

**Labour mobility within the EU in the context of enlargement and the functioning
of the transitional arrangements**

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Mattia Makovec

Abstract

Foreign immigration largely contributed to Spain's impressive employment growth over the last decade and above all during the last five years. Interestingly, according to the existing empirical evidence, this phenomenon did not determine a reduction in the employment opportunities for the natives and did not exert downward pressures on their wages. This study analyses the implications of the recent huge increase in immigration flows from the New Member States and the Candidate Countries for the Spanish labour market. We first present the main trends in immigrants' inflows to Spain, together with their demographic characteristics and geographic concentration, within the current institutional framework regulating immigrants' residence. By using a recent survey representative of the immigrant population in working age, we discuss then the skill profile of nationals from NMS-10 and NMS-2 and we compare their labour market performance and occupational status in Spain and in their country of origin. We show that nationals from both NMS-10 and NMS-2 improve their labour market situation in Spain as compared to the one in their sending countries, in terms of higher employment rates. NMS-2 nationals, though, experience greater downward occupational mobility than NMS-10, given their lower skill levels. Men from NMS-2 in particular, are largely reallocated to the construction sector; women are almost entirely reallocated to the services sector but they experience relatively larger downward occupational mobility since their concentration in elementary occupations is higher.

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1 Overview on the current economic situation in Spain and the importance of immigration for the Spanish economy

1.1 The Spanish economy and the labour market: recent developments

Spain experienced a period of continuous and sustained growth over the last fourteen years, and in 2006, its per capita income in purchasing power parity converged to the European average. The expansion of the Spanish economy can be largely attributed to the steady growth of the labour factor, which according to estimates of the Spanish government (Oficina Economica del Presidente, 2008) contributed to 75% of the total growth over the period. Three main facts can help explaining such a phenomenon. First, the active population increased impressively since the end of the 1990s largely because of the increase of foreign immigration. Second, the labour force grew pushed by the dramatic increase in the immigrants' and female labour market participation. Third, the unemployment rate declined thanks to the successful employment performance of immigrants and women. Table 1 reports a summary of the main macroeconomic indicators for the Spanish economy for the period 1998-2007.

Table1. Main indicators of the Spanish economy (1998-2007)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Real GDP growth	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.7
Inflation rate	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8
Employment growth	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.6
Employment rate (15-64)	51.3	53.8	56.3	57.8	58.5	59.8	61.1	63.3	64.8	65.6
Unemployment rate (15-74)	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3
Participation rate (15-64)	63.0	63.9	65.4	64.7	66.2	67.6	68.7	69.7	70.8	-
Employment (1000s)	14932	15617	16412	16931	17338	17878	18503	19212	19848	20356
Unemployment (1000s)	2545	2159	1980	1877	2095	2174	2144	1913	1849	1834
Total population (1000s)	39352	39555	39927	40427	41063	41753	42440	43141	43835	44475
Imports (% of GDP)	26.9	28.5	32.2	31.0	29.5	28.7	29.9	31.0	32.8	33.3
Exports (% of GDP)	26.7	26.7	29.0	28.5	27.3	26.3	25.9	25.7	26.4	26.5
Trade Balance (% of GDP)	-0.2	-1.9	-3.1	-2.5	-2.1	-2.4	-4.0	-5.3	-6.4	-6.8

Note: GDP growth is computed based on previous year's prices.

Source: EUROSTAT, European Commission (2007) and Romans and Preclin (2008).

The sustained growth of the labour factor, though, has not been accompanied by an equivalent increase in labour productivity, implying that the employment creation process has been mainly driven by the labour market assimilation of low-productive workers in low-productive sectors. This aspect is reflected as well in the lack of convergence of gross earnings with respect to the EU-15 average (Table 2) despite the convergence occurred in per capita income. The ratio of average nominal earnings in Spain to the EU-15 average has remained roughly constant over time (around 57%), signalling that employment growth occurred largely through the inflows of workers with wages below the national average.

Indeed, one of the key sectors for the expansion of the Spanish economy over the last decade has been the construction sector: between 1998 and 2007, the stock of houses grew by 5.7 millions of units, corresponding to a 30% increase with respect to the 1998 stock (Banco de España, 2008).

Table 2. Average gross yearly earnings in Spain and EU-15 (thousands of euro/ecu)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Nominal											
Spain	16043	16192	16528	17038	17432	17768	18462	19220	19828	20439	21150
EU 15	-	-	28609	29802	30889	31769	32689	32930	34533	35417	-
PPPs-adjusted (PPPs EU 27=100)											
Spain	17688	18633	19331	19812	20508	20806	21823	21767	21789	22216	22669
EU 15	-	-	27169	28248	29446	30342	31162	31302	32763	33795	-

Source: EUROSTAT and own elaborations based on EUROSTAT.

The factors driving the expansion of the housing market have been mainly the rapid demographic boom due to the increase in the immigrants population, the growing incidence of population subgroups with high propensity to invest in housing (e.g. those aged between 46 and 65), the low level of interest rates and the high foreign demand (Banco de España, 2008). The growth of the housing market therefore has been such that the number of employed in the construction sector grew from 1.2 million to nearly 2.7 million between 1996 and 2007, corresponding to an increase in the construction share in total employment from 9.6% to 13.5%. Over the same period, the employed in the services sector grew from 7.9 to 13.4 millions, corresponding to 62% and 66% of total employment respectively (INE, 2008a).

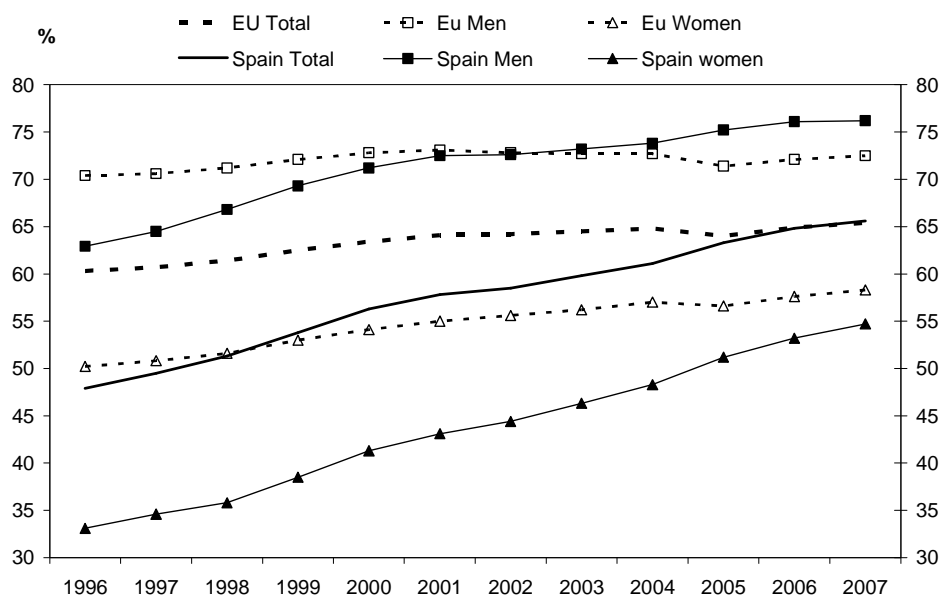
Figures 1 and 2 offer a more detailed picture of the Spanish buoyant labour market performance and of the catch-up with the EU trends plotting employment and unemployment rates by gender for the last decade. The employment rate for the total active population (aged 15-64) grew by more than 17% between 1996 and 2007 reaching the current EU average, while female and male employment rates grew by 20% and by 13% respectively. The aggregate unemployment fell to 8.3%, the lowest level observed since the end of 1970s; male unemployment rate in particular fell below the EU average, while female unemployment rate still remains double-digit but more than halved compared to the mid of the 1990s.

1.2 The importance of immigration for the Spanish economy

One of the main driving forces contributing to the successful performance of the Spanish labour market has been foreign immigration. According to administrative data based on the number of visa released to foreign residents, and elaborated by the Ministry of Labour

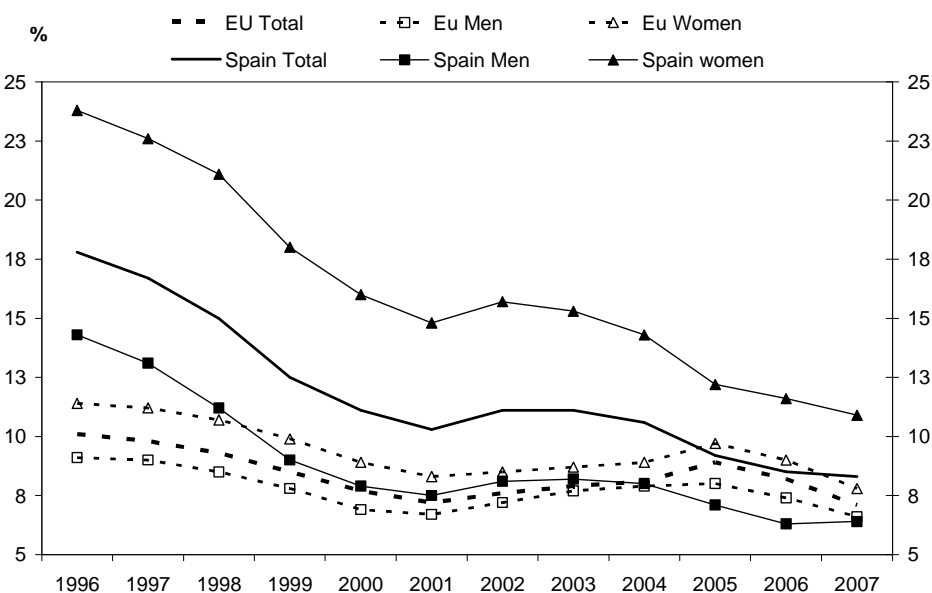
and Social Affairs, the stock of immigrants regularly resident in Spain in 2007 amounted to nearly 4 millions. This figure corresponds nearly to the 9% of the total population and represents a 5.5-time increase with respect to the levels registered in 1998 (around 700.000 units).

Figure 1: Employment rate 15-64: Spain vs. EU (1996-2007)



Source: EUROSTAT

Figure 2: Unemployment rate 15-74: Spain vs. EU (1996-2007)



Source: EUROSTAT

Figures from the National Statistical Institute based on the Spanish labour force survey "Encuesta sobre la población activa" (involving around 60.000 households on a quarterly basis) report that the total number of foreign born residents (including both Spanish and

non Spanish nationals) currently exceeds 5.2 millions, corresponding to more than 11% of the population.

Estimates by the Government (Oficina Economica del Presidente, 2006) show that half of the Spanish GDP growth between 2001 and 2005, and one third between 1996 and 2005, could be imputed directly to immigration through its impact on the total population, employment and per capita income. In particular, immigrants represented half of the new 2.6 million employed registered between 2001 and 2005, 30% of the female labour force participation increase between 1996 and 2006, and contributed to one-fourth of the per capita income growth between 2001 and 2005. Immigrants positive net impact on public finances has been estimated around 0.5% of GDP (mainly through social security contributions) corresponding to half of the 2005 budget surplus, while their contribution to the current account deficit (through the effect of remittances and imports) has been estimated to around 30%, corresponding to 2.1% of GDP (OECD, 2007).

After the 2004 EU enlargement, and in particular after the 2007 enlargement to Bulgaria and Romania, the incidence of immigrants from the current New Member States on the total immigrant population has grown dramatically. In 2007, immigrants from NMS-8 and NMS-2 with regular visa amounted to more than 840.000 corresponding to 21% of the total number of regular visa holders (15% of which from Romania). The next section discusses the main features of the institutions currently regulating immigrants' presence in Spain. Section 3 will present an overview of the trends of the immigrant population from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6, while sections 4 and 5 will analyze extensively the labour market participation of immigrants from the current New Member States and its implications for the national labour market.

2 Institutions regulating immigrants presence and immigration policy

In 2005 the Spanish government undertook a number of reforms to facilitate the recruitment of foreign workers and to stimulate inflows of legal migrants; before 2005, most of immigration into Spain was irregular (OECD, 2008a). Currently, employers can recruit foreign workers by advertising positions on regional "shortage lists" updated on a quarterly basis. The Spanish Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the foreign counterparts organise also an international recruitment based on quota by regions and sectors (temporary workers though are not subject to quotas). Workers recruited through this channel are bound to work in the established region and sector for a year, and, after five years, they become entitled to apply for permanent residence.

Immigrants in Spain are currently subject to two main regimes of residence regulation according to their nationality. Immigrants from non-EU countries are subject to the "Regimen General de Extranjeria", regulated by the "Ley Organica" 4/2000 (11th of January). EU nationals, on the contrary, together with citizens from countries members of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) and with nationals from Switzerland, are subject to the "Regimen Comunitario", regulated by the Royal Decree 240/2007 (16th of February), valid from April 2007.

Citizens from non-EU countries need to obtain either a temporary or a permanent visa. Temporary visas are issued to non-EU citizens who obtain an authorization of stay between nine months and five years for work purposes (both as employee and self-employed), for family reasons (e.g. joining of family members), for study or for residence. Temporary visas can be issued initially for a year ("Autorización de residencia temporal inicial"), and afterwards can be renewed twice, each time for a period of maximum two years (in the meanwhile they can be converted into permanent visas). Permanent visas allow unlimited residence in the country and guarantee equal job opportunity with respect to national workers. Foreign residents under the "Regimen General" become entitled to a permanent visa after a period of continuous and regular residence in the country of at least five years, allowing for periods of stay outside the country of maximum six months up to a maximum of one year. Showing a regular employment history in the country of origin represents an important comparative advantage to obtain a temporary visa for work purposes for first-time applicants.

Nationals from countries subject to the "Regimen Comunitario" need to be registered at the Immigration Office ("Registro Central de Extranjeros") and to obtain a certificate of residence ("certificado de registro") in the case their stay in the country exceeds three months. In this case, their relatives (as well as the relatives of Spanish citizens with double nationality, nationals of countries subject to the "Regimen general") need also to apply for a specific certificate of residence. Foreign residents subject to the "Regimen Comunitario" enjoy the same rights and conditions as Spanish citizens in terms of mobility into and from the country and in terms of work and study opportunities.

Spain initially signed a multipart agreement with Romania in May 2002 in order to regulate effectively the flow of immigrants and to prevent illegal immigration (OECD, 2004). The agreement regulated the inflows of three groups of workers: non-seasonal workers, seasonal workers and a very limited number of trainees aged between 18 and 35 (50 per year). Non-seasonal workers were required to work in Spain for at least a year. Seasonal workers were allowed a maximum stay in the country of nine months per year, after which they were to return to the home country. Finally, trainees were allowed to work in Spain for 12 months with a possible extension of 6 months.

Nationals from Romania and Bulgaria who were regularly resident in Spain as of the 1st of January 2007 have been subject since the same date to the "Regimen Comunitario" without restrictions. Those who were not regularly resident on the 1st of January 2007, or those who, despite being regularly resident, were not in possess of a visa for work as employee of one year or more, have instead remained subject to the "Regimen General" for a temporary period of two years until the end of 2008 (the so-called "Moratoria"). In this latter case, the "Regimen General" applied temporarily to those wishing to work as employees but not to students or to self-employed. The moratorium probably fuelled the underground economy during the period of enforcement and contributed to the substantial increase in self-employment of Romanian and Bulgarian male workers, as will be shown in section five. The moratorium expired on the 1st of January 2009 and since then the temporary restrictions on Romanian and Bulgarian nationals have been

removed. Among the main motivations for not extending the moratorium, on the one hand the intention to discourage the growth of the underground economy probably played a role. On the other, most importantly, the ongoing Spanish economic crisis represented a loss of competitiveness with respect to the – so far – sustained growth experienced by Bulgaria and Romania, and given the importance of immigrants for the national economy, keeping the restrictions in place might have overly stimulated return migration.

Finally, the Spanish government has also recently approved a special program financing the voluntary return of immigrants to the country of origin, which applies to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals as well. The program targets immigrants at high risk of social vulnerability or social exclusion resident in Spain for at least six months, wishing to go back to their sending country. The program finances travel costs and eventual unexpected exceptional expenses occurred during the return travel. Further, it offers an amount of 50 Euros for each household member participating in the return travel, and establishes a subsidy for the re-integration of the beneficiaries in the country of origin of the amount of 400 Euros per person in the household up to a maximum of 1600 Euros per household (Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración, 2008a). At the time of leaving Spain, the beneficiaries of the program have to return their visa and they lose the eligibility to the benefits (e.g. health care) they were entitled to as regular residents.

3 Data and recent trends

3.1 Data availability and limitations

The main administrative data source on the presence of immigrants in Spain consists in the records of regular visas collected by the Ministry of Labour and Immigration (Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración). The data are accessible on the web site of the “Permanent Observatory on Migration” (Observatorio Permanente sobre la Inmigración), a governmental institution established in 2004 to collect and disseminate data and research on various aspect related to the immigration phenomenon in Spain.

The main survey-based data source is the longitudinal household survey “Encuesta sobre la población activa (EPA)” carried out by the National Statistical Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INE), which includes detailed information on demographic characteristics and economic activity of both natives and foreign-born residents.

An additional useful data source consists in the social security records of employed immigrants regularly paying social security contributions. In particular, a comparison between the data from social security records and the data on immigrants presence obtained from labour force surveys might provide an estimate of the number of immigrants working irregularly. With this respect, in fact, Pajares (2007) points out that while immigrants employed according to labour force survey data were 2.6 millions in 2006, social security registers for the same year reported the presence of 1.9 million of

workers, suggesting the presence of around 670.000 foreign immigrants employed in the shadow economy.

Finally, an extremely useful data source which will be used at length in the next sections is the recent cross-sectional survey ("Encuesta nacional de Inmigrantes") realised in 2007 by the National Statistical Institute on a sample of around 15.000 foreigners representative of the immigrant population regularly resident in Spain (INE, 2008b). The survey includes comprehensive information on demographic characteristics, household characteristics, education, economic activity, occupational status, reasons for and timing of migration, and represents an ideal tool for studying the labour market integration of immigrants in Spain.

3.2 Immigration trends before and after the EU enlargement and main demographic characteristics of immigrants from New Member States and Candidate Countries

Spain experienced an impressive increase in immigration, in particular during the last five years, which contributed to the recent demographic expansion of the country as well as to the growth of its labour force and employment. The tables A1-A3 in the Appendix show the main trends in the foreign population resident in Spain in possess of a regular visa or authorization of stay ("certificado de registro" o "tarjeta de residencia") between 1998 and 2007 by gender and nationality. The data on regular visas highlight that the major increase in immigrants' presence in Spain occurred between 2001 and 2007. In 2007, following the huge regularizations of immigrants from Romania and Bulgaria, nationals from EU member states became the largest foreign community, overcoming for the first time the number of immigrants from Latin America, traditionally the leading group in the league table of foreign residents. Another massive increase in the number of foreign residents occurred in 2005 following a previous regularization, which involved around 570.000 among the 760.000 new residents registered that year.

Nationals from Romania, in particular, currently represent the largest community among the foreigners from EU countries, after their number rose of nearly 400.000 units between 2006 and 2007 only. Until end of 2007, they also represented the overall second most numerous nationality, with more than 600.000 residents, corresponding to 15.2% of the total foreign residents in Spain (following Morocco, 16%), the 37% of immigrants from European countries (against 20% the previous year), and to around 1.3% of the total Spanish population. Estimates from August 2008, report around 715.000 residents from Romania, which meanwhile have become the largest foreign community in Spain. Other relevant groups are nationals from Ecuador (10% of foreign residents), from Colombia (6.4%) and from the UK (5%). Immigrants from Bulgaria represent 7.6 % of the foreign population after an increase about 11 times between 2001 and 2007, and, according to the August 2008 estimates, they currently reached 143.000 units. The other most relevant nationalities from European countries are Poland (4.3%), and Ukraine (3.8%), while immigrants from former Yugoslavia form quite a small community in

comparison to the one present in other European destination countries (e.g. Italy, Germany or Austria).

It is worth pointing out that an important feature of the foreign presence in Spain is the relevant incidence of nationals from EU-15 countries, which has been growing particularly in the last five years. Nationals from the UK amount to around 200.000 units (a 2.7 times increase with respect to 1998, with 50.000 residents concentrated in the province of Alicante only), Italian residents to around 125.000 (a 4.7 times increase with respect to 1998), Portuguese to around 100.000, (2.4 times more than in 1998), and Germans to 90.000 (1.6 times more than in 1998). This presence reflects on the one hand increased migration from the EU "old" member states for work purposes (for instance in the sector of tourism) but most importantly an increase in immigration for residence purposes (e.g. investments in housing) in particular for individuals above working age (more than 50% of residents from the UK is aged 55 and above).

From a gender perspective, the immigration process from European countries has been quite gender-balanced, without substantial gender-specific differences across countries, as it has been observed for instance in Italy (where the huge increase in the number of foreign immigrants in recent years has been largely driven by the increase in female migrants in particular from Ukraine).

Immigrants from the New Member States and from Candidate Countries exhibit a higher concentration in the working age and in particular in prime-age groups (20-55), showing the prevalence of work-related purposes among the reasons for immigration (Table A7 in the Appendix). Immigrants from other EU member states (in particular former "old" member states) are instead concentrated as well in older age groups given the above-mentioned purposes of immigration for residence after retirement (through investment in housing). A different pattern is observable among immigrants from African and Asian countries, characterized by a higher incidence of dependent children.

As far as geographic concentration is concerned, immigrants in Spain are prevalently concentrated in the main cities (Madrid and Barcelona) and in the Eastern regions. As shown in Table A8 in the Appendix, immigrants from Romania represent the first most numerous nationality in the regions of Aragon, Asturias, Cantabria, Castilla La Mancha (where they represent the 40% of the total foreign population), Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid, Pais Vasco, and La Rioja. They represent the second largest nationality in Castilla-Leon and Extremadura, and the third largest group in Cataluña, while Bulgarians are the most relevant foreign nationality in Castilla-Leon. As from Table A9 in the Appendix, nationals from Romania are mostly concentrated in the regions of Madrid (23.2%), where their incidence is relatively higher than for the total immigrant population, in Andalucía (13%) and in Cataluña and the Comunidad Valenciana (12.4% and 14.4% respectively), where they are though relatively under-represented with respect to the total. Nationals from Bulgaria are instead mostly concentrated in Castilla-León (20.3%), in the Comunidad Valenciana (18.8%) and in the region of Madrid (17.5%).

4 The skill profile of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2

According to OECD (2008b), in 2006, 50% of the Spanish adult population aged between 25 and 64 had obtained a lower secondary or lower education degree, 21% had achieved upper secondary education while 29% had obtained a tertiary-type of education degree. Although the OECD data are not directly comparable to the classification included in the “Encuesta nacional de Inmigrantes” which covers individuals aged 16 and above, they represent a useful reference when comparing the skill distribution of immigrants and natives.

Table A10 in the Appendix shows a detailed breakdown of the sample of the “Encuesta nacional de Inmigrantes” by nationality for immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6. Since for NMS-10 and CAND-6, only 251 and 31 observations respectively are available, we decided to carry out the analysis of the current and following section adopting a breakdown by nationality for NMS-2 only, considering NMS-10 at the aggregate level only, and leaving out CAND-6.

In general, the skill profile of immigrants from NMS-10, and especially of nationals from NMS-2, appears more skewed towards medium-low skills in comparison with the native population. The difference in the reference sample though is surely important for the result, but we probably can expect, for comparable samples, the difference in the incidence of tertiary educated to be not too different from that of natives at least for NMS-10 nationals and for Bulgarian women.

Table 3 shows that more than 20% among NMS-10 nationals possess a university degree (either first or second cycle), while nearly the 50% achieved upper secondary education and the share of those with lower secondary education or lower is around 25%. The skill distribution of nationals from NMS-2 looks even more skewed towards lower skill levels. In particular, the concentration of lower secondary or primary degrees is much higher among the NMS-2 (around 35% in both Bulgaria and Romania) than among the NMS-10, while the incidence of university educated is, overall, below 10% (nearly 14% for Bulgarian and nearly 9% for Romanian nationals). For both NMS-10 and NMS-2 nationals, women’s skill profile is more skewed towards higher skills, pushed by the larger proportion of the tertiary educated among females.

Table 3. The skill distribution of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2, age group 16+.

	Tertiary	Upper Secondary	Lower secondary or primary	No education	No answer	Total
Men and Women						
NMS-10	22.0	49.3	23.8	2.5	2.4	100
NMS-2	9.8	47.8	36.3	2.2	3.8	100
Bulgaria	13.6	43.0	35.0	3.9	4.5	100
Romania	8.9	49.0	36.7	1.8	3.7	100
Men						
NMS-10	19.4	49.4	25.4	4.6	1.2	100
NMS-2	7.2	48.5	38.2	3.1	3.0	100
Bulgaria	6.7	45.4	40.8	5.3	1.9	100
Romania	7.2	49.3	37.6	2.6	3.3	100
Women						
NMS-10	25.2	49.0	21.9	1.0	2.9	100
NMS-2	12.7	47.1	34.2	1.2	4.8	100
Bulgaria	21.2	40.5	28.6	2.4	7.3	100
Romania	10.7	48.6	35.6	1.0	4.2	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

5 The labour market situation of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 and its implications for the national labour market.

The immigration phenomenon and the availability of individual microdata stimulated research on the effects of immigration on the Spanish economy and its impact on the national labour market (see Dolado and Vazquez, 2008, for a comprehensive overview). The survey by Pajares (2007) offers an exhaustive review of many of these studies. The majority of the studies on the effects of immigration on the Spanish labour market is based on the national labour force survey "Encuesta de la Población Activa" (EPA). According to Alonso (2006), between 1995 and 2006, Spain experienced a growth of employment among the natives in the order of 4.2 million, mainly as consequence of the decrease in the number of unemployed and of the growth in female employment. During the same period, the contribution of the immigrants to employment growth has been of 2.2 million workers, adding to an overall employment increase of 6.4 millions. Employment growth among the immigrants has been particularly strong since 2000, contributing to half of the new 2.6 millions of jobs created between 2001 and 2005, as pointed out already in the first section. Fernandes and Heras (2006), show that the huge employment growth among immigrants did not imply a slowdown of employment growth for the natives. Their findings is supported by the evidence provided by Carrasco, Jimeno and Ortega (2008) who, by using individual

data on wages from the “Encuesta de Estructura Salarial” and applying the methodology introduced by Borjas (2003), show that migration had no significant impact on the wages and employment of the natives. Fernandez and Ortega (2008), analyzing the EPA data for the period 1995-2006, conclude that the Spanish labour market has been able to absorb the large immigration flows by allocating immigrants in temporary jobs for which they were overqualified. Further, immigrants played a key role in matching the national labour demand in some sectors (construction and services) where natives’ labour supply was low, contributing to the attenuation of wage pressures. Gonzalez and Ortega (2008) study the absorption of immigrants’ flows in Spanish regions using the Spanish labour force survey panel for the period 2001-2006. They find that the inflows of low-educated immigrants have been particularly high in the main immigrant-receiving regions, leading therefore to a large increase in the local unskilled employment share. The absorption of new unskilled labour though, did not occur through a change in the specialization of the destination regions, but rather through a change in the skill composition of the workforce at the industry level. In high-immigration regions in fact, the share of unskilled workers by industry grew with respect to low-immigration regions, while, interestingly, nominal wages have been growing at the same rate in both high and low immigration regions.

5.1 The economic activity of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2.

The immigrant population in Spain shows in general a better labour market performance than the native population, and has been characterised by higher employment rates (Table 4) for both genders during the last five years, in particular in the case of non-EU nationals.

In order to analyse in greater depth the labour market performance of immigrants from NMS-10, NMS-2 and CAND-6, we rely on a recent survey (“Encuesta nacional de Inmigrantes”) realized in 2007 by the National Statistical Institute on a cross section of around 15.000 foreigners aged 16 and above, representative of the immigrant population regularly resident in Spain (INE, 2008b). The survey includes comprehensive information on demographic characteristics, household characteristics, education, economic activity, occupational status, reasons for and timing of migration. In particular, for selected labour market related variables, such as economic activity by occupation and sector, the information is available both for the last period of residence in the country of origin and for the current period of residence in Spain. Information on wages in the current job is also included in the survey but unfortunately, the number of missing data is considerable. A partial drawback of the sample is that, while being extremely useful for the purpose of the analysis of labour market performance and integration of immigrants as a whole, it contains only a small number of observations for the subgroups of nationalities whose incidence in the total immigrant population is lower.

Table 4. Employment rate by group of nationality and gender (age group 16+).

	Total Population (Spain)	Spanish population	Foreign population	Foreign population (EU)	Foreign population (non-EU)
Total					
2002	48,1	—	63,5	51,6	66,6
2003	49,2	48,5	65,7	55,2	67,8
2004	50,2	49,4	67,2	57,3	69,1
2005	52,7	51,3	66,3	46,8	70,3
2006	53,7	51,9	68,3	52,5	71,5
2007	54,0	52,4	66,0	62,3	67,7
Men					
2002	61,5	—	75,7	61,9	79,3
2003	62,0	61,1	77,8	66,5	80,2
2004	62,6	61,6	78,8	64,8	81,6
2005	64,4	63,1	76,5	56,6	80,4
2006	64,8	63,1	78,6	62,6	82,2
2007	64,5	63,1	75,3	71,9	76,9
Women					
2002	35,5	—	51,8	41,0	54,5
2003	37,1	36,5	53,5	43,3	55,5
2004	38,6	37,8	55,5	49,4	56,7
2005	41,5	40,0	56,4	37,8	60,3
2006	43,0	41,3	57,9	41,0	60,9
2007	43,9	42,0	57,2	52,6	59,2

Source: Pajares (2007 and 2008), based on Spanish Labour Force Survey (EPA), data refer to the 3rd quarter of each year.

Table 5a shows that the employment performance of nationals from both the NMS-10 and NMS-2 is stronger in comparison with the total population. Nationals from Bulgaria and Romania exhibit employment rates well above the Lisbon target and high labour force participation. Nationals from NMS-10 display a slightly lower employment rate than nationals from NMS-2, but still well above the national average, while showing relatively higher inactivity rates for both men and women.

The comparison of Table 5a and 5b shows that the labour market performance of immigrants from both NMS-10 and NMS-2 improves in the destination country with respect to the country of origin, for both men and women. Nationals from Romania experience an impressive increase in the employment rate and a drastic reduction in the inactivity rate; a similar pattern, though smaller in magnitude, is observable for Bulgarian nationals who experience a larger drop in their unemployment rate, while for NMS-10 nationals, the improvement in the overall labour market situation is smoother.

Table 5a: Economic activity of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 in Spain, age group 16+.

	Working	Looking for job	Inactive	Total
Men and Women				
NMS-10	67.0	11.9	21.1	100
NMS-2	75.0	14.5	10.5	100
Bulgaria	74.7	15.4	9.9	100
Romania	75.3	14.1	10.6	100
Men				
NMS-10	75.4	6.4	18.2	100
NMS-2	82.7	12.7	4.6	100
Bulgaria	85.4	10.6	4.1	100
Romania	82.1	13.1	4.7	100
Women				
NMS-10	56.8	18.6	24.7	100
NMS-2	66.6	16.3	17.2	100
Bulgaria	63.1	20.6	16.3	100
Romania	67.4	15.3	17.4	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2007b).

Tables 5a and 5b also show that both genders improve substantially their labour market condition in the destination country, but that at the same time a large gender gap persists among employment rates, in the same order of the employment rate gender gap existing in the total population (20%).

Table 5b: Economic activity of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 in the country of origin, age group 16+.

	Working	Looking for job	Inactive	Total
Men and Women				
NMS-10	64.4	11.2	24.4	100
NMS-2	60.3	18.7	21.0	100
Bulgaria	66.6	18.4	15.0	100
Romania	58.8	18.8	22.4	100
Men				
NMS-10	70.1	6.4	23.5	100
NMS-2	67.3	19.7	13.0	100
Bulgaria	74.8	17.5	7.7	100
Romania	65.6	20.2	14.2	100
Women				
NMS-10	57.4	17.1	25.5	100
NMS-2	52.3	17.6	30.1	100
Bulgaria	57.6	19.4	23.0	100
Romania	51.1	17.1	31.8	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2007b).

5.2 Incidence by economic sector, occupation, and type of job

In Spain, workers belong to different social security regimes according to the industry sector and the type of occupation. The four main regimes are the general one ("regimen general"), including most of the industry and services sectors employees; the "regimen agrario", including workers employed in the agricultural sector, and the "regimen autonomo", including the self-employed with the exception of domestic care workers, who belong instead to the regime "empleados de hogar". The incidence of immigrant workers is highly concentrated in selected sectors of the economy. Pajares (2008) shows that at the beginning of 2008, for all social security regimes, the foreign employed were mostly concentrated in the construction sector (22.2% against 11.4% of the native workers), in tourism-related services (e.g. hotels, 13.3% against 5.6% of the natives) and in the sector of personal and domestic care (7.8% against 0.9% of the natives). In the same sectors, foreign workers represented 18.6%, 21.8% and 50.2% of the total pool of employed, respectively. Looking at the general social security regime only, the picture does not change substantially. In January 2008, immigrant workers under the "regimen general" were mostly concentrated in tourism-related services and in the construction sector, accounting for 25.7% and 20.5% of total foreign employment, respectively (24.4% and 19.7% in January 2007), and representing a stronger concentration with respect to January 2005 (17.3% and 11% respectively). Further, at

the beginning of 2007, 42% of foreign employed men under the "regimen general" were concentrated in the construction sector (against 21% of Spanish male workers), 15% in the remaining industry sectors (against 21% of the employed natives), 8% in the agricultural sector (against 5% of the natives) and 34% in the service sector (against 52% of the Spanish). Differences in the employment composition by sector among foreign and native women instead appear less sharp (Pajares 2007).

The survey "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" allows analysing in detail the composition of immigrants' employment by sector and occupation for both NMS-10 and NMS-2 nationals. In particular, Tables 6a and 6b compare the distribution of immigrant workers across economic sectors in the country of origin and in Spain. According to the human capital transferability hypothesis, immigrants experience a decline in occupational status and a wage reduction at the arrival in the destination country since the human capital acquired in the country of origin is only partially transferable to the destination country (Chiswick, 1978, Borjas, 1994, and for an application to East-West Germany migration: Bauer and Zimmermann, 1999). As long as their permanence in the destination country increases, immigrants start investing in destination country-specific human capital and they can experience upward occupational mobility and positive wage growth. Amuedo-Dorantes and De La Rica (2008) using 2001 Census data and the 2002 "Encuesta sobre la estructura salarial" find evidence of occupational gaps for non-EU15, Latino and African immigrants compared to natives, but at the same time they show that occupational assimilation improves the longer the time of residence for all foreign groups (except for African immigrants).

The first prediction of the theory seems to find support in the data shown in Tables 6a-6b and 7a-7b. The employment composition by sector of immigrants from both NMS-2 countries, in fact, exhibits a dramatic shift from the non-construction industry sector to the construction sector, particularly for men. The non-construction industry sector in fact absorbs nearly 30% of the employed immigrants in the countries of origin against only 9% in Spain; the construction sector instead, absorbs around 30% of the employed from NMS-2, against only 16% in the countries of origin, as shown in Tables 6a and 6b. The shift observed for NMS-10 nationals is less dramatic and appears rather directed towards the non-construction industry sector and agriculture.

Looking at the breakdown of the two tables by gender, it is evident that the reallocation of workers in the destination country is occurring heavily in the construction sector for men (mostly in the case of NMS-2) and in the services sector (most probably personal and domestic care and hotel and restaurant services) for women.

In the case of immigrants from NMS-10, the reallocation towards the construction sector is smaller and compensated by a larger reallocation in the industry sector, probably given their relatively higher specialization for slightly more qualified jobs in the industry sector. In the case of nationals from Romania, their incidence in the construction sector in Spain is double (60%) if compared to the country of origin. As for women, nearly 90% for both NMS-10 and NMS-2 nationals are employed in the services sector in the destination country.

The comparison of employment composition by occupation in Spain and in the countries of origin as shown by Tables 7a and 7b confirm the existence of downward occupational mobility for immigrants for both NMS-10 and NMS-2. Nationals from NMS-2 seem to experience greater downward mobility compared to those from NMS-10, most probably since their skill profile is more skewed towards lower skills.

As far as NMS-10 nationals are concerned, the incidence of “elementary occupations” is more than double in Spain than in the countries of origin. Further, we observe a 10% increase in the share of “craft and related trades workers” in Spain, while the incidence of medium-high skilled occupations is substantially reduced, as in the case of “service and sales workers”, clerical workers, and, to a minor extent, professionals and technicians. As far as NMS-2 nationals are concerned, the concentration of workers from Bulgaria and Romania among “elementary occupations” increases dramatically in Spain, above 40%, against 16% registered in the countries of origin; besides, the share of “services and sales workers” together with that of medium-high skilled occupations (from clerks to managers) in the destination country shrinks substantially. The comparison of the distribution of employment by occupation by gender shows that women in both NMS-10 and NMS-2 experience a much stronger downward occupational mobility with respect to men, since the concentration of female workers in elementary occupations is as much as five times higher in the destination country than in the country of origin.

Finally, the analysis of immigrants’ employment by type of job reported in Tables 8a and 8b, reveals the effects of the restrictions (“Moratoria”) to the access to dependent employment for Romanian and Bulgarian nationals in place during 2007 (and 2008). Workers previously irregularly employed as employee in the underground economy, most probably converted themselves into regular self-employed, in particular men: during just one year, therefore, the share of the self-employed increased dramatically from 4.4% to over 26% of total employment among Romanian male workers and, to a smaller extent, from 5% to over 16% among Bulgarian employed men. Such increase probably reflects the incidence of some “fictitious” self-employment among Romanian and Bulgarian men, while the share of female self-employed has not changed substantially during 2007.

Table 6a: Employment composition of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 by sector in Spain, age group 16+.

	Agriculture	Industry (without construction)	Construction	Services	Total
Men and women					
NMS-10	6.1	22.0	15.8	56	100
NMS-2	8.2	9.2	34.0	49	100
Bulgaria	9.7	10.0	25.0	55	100
Romania	7.9	9.1	36.0	47	100
Men					
NMS-10	7.4	29.1	25.6	38	100
NMS-2	10.7	10.9	57.7	21	100
Bulgaria	14.0	11.1	41.8	33	100
Romania	10.0	10.9	61.4	18	100
Women					
NMS-10	4.1	10.6	0.0	85	100
NMS-2	4.7	6.9	0.4	88	100
Bulgaria	3.3	8.5	0.0	88	100
Romania	5.1	6.5	0.5	88	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

Table 6b: Employment composition of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 by sector in the country of origin, age group 16+.

	Agriculture	Industry (without construction)	Construction	Services	Total
Men and women					
NMS-10	2.8	18.1	16.4	63	100
NMS-2	7.5	29.1	16.7	47	100
Bulgaria	7.0	28.6	12.0	52	100
Romania	7.7	29.2	17.9	45	100
Men					
NMS-10	2.8	18.2	28.7	50	100
NMS-2	7.2	27.3	28.4	37	100
Bulgaria	7.1	28.1	21.3	43	100
Romania	7.2	27.0	30.1	36	100
Women					
NMS-10	2.8	17.9	0.3	79	100
NMS-2	8.0	31.5	1.1	59	100
Bulgaria	6.9	29.3	0.0	64	100
Romania	8.2	32.0	1.4	58	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

Table 7a: Employment composition of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 by occupation in Spain, age group 16+.

	NMS-10	Bulgaria	Romania	NMS-2
Men and Women				
Legislators and managers	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Professionals	6.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Technicians	8.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Clerks	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.9
Service and sales workers	10.1	10.9	12.9	12.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.4	3.2	0.8	1.3
Craft and related trades workers	38.1	27.9	30.8	30.3
Plant and machine operators	2.0	10.8	7.2	7.9
Elementary Occupations	23.9	42.3	44.0	43.7
Total	100	100	100	100
Men				
Legislators and managers	11.7	0.4	1.0	0.9
Professionals	5.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Technicians	8.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
Clerks	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Service and sales workers	0.5	5.2	4.4	4.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.6	5.0	1.3	2.0
Craft and related trades workers	57.9	42.1	50.7	49.1
Plant and machine operators	2.2	16.9	10.0	11.3
Elementary Occupations	12.4	27.9	30.3	29.9
Total	100	100	100	100
Women				
Legislators and managers	4.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
Professionals	7.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Technicians	8.4	1.0	1.3	1.3
Clerks	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.5
Service and sales workers	25.6	19.5	24.9	23.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Craft and related trades workers	6.1	6.7	2.9	3.6
Plant and machine operators	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.9
Elementary Occupations	42.6	63.6	63.2	63.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

Table 7b: Employment composition of immigrants from NMS-10 and NMS-2 by occupation in the country of origin, age group 16+.

	NMS-10	Bulgaria	Romania	NMS-2
Men and Women				
Legislators and managers	6.5	2.6	1.5	1.7
Professionals	10.8	4.5	4.1	4.2
Technicians	10.4	3.6	5.7	5.3
Clerks	5.2	7.8	5.2	5.7
Service and sales workers	20.2	20.9	19.3	19.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.7
Craft and related trades workers	28.1	29.8	33.5	32.8
Plant and machine operators	8.9	12.2	12.8	12.7
Elementary Occupations	10.0	17.2	16.0	16.2
Total	100	100	100	100
Men				
Legislators and managers	10.0	2.9	1.4	1.7
Professionals	8.7	0.5	1.9	1.6
Technicians	8.9	4.1	3.6	3.7
Clerks	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
Service and sales workers	5.9	14.5	10.0	10.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.8
Craft and related trades workers	45.2	38.1	44.9	43.6
Plant and machine operators	8.0	15.5	16.1	16.0
Elementary Occupations	11.6	20.9	17.8	18.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Women				
Legislators and managers	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8
Professionals	13.6	9.5	7.0	7.5
Technicians	12.5	3.0	8.5	7.4
Clerks	9.4	15.8	9.9	11.1
Service and sales workers	39.1	28.9	31.7	31.2
Agricultural and fishery workers	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Craft and related trades workers	5.6	18.9	17.8	18.0
Plant and machine operators	10.1	7.9	8.4	8.3
Elementary Occupations	7.8	12.2	13.4	13.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

Table 8a: Employment composition by type of employment and gender (January 2007)

	Women				Men			
	Employees		Self-employed		Employees		Self-employed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU	113.909	81,5	25.925	18,5	179.17	74,9	60.017	25,1
Non-EU European countries	101.418	82,5	21.497	17,5	158.612	95,2	8.051	4,8
Bulgaria	15.181	83,4	3.016	16,6	27.466	95,0	1.432	5,0
Romania	58.105	82,3	12.508	17,7	100.596	95,6	4.608	4,4
Ukraine	15.47	80,9	3.661	19,1	19.79	96,7	683	3,3
Total	639.588	85,4	109.6	14,6	1.059.591	89,7	121.481	10,3

Source: Pajares (2007), based on social security records.

Table 8b: Employment composition by type of employment and gender (December 2007)

	Women				Men			
	Employees		Self-employed		Employees		Self-employed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bulgaria	16.109	84,9	2.860	15,1	27.236	83,4	5.429	16,6
Romania	68.977	84	13.154	16	109.209	73,6	39.321	26,4
Ukraine	15.551	81,3	3.567	18,7	18.932	94,9	968	5,1
Total	673.689	86,6	104.649	13,4	1.034.839	86	167.920	14

Source: Pajares (2008), based on social security records.

6 Conclusions

The existing recent literature on the effects of migration on the Spanish economy has shown that migration had no significant impact on the wages and employment of the natives. This study has documented specifically the growing importance for the Spanish labour market of immigration from the New Member States, in particular from Romania and Bulgaria in the years following the EU enlargement. In 2007, immigrants from NMS-8 and NMS-2 with regular visa amounted to more than 840.000 units corresponding to 21% of the total number of regular visa holders (15% of which from Romania). By using a detailed survey realised on a representative sample of the immigrant population, we have shown that in Spain, immigrants from both NMS-10 and NMS-2 substantially improve their labour market situation in comparison with the country of origin. Though, both NMS-2 and, to a minor extent, NMS-10, experience downward occupational mobility in the destination country: in the case of men, the reallocation occurs heavily towards the construction sector, in particular for Romanian nationals, while in the case of women is entirely directed towards the services sector. These findings have important implications in the context of the current national economic slowdown in particular in the construction sector, where substantial dismissals might occur affecting considerably the employment perspectives of immigrants workers.

APPENDIX

Table A1: Immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by gender and nationality: Men and Women (1998-2007)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8										
Czech Republic	755	856	1264	1351	1615	1800	2166	3068	4040	6212
Estonia	20	30	52	85	99	134	210	381	505	846
Hungary	360	424	548	651	840	940	1255	1934	2950	5318
Latvia	46	55	108	132	197	256	499	900	1276	1898
Lithuania	87	109	436	1813	1836	2796	6338	11296	13810	17740
Poland	6651	6517	8143	11342	12817	15814	23617	34600	48031	70850
Slovak Republic	258	361	549	873	1099	1419	1988	2947	4062	6192
Slovenia	62	87	119	134	168	156	206	266	380	625
NMS-2										
Bulgaria	2336	3013	5244	9953	15495	24369	32244	56329	60174	127058
Romania	3543	5082	10983	24856	33705	54688	83372	192134	211325	603889
CAND-6										
Albania	111	204	240	267	341	433	545	739	939	1154
Bosnia-Herzegovina	824	929	889	877	1021	1059	1261	1310	1468	1506
Croatia	392	448	595	599	747	801	879	976	1052	1153
Macedonia	36	58	93	117	151	181	203	246	281	343
Serbia and Montenegro	1480	2230	1756	1723	1855	2039	2294	2574	2666	2991
Turkey	454	498	491	612	598	651	811	970	1104	1377
Other CEEC										
Bielorussia	83	173	254	425	629	837	1113	1932	2173	2611
Moldova	44	116	596	1100	1764	2915	4153	7535	8776	11551
Russia	3312	3964	5550	7543	9448	12087	14233	22223	24497	29297
Ukraine	599	1077	3537	9104	14861	21579	27461	49812	52760	62409
NMS-8	8239	8439	11219	16381	18671	23315	36279	55392	75054	109681
NMS-2	5879	8095	16227	34809	49200	79057	115616	248463	271499	730947
CAND-6	3297	4367	4064	4195	4713	5164	5993	6815	7510	8524
EU	322336	342978	345722	389879	438729	517313	614491	817747	932503	1546309
Europe-Total	330221	352974	360007	412522	470432	560200	667775	906461	1028678	1661245
Africa	179487	213012	261385	304149	366518	432662	498507	649251	709174	841211
North America	16997	17138	15020	15020	15774	16163	16964	17052	18109	19256
Latin America	130203	149571	184944	283778	364569	514485	649122	986178	1064916	1215351
Asia	61021	66922	72445	91552	104665	121455	142762	177423	197965	238770
TOTAL	719647	801329	895720	1109060	1324001	1647011	1977291	2738932	3021808	3979014

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración (2007), Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración, Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración.

Table A2: Immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by gender and nationality: Men (1998-2007)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8										
Czech Republic	363	413	569	579	723	747	901	1247	1690	2729
Estonia	4	8	16	35	31	45	78	147	187	310
Hungary	146	157	211	261	353	429	564	857	1376	2703
Latvia	19	22	52	61	91	111	187	327	480	766
Lithuania	36	44	254	1098	1014	1487	3189	5819	7221	9409
Poland	3482	3319	4208	5981	6882	8587	12936	19062	26727	39662
Slovak Republic	137	198	272	439	553	691	979	1408	2027	3107
Slovenia	32	41	46	61	87	74	121	146	210	337
NMS-2										
Bulgaria	1143	1558	3062	6199	9483	14574	18989	32289	34424	70531
Romania	1918	2780	6920	16081	21502	33873	49102	107685	118682	336560
CAND-6										
Albania	59	111	135	156	197	255	306	437	546	698
Bosnia-Herzegovina	353	417	393	401	478	509	635	639	757	765
Croatia	198	235	314	328	418	430	486	534	602	635
Macedonia	28	44	61	78	99	118	125	158	173	205
Serbia and Montenegro	730	1107	912	912	986	1103	1257	1416	1449	1623
Turkey	311	340	328	437	407	433	526	663	770	955
Other CEEC										
Bielorussia	19	52	68	153	240	295	378	700	775	942
Moldova	19	63	374	643	1030	1607	2213	4144	4765	6158
Russia	1261	1522	2190	2855	3665	4456	4963	7035	7693	9206
Ukraine	220	421	1750	4868	8140	11253	13710	24088	25228	29960
NMS-8	4219	4202	5628	8515	9734	12171	18955	29013	39918	59023
NMS-2	3061	4338	9982	22280	30985	48447	68091	139974	153106	407091
CAND-6	1679	2254	2143	2312	2585	2848	3335	3847	4297	4881
EU	156452	170389	175774	203340	231733	276495	329615	441251	505703	847746
Europe-Total	159915	174862	182450	214318	247546	297119	354395	481280	548710	899183
Africa	116964	138946	177209	208890	251051	291642	326268	438577	471477	547373
North America	8218	8415	7567	7543	8108	8328	8678	8632	9229	9802
Latin America	43168	51248	68735	119560	158006	233955	294797	450219	487193	563368
Asia	30731	34393	40130	54513	62193	72167	82616	107321	118377	140650
TOTAL	359899	408772	477155	606018	728019	904331	1067958	1487446	1636653	2162190

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración 2007, Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración (2008b), Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración.

Table A3: Immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by gender and nationality: Women (1998-2007)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8										
Czech Republic	368	419	671	756	882	1046	1264	1820	2349	3482
Estonia	15	21	35	50	68	89	132	234	318	536
Hungary	204	263	333	387	485	509	690	1077	1574	2615
Latvia	26	33	56	71	106	145	312	573	796	1132
Lithuania	47	65	182	714	822	1309	3149	5477	6589	8331
Poland	2926	3086	3881	5270	5908	7211	10668	15536	21301	31186
Slovak Republic	110	152	267	428	543	725	1008	1539	2035	3085
Slovenia	29	45	70	71	79	80	84	120	170	288
NMS-2										
Bulgaria	1108	1416	2164	3744	6005	9788	13251	24040	25750	56527
Romania	1495	2240	4012	8728	12178	20798	34260	84447	92642	267327
CAND-6										
Albania	49	93	105	111	144	178	239	302	393	456
Bosnia-Herzegovina	402	470	473	460	532	543	621	669	710	741
Croatia	178	205	278	269	326	369	391	441	450	518
Macedonia	8	14	32	39	52	63	78	88	108	138
Serbia and Montenegro	672	1081	820	792	859	929	1033	1155	1217	1368
Turkey	124	142	152	169	187	215	283	306	334	422
Other CEEC										
Bielorussia	58	118	183	272	389	542	735	1232	1398	1669
Moldova	23	51	220	456	734	1308	1940	3391	4011	5393
Russia	1922	2355	3321	4665	5773	7626	9266	15186	16802	20090
Ukraine	361	645	1781	4231	6717	10324	13749	25724	27532	32449
NMS-8	3725	4084	5495	7747	8893	11114	17307	26376	35132	50655
NMS-2	2603	3656	6176	12472	18183	30586	47511	108487	118392	323854
CAND-6	1433	2005	1860	1840	2100	2297	2645	2961	3212	3643
EU	155881	164749	164479	182547	204294	239008	283660	375893	426568	698454
Europe-Total	159949	170055	171974	194137	220140	261242	312145	424569	479733	761952
Africa	55526	69535	81396	93173	114139	140120	171761	210473	237561	293709
North America	8191	8319	7231	7349	7599	7792	8258	8403	8874	9449
Latin America	82102	95175	114443	162978	205849	280163	354134	535882	577688	651955
Asia	28165	31319	31669	36520	42169	49109	60051	70068	79574	98107
TOTAL	334612	375078	407423	494843	590629	739153	907129	1250371	1384541	1816392

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración 2007, Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración (2008b), Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración.

Table A4: Foreign-born population (Spanish nationals and non-Spanish nationals) by country of birth and gender: Men and Women

	2001	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8				
Czech Republic	1550	4677	5654	6916
Estonia		663	788	966
Hungary		3077	3862	5061
Latvia		1440	1741	2089
Lithuania	4230	12234	15200	17681
Poland	16236	35757	44339	59425
Slovak Republic		3511	4428	5783
Slovenia		516	617	779
NMS-2				
Bulgaria	25588	92971	100763	120151
Romania	56873	312099	397270	510983
CAND-6				
Albania				1472
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1315	2038	1995	1925
Croatia				1658
Macedonia				413
Serbia and Montenegro		4392	4160	3826
Turkey				2386
Other CEEC				
Bielorussia				3077
Moldova	2203	9094	11034	12459
Russia	10555	42585	47515	48634
Ukraine	21507	65262	69359	69376
NMS-8	22016	61875	76629	98700
NMS-2	82461	405070	498033	631134
CAND-6				11680
EU	357979	945024	1068600	1821925
Europe-Total	526901	1573782	1808084	2070803
Africa	329695	774240	842894	860213
America	619230	1832144	1940046	2066368
Asia	71414	206326	240368	246269
TOTAL	1548941	4392484	4837622	5249993

Source: INE (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2008a), Anuario Estadístico de España 2008.

Table A5: Foreign-born population (Spanish nationals and non-Spanish nationals) by country of birth and gender: Men

	2001	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8				
Czech Republic	569	1840	2278	2943
Estonia		286	345	413
Hungary		1269	1657	2305
Latvia		620	751	886
Lithuania	2185	6310	7956	9373
Poland	7931	18086	22924	31761
Slovak Republic		1605	2046	2817
Slovenia		249	296	387
NMS-2				
Bulgaria	14319	52052	55394	65292
Romania	33657	170554	212534	269650
CAND-6				
Albania				857
Bosnia-Herzegovina	664	1062	1042	1032
Croatia				879
Macedonia				236
Serbia and Montenegro		2307	2201	1992
Turkey				1613
Other CEEC				
Bielorussia				1151
Moldova	1196	5175	6261	6887
Russia	3918	15973	17404	17560
Ukraine	11024	32932	34612	33946
NMS-8	10685	30265	38253	50885
NMS-2	47976	222606	267928	334942
CAND-6				6609
EU	180887	475319	543182	946924
Europe-Total	270616	806865	927850	1066303
Africa	214829	516882	563391	565974
America	276115	846758	892456	945480
Asia	40956	122450	145824	146820
TOTAL	803591	2296052	2532756	2727858

Source: INE (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2008a), Anuario Estadístico de España 2008.

Table A6: Foreign-born population (Spanish nationals and non-Spanish nationals) by country of birth and gender: Women

	2001	2005	2006	2007
NMS-8				
Czech Republic	981	2837	3376	3973
Estonia		377	443	553
Hungary		1808	2205	2756
Latvia		820	990	1203
Lithuania	2045	5924	7244	8308
Poland	8305	17671	21415	27664
Slovak Republic		1906	2382	2966
Slovenia		267	321	392
NMS-2				
Bulgaria	11269	40919	45369	54859
Romania	23216	141545	184736	241333
CAND-6				
Albania				615
Bosnia-Herzegovina	651	976	953	893
Croatia				779
Macedonia				177
Serbia and Montenegro		2085	1959	1834
Turkey				773
Other CEEC				
Bielorussia				1926
Moldova	1007	3919	4773	5572
Russia	6637	26612	30111	31074
Ukraine	10483	32330	34747	35430
NMS-8	11331	31610	38376	47815
NMS-2	34485	182464	230105	296192
CAND-6				5071
EU	177092	469705	525418	875001
Europe-Total	256285	766917	880234	1004500
Africa	114866	257358	279503	294239
America	343115	985386	1047590	1120888
Asia	30458	83876	94544	99449
TOTAL	745350	2096432	2304866	2522135

Source: INE (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2008a), Anuario Estadístico de España 2008.

Table A7: Immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by age group and nationality (as 31st December 2007)

	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 29	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75+	Total
NMS-8																	
Czech Republic	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	13.7	27.7	23.9	10.4	7.5	4.9	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Estonia	2.2	2.7	1.9	4.3	16.9	23.0	20.0	10.3	6.9	4.8	3.4	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	100
Hungary	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	10.8	21.8	24.1	13.1	7.4	5.3	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	100
Latvia	1.7	1.8	2.5	4.9	15.9	21.0	17.4	11.1	8.0	6.0	4.4	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	100
Lithuania	1.4	2.4	3.6	5.2	14.8	21.4	16.5	11.5	8.9	7.3	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Poland	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.2	13.8	20.4	17.5	11.9	8.6	7.6	5.2	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Slovak Republic	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.6	14.0	28.0	22.2	11.9	7.1	4.7	3.5	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100
Slovenia	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.2	12.6	24.5	21.6	12.5	6.9	4.5	4.2	3.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	100
NMS-2																	
Bulgaria	2.3	3.0	3.6	5.8	10.4	14.2	16.3	13.8	10.8	9.2	6.1	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Romania	2.0	2.9	2.8	5.6	16.1	19.9	17.5	13.7	8.2	5.8	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
CAND-6																	
Albania	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.4	10.0	24.2	24.0	11.4	6.3	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.4	100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.7	2.1	2.1	8.8	11.8	13.2	11.8	7.8	8.8	11.0	8.2	6.0	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	100
Croatia	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.2	4.9	12.9	20.1	15.4	11.8	7.8	5.1	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	100
Macedonia	1.5	3.8	10.5	4.7	7.3	19.0	15.2	14.6	7.6	7.6	4.7	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
Serbia and Montenegro	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.6	5.5	10.5	15.2	15.1	11.2	9.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	100
Turkey	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	5.6	18.2	23.5	15.8	10.7	6.0	4.6	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	100
Other CEEC																	
Bielorussia	1.8	3.9	4.6	4.7	7.1	18.8	20.5	12.3	9.5	8.4	4.0	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	100
Moldova	4.6	4.2	5.7	6.8	9.1	15.3	15.9	12.1	9.2	8.9	5.0	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Russia	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.9	6.7	14.7	17.3	13.7	9.2	7.9	5.8	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	100
Ukraine	3.8	2.9	4.9	5.4	4.7	11.0	15.3	14.5	11.9	12.2	7.9	3.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
EU	1.6	2.5	2.6	4.2	10.9	14.9	14.2	11.9	9.0	7.1	5.4	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.3	100
Africa	9.6	6.6	5.0	5.5	8.5	14.3	16.5	13.5	9.1	5.5	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	100
North America	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	5.0	6.2	9.1	11.3	11.6	10.0	7.9	6.9	5.0	4.5	3.8	9.2	100
Latin America	0.6	4.0	6.5	6.8	8.0	15.2	17.0	14.3	10.7	7.1	4.3	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	100
Asia	6.0	4.8	5.2	6.3	8.0	12.8	15.5	14.1	10.6	7.0	4.4	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	100
TOTAL	3.3	4.0	4.5	5.4	9.2	14.6	15.7	13.1	9.7	6.9	4.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.2	100

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración 2007, Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración (2008b), Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración.

Table A8: Regional incidence of Immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by most relevant nationality (as 31st December 2007)

	TOTAL		1 st most numerous nationality		2 nd most numerous nationality		3 rd most numerous nationality		4 th most numerous nationality		5 th most numerous nationality		Other nationalities
	Number	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	%
TOTAL	3,979,014	100	Morocco	16.3	Romania	15.2	Ecuador	9.9	Colombia	6.4	UK	5.0	47.2
ANDALUCÍA	504,122	100	Morocco	18.9	Romania	15.6	UK	12.2	Ecuador	5.3	Colombia	4.2	43.8
ARAGÓN	148,319	100	Romania	38.0	Morocco	10.9	Ecuador	8.3	Colombia	4.8	Portugal	3.7	34.4
ASTURIAS	32,394	100	Romania	13.8	Ecuador	13.0	Colombia	9.3	Portugal	8.3	Rep. Dom.	5.2	50.4
BALEARES	166,936	100	Morocco	13.9	Germany	10.9	UK	9.0	Ecuador	8.2	Italy	6.6	51.4
CANARIAS	206,364	100	Colombia	10.6	Germany	9.9	UK	9.5	Morocco	8.1	Italy	8.1	53.8
CANTABRIA	26,636	100	Romania	16.2	Colombia	14.8	Perú	8.3	Ecuador	7.9	Moldova	5.4	47.4
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	160,896	100	Romania	40.5	Morocco	17.4	Ecuador	8.7	Colombia	6.9	Bulgaria	3.6	22.9
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	146,400	100	Bulgaria	17.7	Romania	17.4	Morocco	12.5	Portugal	8.7	Colombia	8.3	35.5
CATALUÑA	860,575	100	Morocco	24.6	Ecuador	9.3	Romania	8.7	Colombia	4.8	China	4.5	48.2
COM. VALENCIANA	517,408	100	Romania	16.8	Belgium	12.4	Morocco	10.8	Ecuador	9.5	Colombia	7.2	43.3
EXTREMADURA	34,369	100	Morocco	32.6	Romania	19.6	Portugal	15.0	Colombia	4.8	Ecuador	2.9	25.1
GALICIA	75,346	100	Portugal	19.2	Colombia	11.8	Morocco	6.7	Romania	5.9	Argentina	5.8	50.5
MADRID	712,011	100	Romania	19.7	Ecuador	14.5	Morocco	9.8	Colombia	6.9	Perú	6.6	42.5
MURCIA	188,597	100	Morocco	33.1	Ecuador	26.1	UK	6.6	Romania	5.3	Colombia	3.4	25.5
NAVARRA	53,844	100	Ecuador	22.1	Morocco	12.1	Bulgaria	11.4	Romania	9.8	Colombia	8.3	36.4
PAÍS VASCO	83,875	100	Romania	15.2	Colombia	13.8	Morocco	10.0	Portugal	8.8	Ecuador	8.8	43.3
LA RIOJA	39,025	100	Romania	25.8	Morocco	18.5	Colombia	8.4	Portugal	7.5	Pakistan	7.5	32.3
CEUTA	3,605	100	Morocco	82.2	China	2.2	Portugal	1.6	India	1.6	Germany	1.3	11.1
MELILLA	6,004	100	Morocco	83.6	Germany	2.5	France	2.2	Netherlands	2.2	Belgium	1.8	7.7

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración 2007, Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración (2008b), Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración

Table A9: Composition (%) of immigrants with regular visa ("tarjeta de residencia") by region and selected nationality (as 31st December 2007)

	EU	NMS-2	Bulgaria	Slovak Republic	Hungary	Lithuania	Poland	Czech Republic	Romania	Africa	Latin America	North America	Asia	TOTAL
ANDALUCÍA	15.8	12.0	7.1	11.5	17.0	36.4	11.4	10.8	13.0	14.2	8.0	18.3	8.5	12.7
ARAGÓN	5.0	8.4	4.2	3.4	1.8	2.3	6.1	2.7	9.3	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.7
ASTURIAS	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	0.2	2.0	4.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.8
BALEARES	5.2	2.1	5.6	10.6	6.4	0.8	4.8	11.9	1.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	4.2
CANARIAS	6.0	0.8	1.4	11.9	10.5	0.9	2.7	12.1	0.7	3.2	5.7	3.4	6.3	5.2
CANTABRIA	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	5.1	9.7	4.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.0	10.8	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	4.0
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	4.7	7.0	20.3	3.3	7.4	0.9	4.5	2.6	4.2	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.7
CATALUÑA	13.2	11.5	7.7	23.3	14.3	9.8	14.1	22.1	12.4	31.7	21.9	17.8	38.3	21.6
COM. VALENCIANA	16.7	15.2	18.8	18.6	21.2	33.5	8.9	17.6	14.4	9.6	10.8	8.3	9.5	13.0
EXTREMADURA	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9
GALICIA	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	2.9	4.6	1.0	1.9
MADRID	17.2	22.2	17.5	5.6	10.2	2.0	37.3	7.1	23.2	10.7	23.5	29.1	20.0	17.9
MURCIA	2.8	2.2	4.5	2.6	3.8	8.0	2.5	2.9	1.7	8.3	5.5	1.0	1.5	4.7
NAVARRA	1.1	1.6	4.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.4
PAÍS VASCO	1.8	1.9	0.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1
LA RIOJA	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.0
CEUTA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
MELILLA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Anuario Estadístico de Inmigración 2007, Ministerio de Trabajo y Inmigración (2008b), Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración

Table A10: "Encuesta nacional de inmigrantes": sample composition

	Sample (unweighted observations)			Population (weighted observations)		
	N	%	Cum.	N	%	Cum.
Cyprus	5	2.0	2.0	1996	2.5	2.5
Hungary	6	2.4	4.4	1680	2.1	4.6
Malta	1	0.4	4.8	50	0.1	4.6
Polonia	150	59.8	64.5	47102	58.4	63.0
Lettonia	10	4.0	68.5	3268	4.1	67.1
Czech Republic	1	0.4	68.9	340	0.4	67.5
Estonia	35	13.9	82.9	11552	14.3	81.8
Lithuania	21	8.4	91.2	5923	7.3	89.2
Slovak Republic	20	8.0	99.2	8080	10.0	99.2
Slovenia	2	0.8	100.0	664	0.8	100.0
NMS-10	251	100		80653	100	
Bulgaria	323	19.5	19.5	99919	18.8	18.8
Romania	1334	80.5	100.0	430867	81.2	100.0
NMS-2	1657	100		530786	100	
Albania	4	12.9	12.9	1375	11.8	11.8
Bosnia-Ercegovina	8	25.8	38.7	3971	34.0	45.8
Croatia	5	16.1	54.8	971	8.3	54.1
Macedonia	1	3.2	58.1	485	4.2	58.3
Serbia and Montenegro	6	19.4	77.4	1795	15.4	73.7
Turkey	7	22.6	100.0	3069	26.3	100.0
CAND-6	31	100		11666	100	

Source: own elaborations based on "Encuesta nacional de Inmigrantes" (INE, 2008b).

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