Instructions to answer the module’s questions
Module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants (2008 Community Labour Force Survey)

A INTRODUCTION

Until 2005, a series of questions on particular issues related with the labour market are included in the second quarters of each year. Starting from 2006, these questions are asked throughout the year but only to a sixth of the sample, specifically to the dwellings that are in the sixth interview. Those questions are included in the so-called Ad Hoc Module, which is carried out in coordination with Labour Force Surveys of other European Union countries according to Council Regulation 577/98 (EE) of 9 March 1998, on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (Official Journal of the European Union, L-77, March 14th).


During the 2003 meeting in Thessalonica, the European Council considered that the complete integration of migrants contributes to social cohesion and economic welfare and also to solve the economic and demographic challenges currently faced by the European Union. The need to perform a more objective and acute analysis on migration in order to develop and promote policies that allow a more effective migration management in Europe was stated.

According to the first European Commission’s annual report on Migration and Integration, the lack of access to employment is the most significant barrier that needs to be overcome in order to achieve integration. This is one of the main priorities of European employment policies, together with integration policies at a national level.

Therefore, a set of understandable and comparable data on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants becomes necessary in order to reach the common objectives stated on the European Employment Strategy and the Social Inclusion Process.

Therefore, the main objectives of the 2008 module are:

- To obtain the most comprehensive information possible on migrant population and on their descendents so that the maximum flexibility on the analysis stage is available.
- To obtain data on the labour market situation of migrants and their descendents in order to allow comparison with other groups and to facilitate the performance of studies on adaptation and integration in the labour market.
- To analyze the factors that affect integration into and adaptation to the labour market such as restrictions of access to the labour market, recognition of studies and
degrees, command of the language, assistance services for integration into the labour market, etc.

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**B  MODULE’S TARGET POPULATION**

The module is addressed to **everybody** between **16 and 74 years old**.

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**C  INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

Appendix I includes the questionnaire’s paper version. Below, this section explains in-depth the instructions to fill it out.

Appendix II proposes several examples to clarify some of the questions. In case of doubts, the implementing service can answer your questions.

The instructions for some of the questions include an additional text in italics. These are pieces of Spanish legislation currently in force that can illustrate the current situation regarding the granting of Spanish nationality, the different types of residence permit or the work permits.

**Code 0 (Does not know)** can only be used when the person is unable to choose any of the other answer codes. **It must not be read** by the interviewer. **This rule is applicable to all questions that allow “Does not know” as an answer.**

People from 16 to 74 years old **will answer the questionnaire**.

Apart from this general filter, together with each question the additional specific filters affecting the question are indicated.

1. **When did you acquire Spanish citizenship?**

   - At birth  
     - 1  
     - Go to the box above M3.

   - The respondent acquired it at a later time  
     - 6

   - Does not know  
     - 0  
     - Go to the box above M3.

People holding Spanish citizenship will answer this question, including people holding dual nationality (Spanish and another).

The objective is to distinguish between those that hold the Spanish citizenship since they were born and those that acquired it later. The comparison between these two groups will help us understand the impact of the moment of nationality acquisition. In fact, the integration of migrants born with Spanish nationality and of those that were not born with it, is quite different.
if we consider both the unemployment levels and the chances to get a job, the chances to study or the access to Public Administration jobs.

Those who hold dual nationality (Spanish and another) must answer when did they acquire the Spanish citizenship.

According to article 17 of Law 18/1990 of 17 December of the Civil Code, the following are Spanish since birth:

- Those born from a Spanish father or mother.
- Those born in Spain from foreign parents when at least one of them was also born in Spain.
- Those born in Spain from foreign parents when both parents lack nationality or when the legislation of each of them does not confer any nationality to the child.
- Those born in Spain with undetermined filiations.

According to Decolonization Law of 19 November 1975, natives from Sahara could apply for Spanish nationality if:

- They were living in Spanish territory at the time and they held Spanish documents or
- Being out of the Spanish territory at the time, they were holding a Spanish passport or they were included in the Spanish Representation Registers abroad.

For those born in Equatorial Guinea the situation is similar to the one that applies for those born in Sahara and their independence took place on October 12th of 1968.

Therefore, Saharan and Guinean people who meet the previous conditions (that is, they were born before the independence of their land) will choose code 1.

According to Law 18/1990, on the Reform of the Civil Code, the Spanish citizens who hold dual nationality could lose the Spanish nationality if they use their foreign nationality in an exclusive way. Regarding this aspect of the loss of nationality due to the exclusive use of another nationality it must be understood that, due to the restrictive nature of the loss causes which can not be the object of a large interpretation, it will not be considered a loss when the interested party justifies having used in any way the Spanish nationality within the three year period indicated by the article. To hold valid Spanish documents, to have granted a public document as a Spanish citizen, to have appeared as a Spanish citizen before the Consulship and other similar actions will be understood as indicators that the interested party has not fallen into loss of the Spanish citizenship.

People who holding the nationality by birth lost it at some stage will also choose code 1.
2. In what year did you acquire Spanish citizenship?
(Note the year - four digits -, or 0000 if they do not know)

Those who declared that they acquired the Spanish nationality after birth will answer this question.

3. What is your father’s country of birth?
(Interviewer: If he was born in Spain, select code 150. If he was born abroad, but the respondent does not know in which country or dependent territory, note 000. If the respondent does not know whether his or her father was born in Spain or abroad, note 99)

- Specify country or dependent territory: ______________________

Those whose father does not live in the interviewed dwelling will answer this question, since those whose father does live in the dwelling have already answered the question in Questionnaire’s section A.

The objective of this question is to specify the group formed by the immediate descendents of migrants and thus to be able to describe their labour market situation and in short, their integration level.

It is important to know the country where both the father and the mother were born since there can be differences between those with only one of the parents being born abroad and those whose both parents were born outside the Spanish borders.

Borders at the moment of birth will not be considered, current borders should be considered instead.

If the father was born in Spain, code 150, which was added to the usual list of countries, will be chosen.

If he was born abroad, the code corresponding to the country where he was born will be chosen, unless he/she is not completely sure of which country his/her father comes from, in which case 000 will be selected.

If he/she does not know if his/her father was born in Spain or abroad, code 99 will be selected.

4. What is your mother’s country of birth?
(Interviewer: If she was born in Spain, select code 150. If she was born abroad, but the respondent does not know in which country or dependent territory, note 000. If the respondent does not know whether his or her mother was born in Spain or abroad, note 99)

- Specify country or dependent territory: ______________________

Those whose mother does not live in the interviewed dwelling will answer this question, since those whose mother does live in the dwelling have already answered the question in Questionnaire’s section A.

Like in number 3, the objective of this question is to specify the group formed by the immediate descendents of migrants and thus to be able to describe their labour market situation and in short, their integration level.
Borders at the moment of birth will not be considered, current borders should be considered instead.

If the mother was born in Spain, code 150, which was added to the usual list of countries, will be chosen.

If he was born abroad, the code corresponding to the country where she was born will be selected, unless he/she is not completely sure of which country his/her mother comes from, in which case 000 will be chosen. If he/she does not know if his/her mother was born in Spain or abroad, code 99 will be selected.

5. What is the total number of years you have lived in Spain?
   (If the respondent does not remember precisely, specify an approximate number of years.
   The respondent must consider the time accumulated from all periods of residence, whether continuous or not, included the interruptions of one year or less.
   Note the number of years or 99 if the respondent does not know)
   Number of years

People who were born abroad and people born in Spain with foreign nationality will answer this question.

The goal is to calculate the total time of residence in Spain, even if it is divided in different periods. Residence breaks under or equal to 1 year will also be taken into account. Nevertheless, breaks that last more than one year will not be taken into account.

The fact that there were other migrations previous to the current one could be related with a greater integration (thanks to a better knowledge of the language, culture, etc…).

In case the exact number of residence years is not known, a rough estimate should be obtained.

If the time of residence is 1 year or less, write 01; if time of residence is more than 1 year but equal to 2 or under 2, write 02 and so on.

Short visits for tourist purposes or to see relatives will not be taken into account.

Thus, for example: Someone who lived in Spain for 6 months, then went back to his/her country and stayed there for 2 years and came back to Spain two years ago will answer that the total time of residence in Spain is 2 years and a half, therefore 3 will be recorded.

On the other hand someone who lived in Spain for 6 months, then went back to his/her country for 9 months and then came back to Spain 5 years ago, will answer that the total duration of residence in Spain is 6 years and 3 months, therefore 7 will be recorded.
6. What was your main reason for coming to live in Spain?
   (in the event of having settled in Spain on more than one occasion, refer to the most recent)

- The respondent was transferred by the company in which he or she was employed at the time 1
- The respondent came to work in a job which he or she obtained before coming over 2
- The respondent came over to find work 3
- To study 4
- To obtain international protection 5
- The respondent came over to join a family member who already lived here or to accompany a family member who came to work or study 6
- To start a family (marriage) 7
- Other reasons 8
- Does not know 0

Besides going through the filter for the previous question, people that were 16 years old or more when they arrived to Spain the last time will answer this question.

The goal is to make a difference between migrant types depending on the migration reasons, since each group could show a different integration degree.

The reasons for the migration could be among others: employment, studies, family reunification, etc.

All options should be read and afterwards the interviewee will choose one of them.

In case of coming to Spain more than once, the reason why he/she came the last time should be indicated.

The person’s reason for migrating needs to be recorded, this reason is not necessarily the same as the reason for migrating of the rest of people living in the dwelling. For example the reason for the father to move could be to look for a job, while the mother’s or the children’s reason could be family reunification.

If there was more than one reason, the interviewee will choose the reason he/she thinks is more important among all.

Even though the first 3 reasons are related with employment, we decided to split the answers in three since not all of them have the same impact on the person's integration, and therefore they must be analyzed separately.

Code 3 includes both the people that came to work as an employed person or to start their own business.

Code 4 includes trainees who don’t receive any salary.

Code 5 includes those who migrated in cases of force majeure. Among those are political refugees and in general anybody who seeks asylum or protection.

Code 6 includes everybody who is in Spain for family reunification reasons, that is the partner and/or children of a migrant living in Spain to work or to study. Also, other dependent relatives who have also come for reunification reasons can select this code.

Code 7 will be selected by those who came to Spain to raise a family.
Code 8 refers to any other type of voluntary migration, for example that of retired people who come to Spain to enjoy their retirement due to the weather, for health reasons, for a better health care, for safety reasons, etc.

7. Does your current residence permit have an expiry date?

- Yes 1  
- No 6  Go to the box above M9
- Does not know 0  Go to the box above M9

People with foreign nationality will answer this question, except European Union citizens since these can live in Spain without a temporary residence permit.

The goal of this question is to obtain key information for an in-depth analysis of the person’s integration level, since obviously the duration of the permit can have an impact on the type of employment and its duration.

Any type of authorization that allows him/her to stay in Spain legally, that is a residence permit, a visa or a certificate, should be taken into account.

The option “Does not have any permit” is not considered in order to avoid sensitivity and potential refusals to answer. If any interviewee declares on his own accord that he/she has no permit, code 6 will be selected.

According to Royal Decree 2393/2004 which approves the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000 of January 11 on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, any foreigner who is authorized to stay in Spain for a period of more than 90 days and less than 5 years is in a temporary residence situation.

Initially, a residence visa will be applied for and once it is issued, it will be valid for 1 year starting from the date of entry in Spain.

Foreigners who wish to renew the temporary residence authorization should apply for it within the 60 calendar days before the expiry date of the valid authorization. Once the renewal of the temporary residence permit has been authorized, it will be valid for 2 years unless a permanent residence authorization has to be obtained.

A temporary residence permit for family reunification reasons can also be applied for, provided that the foreigner has been authorized to remain in Spain by virtue of the right to family reunification exercised by a resident foreigner who has been legally living in Spain for one year and has obtained authorization to stay for at least another year.

The relatives that can apply for reunification are: spouse (if not separated); his/her children or those of the spouse, including adopted children; under 18s or people lacking legal capacity if the foreigner resident is their legal representative; his/her relatives in ascending line or those of his/her spouse when they are in his/her care and there are reasons that justify the need to authorize their residence in Spain.

The foreigners who prove that they have been legally and permanently living in Spanish territory for five years will have the right to obtain a permanent residence permit.

The permanent residence permit will also be granted to foreigners who prove being in any of the following situations:

a. Residents who receive a contributory retirement pension which is part of the protective action of the Social Security Spanish system.
b. Residents who receive a contributory permanent invalidity benefit, which is part of the protective action of the Social Security Spanish system, or similar benefits obtained in Spain, these being a life annuity, non-suitable to be capitalized and sufficient for his/her maintenance.

c. People who were born in Spain and who once they have reached the age of majority prove that they have lived legally in Spain for at least the three consecutive years previous to the application.

d. People who were Spanish by birth and have lost the Spanish nationality

e. People who have reached the age of majority and were under the guardianship of a Spanish public entity during the 5 immediate previous consecutive years.

f. Stateless people or refugees who are in Spanish territory and whose situation has been recognized as such in Spain.

g. Foreigners who have obviously contributed to Spain's economic, scientific or cultural progress, or to Spain's international renown. In these cases, the Minister of Work and Social Affairs would be the person in charge of granting the permanent residence permit, after receiving a report from the Minister of Interior.

8. What is the duration of your current residence permit? This refers to the total duration of the permit, not duration as of now

- Less than one year 0
- One year 1
- More than one year but less than three 2
- At least three years but no more than five 3
- Does not know 9

The duration refers to the total period comprised by the authorization, not to the time that is left at the moment of the interview. In case of consecutive permits, the duration of the last one will be considered.

In case of limited duration permits which are automatically renewed once a certain period has passed, the limitation established for the valid permit will be taken into account.

Since, as stated on the first paragraph of this questions, in case of consecutive permits the duration of the last one will be taken into account and considering Royal Decree mentioned in the previous question, in the Spanish case, codes to be selected are 0, 1, 2 and 9. Nevertheless, code 3 is also considered for the cases where this permit is granted with no need of renovation, and because the limit is the total duration of a temporary residence permit.
Employed people, people who have found a job but haven’t started working yet, people who are looking for a job and people who are not looking for a job but they would like to have one, will answer this question if they are citizens of foreign countries unless these are EU countries different to Rumania and Bulgaria.

The question is not asked to foreigners coming from the EU, except Rumania and Bulgaria due to the implementation of the Community acquis on free movement of workers for native of the EU countries.

Regarding Rumanian and Bulgarian citizens, these have the same rights as the rest of EU citizens to enter our country and to be self-employed, study or just get the residence permit to carry out non-profit-making activities. Nevertheless, there is a moratorium which affects exclusively the citizens of these 2 countries who wish to have a residence authorization to work for others. Therefore, together with the foreigners not coming from the EU, all Rumanian and Bulgarian citizens will answer this question.

When analysing the barriers which could make the integration into the labour market more difficult, it is essential to understand the restrictions to this market.

The restrictions resulting from the duration of the residence permit will not be taken into account.

Like in the question on residence permits, the option “Does not have any permit to work” is not considered in order to avoid sensitivity and potential refusals to answer. If any interviewee declares on his own accord that he/she has no permit, code 6 will be selected.

According to Royal Decree 2393/2004, by which the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and there social integration, is approved, every foreigner over 16 years old, authorized to remain in Spain for a period over 90 days and less than 5 years is in the situation of temporary residence, and as such he is entitled to work and to carry out an activity which can be profitable, labour or professional, as self-employed or employee.
10. What kind of restrictions are you under?

- The respondent may only be self-employed 1 [ ]
- The respondent may only be an employee 2 [ ]
- The respondent may only be self-employed in certain sectors/occupations or for certain employers 3 [ ]
- The respondent may only be an employee in certain sectors/occupations or for certain employers 4 [ ]
- The respondent may only be legally employed in certain sectors/occupations or for certain employers whether self-employed or as an employee 5 [ ]
- Other kinds of restrictions (for example, geographical) 6 [ ]

Foreigners who declared facing legal restrictions to access the Spanish labour market in the previous question will answer this question.

If he/she only has access to self-employment or employment by others but also faces geographical restrictions, code 6 will be selected.

According to Royal Decree 2393/2004, which approves the Regulation of Organic Law 2/2000 of 11 January on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, the initial authorization for temporary residence and work for others will qualify foreigners living outside Spain and who have obtained the corresponding visa to start a work relationship with an employer.

The initial residence and work permit to work as an employee for others will last 1 year and can be limited to a given geographical area and activity sector according to the instructions or guidelines determined by the State’s Department on Migration.

The initial residence and work as self-employed permit lasts 1 year, like the previous one.

They both can be renewed under certain conditions for 2 year periods up to 5 years in total.

11. Was your highest level of education reached in Spain?

- Yes 1 [ ]
- No 6 [ ]

People who were born abroad or people who were born in Spain but have a foreign nationality will answer questions 11-13. Also, it must be verified that they either have a job or have found one but they have not started working yet, or that they are looking for a job or that even if they are not looking for job or they have not found it, they would like to have one.

The recognition of studies is one of the main obstacles migrants have to face to get a job, or a job that fits their education degree.

With these questions we try to know how many migrants who have not obtained their highest education degree in Spain have gone through the procedure to obtain recognition for the education level they reached in their country, and how many of these have obtained this recognition through a certificate or any other document that proves their education level.

The group to be studied is split in two, so that those who arrived in Spain when they were under 8 years old answer first if they obtained here (in Spain) their highest education degree, since a positive answer is expected in these cases, therefore they will not need to answer the
next question on recognition. If on the contrary the answer is negative, they will have to answer whether they have sought information on the procedure to achieve recognition of their studies by the Spanish education system.

Those who arrived in Spain when they were over 8 years old will go to question 13 (skipping 11 and 12). Actually, question 13 gathers the same information as 11 and 12 together. It is just another way of gathering data on studies recognition.

12. Are you aware of the procedure to be followed to validate your studies in terms of educational standards in the Spanish education system?

- Yes, the respondent has already validated them. 1 Go to M14
- Yes, and the respondent is currently in the process of validating them. 2 Go to M14
- Yes, but the respondent has not validated them 3 Go to M14
- No, it is unnecessary even though the respondent did not reach his or her highest level of education in Spain. 4 Go to M14
- No, for other reasons 5 Go to M14
- Does not know 0 Go to M14

Those who do not need any certificate for the job they have or wish to have will mark code 4.

Code 5 will be selected if no procedure has been started because he/she did not know what procedure to follow or it seemed too complicated, too expensive or too long.

13. Are you aware of the procedure to be followed to validate your studies in terms of educational standards in the Spanish education system?

- Yes, the respondent has already validated them. 1
- Yes, and the respondent is currently in the process of validating them. 2
- Yes, but the respondent has not validated them 3
- No, it is unnecessary because the respondent’s highest level of education was reached in Spain. 4
- No, it is unnecessary even though the respondent did not reach his or her highest level of education in Spain. 5
- No, for other reasons 6
- Does not know 0

As stated in the remarks about M12, those who do not need any kind of certificate for the job they have or they wish to have will select code 5.

Code 6 will be selected if no procedure has been started because he/she did not know what procedure to follow or it seemed too complicated, too expensive or too long.

14. Do you need to improve your knowledge of Spanish or any of the other Spanish languages in order to get a suitable job?

- Yes 1
- No 6 13
- Does not know 0
The same people who answered the question(s) on studies recognition will answer this question.

The lack of knowledge of Spanish language or of any other official language can be a barrier that makes integration into the labour market more difficult even to the point as to make impossible finding a job that fits the migrant's education, knowledge or professional experience.

The answer to this question will be based on the interviewee’s personal point of view.

Code 6 will be selected when the person shows a good knowledge of the language or when not having it, he/she does not need it for the job he/she considers appropriate or when he/she does not think this will affect his/her employment search.

15. Have you received any kind of assistance in Spain to find your current job or to start your own business?

- Yes, from family or friends 1
- Yes, from the Spanish employment service 2
- Yes, from private employment agencies 3
- Yes, from an outreach organisation for immigrants 4
- Yes, assistance of another kind 5
- No 6
- Does not know 0

Again, this is a question that can help us analyse the migrants level of integration into the labour market. We try to understand which are the most common ways of finding a job migrants use.

The question will be asked to all migrants with a job so that we are able to make comparisons between migrants and non-migrants.

Codes 1 to 5 are used to indicate assistance received from Spain.

If for example the interviewee received assistance from a relative who lives in his/her country, 6 must be selected.

Those who did not receive any assistance or support because they were not entitled to it or simply because they did not ask for it will also select code 6.

Code 2 will not only be selected by those who received assistance from the Public State Employment Service, but also by those who received assistance by a private organization directed by the public office.

If the person received assistance from Spain but when they were still living in their country, it will also be considered. For instance, if a person received assistance to find a job from a Migrants Support Spanish Organization when he/she was still in his/her country, code 4 will be selected.
People who were born abroad and people who being born in Spain hold a foreign nationality will answer these questions. It should also be verified that they last arrived in Spain 10 years ago maximum and when they were over 16 years old.

To understand if political programs aimed at the integration into the labour market take migrant population into account is essential. If that is so, we also need to know if the adopted measures help integrate this group and what is the long-term impact in labour market terms.

According to Directive 19 of the Community Employment Directives (2005-2008), measures such as the following should be taken: identification of needs, assistance in employment search, training as part of the action plan, provision of social services for those who are outside the labour market, and contribution to poverty eradication.

The types of measures to take into account can be sorted as follows:

- Orientation and advise on employment search
- Programs or training courses on the labour market
- Language or official languages courses

Both the services provided by the Public State Employment Service and those provided by associations, employers, trade unions, etc, will be considered.
He/she must give a positive or a negative answer to each one of the 3 question’s options.

He/she will give a positive answer to participation in training courses on the labour market if he/she has been employed as a trainee in a company or if he has followed a combined course which included training and a traineeship.

He/she will give a positive answer to attendance to classes on any official language if they have attended classes on reading, writing, understanding or conversation improvement, or on a combination of these.

Those who as students of any year of the Spanish education public system attended courses on any official languages will not be considered as having used services aimed at labour market integration.