



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE



**GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF
THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE
OF GREECE**

**LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR
DESCENDENTS**

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY – AD HOC MODULE 2008

FINAL QUALITY REPORT

Piraeus March 2009

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1. Introduction

In 2007, Grant Agreement N^o. 32100.2005.004-2007.588 was signed between the European Community, represented by the Commission of the European Communities and the National Statistical Service of Greece. Under the rules and conditions of this agreement, National Statistical Service of Greece will receive a grant from the European Commission in order to implement the 2008 Ad-hoc Module on “Labour market situation of migrants and their descendents”.

The variables to be collected in the ad hoc module were laid down in Commission Regulation No 102/2007 of 2 February 2007.

The aim of this ad hoc module is to provide improved information, which will help to identify migrant population and to analyze their socio-economic position. In order to accomplish this target, the ad hoc module was planned to collect information on:

- Country of birth of parents
- Years of possessing the citizenship of the country
- Years of residence in the country
- Reasons for migration
- Legal status of migrants
- Use of facilities to equate qualifications
- Receiving help to integrate in labour market
- Way of finding a job
- Need for better knowledge of host country’s language

2. Target population of Ad hoc module on Labour market situation of migrants and their descendants.

Target population of the Quarterly LFS comprises of all persons that are living in private households. Therefore, the survey does not cover persons that live in collective households (hospitals, hotels, prisons, etc., or persons doing compulsory military service).

Ad hoc module on Labour market situation of migrants and their descendants addressed to a subset of that population, and in particular:

- Persons age 15 – 74 years old were asked about the country of birth of their parents, and about ways of finding a job (if they were working)
- Persons age 15 – 74 years old with Greek nationality were asked about the year of acquisition of Greek nationality
- Persons age 15 – 74 years old with foreign nationality were asked a series of questions on restrictions in access to labour market and visa restrictions
- Persons age 15 – 74 years old that were born abroad were asked a series of questions on total number of years residing in Greece, on main reason for migrating in Greece, on knowledge of Greek language, on establishing equation of qualifications, and on use of services for labour market integration

3. Sampling design and sample selection

Ad – hoc module's sample was based on LFS sample.

LFS sample is a sample of households that are selected with a two stage procedure. In the first stage, clusters of households are selected from 182 strata. These strata are formed in every NUT III area by allocating municipalities and communes in three

different groups (Agglomerations and Municipalities with 10.000 inhabitants or more, Municipalities and Communes with 2.000 to 9.999 inhabitants, and Communes up to 1.999 inhabitants). The exceptions are Athens and Thessaloniki agglomerations, which were divided into 31 and 9 strata, respectively.

During this first stage, 2640 primary sampling units are selected (with probability proportional to their “size” (that is, proportional to the number of households residing in these areas at 2001 census).

During the second sampling stage, in every primary sampling unit of final stratum, a systematic sample of household is selected. All persons, living in these households and satisfying the above described criteria, were interviewed for the ad hoc survey.

The sample size for the ad hoc module was 55,733 persons, belonging to 26,628 different households. Interviews were conducted together with interviews for main Labour Force Survey, during the second quarter of 2008.

4. Non response and proxies

Unit non response rates for 2007 module follow the non-response rates for the main Labour Force Survey, since the two surveys were conducted on the same sample, at the same time. Unit non response rates for NUT II areas are presented in the following table. Non response is higher in Athens agglomeration and in Thessaloniki agglomeration.

Table 1. Non response rates by NUT II region

NUT II REGION		LFS NON RESPONSE RATE (household level)
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	6,2
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia (without Thessaloniki agglomeration)	3,2
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	3,5
GR14	Thessalia	5,8
GR21	Ipeiros	7,7
GR22	Ionia Nisia	4,1
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	12,7
GR24	Stereia Ellada	6,5
GR25	Peloponnisos	5,6
GR30	Attiki (without Athens agglomeration)	15,8
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	4,3
GR42	Notio Aigaio	5,7
GR43	Kriti	9,0
GR12	Thessaloniki agglomeration	17,2
GR30	Athens agglomeration	22,4

There is also considerable item non response for certain variables. The non response per ad hoc variable, is shown in Table2.

Table 2. Non response rates by variable

Variable	Number of non respondents	Number of persons in the sample (eligible to answer the question)	Item non-response (%)
c203_206	28	52.596	0,05
c207_208	1.191	55.733	2,14
c209_210	1.119	55.733	2,01
c211_212	1	3.991	0,03
c213	125	3.375	3,70
c214	118	3.137	3,76
C215	82	2.331	3,52
c216	365	2.901	12,58
c217	226	2.901	7,79
c218	14.917	28.957	51,51
c219_220	191	1.756	10,88

Variables with highest non response rates are c218, c216 and c219_220.

We should note that a considerable number of non responses in variable 211_212 was imputed from core LFS (YEARESID).

Proxies were allowed in ad hoc module. Total percentage of proxies, for persons interviewed for the ad hoc module, was 42.5%. Proxie percentage is higher for men than women (49.2% compared to 36.0%), for national than non-nationals (42.6% compared to 40.5%) and for younger persons (69.5% for persons 15-24 years old compared to 28.7% for persons 65 to 74 years old).

Table 3. % of proxies be sex, age group and nationality

	Age Group		Direct Interviews	Proxies
Greek Nationality	15-24	Male	27,7	72,3
		Female	31,1	68,9
			29,4	70,6
	25-54	Male	48,4	51,6
		Female	65,0	35,0
			56,9	43,1
	55-64	Male	58,5	41,5
		Female	72,0	28,0
			65,4	34,6
	65-74	Male	66,7	33,3
		Female	75,3	24,7
			71,3	28,7
Foreign Nationality	15-24	Male	38,8	61,2
		Female	47,7	52,3
			42,7	57,3
	25-54	Male	59,8	40,2
		Female	67,9	32,1
			63,8	36,2
	55-64	Male	53,2	46,8
		Female	63,4	36,6
			59,3	40,7
	65-74	Male	63,3	36,7
		Female	66,7	33,3
			65,4	34,6

5. Weighting and Estimation

For the estimation of the ad hoc survey results, the same weights as in Quarterly LFS were used. These weights are computed in 3 steps.

In the first step, a design weight is assigned to each person in the data file. This weight is determined by the estimated probability of selection of the particular household where the person lives in.

At the second step, a correction factor is applied at primary sampling unit level to compensate for non-response.

Finally, at the third step, post stratification weights are applied to individual level. Post-stratification variables are sex, age (5-years groups) and NUT II area.

6. Frequencies by variable (Unweighted results)

c203_206

Year	Frequency	Percent	Year	Frequency	Percent	Year	Frequency	Percent
	28	0,0	1978	7	0,0	1996	19	0,0
1939	1	0,0	1979	2	0,0	1997	15	0,0
1950	2	0,0	1980	6	0,0	1998	40	0,1
1952	2	0,0	1981	5	0,0	1999	12	0,0
1956	1	0,0	1983	3	0,0	2000	45	0,1
1960	2	0,0	1984	2	0,0	2001	9	0,0
1966	2	0,0	1985	6	0,0	2002	17	0,0
1967	1	0,0	1986	4	0,0	2003	14	0,0
1968	1	0,0	1987	3	0,0	2004	21	0,0
1969	1	0,0	1988	5	0,0	2005	16	0,0
1970	4	0,0	1989	4	0,0	2006	7	0,0
1971	1	0,0	1990	22	0,0	2007	6	0,0
1972	2	0,0	1991	22	0,0	2008	3	0,0
1973	2	0,0	1992	29	0,0	9997	52.090	70,8
1974	5	0,0	1993	21	0,0	9999	21.017	28,6
1975	2	0,0	1994	33	0,0	Total	73.613	100,0
1976	3	0,0	1995	48	0,1			

c207_208

	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
	1.191	1,6	CY	85	0,1	MA	3	0,0
06	15	0,0	CZ	8	0,0	MD	14	0,0
07	1	0,0	DE	49	0,1	MK	2	0,0
09	1	0,0	DK	2	0,0	MT	1	0,0
11	2	0,0	DZ	1	0,0	MX	2	0,0
13	2	0,0	EG	61	0,1	NL	10	0,0
98	81	0,1	FI	9	0,0	PH	12	0,0
99	17.880	24,3	FR	14	0,0	PK	72	0,1
AL	1.795	2,4	GE	335	0,5	PL	73	0,1
AM	82	0,1	GR	49.525	67,3	PS	4	0,0
AR	4	0,0	HR	3	0,0	RO	134	0,2
AT	7	0,0	HU	3	0,0	RU	419	0,6
AU	8	0,0	IE	2	0,0	SD	2	0,0
BA	1	0,0	IL	1	0,0	SE	3	0,0
BD	37	0,1	IN	18	0,0	SI	2	0,0
BE	3	0,0	IQ	15	0,0	SK	1	0,0
BG	219	0,3	IR	10	0,0	SY	29	0,0
BR	3	0,0	IT	30	0,0	TH	1	0,0
BY	3	0,0	JO	5	0,0	TR	1.106	1,5
CA	7	0,0	JP	1	0,0	UA	56	0,1
CH	5	0,0	KR	2	0,0	UK	50	0,1
CL	1	0,0	LB	5	0,0	US	10	0,0
CN	20	0,0	LI	2	0,0	XS	36	0,0
CO	1	0,0	LU	2	0,0	ZA	12	0,0
CU	1	0,0	LY	1	0,0	Total	73.613	100,0

c209_210

	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
	1.119	1,5	CY	95	0,1	MA	3	0,0
06	23	0,0	CZ	11	0,0	MD	16	0,0
07	1	0,0	DE	73	0,1	MK	1	0,0
09	1	0,0	DK	5	0,0	MX	5	0,0
11	2	0,0	EG	59	0,1	NL	10	0,0
13	5	0,0	ES	1	0,0	NO	1	0,0
98	70	0,1	FI	14	0,0	PH	12	0,0
99	17.880	24,3	FR	19	0,0	PK	74	0,1
AL	1.790	2,4	GE	328	0,4	PL	73	0,1
AM	78	0,1	GR	49.669	67,5	PS	3	0,0
AR	2	0,0	HR	3	0,0	RO	140	0,2
AT	7	0,0	HU	3	0,0	RU	415	0,6
AU	19	0,0	IE	3	0,0	SD	2	0,0
BA	1	0,0	IL	1	0,0	SE	3	0,0
BD	38	0,1	IN	18	0,0	SI	2	0,0
BE	5	0,0	IQ	13	0,0	SK	2	0,0
BG	209	0,3	IR	10	0,0	SY	28	0,0
BR	3	0,0	IT	37	0,1	TH	1	0,0
BY	1	0,0	JO	5	0,0	TR	962	1,3
CA	13	0,0	JP	1	0,0	UA	58	0,1
CH	5	0,0	KR	2	0,0	UK	56	0,1
CL	2	0,0	LB	5	0,0	US	16	0,0
CN	20	0,0	LI	2	0,0	XS	41	0,1
CO	1	0,0	LU	1	0,0	ZA	14	0,0
CU	1	0,0	LY	1	0,0	Total	73.613	100,0

c211_212

	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
	1	0,0	20	53	0,1	40	7	0,0
01	89	0,1	21	14	0,0	41	7	0,0
02	134	0,2	22	18	0,0	42	16	0,0
03	161	0,2	23	15	0,0	43	10	0,0
04	138	0,2	24	17	0,0	44	4	0,0
05	170	0,2	25	25	0,0	45	6	0,0
06	149	0,2	26	6	0,0	46	2	0,0
07	200	0,3	27	13	0,0	47	2	0,0
08	229	0,3	28	25	0,0	48	10	0,0
09	151	0,2	29	10	0,0	50	2	0,0
10	337	0,5	30	27	0,0	52	1	0,0
11	236	0,3	31	17	0,0	53	1	0,0
12	198	0,3	32	7	0,0	55	1	0,0
13	181	0,2	33	12	0,0	56	3	0,0
14	221	0,3	34	8	0,0	61	2	0,0
15	304	0,4	35	8	0,0	68	1	0,0
16	260	0,4	36	9	0,0	69	2	0,0
17	205	0,3	37	9	0,0	70	1	0,0
18	172	0,2	38	4	0,0	99	69.622	94,6
19	72	0,1	39	8	0,0	Total	73.613	100,0

c213

	Frequency	Percent
	125	0,2
1	8	0,0
2	155	0,2
3	1.790	2,4
4	69	0,1
5	247	0,3
6	499	0,7
7	177	0,2
8	305	0,4
9	70.238	95,4
Total	73.613	100,0

c214

	Frequency	Percent
	179	0,2
1	67	0,1
2	533	0,7
3	278	0,4
4	61	0,1
5	163	0,2
6	413	0,6
7		
8	1.443	2,0
9	70.476	95,7
Total	73.613	100

C215

	Frequency	Percent
	67	0,1
1	117	0,2
2	24	0,0
3	243	0,3
4	10	0,0
5	10	0,0
6	107	0,1
7	1.753	2,4
8		
9	71.282	96,8
Total	73.613	100,0

c218

	Frequency	Percent
	13.603	47,0
1	6.436	22,2
2	388	1,3
3	257	0,9
4	77	0,3
5	6.882	23,8
9	1.314	4,5
Total	28.957	100

c216

	Frequency	Percent
	365	0,5
1	52	0,1
2	36	0,0
3	322	0,4
4	1.796	2,4
5	330	0,4
9	70.712	96,1
Total	73.613	100,0

c219_220

	Frequency	Percent
	191	0,3
01	90	0,1
02	6	0,0
03	48	0,1
04	10	0,0
05	16	0,0
06	5	0,0
07	3	0,0
09	1.387	1,9
99	71.857	97,6
Total	73.613	100,0

c217

	Frequency	Percent
	226	0,3
1	895	1,2
2	1.780	2,4
9	70.712	96,1
Total	73.613	100,0

7. Estimated coefficients of variation, by variable

Standard errors were computed by SPSS' s Complex Samples procedure, taking in to account the stratification and clustering of the sample

C207/208 (10 more frequent countries)

COUNTRY	ESTIMATION	CV
GR	7.363.785	0,008444
AL	298.760	0,044651
TR	147.597	0,060264
RU	57.628	0,114966
GE	51.541	0,101528
BG	36.822	0,10836
RO	24.135	0,123233
CY	15.202	0,144625
PL	15.039	0,184912
PK	14.847	0,220777
EG	12.986	0,188539

C209/210(10 more frequent countries)

COUNTRY	ESTIMATION	CV
GR	7.380.489	0,008411
AL	298.137	0,044757
TR	126.952	0,062254
RU	58.321	0,113865
GE	50.803	0,104030
BG	35.722	0,110872
RO	24.976	0,121973
CY	17.220	0,157447
PL	15.264	0,183721
PK	15.195	0,217861
EG	13.315	0,173361

C213	Estimate	CV
No answer	19.812	0,119517
1 Employment, intra corporate transfer	1.246	0,378624
2 Employment, job found before migrating other than code 1	28.100	0,132757
3 Employment, no job found before migrating	310.329	0,044819
4 Study	11.662	0,1572
5 International protection	39.885	0,10607
6 Accompanying family/family reunification	86.692	0,06084
7 Family formation	29.069	0,08447
8 Other	47.991	0,084591
9 Not applicable	10.201.331	0,007761

c214	Estimate	CV
No answer	30.558	0,1201
1 Yes, 1 years	12.472	0,2067
2 Yes, 2 years	88.434	0,0822
3 Yes, 3 years	50.060	0,1146
4 Yes, 4 years	12.014	0,2059
5 Yes, 5 years	26.288	0,1255
6 Yes, limited duration of more than 5 years	69.681	0,0920
8 No	250.838	0,0457

c215	Estimate	CV
No answer	11.226	0,1586
1 Yes, access restricted to employment for specific employers/	19.087	0,1469
2 Yes, access restricted to self-employment	3.694	0,3477
3 Yes, access not allowing self-employment	43.944	0,1137
4 Yes, combination of 1 and 2	2.745	0,4168
5 Yes, combination of 1 and 3	2.079	0,3895
6 Yes, other legal access restrictions	18.575	0,1547
7 No	306.608	0,0450

c216	Estimate	CV
No answer	67.288	0,1037
1 Yes, established what qualification equates to	8.565	0,1534
2 Yes, but not established what qualification equates to or pr	6.222	0,1925
3 No, no need because highest qualification obtained in the host country	51.343	0,0735
4 No, no need for other reason than code 3	302.971	0,0415
5 No because of other reason	61.148	0,0880

c217	Estimate	CV
No answer	38.806	0,0970
1 Yes	159.643	0,0618
2 No	299.088	0,0419

c218	Estimate	CV
No answer	2.106.982	0,0207
1 Relatives/friends	1.054.664	0,0272
2 Public employment office	56.166	0,0781
3 Private employment agencies	44.687	0,1167
4 Migrant or ethnic organisation	13.927	0,1748
5 Other	1.116.141	0,0271
6 None	179.394	0,0607

c219	32.766	0,0907
01 Yes, contact with an adviser for job guidance/counselling or	14.953	0,1755
02 Yes, participation to labour market training/programmes	762	0,4358
03 Yes, participation to host country language tuition	8.825	0,1965
04 Yes, combination of 1 and 2	1.311	0,4137
05 Yes, combination of 1 and 3	3.212	0,2857
06 Yes, combination of 2 and 3	765	0,5809
07 Yes, combination of 1, 2 and 3	569	0,5706
09 No, for reason other than code 08	244.961	0,0475

8. Main results

MIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDENTS

Basic target of the 2008 ad hoc module was to study the situation of migrants and their descendent. In order to analyze ad hoc results it is obvious that we have to define, somehow, migrants and their descendents.

In order to define descendents of migrants, the following conventions were adapted:

A person is considered a migrant's descendant if

- Both parents were born abroad
 - except those persons that their parents were born in Cyprus
 - And except those of persons that have Greek Nationality and their parents were born in Turkey

The reason for these exception is that these two groups have certain characteristics (language, sense of identity, no legal limitations) that differentiate them from other cases of "descendants". Their inclusion in the population of migrants's descendants would surely distort any analysis of differences between "descendants" and "nationals".

Variable DESCENDANT is defined as

0 if person of Greek Nationality AND one or both parents born in Greece

1 if person of Greek Nationality AND both parents born abroad

2 if person of Foreign Nationality

Table 1. Descendants, non descendants and persons of foreign nationality by age group, educational level, employment status and distinction in early-non early school leavers

		Did not answer	%	Non descendant	%	Descendant	%	Person of Foreign Natinality	%
Age group	15-24	935	0,7	509.201	6,8	9.814	8,6	37.119	6,9
	25-34	4.480	3,2	520.484	6,9	8.699	7,6	60.742	11,2
	35-44	6.636	4,8	676.063	9,0	7.968	6,9	92.002	17,0
	45-54	31.602	22,6	2.213.431	29,4	33.698	29,4	232.682	43,1
	55-64	42.310	30,3	2.593.617	34,4	38.970	34,0	107.723	19,9
	65-74	53.690	38,4	1.020.051	13,5	15.588	13,6	10.077	1,9
	<i>mean age</i>	54,3		44,1		43,5		35,5	
Educational level	Elementary	71.376	51,1	3.359.405	44,6	51.079	44,5	291.913	54,0
	Secondary	44.622	32,0	2.770.451	36,8	42.258	36,8	187.672	34,7
	Tertiary	23.656	16,9	1.402.991	18,6	21.402	18,7	60.760	11,2

Employment Status	Employed	56.674	40,6	4.092.951	54,3	55.121	48,0	367.215	68,0
	Unemployed	3.872	2,8	319.317	4,2	9.148	8,0	24.806	4,6
	<i>Unemployment rate</i>		6,4		7,2		14,2		6,3
	Inactives	79.107	56,6	3.120.579	41,4	50.469	44,0	148.323	27,4
Early school leavers (18 - 24 years old)	Early school leaver	204	4,1	82.408	11,8	2.945	24,8	37.477	48,2
	Non early school leaver	4.733	95,9	615.922	88,2	8.940	75,2	40.348	51,8

There are no important differences in the age structure and in the educational level between descendants and non-descendants (while non-nationals tend to be younger and of lower educational level).

Unemployment is high among descendants (they have the highest unemployment rate from the 3 groups) and higher proportion of early school leavers (compared to non-descendants)

Table 2. Duration of resident permits and years in host country

		Number of Persons	%	Mean number of years in host country
Whether the duration of the current resident permit/visa/certificate is limited	Yes, 1 year	12.472	2,3	7,0
	Yes, 2 years	88.434	16,4	9,6
	Yes, 3 years	50.060	9,3	10,2
	Yes, 4 years	12.014	2,2	9,9
	Yes, 5 years	26.288	4,9	8,7
	Yes, limited duration of more than 5 years	69.681	12,9	10,1
	<i>Total with limited permit</i>	258.949	47,9	9,6
	No	250.838	46,4	11,4
	No answer	30.558	5,7	8,3

A significant percentage of non-nationals have a limited duration permit

Table 3. Restrictions to access in labour market and years in host country

				Mean number of years in host country	
				%	
Whether current legal access to the labour market is restricted	1 Yes, access restricted to employment for specific employers/	19.087	4,7	9,3	
	2 Yes, access restricted to self-employment	3.694	0,9	10,7	
	3 Yes, access not allowing self-employment	43.944	10,8	9,4	
	4 Yes, combination of 1 and 2	2.745	0,7	10,8	
	5 Yes, combination of 1 and 3	2.079	0,5	11,4	
	6 Yes, other legal access restrictions	18.575	4,6	6,6	
	Total persons with restrictions	90.124	22,1	8,9	
	7 No	306.608	75,2	10,9	
	No answer	11.226	2,8	9,8	

About 1 in 4 non nationals, are facing restrictions in their employment. The mean number of years of residence is lower for persons in this category.

Table 4. Use of facilities for establishing equation of qualification by country of origin

	Born in 15 old EU 2 countries		Born in 12 new EU countries		Other country	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Use of facilities for establishing what highest qualification equates to in the host country system						
No answer	4.527	14,6	10.671	16,8	52.089	12,9
1 Yes, established what qualification equates to	1.579	5,1	1.216	1,9	5.771	1,4
2 Yes, but not established what qualification equates to or pr	789	2,5	519	0,8	4.914	1,2
3 No, no need because highest qualification obtained in the host country	11.540	37,1	4.330	6,8	35.473	8,8
4 No, no need for other reason than code 3	9.538	30,7	39.226	61,6	254.207	63,1
5 No because of other reason	3.127	10,1	7.699	12,1	50.321	12,5
Total	31.100	100,0	63.661	100,0	402.775	100,0

The percentage of persons that have use facilities in order to establish the equation of their highest qualification in the Greece system is low, and especially for people born in the new 12 EU countries, or in countries outside EU

Table 5. Need to improve language skills by country of origin, labour status, age group and nationality

Need to improve host country language skills to get an appropriate job						
	No answer		1 Yes		2 No	
Country of origin	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
15 old EU	2.156	6,9	5.854	18,8	23.090	74,2
12 new EU	3.490	5,5	22.589	35,5	37.582	59,0
Other	33.159	8,2	131.201	32,6	238.416	59,2
Labour Status						
Employed	34.643	7,8	141.074	31,8	268.106	60,4
Unemployed	1.977	5,8	12.583	36,8	19.650	57,4
Inactive	2.186	11,2	5.987	30,7	11.331	58,1
Age						
15-19	601	5,7	6.618	62,7	3.330	31,6
20-24	5.164	10,8	16.711	34,9	26.004	54,3
25-29	4.722	5,8	32.816	40,3	43.799	53,8
30-44	17.456	7,3	73.036	30,4	149.980	62,4
45-64	10.533	9,2	29.725	25,9	74.700	65,0
65+	330	14,1	738	31,5	1.274	54,4
Nationality						
Greek	7.959	8,1	16.080	16,4	74.254	75,5
Foreign	30.847	7,7	143.564	36,0	224.833	56,3
TOTAL	38.806	7,8	159.643	32,1	299.088	60,1

Most of people born in another country answered that they do not need to improve language skills in order to get an appropriate job. Younger people and unemployed tend to believe more often that they need to improve knowledge of host country's language. We should note that a significant part of the people that do not believe that they need to improve Greek language skills have Greek nationality.

Table 6. Descendants, non descendants, persons of foreign nationality and main help received in finding current job

	Main help received in the host country in finding the current job or setting up own business					
	Non descendant		Descendant		Person of Foreign Nationality	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No answer	166.805	4,1	1.445	2,6	8.680	2,4
1 Relatives/friends	902.720	22,1	16.512	30,0	124.296	33,8
2 Public employment office	52.926	1,3	1.434	2,6	1.806	0,5
3 Private employment agencies	33.824	0,8	629	1,1	10.235	2,8
4 Migrant or ethnic organisation	0	0,0	1.167	2,1	12.760	3,5
5 Other	1.020.124	24,9	15.289	27,7	69.139	18,8
6 None	1.916.552	46,8	18.644	33,8	140.300	38,2

Table 7. Use of services for labour market integration in the 2 years following the last arrival

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	32.766	10,6
01 Yes, contact with an adviser for job guidance/counselling or	14.953	4,9
02 Yes, participation to labour market training/programmes	762	0,2
03 Yes, participation to host country language tuition	8.825	2,9
04 Yes, combination of 1 and 2	1.311	0,4
05 Yes, combination of 1 and 3	3.212	1,0
06 Yes, combination of 2 and 3	765	0,2
07 Yes, combination of 1, 2 and 3	569	0,2
09 No, for reason other than code 08	244.961	79,5
Total	308.124	100

Table 8. Use of services for labour market integration by country of origin, employment status and educational level

		No answer		1 Use of services		2 No use of services	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Country of origin	15 old EU	4.285	28,8	1.691	11,4	8.910	59,9
	12 new EU	5.763		5.533	9,0	49.934	81,6
	Other	22.718	9,8	23.173	10,0	186.117	80,2
Employment status	Employed	18.012	8,7	22.652	11,0	165.421	80,3
	Unemployed	1.642	10,3	1.935	12,1	12.372	77,6
	Inactive	13.112	15,2	5.810	6,7	67.168	78,0
Educational level	Elementary	13.743	8,1	15.653	9,2	140.380	82,7
	Secondary	13.618	12,9	9.495	9,0	82.538	78,1
	Tertiary	5.406	16,5	5.249	16,1	22.043	67,4

The percentage of persons that used some kind of service for labour market integration is low. It is almost double for persons in labour force than for incactives and for persons of higher education than for persons of lower education.

Table 9. Reason for migration

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	19.812	3,4
1 Employment, intra corporate transfer	1.246	0,2
2 Employment, job found before migrating other than code 1	28.100	4,9
3 Employment, no job found before migrating	310.329	54,0
4 Study	11.662	2,0
5 International protection	39.885	6,9
6 Accompanying family/family reunification	86.692	15,1
7 Family formation	29.069	5,1
8 Other	47.991	8,3
Total	574.784	100

Table 9. Reason for migration, by country of origin and by sex

c213 Reason the person mostly had for migrating (last migration)	15 old EU		12 new EU		Other		Men		Women	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
No answer	2.548	6,5	2.922	3,4	14.342	3,2	8.550	3,0	11.262	3,9
1 Employment, intra corporate transfer	660	1,7	0	0,0	586	0,1	644	0,2	601	0,2
2 Employment, job found before migrating other than code 1	2.021	5,2	3.768	4,4	22.311	4,9	19.173	6,7	8.927	3,1
3 Employment, no job found before migrating	3.289	8,4	51.281	60,4	255.759	56,7	191.369	67,3	118.960	41,0
4 Study	1.885	4,8	8.730	10,3	1.047	0,2	6.348	2,2	5.314	1,8
5 International protection	0	0,0	1.992	2,3	37.893	8,4	19.502	6,9	20.383	7,0
6 Accompanying family/family reunification	5.306	13,6	7.505	8,8	73.881	16,4	19.978	7,0	66.714	23,0
7 Family formation	11.351	29,0	4.682	5,5	13.036	2,9	2.676	0,9	26.393	9,1
8 Other	12.057	30,8	4.024	4,7	31.910	7,1	16.226	5,7	31.765	10,9

The majority of respondents migrate for job related reasons (with the exception of persons born in 15 old EU countries who are mainly migrating for personal reasons)

10. Main problems encountered in implementing Ad hoc module and recommendations for a repetition of the module

Main problems

1. The complexity of filters was of concern when designing the (paper) questionnaire. The solution adopted was to use "wider" filters in practice (for example, the question on participating in lessons of Greek language was addressed to all persons, independently of their age when they came in Greece). That way the "flow" in the questionnaire was simpler, but at the same time the burden for interviewers and respondents was bigger.

2. Variable 215 (on restrictions to the labour market) proved quite difficult for various reasons.

A) One reason is that, in order to be asked properly, it should be "split" in numerous questions (at least 5).

B) One other, more important, problem with the same variable is that it is connected directly to the legal status of the respondent (if is legal or not) and in many cases we should not expect that it is answered "correctly". For example, a person who is waiting to renew his/her permit but nevertheless is working, it is quite probable that is not to give correct answer to this question.

C) Since 2008, in Greece there is a "barrier" to self employment for non nationals that it was not clear if it should be coded as "restriction not allowing self-employment. There is a new legislation that demands the deposit of a certain amount (60.000 euros) by a non-national who wants to start a business. So, typically, self – employment is allowed, but at the same time there is a limitation only for non nationals. It was decided not to be coded as restriction not allowing self – employment, but nevertheless, it not clear that this was the correct solution.

D)The problem described in C reveals another important problem with this variable: the answer categories may overlap. That is, if there is a "global" restriction to all non-nationals (concerning their access to labour market-for example, if they are not allowed to work in armed forces) then ALL non nationals have to take the code 6. Consequently all other codes "disappear" and the results of the variable become trivial.

3. The same problem exist with variable 214: it is connected with person's "legal status" and in many cases, when there is some problem with that status, we can't expect a "correct" answer-or any answer at all. In the same variable, there was a problem of implementation (the answer categories were not defined correctly in the Greek questionnaire and the result is that permits with less than a year duration are not defined separately in the answer categories).

4. Variable 218: It was a problem to integrate this question in the normal "flow" of the module. The solution was to integrate this variable in the core questionnaire, a solution with high cost. The question did not "worked well" and has a very high non response rate

Recommendations for improvement of such a module in the future

1. Instead of Var214, Var215 we could probably use other, less "invading" questions that can, give us a good, end even better, picture of the situation of migrants. For example:

(For persons working) Are you insured?

Do you have the same right of access to hospitals, care facilities etc, as nationals?

2. According to the results of Var216 a quite significant number of persons did not establish the equation of qualification. The answer categories in this variable, do not provide information for the reason why this is happening and they should be revised

3. Total number of years of residence is difficult to be computed. Moreover, the answers to that question were in many cases in contradiction with the relevant information from core question. Probably the information from core is enough.

4. In the variable 217 about need to improve language skills, a separate answer category for persons having as mother tongue the host's country language is needed.