unit. By dwelling unit we mean living quarters, whether it is a single house, half a duplex, a basement or attic apartment in a multiple family house, an apartment over a garage or store, or an apartment in a high-rise building. To qualify, dwelling units must have separate kitchen facilities. Institutions or other group quarters (e.g. dormitories, hospitals, prisons, etc.) do NOT qualify as dwelling units, because the occupants do not have their own kitchen facilities. Watch for the mailbox or doorbell (this usually indicates a separate dwelling unit) and attempt a contact at every single fifth potential contact point.

**There are several possible options here, where we use similar, but slightly different rules:**

**Case a) rural, or one-storey building area** (family houses, twin apartments, other one-storey-buildings).

In most of the cases there is only one dwelling unit in this type of house, that is, you will find one doorbell you can ring. Still, it's possible that more than one dwelling unit shares the same house, living in it separate households. In this case you may find more bells or more mailboxes at the front door. If this is the case, always choose the uppermost bell or mailbox on the right hand side of any display panel – this will be your first bell to ring.

**Case b) apartment building area** (blockhouses, apartment buildings, larger residential complexes).

An apartment house is a collection of households and you should systematically contact apartments just as you would with private households on a street of one family dwelling. Each apartment should be considered as one household or dwelling unit. Therefore, you may interview in as many apartments in any one apartment building as you need to fulfill your assignment requirements, as long as you adhere to the 'every fifth/second door' rule (except for any households identified through focused enumeration).

This is how you **find your starting door**: Go to the top of the building. Approach the apartment nearest the place that you enter the floor (door of elevator, exit of the stairway). You have to move in a clockwise direction, that is, you need to go to the right until you get back to your starting point. On your route you will have to attempt to make a contact at the fifth apartment as you move, clockwise, around the floor. If there are two apartments close to your place of entry, choose the one on the right hand side. If the floor is exhausted (i.e. you have passed each door on it) move on to the floor below and continue your route there (i.e. if the top floor has only three apartments, your first apartment to contact will be on the floor below the top floor, the second apartment on your route). If you exhaust an apartment building, just proceed to the street and continue with the next one to your right.

### **Selecting household members**

At the first house, ask if there is a person in the household whose name starts with an A. If there is nobody ask, if there is someone whose name starts with a B. Continue along the alphabet until there is someone in the household whose name starts with the letter you mentioned. The person whose name starts with the letter you mentioned is the person you have selected for an interview. If there are more than one person whose name starts with the letter you mentioned, use the second letter to determine your selection. Select the person whose second letter comes first in the alphabet.

### **Random walk route**

The general idea is the right-hand rule and the every fifth dwelling selection (or in case of the rural areas in Ben Taieb and surroundings every second dwelling selection). In a classic case you will do the following, after identifying your starting point: you start from the point on the map and walk along the pavement on the right hand side of the street road in the designated direction, and attempt to contact every fifth/second dwelling unit you encounter. If you arrive at a **crossing**, you **will turn to the right**, stay on the right-hand side and continue the search.

It is possible that there are very few dwelling units in the block which was primarily assigned to you. In **that case – as the dashed arrows are shown below – you will go further along your starting street (Moon street in this case) after you arrived back to your starting point. And so on.**

Never turn left, or walk on the left hand side of the street. Even if there are no houses on your side and many houses on the other – **you must not cross to the other side of the street**. That side of the street will be covered when you walk around that block on the right hand side in a clockwise direction. There are however two exceptions. The first exception is when you encounter a **dead end street**. If there is a dead end street within the block assigned, you start at the designated starting point and go to the dead end street on the right hand side of the street in the direction of the arrow. Then walk to the end of the dead end street on the right hand side, cross the street, and walk back on the opposite side of the dead end street. Then turn right continue on the right hand side of the street on which you were originally.



The other exception is when you end up outside the assigned interview location (the primary sampling unit). In that case, you also cross the street and walk back in the opposite direction. While doing so, the other side of the street has now become the right hand side of the street. Go on approaching each fifth house to approach for an interview. Once you reach a new crossing, turn right again.

The rule above only goes for the research locations in the urban areas of Nador or Rabat. In the more suburban research locations you are allowed to walk and approach respondents outside the assigned location (until you have interviewed 10 respondents).

### Locations in Nador

Fourteen starting points are randomly selected in Nador and surrounding “suburbs”. You can find all these starting points on the general map below (also supplied separately). Each starting point is indicated by a number. The orange starting points are reserve starting point. You can use these starting points in case it is impossible to gather 10 respondents in one area. Before using these starting points, please contact a team supervisor! There is a detailed map of every starting point, showing both the map and the satellite image from above. You can use this map to find your way during the field work.



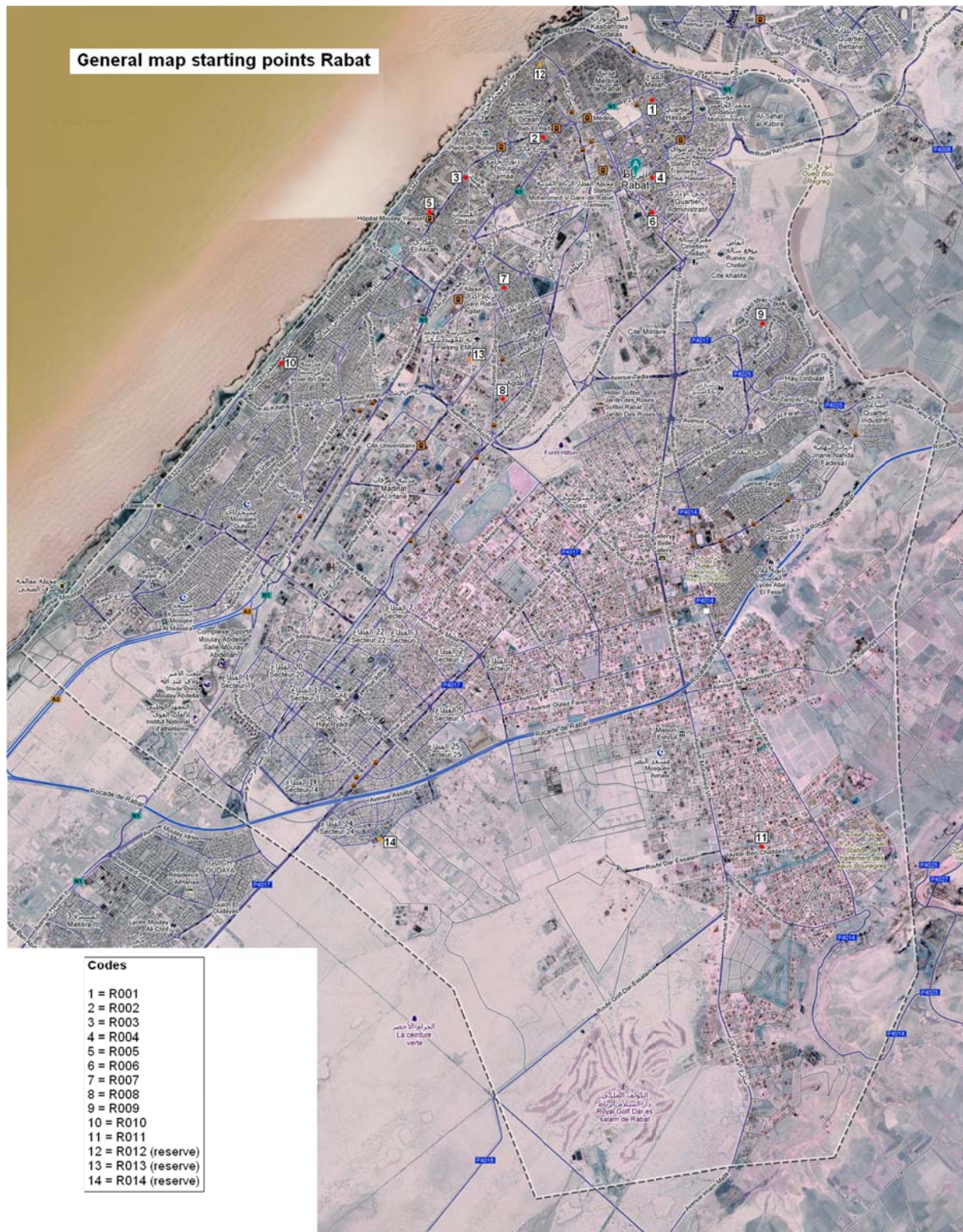
### General map starting points



### Rabat

Twenty starting points are randomly selected: 11 in the city of Rabat (8 in the core center and 3 in the suburban part of the city), 7 in Salé and 2 in Témara. You can find the starting points on the three general maps below. The orange starting points are reserve starting points. You can use these starting points in case it is impossible to gather 10 respondents in one area. Before using these starting points, please contact a team supervisor! There is a detailed map of every starting point, showing both the map and the satellite image from above. You can use this map to find your way during the field work.













## Sampling protocol Ukraine

### Target Population:

Resident population aged 18 and above in two strategic locations: urban Kyiv city and urban-rural Lviv region (excluding urban area of Lviv city but including other urban settlements, largely incorporated into the Phase 3, with population over 10.000 people). For the age brackets, it has been decided with the Sampling Task Force Group that interviewers will be instructed to consider individually if a considerably aged respondent is interviewed or not (in fact, there are no age restrictions during the elections or public opinion polls, so, the retired persons from 60 and above, if reasonably active and socially integrated, should be included in the sample). To reach a representative sample, including different groups of employed population, the interviews will be done not only during working hours but over evenings and week-ends.

To select the households units, the first door was chosen randomly as 'first living dwelling' where it was possible to find a respondent. Then, a sampling interval was used to choose the next door. Sampling interval was calculated by the supervisor for each cluster individually. The dwelling unit was defined similarly to other locations in origin countries (specifically, institutions or other group quarters such as dormitories, hospitals and prisons did not qualify as dwelling units; only apartments, single houses, etc. were included, and only single households were counted).

Sampling within the household is done according the first-birthday method. If a selected respondent is not reached during the interview, it is decided that one appointment for return visit is made same day during the hours when a respondent might be available.

### Method of Data collection:

F2F interview

### Sample size:

400 interviews

Strata 1(Kyiv) – 200 interviews

Strata 2 (Lviv region) – 200 interviews

### Sampling frame:

Voters' statistics of the Central Election Committee of Ukraine, 2012 (this will provide the most up-to-date data on precincts – See: <http://www.cvk.gov.ua/>).

### Sample size distribution between urban and rural areas:

#### Strata 1:

Kyiv – 100% urban area – 200 interviews

#### Strata 2 (Lviv region except Lviv):

2.1 Urban population – 43% (86 interviews)

2.2 Rural population – 57% (114 interviews)

### Sampling method:

Multistage stratified probability-proportional-to-size cluster sampling with random route.

### Clusters:

First, a full list of clusters with cluster name, population size, cumulative size were made based on the voters lists for each location. Then clusters were sampled systematically using a fixed interval. This interval was calculated by dividing the size of total population by the number of batches.

In urban areas election districts/precincts will be used as clusters (their sizes vary from 500 to 2500 people). In Kiev, two clusters will be selected in each of the ten administrative districts (20 clusters all

together, half in the central part of the districts and half in the 'uptown'). In rural settlements villages often act as precincts or, sometimes, are divided between the two precincts (small villages will be merged). In Lviv region, 9 clusters will be selected in the urban areas and 11 in rural areas.

#### **Batches size and non-response:**

Batches size is 10 interviews. Overall response rate in Ukraine, based on the previous surveys, is nearly 65% allowing for 35% increase of batches size. However, response rates are not equal in urban and rural areas and in different parts of Ukraine. The lowest response rate is observed in Kyiv – nearly 40%; in urban area in Lviv region the response rate is up to 60%; in rural area in Lviv region the response rate is up to 70%. In line with this, for each strata the Gross Batch Size is different: Kyiv – 16 interviews; urban area in Lviv region – 14 interviews; rural area in Lviv region – 13 interviews.

#### **Sampling intervals:**

Sampling intervals will be calculated for each cluster according the formula given in the EUMAGINE project paper. The approximate household size in Ukraine, based on the previous surveys, is 3.5 persons.

Calculating sampling interval in Kyiv (example for cluster 800750, total population size 1795):

Estimate number of households:  $1795/3.5=513$

NonResponse in Kyiv: 60%.

Gross Batch size (GB):  $10/(100\%-60\%)=25$ .

Sampling interval= $513/(25*3)=6,84$ .

Sampling interval: 7.

Calculating sampling interval in Lviv oblast urban area (example for cluster 460502, total population size 2283):

Estimate number of households:  $2283/3.5=652$

NonResponse rate in urban area in Lviv region: 40%.

Gross Batch size:  $10/(100\%-40\%)=16,6$ . (so, GB=17).

Sampling interval= $652/(17*3)=12,7$ .

Sampling interval: 13.

Calculating sampling interval in Lviv oblast rural area (example for cluster 460989, total population size 1524):

Estimate number of households:  $1524/3.5=435$

NonResponse rate in rural area in Lviv region: 30%.

Gross Batch size:  $10/(100\%-30\%)=14,28$  (so, GB=14).

Sampling interval= $435/(14*3)=10,3$ .

Sampling interval: 10.

#### **Low number of respondents with the migration experience as possible obstacle for analysis:**

The Phase 4 questionnaire contains a good deal of questions about migration experience. According to our assumption based on the previous thematic surveys we will have up to 5% of respondent with migration experience (near 20 respondents) in our random sample. This is not enough for conducting regression or other multidimensional statistical analysis for migration-related variables. We suggest conducting 20 extra interviews with respondent who have migration experience (multistage stratified probability-proportional-to-size cluster sampling with random route and quota selection on the last stage should be applied). Total number of interviews conducted during the field work should be 420.

**Provisional timing:**

First round of piloting is scheduled for the period from July 23rd to August 6th. Up to 20 interviews will be conducted during the first round with 10 interviews in Kiev and 10 in Lviv region. Respondents for the pilot F2F interview will be selected randomly to test both Russian and Ukrainian versions of the questionnaire with both genders, different age groups, groups of different migration experience.

Second round of piloting – August 20th to August 31st.

Start of survey – beginning of September (with roughly two weeks of field work plus one week for quality control).

**Sampling in Kiev**

According to the Voters' statistics of the Central Election Committee of Ukraine (2012) the total amount of voters in Kiev is 2,153,408. After hospitals, prison, etc. are excluded from this list the election districts, the final number of voters in households is 2,129,536.

From the full list of clusters (precincts) in Kiev 20 clusters were selected using the probability-proportional-to size procedure (see Table 1). The list of clusters is organized according to the geographical districts – first, all election districts of one geographical district, then all election districts of the other geographical district, etc. Geographical districts are sorted in alphabetical order. Such procedure provides the geographical representativeness of the sample. Sampling intervals are calculated for each cluster according to the formula given in the EUMAGINE project paper.

**Table 1. Selected clusters in Kyiv**

Cluster name*	Area frames of the selected clusters/addresses	Size (Number of voters)	Batches	No. of interviews conducted
800037	м.Київ – вул.Академіка Заболотного: 148А–156 к.2; вул.Академіка Лебедева, вул.Липнева, вул.Метрологічна	2320	1	10
800091	м.Київ – вул.Анни Ахматової: 46, 48–50; вул.Дніпровська Набережна: 19, 19А, 19В, 23, 25; вул.Позняківська, вул.Прип'ятська, вул.Урлівська: 11А;	2234	1	10
800141	м.Київ – вул.Драгоманова: 15А–17; вул.Олександра Кошиця: 10/21; вул.Степана Олійника: 17–19;	2456	1	10
800182	м.Київ – вул.Заслонова: 2; вул.Ілліча: 12, 14А–16, 20–20А, 22/15; вул.Ново-Дарницька: 2А–7; вул.Російська: 11–13; вул.Сімферопольська: 11–21/9;	2134	1	10
800258	м.Київ – вул.Градинська: 10А, 14–20; вул.Радунська: 14–16;	2439	1	10
800228	м.Київ – вул.Миколи Закревського: 5, 7; просп.Володимира Маяковського: 2А–2/1;	2368	1	10
800332	м.Київ – вул.Маршала Жукова: 24А; просп.Лісовий: 31, 35–41;	2492	1	10
800432	м.Київ – вул.Будівельників: 9–11, 13, 15, 17, 19; вул.Чудновського: 7–7А; просп.Миру: 8, 12, 14;	1554	1	10
800363	м.Київ – вул.Івана Микитенка: 3, 5–15; вул.Курнатовського: 15–15Б;	2333	1	10

800490	м.Київ – просп.Героїв Сталінграда: 14Б–14Г, 16Д, 18А–18Б, 20Б–22;	1963	1	10
800538	м.Київ – вул.Гайдай 30ї: 2–2А; вул.Маршала Тимошенка: 19–21 к.9; просп.Оболонський: 21, 23Б;	2356	1	10
800596	м.Київ – вул.Старонаводницька: 4–8Б, 12–15Г; вул.Цитадельна: 5/9, 7–9;	2293	1	10
800651	м.Київ – вул.Межова: 119; вул.Полкова: 55, 57А–57В, 59–61А, 72–78;	2400	1	10
800783	м.Київ – вул.Наумова генерала: 37–41, 66; вул.Ушакова: 34;	2485	1	10
800711	м.Київ – вул.Жолудєва: 8; вул.Симиренка: 5В; просп.Корольова: 12–12А, 14;	2366	1	10
800763	м.Київ – вул.Якуба Коласа: 13, 17–21;	2054	1	10
800890	м.Київ – вул.Кавказька, вул.Островського Миколи: 44А;	1395	1	10
800914	м.Київ – бульв.Лепсе Івана: 19–21А, 25–29; вул.Василенка Миколи: 8, 11А; вул.Героїв Севастополя: 1–7Б;	2350	1	10
800985	м.Київ – вул.Лук'янівська: 21–63, 69/71; вул.Олегівська	1414	1	10
801034	м.Київ – вул.Баумана: 11, 17–19, 23/2; вул.Краснодарська: 20–39, 44; вул.Піка Вільгельма: 3/56–7/43, 18/59, 20/54, 24, 26; вул.Саратовська: 3–5, 7, 11/32, 13/37, 15, 17, 19–37А; вул.Ставропольська: 19/21–35; вул.Тешебаєва: 27А, 38, 55–60; пров.Ружинський, пров.Ставропольський	1777	1	10

*\*(unique number of the selected election district in the National List of the Central Election Committee of Ukraine, 2012) (onwards –cluster number)*

### Sampling in Lviv region

According to the Voters' statistics of the Central Election Committee of Ukraine (2012) the total amount of voters in Lviv region (except Lviv) is 1,385,402. After hospitals, prison, etc. are excluded from this list the election districts, the final number of voters in households is 1,376,863.

At the first stage of sample elaboration all population was divided into two strata:

Strata 1 - Urban population – 593,517 voters

Strata 2 – Rural population – 783,346 voters

According to the number of voters in each strata number of clusters were calculated for each strata (see table 2).

**Table 2. Number of selected clusters in urban and rural areas of Lviv region**

Strata	Number of voters	%	Number of clusters
Strata 1 - Urban population	584923	43	9
Strata 2 - Rural population	780912	57	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1365835</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>

For each strata the full list of clusters (election districts) were elaborated.

Again, the list of clusters is organized according to the geographical districts – first, all election districts of one geographical district, then all election districts of the other geographical district, etc.



Geographical districts are sorted in alphabetical order. Such procedure provides the geographical representativeness of the sample.

For Strata 1 (Urban population) 11 election districts were selected from the full list of election districts using the probability-proportional-to size procedure line with the EUMAGINE methodology (see Table 3). Small clusters were merged.

For Strata 2 (Rural population) 9 election districts were selected from the full list of election districts using the probability-proportional-to size procedure line with the EUMAGINE methodology (see Table 4). In most cases, each village forms a cluster (election district). If a small cluster was selected, it has been merged with the nearest cluster from the same geographical district.

**Table 3. Selected clusters in Lviv region – Strata 2.1 (Urban population)**

Cluster #	City	Area frames of the selected clusters/addresses	Size (No. voters)	Batches	No. interviews
460158	Velyky Lubin/ смт Великий Любін	смт Великий Любін – вул.В.Стефаника, вул.І.Багряного, вул.Кам'янка, вул.Коротка, вул.Львівська: 64, 66–66 к.А, 68, 70, 72, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 104, 106, 110, 112, 114, 116, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185–279; вул.М.Заньковецької, вул.Оболонь, вул.О.Довбуша: 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76–80 к.А, 82–82 к.А, 84, 86–86 к.А, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98–261; вул.О.Олеся, вул.С.Крушельницької, вул.Т.Шевченка	1058	1	10
461721	Drojobych/ м.Дрогобич	м.Дрогобич – вул.Андрія Мельника, вул.Володимира Винниченка, вул.Данила Нечая, вул.Залужанська, вул.Івана Підкови, вул.Кропивницького, вул.Купальська, вул.Львівська, вул.Паркова, вул.Пилипа Орлика, вул.Северина Наливайка: 1–12, 14 к.А, 16 к.А, 18 к.А–32; вул.Станіславська, вул.Східна, вул.22 Січня, пров.Городній	2441	1	10
460470	Zhovkva/ м.Жовква	м.Жовква – вул.Аркаса, вул.Бічна Лісна, вул.Богуна, вул.Буцманюка, вул.Визволення, вул.Воїнів Афганців, вул.Гайдара, вул.Глібова, вул.Гребінки, вул.Грінченка, вул.Грушевського, вул.Д.Вітовського, вул.Є.Козака, вул.І.Білозіра, вул.І.Виговського, вул.Калнишевського, вул.Київська, вул.Княгині Ольги, вул.Князя Ігоря, вул.Коцюбинського, вул.Лесі Українки, вул.Лисенка, вул.Лісна, вул.Людкевича, вул.Павла Щасливого, вул.Південна, вул.Полтавська, вул.Полуботка, вул.Равська, вул.С.Ковалевської, вул.Сонячна, вул.Спортивна, вул.Стефаника, вул.Тарнавського, вул.Тесленка, вул.Цюлковського, вул.Чайковського, вул.Шашкевича, вул.Яворницького	2158	1	10
460701	Mykolajiv/ м.Миколаїв	м.Миколаїв – вул.Берівка, вул.Будівельників, вул.Вишнева, вул.Вузька, вул.Данила Галицького: 19; вул.Загуменна, вул.Зелена, вул.Лисенка, вул.Львівська, вул.Миколи Тарла, вул.Міцкевича, вул.Наливайка, вул.Олімпійська, вул.Просвіти, вул.Соломії Крушельницької, вул.Спаська, вул.Стасіва, вул.Стефаника, вул.Чорновола, пров.Бічна Зелена, пров.Зеленої, пров.Наливайка,	2203	1	10

Cluster #	City	Area frames of the selected clusters/addresses	Size (No. voters)	Batches	No. interviews
		пров.Новий, просп.Грушевського: 10–12, 18–20;			
461003	Radechiv/ м.Радехів	м.Радехів – вул.Б.Хмельницького, вул.Витківська, вул.Вишнева, вул.Героїв УПА, вул.І.Франка, вул.Йосипа Сліпого, вул.Коновальця, вул.Лукова, вул.Л.Українки, вул.Нечуя-Левицького, вул.Паркова, вул.Південна, вул.Рильського, вул.Сагайдачного, вул.С.Бандери, вул.Січових Стрільців, вул.Смаль-Стоцького, вул.Тарнавського, вул.Федьковича, вул.Шептицького, просп.Відродження	2406	1	10
461774	Sambir/ м.Самбір	м.Самбір – вул.Галицька, вул.Глінки, вул.Грушевського, вул.Грушевського-бічна, вул.Зелена, вул.Зелена-бічна, вул.Кобилянської, вул.Козацька, вул.Кривоноса, вул.Милярська, вул.Рівна, вул.Річна, вул.Роксолани, вул.Садова, вул.Сонячна, вул.Ясна	1567	1	10
461796	Stryj/ м.Стрий	м.Стрий – вул.Вільхова, вул.Гайдамацька, вул.Дрогобицька: 2–51, 53–57А, 59; вул.Охримовича, вул.Підзамче, вул.Шевченка: 2–47, 49, 53, 55–55А, 65, 67, 71, 75, 77;	1452	1	10
461822	Chervonohrad / м.Червоноград	м.Червоноград – вул.Сокальська: 10–28; вул.Стуса: 1, 7, 9;	2229	1	10
461576	Yavoriv/ м.Яворів	м.Яворів – вул.Ів.Хрестителя: 1А, 78–96;	990	1	10

Table 4. Selected clusters in Lviv region – Strata 2 (Rural population)

Cluster no.	Area frames of the selected cluster (village or villages)	Size (No. voter)	Batches	No. interviews
460027	Kizya, Korsiv / с.Кіз'я, с.Корсів	438	1	10
460210	Sukhovolya/ с.Суховоля	1651	1	10
460414	Dubravka/ с.Дубравка	248	1	10
460481	Smerekiv, Peremyvku/ с.Смереків, с.Перемивки	739	1	10
460689	Velyka Gorzhanna, Pidlissya, Trudove/ с.Велика Горожанна, с.Підлісся, с.Трудове	842	1	10
460874	Dunajiv/ с.Дунаїв	531	1	10
460951	Rokovets, Derevach, Novosilka, Pidtemne / с.Раковець, с.Деревач, с.Новосілка, с.Підтемне	418	1	10
461114	Zagirja (Niklovytska), Orkhovychi/ с.Загір'я (Никловицька с/р), с.Орховичі	328	1	10
461233	Zubkiv/ с.Зубків	371	1	10
461414	Torhanovychu/ с.Торгановичі	386	1	10
461545	Nyzhnje Vysotske, Zarichcha/ с.Нижнє Висоцьке, с.Заріччя	745	1	10

# Appendix C

English version of the questionnaire and the code sheet - Phase 4b



## **CONFIDENTIAL**

# 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: 2012-09-10*

Hello, my name is.....I am working on an academic research project run by the University of Oxford in the UK with academic partners in Lisbon, Rotterdam, Oslo and [Governador Valadares/Kiev/Rabat] looking at migration between Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine and Western Europe. As part of this project, I am conducting interviews in [location] to ask people about changes in the region and experiences of migration. You have been chosen at random and I would like to ask your permission to interview you.

I have an information sheet with more details about this project.

Before you decide, I would like to explain a bit more about the interview process, how we will use the information and answer any questions that you have.

Since everyone's experiences are different, the duration of the interview varies – it should be between half an hour, and a maximum of one hour.

If any question makes you feel uneasy, you are not obliged to answer. You can stop the interview at any time.

We guarantee that all the information you provide us with will be kept confidential.

**Before we start: do you have any questions?**

*Once any questions are answered...*

**Are you happy to proceed with the interview?**

**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

### To be completed BEFORE the interview

Questionnaire number

Origin **[Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]**

Location **[Governador Valadares/Mantena/Nador/Rabat/Kiev/Lviv]**

Neighbourhood code

Date (dd-mm-yy)   -   -

Interviewer ID

Interviewer Signature

Interview start time   :

### To be completed AFTER the interview

Questionnaire completed ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ No Explain below

### To be completed at LATER stages

Questionnaire entered by (ID)

Notes .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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## A. Background

We will start this interview with some questions about yourself.

A1 In which year were you born?

\_\_\_\_ Year  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

A2 Were you born in [Brazil/ Morocco/Ukraine]?

- 1 ☐ Yes → A3  
2 ☐ No → A4  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code → A5

A3 Where in [Brazil/ Morocco/Ukraine] were you born?

\_\_\_\_ Location code → A5  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code → A5

A4 In which country were you born?

*Write down the name of the country and in case of a former USSR country, ask relevant follow up questions to be able to determine the correct country code later on. Please try not to use the 'former USSR' code too much. Only if the respondent is unable to determine the specific former USSR country, use the former USSR code.*

\_\_\_\_ Country code  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

A5 What is your first (native) 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                  | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian                | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other     |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Russian                  | ____ Non-response code               |

A6 When you were born, what was your citizenship (or citizenships)?

\_\_\_\_ country code  
\_\_\_\_ country code  
\_\_\_\_ country code  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

A7 Have you changed or acquired a new citizenship since birth?

- 1 ☐ Yes  
2 ☐ No → B1  
\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

A8      **Which citizenship (or citizenships) do you have at the moment ?**

	Country code	Non-response code
A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

---

## B. Family

Thank you. The next questions are about your family and the household you live in.

**B1** Today, are you married to someone, or in a stable union (living together) with a partner...

- 1 ☐ who is born in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] → B3  
2 ☐ from another country, or  
3 ☐ are you neither married nor in a relationship? → B3

\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

**B2** In which country was your spouse or partner born?

*Write down the name of the country and in case of the former USSR, ask relevant follow up questions to be able to determine the correct country code later on.*

\_\_\_\_ Country code

\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

**B3** Do you have children?

- 1 ☐ Yes  
2 ☐ No

\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

**B4** Apart from you, who else lives in this household?

*If the person lives alone the appropriate code is 777.*

Relationship  
code

Non-response code

A	____	____
B	____	____
C	____	____
D	____	____
E	____	____
F	____	____
G	____	____
H	____	____
I	____	____
J	____	____

## C. General changes in region

Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about what you think about the region where you live: [Governador Valadares/Mantena/Nador/Rabat/Kiev/Lviv region]

### C1 Thinking of the last 10 years, would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements:

*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. Please note that the city is also included in the region or area.*

		Agree	Disagree	Non-response code
A	It has become easier to find a job	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
B	Corruption has become less	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
C	Women are increasingly having the same opportunities as men	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
D	People are increasingly having the opportunity to study at university, regardless of their background	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
E	In general, people in this region have become poorer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
F	People can get their children into better schools	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
G	Access to health care has improved	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
H	Crime and violence are decreasing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
I	Politicians and public authorities in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] have become more accountable to citizens	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
J	It has become easier to travel around the country	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

### C2 Are there many people in this region who have moved abroad?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → C4

\_\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

### C3 Which countries have they mostly moved to?

*If respondent hesitates please encourage them gently.*

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ country code

\_\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

C4      **Have you seen houses/ apartments in this region that [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] have built/ renovated with money earned abroad?**

1   ☐   Yes

2   ☐   No ➔ D1

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_   Non-response code

C5      **Do you notice any differences between these houses and other houses?**

*With 'these houses' we mean houses built or bought by emigrants or with money earned abroad.*

1   ☐   Yes

2   ☐   No ➔ D1

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_   Non-response code

C6      **How are they different?**

*Multiple answers possible. If respondents hesitate to commit to an answer, encourage them by asking whether these houses differ in style, construction or anything else?*

1   ☐   they are bigger or higher

2   ☐   they have different colours

3   ☐   they have a foreign style (*on the outside or inside*)

4   ☐   they are more renovated

5   ☐   they are recently built (new)

6   ☐   they use different materials (higher quality/ brought from abroad)

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_   Non-response code

## D. Migration history

Thank you. I would now like to ask you about your own experiences of international migration.

D1 Have you ever lived outside [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] for three months or more? 'Living in another country for at least three months' means having that country as one's primary residence, regardless of legal status and regardless of shorter trips abroad.

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → D8

— — — Non-response code

D2 Can you tell me a bit more about that? Starting with the first foreign country you went to, in which countries have you lived?

*If the respondent hesitates, please encourage them gently.*

	Country code	When did you go to [country]? Year	Did you stay more or less than one year? Duration	Non-response code
A	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
B	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
C	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
D	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
E	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
F	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
G	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
H	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
I	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —
J	— — — —	— — — —	1 <input type="checkbox"/> < 1 year. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> : ≥ 1 year	— — —

*If all the moves listed by the respondent have been within the USSR (before 1991), go to section E.*

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 [country] in [year of immigration].

Choose the most recent move they listed in the previous question.

		Was this 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"/>	_____

D4 Which of the motivations for your move to [country] in [year of immigration] 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. The respondent can only choose one option this time.

- 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



D5 Thank you. Then, there may also be things about the situation in the country where people live 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] in [year of immigration].

		Was this 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"/>	— — —

D6 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 D5. If respondent answered 'no' to all options in D5, re-read all the options. The respondent can only choose one option this time.*

- 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

Thank you. You have indicated why you have moved to [country] in [year of immigration]. Now at some point you decided to return to [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]. I would now like to ask you about your reasons for returning to [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] after your stay in [country of destination]

D7 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 return to [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine].

		Important?		Non-response code
		Yes	No	
A	Achieving what you wanted to do abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
B	Changing family circumstances	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
C	Education for children in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
D	New economic opportunities in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
E	Being with family members or people you care about in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
F	Returnig to the familiar life-style	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —
G	Being unemployed in [country of destination]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — —

Thank you for sharing your motivations for moving and returning. Now that we have talked about moves that have actually taken place, I would now like to talk about moves that never took place.

D8 Have you ever tried to leave [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] to live or work abroad and then not succeeded?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → E1

— — — Non-response code

D9 Which countries did you try to go to?

— — Country code

— — Country code

— — Country code

— — Country code

— — Country code

— — — Non-response code

D10 Why did you not succeed in going?

*Multiple answers possible*

1 ☐ You did not obtain the necessary visa

2 ☐ No one offered to give you accommodation

3 ☐ Your contacts told you that it was not a good time to go

4 ☐ You did not have enough money to pay for the trip

5 ☐ You were turned back at the border

6 ☐ Other reason

— — — Non-response code

---

E. *Movements from network*

Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about people from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] you know who have lived or who are living outside the country.

E1 Do you personally know anybody who is living in Western Europe?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → E4

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

E2 Roughly – how many people do you know?

*Read aloud the answer categories ONLY if respondents hesitate to commit to an answer.*

1 ☐ Between 1 and 3

2 ☐ Between 4 and 10

3 ☐ More than 10

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

E3 Are they...

1 ☐ All [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s,

2 ☐ are some [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s, or

3 ☐ are there no [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian]s among them?

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

Thank you. I am going to ask first about family abroad and then about your friends and acquaintances.

E4 In the last ten years, have any of your family members ever lived outside of [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine], or is any family member them currently living abroad?

*With living abroad we mean that they stayed for at least three months. We do not want to include tourist travel, but we do want to know about short term labour migrants, students or longer family visits. Familymembers may also include the extended family (see relation code).*

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → E6

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

E5 Please tell me a bit more about these family members. In which countries did or do they reside? Please start with family members you feel most close to.

Children (up to 16) and persons living together should NOT be considered separately. (for example: husband and wife and their respective children)

	Relationship code	Most recent country residence abroad	Country residence abroad	Country residence abroad	Non-response code
A	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
F	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
G	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
H	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
J	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

E6 Apart from your family, do you personally know anybody else from [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] who has lived abroad in the last ten years, or who is currently living abroad?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → F1

\_\_\_\_\_ Non-response code

E7 Please tell me a bit more about these friends or acquaintances. In which countries did or do they reside? Please do not worry if you cannot remember everyone, we would like just the general picture.

**Children (up to 16) and persons living together should NOT be considered separately.** (for example: husband and wife and their respective children)

	Relationship code	Most recent country residence abroad	Country residence abroad	Country residence abroad	Non-response code
A	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
D	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
E	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
F	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
G	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
H	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
J	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

## F. Transnational contacts and Western Europe

Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about Western Europe.

### F1 Which countries do you think of if you hear the phrase Western Europe?

*If respondents hesitate to commit to an answer please read the following: 'Please do not be afraid of giving inaccurate answers, we are only interested in your personal opinion of what Europe means to you.'*

\_\_\_\_ Country code`  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Country code  
 \_\_\_\_ Non-response code

### F2 I will now read several statements about Western Europe. 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	In Western Europe, there are good economic opportunities	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
B	In general, people in Western Europe have a friendly attitude towards immigrants from [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine]	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
C	Corruption is not very widespread in Western Europe	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
D	In Western Europe, immigration policies are very strict	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
E	The legal system treats everybody equally in Western Europe	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____
F	In Western Europe, everybody has access to health care	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	____

### F3 How often would you say that you communicate with people in Western Europe, including people you do not personally know? Is it...

- 1 ☐ almost every day,  
 2 ☐ every week,  
 3 ☐ every month,  
 4 ☐ less often, or  
 5 ☐ never? → G1  
 \_\_\_\_ Non-response code

**F4 And which of these forms of communication do you use?**

*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)
- 8 ☐ **Communicate personally during visits** (the place of the meetings does not matter)

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**F5 With whom in Western Europe have you had contact with over the past month? Which country are they in?**

*List up to five people. If respondent had no contact with anyone use non-response code 777.*

- A \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Relation code \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code
- B \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Relation code \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code
- C \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Relation code \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code
- D \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Relation code \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code
- E \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Relation code \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**F6 On the whole, does your contact with people who live in Western Europe make you...**

- 1 ☐ **more interested** in moving to Western Europe
- 2 ☐ **less interested** in moving there, or
- 3 ☐ **does it not make any difference?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**F7 Does anybody in Western Europe send you money or gifts...**

- 1 ☐ **on a regular basis,**
- 2 ☐ **from time to time, or**
- 3 ☐ **once, or**
- 4 ☐ **not at all? → G1**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**F8 Do you think that receiving this money or gifts makes you...**

- 1 ☐ **more interested** in moving to Western Europe
- 2 ☐ **less interested** in moving there, or
- 3 ☐ **did it not make any difference?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code



---

## G. Migration aspirations

Thank you. I would now like to ask you some questions about possible moves abroad in the future. This can be to Western Europe, but also to other parts of the world.

**G1 Do you have a passport that allows you to travel abroad?**

*This refers to the document to travel not the permission to travel (visa).*

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**G2 Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to go abroad to live or work some time during the next five years, or would you prefer to stay in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]?**

1 ☐ Yes, go abroad

2 ☐ No, stay in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine] → H1

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**G3 Which country would you like to go to as your first preference?**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Country code

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**G4 Have you taken any action to prepare a move abroad?**

*Action entails everything ranging from collecting information to buying a ticket.*

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → G6

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**G5 What precise steps have you undertaken to move abroad?**

*Multiple answers possible*

1 ☐ Apply for enrolment at a university

2 ☐ Apply for a scholarship

3 ☐ Apply for papers (e.g. visa)

4 ☐ Save money

5 ☐ Arrange for transportation

6 ☐ Contact people known in that country for assistance

7 ☐ Apply for a job

8 ☐ Visit the embassy

9 ☐ Collected information from media or the internet

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**G6 How likely do you think it is that you will actually go abroad to live or work? Is that.....**

1 ☐ Almost certain,

2 ☐ likely,

3 ☐ a little likely,

4 ☐ or not likely at all?

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

---

## H. *Contact with returned migrants*

Now we would like to talk a bit about people who have lived abroad and are now back in [Brazil/Morocco/Ukraine]

H1 Do you know any [Brazilians / Moroccans / Ukrainians] who previously lived in Western Europe and who have now returned?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → I1

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

H2 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

H3 Would you say that their housing conditions are generally....

1 ☐ better,

2 ☐ about the same, or

3 ☐ worse than before they moved abroad?

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

H4 Do you know of businesses here (cafes, restaurants, shops or other) that were set up by returned migrants?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

## I. Views on migration and its impact on region

Thank you. We are approaching the end now. I would like to ask you about your views on migration to Western Europe and its impact on [Brazilian / Moroccan / Ukrainian] society.

I1 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	If you want to move to Western Europe, you need to know somebody there who can help you.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — — —
C	Moving to Western Europe is a way of gaining respect in [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine].	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — — —
D	In [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine], there are good economic opportunities.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — — —
E	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"/>	— — — —
F	It is bad for [Brazil / Morocco / Ukraine] when people move to Western Europe.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	— — — —

Thank you. Now I would like to ask you some more questions about your views regarding the impact of international migration in this region.

I2 In this region is it possible to identify particular neighbourhoods or areas that are more associated with migration or emigrants?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → I4

— — — — Non-response code

I3 Why is that?

*Multiple answers possible*

1 ☐ most migrants left from those regions/that region

2 ☐ most migrants have bought or built houses in those regions/that region (and e.g. as a result houses in the area become more expensive)

3 ☐ it is where most businesses set up by migrants are located

4 ☐ it is where one finds travel agencies and other services related to migration (such as money transfer agencies or internet cafes, for example)

5 ☐ it is where peoples' conditions have improved

— — — — Non-response code

14 Thinking of influence of migrants in the region, would you say that.....

- 1 ☐ most migrants or their families have established businesses or improved local activities (in agriculture for example), that
- 2 ☐ some have and some have not
- 3 ☐ most have not, or that
- 4 ☐ none of the migrants or their families have established businesses or improved local activities?

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

15 In your view, what are the more evident effects of international **emigration** in this city/ village? For each of the following statements please 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	Living conditions have improved for family members of people who have moved abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
B	There are fewer job opportunities <b>for people who live here</b>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
C	The local economy has been boosted by remittances that migrants send to their families	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
D	The population of this region has declined as a result of migration	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
E	Families have become divided by migration	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
F	Migrants have contributed to the funding of new infrastructures such as roads, health centres or schools	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
G	Children have difficulties growing up without parents or with one parent abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
H	Migration has introduced cultural influences and customs from abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
I	Overall, it is good for your city/ village that people moved abroad	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
J	New businesses have been established by migrants and their families	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___
K	Many families have become dependent on remittances	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ ___ ___

16 When would you say that the impacts of international migration began in this village/city? Was it...

*If the respondent indicates that there has not been any impact, use non-response code 777.*

- 1 ☐ **Around or less than five years ago,**
- 2 ☐ **Between 5 – 10 years ago,**
- 3 ☐ **Between 11 – 20 years ago,**
- 4 ☐ **More than 20 years ago, or**
- 5 ☐ **Before that**

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**I7 Is there any particular time of the year when this village/city is more affected by the return of migrants on holidays?**

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No → J1

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

**I8 When is that?**

*Multiple answers possible*

1 ☐ During the Summer holidays

2 ☐ During the Easter Break

3 ☐ During Ramadam

4 ☐ Around Christmas/New Year

5 ☐ Other local festivity

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Non-response code

---

## J. Education and work

Thank you. We now move on to the final questions when we turn back to you and ask about your education and work.

### J1 What level of education have you completed?

- 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

*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).*

### J2 Do you have a paid job?

- 1 ☐ Yes → J3
- 2 ☐ No → J4

— — — Non-response code

### J3 What is your job?

*Identify the most important activity. Both formal and informal types of employment are included here, as well as self-employment.*

— — — Principal activity code

— — — Non-response code

Go to → J6

### J4 Have you ever worked either in a paid job, or in some form of unpaid work?

*This question should only be asked if people are not working at the moment. 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

— — — Non-response code

### J5 At present, what do you do (for most of your time)?

*Identify the most important activity. Unpaid work could include apprenticeships, internships, voluntary work or being an au pair.*

— — — Principal activity code

— — — Non-response code

**J6 Do you have any other activities?**

*Apart from your main job and the most important activity do you have any other activities **at the moment**? Unpaid work could include apprenticeships, internships, voluntary work or being an au pair.*

- 1 ☐ Yes  
    — — — Activity code  
    — — — Activity code  
    — — — Activity code  
    — — — Activity code  
    — — — Activity code
- 2 ☐ No  
    — — — Non-response code

**J7 What main sources of income all persons in your household have at the moment?**

*Both formal and informal types of income are included here, as well as self-employment. Types of income relate to all the people who are part of this household. Multiple answers possible.*

- 1 ☐ Salary  
2 ☐ Social Benefits  
3 ☐ Remittances  
4 ☐ Rent (from a property)  
5 ☐ Pension  
6 ☐ Agriculture  
7 ☐ Business  
8 ☐ Any other source of income  
    — — — Non-response code

**J8 Sex**

- 1 ☐ Man  
2 ☐ Woman  
    — — — Non-response code

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*Expression of gratitude*

**These were all my questions. Thank you very much for your cooperation. → K1**



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*K. Questions for the interviewer*

**K1 Interview end time**

\_\_ \_\_ : \_\_ \_\_ hh:mm

**K2 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

**K3 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

**K4 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: **2011-02-22**

## **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
051	Ex-husband
052	Ex-wife
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

### **Brazil**

#### *Minas Gerais*

##### *Jequitinhonha*

BR30 Pedra Azul  
BR31 Araçuaí  
BR32 Capelinha  
BR33 Almenara

##### *Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte*

BR34 Belo Horizonte  
BR35 Others in 'Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte'

##### *Vale do Mucuri*

BR36 Teófilo Otoni  
BR37 Diamantina  
BR38 Nanuque

##### *Vale do Rio Doce*

BR39 Aimorés  
BR40 Caratinga  
BR41 Governador Valadares  
BR42 Guanhães  
BR43 Ipatinga  
BR44 Mantena  
BR45 Peçanha

##### *Zona da Mata*

BR46 Zona da Mata

##### *Rest of Minas Gerais*

BR47 Campo das Vertentes  
BR48 Central Mineira  
BR49 Noroeste de Minas  
BR50 Norte de Minas  
BR51 Oeste de Minas  
BR52 Sul/Sudoeste de Minas  
BR53 Triângulo Mineiro/Alto Paranaíba

##### *São Paulo*

BR61 Araçatuba  
BR62 Araraquara  
BR63 Assis  
BR64 Bauru  
BR65 Campinas  
BR66 Itapetininga  
BR67 Litoral Sul Paulista

BR68 Marília  
BR69 Macro Metropolitana Paulista  
BR70 Metropolitana de São Paulo  
BR71 Piracicaba  
BR72 Presidente Prudente  
BR73 Ribeirão Preto  
BR74 São José do Rio Preto  
BR75 Vale do Paraíba Paulista

##### *Rest of Brazil*

BR01 Acre  
BR02 Alagoas  
BR03 Amapá  
BR04 Amazonas  
BR05 Bahia  
BR06 Ceará  
BR07 Distrito Federal  
BR08 Espírito Santo  
BR09 Goiás  
BR10 Mato Grosso do Sul  
BR11 Maranhão  
BR12 Mato Grosso  
BR14 Pará  
BR15 Paraíba  
BR16 Paraná  
BR17 Pernambuco  
BR18 Piauí  
BR19 Rio de Janeiro  
BR20 Rio Grande do Norte  
BR21 Rio Grande do Sul  
BR22 Rondônia  
BR23 Roraima  
BR24 Santa Catarina  
BR26 Sergipe  
BR27 Tocantins

## Morocco

(Codes 1 to 16 are regions, codes 17 to 25 are cities within these regions)

- Mo01 Oued ed Dahab-Lagouira
- Mo02 Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra
- Mo03 Guelmim-Es Semara
- Mo04 Souss-Massa-Daraâ
  
- Mo05 Gharb-Chrarda-Béni Hssen  
(not Kénitra city)
- Mo17 Kénitra (city)
  
- Mo06 Chaouia-Ouadigha
  
- Mo07 Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz  
(not Marakech city)
- Mo18 Marakech (city)
  
- Mo8 Oriental  
(not Berkane city or Nador city)
- Mo19 Berkane (city)
- Mo20 Nador (city)
  
- Mo9 Grand Casablanca  
(not Casablanca city)
- Mo21 Casablanca (city)
  
- Mo10 Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer  
(not Rabat/Salé city)
- Mo22 Rabat/Salé (city)
  
- Mo11 Doukkala-Abda
- Mo12 Tadla-Azilal
- Mo13 Meknès-Tafilalet
- Mo14 Fès-Boulemane
  
- Mo15 Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate  
(not Al Hoceima city)
- Mo23 Al Hoceima (city)
  
- Mo16 Tanger-Tétouan  
(not Tanger-Assilah city or Larache city)
- Mo24 Tanger-Assilah (city)
- Mo25 Larache (city)



## 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





## Netherlands

### *Provincie Zuid-Holland*

#### *Rotterdam City*

- NL01 Centrum
- NL02 Delfshaven
- NL03 Noord
- NL04 Feijenoord
- NL05 Charlois
- NL06 IJsselmonde
- NL07 Overschie
- NL08 Hilligersberg-Schiebroek
- NL09 Prins Alexander
- NL10 Kralingen-Krooswijk
- NL11 Hoogvliet
- NL12 Pernis/ Rozenburg
- NL13 Hoek van Holland

#### *Rest of Zuid-Holland*

- NL14 Rotterdam region<sup>1</sup>
- NL15 Den Haag
- NL16 Delft
- NL17 Dordrecht
- NL18 Leiden
- NL19 Other province Zuid-Holland

### *Province Noord-Holland*

#### *Amsterdam City*

- NL20 Amsterdam-Centrum
- NL21 Amsterdam-Noord
- NL22 Amsterdam-Oost
- NL23 Amsterdam-Zuidoost
- NL24 Amsterdam-Zuid
- NL25 Amsterdam-West
- NL26 Amsterdam-Nieuw West

#### *Rest of Noord-Holland*

- NL27 Amsterdam region<sup>2</sup>
- NL28 Alkmaar
- NL29 Haarlem
- NL30 Zaanstad
- NL31 Other province Noord-Holland

### *Province Utrecht*

- NL32 Utrecht city
- NL33 Rest of province Utrecht

### *Province Flevoland*

- NL34 Almere
- NL35 Lelystad
- NL36 Other province Flevopolder

### *Noord/Oost-Nederland*

- NL37 Groningen
- NL38 Leeuwarden
- NL39 Zwolle
- NL40 Enschede
- NL41 Hengelo
- NL42 Nijmegen
- NL43 Other Noord/Oost Nederland

### *Zuid-Nederland*

- NL44 's Hertogenbosch
- NL45 Maastricht
- NL46 Breda
- NL47 Eindhoven
- NL48 Other Zuid-Nederland

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<sup>1</sup> Rotterdam region (COROP) consists of the following municipalities: Albrandswaard, Barendrecht, Bernisse, Binnenmaas, Brielle, Capelle aan den IJssel, Cromstrijen, Dirksland, Goedereede, Hellevoetsluis, Korendijk, Krimpen aan den IJssel, Lansingerland, Maassluis, Middelharnis, Nederlek, Oostflakkee, Oud-Beijerland, Ouderkerk, Ridderkerk, Schiedam, Spijkenisse, Strijen, Vlaardingen, Westvoorne, Zuidplas.

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<sup>2</sup> Amsterdam region (COROP) consists of the following municipalities: Aalsmeer, Amstelveen, Beemster, Diemen, Edam-Volendam, Graft-De Rijp, Haarlemmermeer, Landsmeer, Oostzaan, Ouder-Amstel, Purmerend, Uithoorn, Waterland, Zeevang.

## Norway

### *Oslo*

NO01 Sentrum  
NO02 Alna  
NO03 Bjerke  
NO04 Frogner  
NO05 Gamle Oslo  
NO06 Grorud  
NO07 Grünerløkka  
NO08 Nordre Aker  
NO09 Nordstrand  
NO10 Sagene  
NO11 St. Hanshaugen  
NO12 Stovner  
NO13 Søndre Nordstrand  
NO14 Ullern  
NO15 Vestre Aker  
NO16 Østensjø

### *Rest of Norway*

NO17 Akershus  
NO18 Østfold  
NO19 Hedmark  
NO20 Oppland  
NO21 Buskerud  
NO22 Vestfold  
NO23 Telemark  
NO24 Aust-Agder  
NO25 Vest-Agder  
NO26 Rogaland  
NO27 Hordaland  
NO28 Sogn og Fjordane  
NO29 Møre og Romsdal  
NO30 Sør-Trøndelag  
NO31 Nord-Trøndelag  
NO32 Nordland  
NO33 Troms  
NO34 Finnmark  
NO35 Svalbard

## 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



## **Portugal**

### ***Faro***

PT01 Albufeira  
PT02 Alcoutim  
PT03 Aljezur  
PT04 Castro Marim  
PT05 Faro  
PT06 Lagoa  
PT07 Lagos  
PT08 Loulé  
PT09 Monchique  
PT10 Olhão  
PT11 Portimão  
PT12 São Brás De Alportel  
PT13 Silves  
PT14 Tavira  
PT15 Vila do Bispo  
PT16 Vila Real de Santo António

### ***Lisboa***

PT20 Azambuja  
PT21 Lisboa  
PT22 Loures  
PT23 Mafra  
PT24 Oeiras  
PT25 Sintra  
PT26 Vila Franca de Xira  
PT27 Amadora  
PT28 Odivelas  
PT29 Cascais  
PT30 Other Municipalities in Lisboa district

### ***Setúbal***

PT40 Alcochete  
PT41 Almada  
PT42 Barreiro  
PT43 Moita  
PT44 Montijo  
PT45 Palmela  
PT46 Seixal  
PT47 Sesimbra  
PT48 Setúbal  
PT49 Other Municipalities in Setubal district

### ***Rest of Portugal***

PT50 Aveiro  
PT51 Beja  
PT52 Braga

PT53 Bragança  
PT54 Castelo Branco  
PT55 Coimbra  
PT56 Évora  
PT57 Guarda  
PT58 Leiria  
PT59 Portalegre  
PT60 Porto  
PT61 Santarém  
PT62 Viana do Castelo  
PT63 Vila Real  
PT64 Viseu  
PT65 Funchal (Madeira)  
PT66 Região Autónoma dos Açores

## 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