

Module on the situation of immigrants and their children in the labour market, linked to the Community Labour Force Survey for 2008.

Madrid, July 2008

1. Background

The Community Labour Force Survey (LFS) is performed coordinately throughout the scope of the European Union, in accordance with the terms envisaged in Council Regulation 577/98 concerning the organisation of a sample survey on the economically active population in the Community (Official Journal of the European Communities L-77, of 14 March).

In the case of Spain, the LFS is included in the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). The EAPS has been adapted to the aforementioned regulation since the first quarter of 1999.

The regulation provides that in the second quarter of every year the LFS must include questions on different aspects of the labour market. Thus, until 2005 Spain performed an ad-hoc module alongside the EAPS at the intervals established.

The year 2005 saw the publication of Regulation 430/2005, which opened the way for the introduction of a number of so-called *structural* variables, for an annual sub-sample that is representative of the entire year. Where an annual sub-sample was used, the information corresponding to the modules should be collected, along with the sub-sample variables, throughout the whole year for a sixth of the sample.

Thus, as from 2006, the questionnaire for the module is implemented throughout the entire year in every sixth interview, which provides the information for the sub-sample variables.

The topic researched in 2008 was *the situation of immigrants and their children with respect to the labour market*, in accordance with the terms of Commission Regulation 102/2007 of 2 February 2007. The questions are aimed at people aged between 16 and 74.

2. Survey design and field work

The sample design of the ad hoc module on *the situation of immigrants and their children with respect to the labour market* is the same as that for the EAPS, as it is performed alongside the latter on one sixth of the quarterly sample throughout the entire year. The most important characteristics therein are described below (for greater detail, see the publications of the National Statistics Institute *EAPS. Technical manual* and *EAPS. Survey description, definitions and instructions for completing the questionnaire*).

The EAPS is a sample-based, continuous, quarterly survey with a nationwide scope. It is aimed at the population that resides in main family dwellings, that is to say, those used throughout the whole year, or most of it, as the habitual and permanent dwelling. Neither group households (hospitals, residences, barracks, convents,...) nor secondary or seasonal dwellings are included in the survey.

This has a stratified, two-stage sampling, the census sections being the units in the first stage and the family dwellings in the second. All persons residing in the selected dwellings are included in the survey.

The sample size is 3,588 sections; an average of 18 dwellings are interviewed per section, yielding some 65,000 dwellings per quarter.

The sample has been distributed spatially, following a commitment allocation between uniform and proportional, for the purpose of giving estimates by province (NUTS 3) and by Autonomous Community (NUTS 2).

In contrast, the sample is uniformly distributed along the thirteen weeks that comprise each quarter, interviewing some 5,000 dwellings each week.

The section sample is divided into 6 sub-samples called rotation shifts, and each quarter, the dwellings in a rotation shift are substituted; with this mechanism, each family is interviewed for six consecutive quarters, and is replaced by another family from the same section at the end of the six-quarter period.

The fieldwork is carried out by the interviewers that the National Statistics Institute has in each of its 52 delegations. The first interview is face-to-face, and the second and subsequent interviews are performed by telephone, unless the family does not have a telephone or prefers a face-to-face interview.

The face-to-face interviews are performed at each of the 52 delegations and the telephone interviews are carried out from the 7 delegations where the CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) centres are located. All of the interviews are carried out with a laptop or desktop computer. The delegation work system is weekly, and basically proceeds as follows:

- Week for interviewing
- Week for revision and debugging
- Week for sending the questionnaires to Central Services (by teleprocessing)

In December 2007, an Internet link was created so that the provincial delegations could consult the module questions and the instructions for its completion.

The fieldwork was performed between 7 January 2008 and 3 January 2009, which corresponds to the reference period running from 31 December 2007 to 27 December 2008.

The sample size and non-response are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Sample size and non-response in sixth interviews throughout the four quarters of 2008

	Total	
	Absolute value	Percentage
Initial sample	45,362	100
Refusals	2,626	5.79
Absences	3,773	8.32
Unavailable	745	1.64
Total non-response	7,144	15.75
Original interviewed sample	38,218	84.25

The sample that was finally interviewed consisted of 38,218 dwellings. However, 50 of these were discarded as a result of centralised processing. The make-up of the actual sample is shown in table 2.

Table 2. Real interviewed sample in sixth interviews

	Total	
	Absolute value	Percentage
Original interviewed sample	38218	100
Sample loss due to centralised treatment	50	0.13
Real interviewed sample	38,168	99.87

Regarding the 50 discarded dwellings, these are exceptional cases that, due to the assignation of a mistaken dwelling number or to duplicated information or an excessive lack of information, are discarded in the filtering process prior to the preparation of the final file.

The sample of persons susceptible to answering the module totals 76,843. For 5 of them there is no information in the module variables due to partial non-response. Thus, the number of persons who finally completed the module came to a total of 76,838.

3. Questionnaire

Module on the situation of immigrants and their children with respect to the labour market

(Persons aged between 16 and 74)

Para personas entre 16 y 74 años es decir:
16<=EDAD<=74

En otro caso, fin de módulo

Para personas con nacionalidad española es decir :
NAC1=1-2

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M3

1. ¿Cuándo adquirió la nacionalidad española?

- Al nacer 1 | Pasar a cuadro antes de M3

- La adquirió con posterioridad 6

- No sabe 0 | Pasar a cuadro antes de M3

2. ¿En qué año adquirió la nacionalidad española?

(Anotar el año -cuatro dígitos-, o 0000 si no sabe)

Si NPADRE=0

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M4

3. ¿Cuál es el país de nacimiento de su padre?

(Entrevistador: Si nació en España seleccione el código 150, si nació en el extranjero pero no sabe en qué país o territorio dependiente, anote 000. Si no sabe si en España o en el extranjero, anote 99)

- Indicar país o territorio dependiente: _____

Si NMADRE=0

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M5

4. ¿Cuál es el país de nacimiento de su madre?

(Entrevistador: Si nació en España seleccione el código 150, si nació en el extranjero pero no sabe en qué país o territorio dependiente, anote 000. Si no sabe si en España o en el extranjero, anote 99)

- Indicar país o territorio dependiente: _____

Para personas no nacidas en España o nacidas en España pero con nacionalidad extranjera es decir
PRONA=b,99 o (PRONA<->b,99 y NAC=3)

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M7

5. En total, ¿cuántos años lleva usted residiendo en España?

(Si no lo recuerda con exactitud, indíquelo de modo aproximado. Debe considerar el tiempo acumulado de todos los periodos de residencia, aunque no hayan sido continuados, incluidas las interrupciones menores o iguales a un año. Anotar el número de años ó 99 si no sabe)

Número de años

Para personas que tenían 16 o más años cuando llegaron a España por última vez es decir:
EDAD-ANORE \geq 16

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M7

6. ¿Cuál es el principal motivo por el que vino a vivir a España?

(en caso de haberse establecido en España en más de una ocasión, refiérase a la última)

- Fue trasladado por la empresa para la que trabajaba en ese momento 1
- Vino a trabajar en un empleo que encontró antes de venir 2
- Vino a trabajar, sin haber encontrado empleo previamente 3
- Realizar estudios 4
- Obtener protección internacional 5
- Vino a reunirse con un familiar que ya vivía aquí o acompañando a un familiar que venía por motivos laborales o para realizar estudios 6
- Formar una familia (matrimonio) 7
- Otros motivos 8
- No sabe 0

Para personas con nacionalidad extranjera que no sea ninguna de la Unión Europea es decir:
NAC=3 y EXTNA \in {b,102, 105, 107, 110, 111, 113-117, 119-121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 133-137, 139, 143}

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M9

7. Su actual permiso de residencia, ¿tiene una duración limitada?

- Sí 1
- No 6 Pasar a cuadro antes de M9
- No sabe 0 Pasar a cuadro antes de M9

8. ¿Cuál es la duración de su actual permiso de residencia? Nos referimos a la duración total del permiso, no a la duración restante desde el momento actual

- Menos de un año 0
- Un año 1
- Más de un año pero menos de tres 2
- Al menos tres años pero como máximo cinco 3
- No sabe 9

Para personas con nacionalidad extranjera que tienen empleo, o que han encontrado uno en el que aún no han empezado a trabajar, o que están buscándolo, o que no buscan ni han encontrado pero les gustaría tenerlo y siempre que no sean ciudadanos de la U.E. (excepto rumanos o búlgaros) es decir:
NAC=3 y (TRAPLU \in {b} o NUEVE1=1 o BUSCA1=1 o BUSCA2=1) y EXTNA \in {b,102, 105, 107, 111, 113-117, 119-121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 133-137, 143}

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M11

9.

Si M7=6,0:

En la actualidad, ¿tiene usted restricciones legales para acceder al mercado laboral español?

Si M7=1:

En la actualidad, ¿tiene usted restricciones legales para acceder al mercado laboral español?

(No incluya restricciones temporales derivadas de la duración de su permiso de residencia)

- Sí 1
- No 6 Pasar a cuadro antes de M11
- No sabe 0 Pasar a cuadro antes de M11

10. ¿Qué tipo de restricciones tiene?

- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta propia 1
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta ajena 2
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta propia para algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores 3
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta ajena para algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores 4
- Sólo tiene acceso legal a algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores tanto por cuenta propia como por cuenta ajena 5
- Otro tipo de restricciones (por ejemplo, geográficas) 6

Si ha nacido en el extranjero o en España pero tiene nacionalidad extranjera y tiene empleo, o ha encontrado uno en el que aún no ha empezado a trabajar, o está buscándolo, o no busca ni ha encontrado pero le gustaría tener uno es decir:
 (PAINA<=>b,99 o (PAINA=b y NAC=3)) y (TRAPLU<=>b o NUEVE1=1 o BUSCA1=1 o BUSCA2=1)

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M15

Si llegó a España antes de cumplir los 8 años es decir:
 EDAD-M5 < 8

En otro caso, pasar a M13

11. ¿Obtuvo en España su mayor nivel de estudios?

- Sí 1 Pasar a cuadro antes de M15
- No 6

12. ¿Se ha informado sobre el procedimiento a seguir para convalidar sus estudios, dentro de los niveles de formación de la educación española?

- Sí, y ya los convalidó 1 Pasar a M14
- Sí, pero está en proceso de convalidación, no habiéndola completado 2 Pasar a M14
- Sí, pero no los ha convalidado 3 Pasar a M14
- No, no es necesario a pesar de no haber alcanzado su mayor nivel de formación en España 4 Pasar a M14
- No, por otras razones 5 Pasar a M14
- No sabe 0 Pasar a M14

13. ¿Se ha informado sobre el procedimiento a seguir para convalidar sus estudios, dentro de los niveles de formación de la educación española?

- Sí, y ya los convalidó 1
- Sí, pero está en proceso de convalidación, no habiéndola completado 2
- Sí, pero no los ha convalidado 3
- No, no es necesario porque su mayor nivel de formación lo alcanzó en España 4
- No, no es necesario a pesar de no haber alcanzado su mayor nivel de formación en España 5
- No, por otras razones 6
- No sabe 0

14. ¿Necesita mejorar el conocimiento del castellano o de cualquiera de las otras lenguas españolas para conseguir un trabajo apropiado?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

Si está ocupado, es decir si
TRAPLU<=>b

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro
antes de M16

15. ¿Ha recibido algún tipo de ayuda en España para encontrar su actual empleo o para crear su propia empresa?

- Sí, de familiares o amigos 1
- Sí, de la oficina pública de empleo 2
- Sí, de agencias privadas de empleo 3
- Sí, de una organización de ayuda al inmigrante 4
- Sí, ayuda de otro tipo 5
- No 6
- No sabe 0

Para personas no nacidas en España o nacidas en España pero con nacionalidad extranjera, que tenían 16 o más años cuando llegaron a España por última vez y además llegaron en los últimos 10 años por última vez es decir: (PRONA=b,99 o (PRONA<=>b y NAC=3)) y EDAD-ANORE>=16 y ANORE<=10

En otro caso, Fin de módulo

16. En los 2 años posteriores a su llegada a España, ¿ha utilizado servicios de atención para la integración en el mercado laboral?

(Si ha venido más de una vez a España, refiérase a los dos años posteriores a su última llegada)

- Sí 1
- No, no tiene derecho a ello 2 Fin de módulo
- No, por otros motivos 3 Fin de módulo
- No sabe 0 Fin de módulo

17. ¿Qué clase de servicios ha utilizado?

Sí No No sabe
1 6 0

- Ha mantenido contactos con un experto en orientación y asesoramiento laboral o asistencia para la búsqueda de empleo
- Ha participado en programas o cursos de formación sobre mercado laboral
- Ha asistido a cursos de castellano o cualquiera de las otras lenguas oficiales españolas

Fin de módulo

4. Instructions for completing the questionnaire

Module on the situation of immigrants and their children with respect to the labour market (2008 Economically Active Population Survey)

A INTRODUCTION

Until 2005, in the second quarter of each year, the Economically Active Population Survey included a series of questions on specific issues related to the labour market. Since 2006, these questions have been asked throughout the year, but only to one sixth of the sample, specifically to the dwellings that are on their sixth interview. Said questions are included in what is called the *Ad hoc module*, which is carried out in cooperation with the Labour Force Surveys of other countries of the European Union, in accordance with that which is indicated in (EC) Council Regulation 577/98, of 9 March 1998, regarding the organisation of a sample survey on the active population in the Community (Official European Communities Bulletin L 77, of 14 March).

Commission Regulation (EC) 384/2005 of 7 March 2005 (OJ L 61 of 8 March) adopting the programme of ad hoc modules, covering the years 2007 to 2009, for the labour force sample survey provided for by Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98, includes an ad-hoc module on immigrants and their children with respect to the labour market, whose reference period was the year 2008.

In the Thessaloniki meeting of June 2003 the Council of Europe agreed that the full integration of immigrants favours social cohesion and economic prosperity, as well as contributing to resolve the economic and demographic challenges currently faced by the European Union. It was deemed necessary to analyse immigration in a more objective and accurate manner in order to design and implement policies for a more effective management of its reality in Europe.

According to the first annual report of the European Commission on Immigration and Integration, lack of access to employment is the greatest barrier to integration. This is one of the most important priorities in the field of European employment policies, along with national integration policies.

The need therefore arises to have access to a pool of comprehensible, comparable data on the situation of immigrants and their children in connection with the labour market, to allow progress to be made towards the shared goals of the European Employment Strategy and the Social Inclusion Process.

The key objectives of the 2008 module are as follows:

- Collecting information that is as detailed as possible on the immigrant population and their children, which will provide maximum flexibility in the stage of analysis.

- Collecting data on the employment situation of immigrants and their children that may be compared with data on other groups and enable the study of their adaptation and integration in the labour market.
- Analysing the factors that determine integration and adaptation to the labour market, such as access restrictions to the labour market, recognition and validation of qualifications, language skills, support services for integration in the labour market, etc.

B TARGET POPULATION OF THE MODULE

The module is aimed at people **of all conditions** aged **between 16 and 74**.

C INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Annex I includes the print version of the questionnaire. Next in this section are the instructions for completing it.

Annex II proposes several examples to clarify the content of some questions. In case of doubt, one can contact the department promoting the survey.

The instructions to some of the questions include some additional text in italics. These are excerpts from current Spanish legislation that may serve to illustrate the present-day situation with regard to the acquisition of Spanish nationality, the different types of residence permits or work permits.

Code 0 (does not know) should be used **exclusively** where the person is unable to select any of the other response codes for a given question. **This should not be read** by the interviewer. **This norm is applicable to all questions that allow "does not know" as a response.**

Only people aged between 16 and 74 **should answer the questionnaire**.

In addition to this general filter, specific filters are included next to the individual questions.

1. ¿Cuándo adquirió la nacionalidad española?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Al nacer | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a cuadro antes de M3 |
| - La adquirió con posterioridad | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a cuadro antes de M3 |

This question should be answered by Spanish nationals, including people with dual nationality (where Spanish is one of the two nationalities).

The aim is to distinguish people who have Spanish nationality from the time of their birth, from those who have acquired it at a later time. A compared analysis of the two groups will give us an idea of the effect that the time of access to nationality has on the individuals. In fact, great differences of integration may be found between immigrants having Spanish nationality since birth and those who acquired it later, taking into account unemployment rates, employment prospects, access to study and training and the possibility to work in the public administration sector.

People with dual nationality (where Spanish is one of the two nationalities) should state the time at which they acquired Spanish nationality.

*Under article 17 of law 18/1990 of 17 December on the Civil Code, the following are considered to be **Spanish nationals by birth**:*

- *Those born of at least one Spanish parent.*
- *Those born in Spain of foreign parents where at least one of the parents was also born in Spain.*
- *Those born in Spain of foreign parents where neither parent has a nationality or no nationality is assigned to the child by the legislation of at least one of the parents.*
- *Those born in Spain of undetermined parentage.*

In accordance with the Law on de-colonisation of 19 November 1975, those born in Western Sahara may opt for Spanish nationality provided that:

- *They were residents in Spain at that time and were in possession of Spanish documents, or*
- *They were outside of Spain at that time but were holders of a Spanish passport or were included in the registers of Spanish representations in foreign countries.*

The situation of individuals born in Equatorial Guinea is analogous to that of those born in Western Sahara, with the difference that their independence took place on 12 October 1968.

Therefore, all Saharans and Guineans who meet the above requirements (i.e. who were born prior to the date of independence of their respective countries) should select code 1.

*In accordance with Law 18/1990 on the Reform of the Civil Code, Spanish nationals who have dual nationality may **lose their Spanish nationality** if they make exclusive use of their non-Spanish nationality. The conditions leading to the loss of Spanish nationality for lack of use are of a restrictive character and not to be interpreted in an open manner. Thus, no forfeiture of Spanish nationality shall arise where the individual concerned provides proof within the term of three years established in the article, that he or she has made use of his or her Spanish nationality. Being in possession of valid Spanish documents, having executed a public instrument as a Spanish citizen, having appeared at a Spanish consulate as a Spanish citizen and other similar actions shall be considered signs that the individual concerned does not meet the conditions for forfeiture of Spanish nationality.*

Any individuals who have forfeited their nationality at a given time but were Spanish nationals by birth should also select code 1.

2. ¿En qué año adquirió la nacionalidad española?

(Anotar el año -cuatro dígitos-, o 0000 si no sabe)

This question should be answered by interviewees who acquired Spanish nationality at a time later than their birth.

3. ¿Cuál es el país de nacimiento de su padre?

(Entrevistador: Si nació en España seleccione el código 150, si nació en el extranjero pero no sabe en qué país o territorio dependiente, anote 000. Si no sabe si en España o en el extranjero, anote 99)

- Indicar país o territorio dependiente: _____

This question should be answered by interviewees whose father does not live in the interviewed household (interviewees whose father does live in the household should have answered the question under section A).

The aim is to delimit the immediate descendants of immigrants in order to describe their situation with respect to the labour market and ultimately their degree of integration.

It is important to know the countries of birth of both parents, as differences may be found linked to whether one or both parents were born outside Spain.

Current national borders should be considered rather than those existing at the time of birth.

If the father was born in Spain, code 150 should be selected. This has been added as a new entry in the list of most common countries.

If the father was born outside Spain, the code of the relevant country should be selected, unless such country is not known with certainty. In this case, code 000 should be selected.

If it is unknown whether the country of origin is Spain or a foreign country, code 99 should be selected.

4. ¿Cuál es el país de nacimiento de su madre?

(Entrevistador: Si nació en España seleccione el código 150, si nació en el extranjero pero no sabe en qué país o territorio dependiente, anote 000. Si no sabe si en España o en el extranjero, anote 99)

- Indicar país o territorio dependiente: _____

This question should be answered by interviewees whose mother does not live in the interviewed household (interviewees whose mother does live in the household should have answered the question under section A).

As with question 4, the aim is to delimit the immediate descendants of immigrants in order to describe their situation with respect to the labour market and ultimately their degree of integration.

Current national borders should be considered rather than those existing at the time of birth.

If the mother was born in Spain, code 150 should be selected. This has been added as a new entry in the list of most common countries.

If the mother was born outside Spain, the code of the relevant country should be selected, unless such country is not known with certainty. In this case, code 000 should be selected. If it is unknown whether the country of origin is Spain or a foreign country, code 99 should be selected.

5. En total, ¿cuántos años lleva usted residiendo en España?

(Si no lo recuerda con exactitud, indíquelo de modo aproximado. Debe considerar el tiempo acumulado de todos los periodos de residencia, aunque no hayan sido continuados, incluidas las interrupciones menores o iguales a un año. Anotar el número de años ó 99 si no sabe)

Número de años

This question should be answered by interviewees who were born outside Spain or who, having been born in Spain, are foreign nationals.

The aim is to calculate the total time of residence in Spain, even where this has been discontinuous. Periods of 1 year or less spent away from Spain should be counted as time of residence in Spain. Interruptions longer than one year should not be included.

Previous migrations could be linked to a higher degree of integration (resulting from greater familiarity with the language, the culture, etc.).

If the exact time of residence is unknown, an approximate number of years should be entered.

If the time of residence is 1 year or less, enter 01; if the time of residence is more than 1 year but less than 2 years, enter 02, and so forth.

Short tourist trips and visits to relatives should not be counted.

Example: A given person lived in Spain for 6 months. He returned to his country and stayed there for 2 years. Then, two years ago he came back to live in Spain. The total time of residence in Spain of this individual is 2 and a half years. The number entered should be 03.

If, however, he lived in Spain for 6 months, then returned to his country for a space of 9 months, and came back to Spain 5 years ago, the total time of residence in Spain is 6 years and three months, and the number entered shall be 07.

6. ¿Cuál es el principal motivo por el que vino a vivir a España?

(en caso de haberse establecido en España en más de una ocasión, refiérase a la última)

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| - Fue trasladado por la empresa para la que trabajaba en ese momento | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Vino a trabajar en un empleo que encontró antes de venir | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Vino a trabajar, sin haber encontrado empleo previamente | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Realizar estudios | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Obtener protección internacional | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Vino a reunirse con un familiar que ya vivía aquí o acompañando a un familiar que venía por motivos laborales o para realizar estudios | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Formar una familia (matrimonio) | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Otros motivos | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

This question should be answered by people who meet the conditions of the preceding question and were aged 16 or above the last time they arrived in Spain.

The aim is to differentiate groups of immigrants by the reason that prompted them to move to Spain, as differences in the degree of integration may be found between these groups.

Reasons that prompted the move may include: work, study, family regrouping, etc.

The interviewee should read all the options available and choose one.

If he or she has come to Spain more than once, the reason for the last move should be stated.

The interviewee should state his or her reason for moving to Spain, which may not necessarily be the same as that of other people in his or her household. For instance, the father may have moved to Spain to look for work, while the mother and children may have moved for reasons of family regrouping.

Where more than one reason is involved, the interviewee should select the one that he or she considers the single most important one.

Even though the first 3 reasons are related to work, they have been included separately because not all of them have the same impact on an individual's integration, and are therefore best analysed in a segregated manner.

Code 3 includes people who came with the intention of finding employment working for others and also those who aimed to start their own business.

Code 4 includes trainees who do not receive wages of any kind.

Code 5 includes people who migrated for reasons of force majeure, i.e. political refugees or any person seeking protection or asylum.

Code 6 includes people who have moved to Spain for reasons of family regrouping, i.e. the spouse and/or children of an immigrant living in Spain who is working or studying. This code may also be selected by other dependent relatives who have also moved to Spain for reasons of family regrouping.

Code 7 should be selected by people who have moved to Spain with the intention of forming a family.

Code 8 covers any other type of voluntary immigration. For instance, retired people who decide to live in Spain for health reasons, the weather, better medical care, safety, etc.

7. Su actual permiso de residencia, ¿tiene una duración limitada?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Sí | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - No | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a cuadro antes de M9 |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a cuadro antes de M9 |

This question should be answered by foreign nationals who are not citizens of the European Union (as these are entitled to reside in Spain without the need for a time-limited residence permit).

The aim here is to obtain useful information for an in-depth analysis of the individual's degree of integration, as this may clearly have implications on the type and duration of employment.

Any document authorising the interviewee to reside in Spain legally (e.g. a residence permit, visa or certificate) should be taken into account.

The option "Does not have a permit" has not been included to avoid causing unease to the interviewee or even a refusal to complete the questionnaire. Where an interviewee states of his or her own initiative that he or she does not have a permit, code 6 should be selected.

In accordance with Royal Decree 2393/2004 approving the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration, a foreign national is considered a temporary resident in Spain provided that he or she has been authorised to reside in Spain for a period of between 90 days and 5 years.

Initially, foreign nationals shall apply for a residence visa which, upon issue, shall be valid for one year counted from the time of arrival in Spain.

Foreign nationals seeking a renewal of their temporary residence authorisation shall apply within the 60 calendar days prior to the date of expiry of their valid authorisation. A renewed residence authorisation shall be valid for 2 years unless a permanent residence authorisation is required.

It shall also be possible to apply for a temporary residence permit for family regrouping provided that the foreign national has been authorised to reside in Spain by virtue of the right to family regrouping exercised by a resident foreign national who has legally resided in Spain for one year and has been authorised to continue living in Spain for at least one more year.

The following family members are considered eligible for regrouping: the spouse, provided that the couple is not legally separated; children and the children of the spouse, including adopted children; children under the age of 18 and disabled relatives where the resident foreign national is their legal representative; ascendants and the ascendants of the spouse, provided that they are dependent on the legally resident foreign national and that the need to authorise their residence in Spain has been established for justified reasons.

Foreign nationals who can provide proof that they have lived in Spain legally and continuously for five years shall be entitled to obtain a permanent residence permit.

Authorisation to reside in Spain permanently shall also be granted to foreign nationals providing proof that their situation matches any of the following:

- a. Residents receiving a contributory retirement pension under the Spanish Social Security system.*
- b. Residents receiving a contributory pension for total permanent invalidity or severe invalidity under the Spanish Social Security System or other analogous support, provided that it is received in Spain and consists in a life-long, non-capitalisable allowance that is sufficient for the recipient's sustenance.*
- c. Individuals born in Spain who, upon reaching the age of legal majority, provide proof that they have lived in Spain legally and continuously for at least the three consecutive years immediately prior to their application.*
- d. Spanish nationals by birth who have forfeited their Spanish nationality.*
- e. Individuals who have spent the five years immediately prior to attaining majority under the guardianship of a Spanish public agency.*
- f. Stateless people and refugees recognised as such by the Spanish authorities who are living in Spain.*
- g. Foreign nationals who have made a substantial contribution to Spain's economic, scientific or cultural advancement, or who have significantly enhanced the image of Spain abroad. In such cases, the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs shall grant permanent residence authorisation after reading a report from the Home Minister.*

8. ¿Cuál es la duración de su actual permiso de residencia? Nos referimos a la duración total del permiso, no a la duración restante desde el momento actual

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| - Menos de un año | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Un año | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Más de un año pero menos de tres | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Al menos tres años pero como máximo cinco | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

"Duration" refers to the total term of the authorisation, not the time left from the date of the interview. Where the interviewee has been granted a number of permits in succession, the last of these should be considered.

Where the interviewee has an automatically renewable time-limited permit, the term of the current permit should be entered.

Given that the duration of the last permit should be considered where successive permits are involved (as indicated in the first paragraph above) and in view of the provisions of Royal Decree 2392/2004 mentioned in the preceding question, the codes to be selected are 0, 1, 2

and 9. Code 3 has also been included, however, because its limit is the total term of a temporary residence permit, should such a permit be granted without the need for renewal.

9.

Si M7=6,0:

En la actualidad, ¿tiene usted restricciones legales para acceder al mercado laboral español?

Si M7=1:

En la actualidad, ¿tiene usted restricciones legales para acceder al mercado laboral español?

(No incluya restricciones temporales derivadas de la duración de su permiso de residencia)

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| - Sí | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pasar a cuadro antes de M11 |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pasar a cuadro antes de M11 |

This question should be answered by people who are currently in employment, people who have found employment but have not yet started working, people seeking employment and people who would like to work even if they are not seeking employment, provided that they are foreign nationals but not EU citizens (excluding Rumania and Bulgaria).

The question is not asked to nationals of EU member states with the exception of Rumania and Bulgaria in application of community legislation on the free circulation of workers within those states.

The nationals of Rumania and Bulgaria enjoy equal rights to other EU citizens for purposes of entering Spain, working on a self-employed basis, studying or simply obtaining a residence permit to engage in unpaid activities. For purposes of working for others however, the moratorium currently in place in the EU requires the citizens of these two countries to have a valid residence permit. Rumanians and Bulgarians should therefore answer this question as well as non-EU foreign nationals.

Being aware of the restrictions for access to the labour market is essential in order to analyse any barriers that may hinder integration in the work force.

Restrictions linked to the duration of the residence permit should not be taken into account.

As in the question on residence permits, the option "Does not have a permit" has not been included to avoid causing unease to the interviewee or even a refusal to complete the questionnaire. Where an interviewee states of his or her own initiative that he or she does not have a valid work permit, code 6 should be selected.

In accordance with Royal Decree 2393/2004 approving the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration, a foreign national is considered a temporary resident in Spain with authorisation to work provided that, being 16 years of age or above, he or she has been authorised to reside in Spain for a period of between 90 days and 5 years and to engage in a paid activity, whether on a self-employed basis or working for others.

10. ¿Qué tipo de restricciones tiene?

- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta propia 1
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta ajena 2
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta propia para algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores 3
- Sólo tiene acceso al empleo por cuenta ajena para algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores 4
- Sólo tiene acceso legal a algunos sectores/ocupaciones/empleadores tanto por cuenta propia como por cuenta ajena 5
- Otro tipo de restricciones (por ejemplo, geográficas) 6

This question should be answered by foreign nationals who claimed being subject to legal restrictions to access the Spanish labour market in the preceding question.

If the interviewee only has access to self-employment or to working for others and is also subject to restrictions of a geographical nature, code 6 should be selected.

*In accordance with Royal Decree 2393/2004 approving the Regulations of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreign nationals in Spain and their social integration, initial authorisation to reside in Spain and work for **others** entitles foreign nationals living outside of Spain who have been granted the relevant visa to enter into a relation of employment by others.*

*An initial authorisation to reside in Spain and work for others will have a term of 1 year and may be restricted to a **specific geographical area and field of activity** in accordance with the instructions or directives issued by the State Secretariat of Immigration and Emigration.*

An initial authorisation to reside in Spain and work on a self-employment basis also has a term of 1 year.

Both authorisations are renewable under certain conditions for periods of 2 years up to a total of 5 years.

11. ¿Obtuvo en España su mayor nivel de estudios?

- Sí 1 Pasar a cuadro antes de M15
- No 6

Questions 11 to 13 should be answered by people born outside of Spain and people who, having been born in Spain, are foreign nationals. It should also be ascertained that the interviewee is in employment, has found employment even if he or she has not started working yet, is seeking employment or would like to be employed even if he or she is not currently looking for work.

The recognition or validation of qualifications is one of the chief obstacles immigrants find when looking for a job that is in line with their skills and training.

These questions aim to determine how many immigrants who have not obtained their highest qualifications in Spain have pursued recognition of the studies they completed in their country of origin, and how many of them have obtained such recognition through submission of a certificate or any other document constituting evidence of their degree of training.

The target group has been divided into two sub-groups, allowing those who arrived in Spain before reaching the age of 8 to answer whether they obtained their highest qualifications in Spain first. Since this group is likely to answer yes, this saves them the need to answer the following question on recognition of studies. Interviewees answering no should move on to the question on whether they have made enquiries about the procedure to validate their qualifications in accordance with the Spanish education scheme.

Interviewees who arrived in Spain when they were aged 8 or older should move on directly to question 13 (skipping 11 and 12). In fact, question 13 collects the same information as 11 and 12 taken jointly. It simply constitutes a different way to obtain information on the recognition of qualifications.

12. ¿Se ha informado sobre el procedimiento a seguir para convalidar sus estudios, dentro de los niveles de formación de la educación española?

- Sí, y ya los convalidó 1 Pasar a M14
- Sí, pero está en proceso de convalidación, no habiéndola completado 2 Pasar a M14
- Sí, pero no los ha convalidado 3 Pasar a M14
- No, no es necesario a pesar de no haber alcanzado su mayor nivel de formación en España 4 Pasar a M14
- No, por otras razones 5 Pasar a M14
- No sabe 0 Pasar a M14

Interviewees not requiring any certificates for the professional activity they perform or would like to perform should select code 4.

The interviewee should select code 5 if he or she has not pursued any of the relevant formalities due to uncertainty about the procedure or because it is too complicated, too expensive or too time-consuming.

13. ¿Se ha informado sobre el procedimiento a seguir para convalidar sus estudios, dentro de los niveles de formación de la educación española?

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| - Sí, y ya los convalidó | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Sí, pero está en proceso de convalidación, no habiéndola completado | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Sí, pero no los ha convalidado | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No, no es necesario porque su mayor nivel de formación lo alcanzó en España | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No, no es necesario a pesar de no haber alcanzado su mayor nivel de formación en España | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No, por otras razones | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

As with question M12, code 5 should be selected by interviewees who do not need a certificate of any kind for the professional activity they perform or would like to perform.

The interviewee should select code 6 if he or she has not pursued any of the relevant formalities due to uncertainty about the procedure or because it is too complicated, too expensive or too time-consuming.

14. ¿Necesita mejorar el conocimiento del castellano o de cualquiera de las otras lenguas españolas para conseguir un trabajo apropiado?

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| - Sí | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

This question should be answered by all interviewees who answered the question(s) on qualifications recognition.

Not speaking Spanish or any of the other official languages of Spain may constitute an impediment to integration in the labour market, preventing a person from finding work that is in line with his or her training, qualifications and professional experience.

Interviewees should rely on their personal opinion when answering this question.

If the interviewee has good language skills or or he or she does not need the language to perform the professional activity he or she deems appropriate for him or her, or he or she does not believe this will affect his prospects of finding work, code 6 should be selected.

15. ¿Ha recibido algún tipo de ayuda en España para encontrar su actual empleo o para crear su propia empresa?

- Sí, de familiares o amigos 1
- Sí, de la oficina pública de empleo 2
- Sí, de agencias privadas de empleo 3
- Sí, de una organización de ayuda al inmigrante 4
- Sí, ayuda de otro tipo 5
- No 6
- No sabe 0

This is another question that may contribute to the analysis of the degree of integration in the labour market of the immigrant community. The aim is to determine the methods immigrants most often use to find work.

The question should be posed to all interviewees in employment in order to compare immigrants and non-immigrants.

Code 1 to 5 should be used to indicate support provided within Spain.

If, for instance, an interviewee has received help from a relative living in his or her country of origin, code 6 should be entered.

Code 6 should also be selected where the interviewee has not received help of any kind due to not being entitled to such support or simply because he or she did not apply for it.

Code 2 should be entered by those who have received support not only from the public employment agency, but also from a private organisation at the request of the public agency.

Cases of people who have received Spanish aid prior to leaving their country should also be taken into account. For instance, an interviewee who received support from a Spanish immigrant-support organisation when seeking employment before leaving his or her country, should enter code 4.

16. En los 2 años posteriores a su llegada a España, ¿ha utilizado servicios de atención para la integración en el mercado laboral?

(Si ha venido más de una vez a España, refiérase a los dos años posteriores a su *última* llegada)

- Sí 1
- No, no tiene derecho a ello 2 | Fin de módulo
- No, por otros motivos 3 | Fin de módulo
- No sabe 0 | Fin de módulo

This question should be answered by interviewees who were born outside of Spain or who, having been born in Spain, are Spanish nationals. It should also be verified that they arrived

in Spain for the last time not more than 10 years before the interview, and that upon such arrival the interviewee was 16 years of age or older.

It is important to determine whether public policies for integration in the labour market take the immigrant population into account and, if so, whether they actually favour the integration of this community. The long-term effects of these policies on the labour market are also to be analysed.

Section 19 of the Community Directives on Employment (29005-2008) requires implementing measures such as identifying needs, providing support and training for job seekers, providing social services for people outside the labour market and working to eradicate poverty.

The following classes of measures should be taken into account:

- Advice and support for job seekers
- Training programmes or courses on the labour market
- Language courses on any of the official languages

Both services provided by the public employment services and those provided by private companies, trade unions, associations, etc. should be considered.

17. ¿Qué clase de servicios ha utilizado?

	Sí	No	No sabe
	1	6	0
- Ha mantenido contactos con un experto en orientación y asesoramiento laboral o asistencia para la búsqueda de empleo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Ha participado en programas o cursos de formación sobre mercado laboral	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Ha asistido a cursos de castellano o cualquiera de las otras lenguas oficiales españolas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewees should answer Yes or No to each of the 3 sections under this question.

The section on training courses on the labour market should be answered Yes if the interviewee has completed a work placement in a company or a course combining training and work experience.

The section on language courses on any of the official languages should be answered Yes if the interviewee has taken part in courses aimed at improving reading, writing, listening or speaking skills or a combination of the above.

Interviewees who have taken part in courses on any of the official languages as students within the Spanish education system, regardless of the level, shall not be considered to have benefited from services for integration in the labour market.

5. Information processing

Once the Central Services receive the questionnaires with the survey information (both the main questionnaire and the ad hoc module), they are processed to obtain the final file and the estimates.

The processing of the module information follows a scheme similar to that of the basic questionnaire, and adjusts to the following principles (for more details, see the *EAPS publication. Information processing*):

- Never interfering in the processing of the basic questionnaire.
- Following a set scheme, in order to minimise the changes to be made from one year to the next.
- Implementation simultaneously to or after the processing of the basic questionnaire.

In accordance with these principles, the stages in the processing of the module are the following:

1.- Monthly processing

The identification variables of the basic EAPS questionnaire are debugged on a monthly basis using automatic detection and manual correction. The debugging process has been modified in the four quarters of every year to ensure that it may also be used for the ad-hoc module.

The module's identification variables (quarter, province, section, household and interviewee number) are thus debugged along with those of the basic questionnaire.

2.- Quarterly processing

Once the data for the thirteen weeks included in each of the quarters of the year 2008 have been received, the variables of the basic EAPS questionnaire are debugged using the same procedure as in the monthly processing, i.e. automatic detection and manual correction.

The module variables are then debugged through automatic detection.

To perform the automatic debugging of the survey's basic file variables and the module variables, a software application called DIA (Automatic Detection and Attribution according to its initials in Spanish) is used, produced by the Subdirectorate-General for Statistical IT.

3.- Annual processing

The final file combines the records of the 6th interview for the four quarters of the year.

Once the variables have been debugged, the result is the final EAPS file of the ad-hoc module containing the identification variables, the yearly raising factor, some significant variables of the quarterly basic files and all the variables for the module, for the records of the sixth interviews.

The design of the part of the EFT record corresponding to the module is adapted to the specifications contained in the Commission Regulation 102/2007 of 2 February 2007 mentioned above.