Introducción

This module is intended to present the different initiatives and instruments of the Spanish public administration to support the social integration of migrants. In the following sections you could learn more about the reception services, how to learn Spanish, education system structure, etc.

TABLE OF INDEX – MODULE 3

1. Introduction
2. Initial reception service
3. Residence permission in Spain
4. Social integration of migrants / refugees – main objectives
5. Education
6. Social security – social protection
7. Useful links

MODULE 5. SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS / REFUGEES IN SPAIN

1. INTRODUCTION

In this module we briefly describe measures taken by the Spanish government in favour of migrants / refugees / repatriates living in our country and mention relevant laws for the social integration and the family welfare of these sensitive social groups. The laws of our country have been used as useful sources of the information provided in this Module. For further information we have included useful links with Spanish laws, as well as organisations and institutions that will enable you to access websites which provide all necessary information about the “entry, residence and social integration of subjects from third countries in Spain”.

2. INITIAL RECEPTION SERVICE
According to Spanish law, the competent authorities to manage the Initial Reception Service for immigrants are the regions and local authorities. However, these organisms (except in the case of large cities or municipalities) collaborate with different immigrant associations that offer this service transit home. The services are designed to provide basic information about the destination country. So, the objectives of these entities are the following:
- To report on immigration policy, social services and the labor market.
- To refer to immigrants to public health organizations, education or employment;
- To report on the socio-economic development of the area (local-regional-national), in which immigrants reside,
- To advise on the legal requirements to regularize their stay;
- To provide translation / interpretation services;
- To mediate legal problems.

3. RESIDENCE PERMISSION IN SPAIN

Except for the citizens of the EU countries, citizens of country member of European Economic Space (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) and citizens from Switzerland), the valid residence permits in Spain are the following:

- **Stay in Spain** – less than 90 days
- **Temporary residence** - permanent
- **Temporary residence – with specific duration** (to do a specific job or service, for training activities, ect ... less than 1 year)
- **Temporary residence – to develop research activities**
- **Residence for professionals with high qualifications**
- **Temporary residence without working contract**
- **Familiar regrouping**
4. SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS / REFUGEES – main objectives

In September 2011 the Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (Plan Estrategico para la Ciudadanía y la Integración - PECI) was approved by Spanish legislative representatives. PECI aims to boost the social cohesion in a new migratory context characterized by the reduction of the number of migrants who arrive to Spain.

The main objective of Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration (Plan Estrategico para la Ciudadanía y la Integración - PECI) is to strength both the different integration instruments and policies and public and public (and with the participation of different actor involved) services in order to guarantee the access of all citizen in equal conditions.

Currently, the migrant people integration is one of the more relevant challenges of the Spanish society and one of the main pillars of the integral migration policy promoted by Spanish institution from 2004. Besides, other objectives intended to improve the migrant policy complement this main programme as follow:

- To fight against the illegal migration;
- To conciliate the migrant flow with the needs of labour market; and
- To cooperate for the development of the origin countries.

The new PECI continues with the objectives and initiatives developed in a previous plan (2004 – 2012) and it integrates new measures to answer new challenge as

- Diversity management;
- Human capital promotion;
- Equal of opportunities.

5. EDUCATION

5.5.a Certificate in the Spanish language

In Spain to know the Spanish language is not a requirement to work and stay in the country. However, it’s a basic requirement to access to the education system (with the exception of the regions of Galicia, Basque Country, Catalonia; Valencia Country
and Balearic Islands, which have another co-official language ... and sometimes you have to know the two languages to access to the education.

The Diplomas in Spanish as a Foreign Language (DELE) are official qualifications certifying the degree of competence and mastery of Spanish, granted by Instituto Cervantes on behalf of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Spain. The DELE examination provides for all the different variants of the Spanish language. They are all considered as valid to obtain the diploma.

The DELE examinations have been designed following the guidelines of the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages* (CEFR) of the Council of Europe, which ensures a practical way of establishing a standard, international and objective measurement of the level that should be reached at each teaching stage, and in evaluating results.

The following table presents all levels of DELE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DELE Diploma in Spanish</th>
<th>Framework of Reference</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level A1</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Breakthrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level A2</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Waystage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level B1 (formerly Beginner)</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level B1 for Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level B2 (formerly Intermediate)</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Vantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level C1</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Effective Operational Proficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Spanish Level C2 (formerly Proficiency)</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Mastery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Institute Cervantes

5.5.b Access to public education

In Spain the education is provided by the public administration and it’s universal and free of charge (except for University and post-degree education). Two are the main requirements to access to public education system:

- Being Spanish or member of EU and EEE countries or have residence permission in Spain.
- To know the Spanish language.

The Spanish education system is structures as follows:
- **Pre-school education**: from 0 to 5 years: not mandatory (from 0 to 3 years) and mandatory (from 3 to 6 years)
- **Primary Education**: 6 levels (from 6 to 12 years).
- **Secondary mandatory education**: 4 levels (from 12 to 16 years).
- **Social guarantee courses**: for people who have not obtained an certification after mandatory education.
- **Secondary education (bachelor)**: 2 levels (from 16 to 18 years).
- **Vocational training**: intermediate and advance training cycles (from 16 years)
- **University**
- **Post degree education** (post university studies)
- **Adult learning**: Specific courses for people over 16 who have not finalised mandatory education.

This chart presents the structure of Spanish education system:
5.5.c FUNDED VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

In Spain, Vocational training covers all training initiatives that equip people for the qualified performance of the various professions, access to employment and active participation in social, cultural and economic life.

It includes the teachings provided by initial vocational training, initiatives aimed at inserting and reinserting workers in employment, as well as others aimed at ongoing training in companies, which allow workers to acquire and continually update their professional skills.

Aimed to answer to real needs of productive world, and to be an efficient pathway that inserts people in the labour market and facilitates people professional process, LOGSE structured Spanish vocational training system into three different subsystems:

- Compulsory vocational training subsystem (under the competence of Education and Culture Ministry).
- Occupational training subsystem (As a competence of the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry)
- Continuous vocational training subsystem (managed by social actors – employees and employers).

6. SOCIAL SECURITY – SOCIAL PROTECTION

It is called 'Social Security System' to all welfare benefits, health, economic or otherwise that are provided by the Social Security Administration, in implementing the standards that have developed the articles of the Spanish Constitution of 1978 specifically includes the obligation of public authorities to maintain a public system of social protection.

Spanish social security system guarantees to both Spanish citizens and foreign resident the social benefits and services in the case established by the law. Thus, social security covers the following areas:

- Universal access to health;
- Pensions (both retirement and illness pensions);
- Training for employment;
- Guarantee fund (special fund to guarantee the payments to employees in case of bankrupt, and
- Unemployment subsides.

These previous competences are directed by the State Administration, and the funds to maintain this system come from both employees and employers contributions to social security system. Based on the principle of solidarity, employers and employees pay a percentage of the employees’ net salary, according to the following concepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>Employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common contingences (health and pension insurance – including sickness)</td>
<td>23,60</td>
<td>4,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance (1)</td>
<td>5,50</td>
<td>1,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment policy (professional training and guarantee fund)</td>
<td>0,80</td>
<td>0,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,90</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system covers all population without any discrimination, and the different services are managed by different public bodies and administration (attending to the legislative and executive competences). The table bellow presents the different areas and the responsible authority:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREAS</th>
<th>ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Regional organism to manage the health system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Office for Social Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for employment</td>
<td>both Regional and National</td>
<td>Public organism to promote training for employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantee fund</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Ministry of Employment and Social affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment subsides</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Regional Employment Systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Spanish social model distinguishes between social security system and social services. Social services are certain protection services that help people with specific needs. These are regulated and managed by regional and local administration and covers these types of activities:
- Social salary;
- Health assistance (for people who is out of the labour market or for people who don’t have residence permission);
- Assistance to dependence (addressed to people with disabilities both physical and physical and to finance the contract of professional care); and
- Others measures to social inclusions (support for employment, house and food subsidies, etc ...).

The budget to deal with this situation comes from the general budget of the regions or local authorities in charge of this service.

### 7. USEFUL LINKS

The links below will help you access useful websites which provide all necessary information about your rights and your responsibilities as a migrant/refugee/repatriate in Spain.

#### Public administration and bodies
- [http://www.educacion.gob.es/portada.html](http://www.educacion.gob.es/portada.html): Ministry of education
- [http://www.sepe.es/](http://www.sepe.es/): National Employment Service – useful information about labour market (contracts, social protection, job opportunities, etc ...)
- [http://www.fundaciontriptita.org/](http://www.fundaciontriptita.org/): Public body that manages all the training for employment system. It offers information about training opportunities in Spain.

#### NGOs
- [http://www.migrar.org/migrar/index.htm](http://www.migrar.org/migrar/index.htm): web site supported by Red Cross to support migrant people with information resources, etc.
- http://www.accem.es/refugiados/inmigrantes/ NGO that offers Initial Reception Services for migrants (among others services)
- http://cepaim.org/: NGO working on diversity management and also offers different services for migrant people
- http://www.cruzroja.es/portada: Red Cross in Spain
- http://cear.es/: Spanish Commission to support refugees

Trade Unions
- http://www.ugt.es/inmigracion/foroinmigracion.html
- http://www.ccoo.es/csccoo/menu.do