

Examining Pathways out of Illegality and *vice versa* in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona

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Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America
Dallas, Texas
April 15-17, 2010

Session 185 Comparative Perspectives on Immigration

Abstract

In 2004, a new approach on immigration legislation was implemented in Spain after recording the second highest absolute net migration in the world after the USA. The reform included: a regularisation programme in 2005 and means of expanding regular avenues for economic migration and the settlement of new migrants. In this paper we describe the existing immigration legal framework. We then provide an evaluative case study of the trajectories of new migrants with an illegal experience with information on their main sociodemographic characteristics. Finally, we map the results in the metropolitan region of Barcelona to give a picture of the spatial distribution of illegality locally. Methodologically, we apply a longitudinal framework to analyse the pathway from one state (non-nationals with illegal status) to another state (non-nationals with legal status) and *vice versa*. The paper uses administrative data with more than 2 million entries recorded between January 2004 and June 2009.

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1 Introduction

The population of foreign-born migrants in Spain has risen from 1 to 5.6 million between 2000 and 2009, thus changing the proportion of foreign-born over the total population from 3 to 12 per cent. Such a rapid increase has been explained by international migration inflows, originally dominated by a strong demand for immigrant labour for low-skilled jobs in an unprecedented period of job creation and sustained economic growth. Whilst international migrants from other EU countries are allowed to work in Spain legally after the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 and more broadly after the Schengen pact in 1995, workers from non-EU countries require a work permit. Within this context, the growth of undocumented migration has been one of the main characteristics of the inflows arrived at the end of the 20th century in the European Union along with the significant changes in the age and sex structure of the immigrant populations (Salt, Clark and Schmidt, 2000).

Although different country profiles also suggest different structural conditions, empirical evidence supported by many scholars has signalled the importance of irregular migration as a structural factor in many European economies, especially within contexts of growing informal economies where labour market conditions are poor and social exclusion prevails (Baldwin-Edwards and Arango, 1999; Izquierdo Escribano, 2003; Martínez Veiga, 2003). Here the role of extraordinary regularization programs granting legal status to non-nationals who are in breach of national immigration rules has not only been fundamental as a strategy by the state to re-establish a formal regularity in the labour market (Baldwin-Edwards and Kraler, 2009) but also to

* The research reported in this paper is supported by the R+D+R 2008-2010 “Differential sociodemographic behaviour and social integration of immigrant populations and their descendants in Spain” (CSO2008-04778/SOCI), led by Dr. Andreu Domingo and commissioned by the Ministry of Science and Innovation. The research is also part of the programme of the *Grup d'Estudis Demogràfics i de les Migracions* (GEDEM).

transform the demographic and ethnic composition of the population and to make statistics of non-nationals more visible and accessible. Although numbers of unauthorised migrants vary greatly in accordance with the implementation of regularisation programmes some estimates already indicated that the EU probably 'hosted' between seven and eight million irregular migrants in 2005 (Papademetriou, 2005).

Since Spain's accession to the EU in 1986, the role of amnesties granting legal status to non-nationals who were in breach of national immigration rules has been an important element of the policy framework on immigration which clearly fell within the establishment of an EU policy framework with respect to immigration. The adoption of the Schengen system in 1991 (which introduced the right of freedom of movement for long-term residents) and later the introduction of the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997, also resulted in far more strict controls within the EU (Costa-Lascoux, 1991; Convey and Kupieszewski, 1995; and 1996; Huysmans, 2000; Guiraudon, 2003). However the importance of illegal immigration and illegal residence in Spain became very apparent already in 1986 with specific legislation on immigration. Since then the implementation of these regularisations have granted legal status to over one million immigrants overall (108,000 in 1991, 200,000 in 2000, 230,000 in 2001 and 578,000 in 2005).

The influx of international migrants into the EU and particularly of illegal immigration, has been high on the political agenda both nationally and regionally, provoking a constant debate between EU Member State positions to control migration. This has resulted in the adoption of widespread measures in relation to (a) conditions of entry and work and residence permits and (b) illegal immigration and illegal residence, thus indicating a more reserved approach in relation to regularisation and preference for return migration to the country of origin (COM, 2006). In parallel, a growing body of research from the point of view of specific legislation and policy-related issues on regularisation of undocumented migrants in Spain (Aja, and Díez, 2005) and elsewhere in Europe (Blaschke, 2008; Greenway, 2007).

Despite the importance of previous regularisations in Spain, they have clearly proved insufficient to manage Spain's increasingly complex irregular immigration (Baldwin-Edwards and Kraler, 2009), thus provoking the need for a new policy framework toward

illegal migration. The result has been a new immigration legislation which included first an extraordinary regularisation program in 2005, as well as a new approach based on the expansion of flexible channels for economic migration and settlement of new migrants on the basis of individual and continued regularisation. The new legislation which came into force in 2006 is based on the idea of ‘attachment’ as the only channel to qualify for legal status for those who entered the country without inspection or overstayed a tourist visa.

While a fair amount is known about the net effect of international migration on Spain’s population growth, research providing insight into the impact of the new legislation on immigration in Spain is just starting to get more attention by scholars. The availability of administrative-based datasets with information on work and/or residence permits and with geographic information allows us to assess the main characteristics of illegal migration and regularisation in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (MRB). The research is part of a joint collaboration between the Government Sub-delegate's Office in the province of Barcelona, the Diputació of Barcelona and the Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics in the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Following previous research in the field of undocumented migration (Heckmann, 2004; Jasso *et al*, 2008; Massey and Capoferro, 2004), this paper develops a longitudinal framework to analyse the effect of the new legislation on immigration after the 2005 normalisation in the MRB. The specific objectives of this research are threefold:

- 1) To describe the existing legislation on immigration based on the expansion of flexible channels for economic migration and settlement of new migrants;
- 2) To provide an evaluative case study of the trajectories of new migrants with an illegal experience, with information on their main sociodemographic characteristics; and
- 3) To map the results to give a picture of the spatial distribution of illegality across local areas in the metropolitan region of Barcelona.

In summary, the purpose of this paper is to address three questions which deserve more investigation under the current immigration policy: 1) *What are the main trajectories of new migrants with an illegal experience in the metropolitan region of Barcelona after the 2005 regularisation?* 2) *Do non-nationals with a previous illegal experience have a*

specific sociodemographic profile? 3) To what extent there are local areas more affected than others by illegality across the metropolitan region of Barcelona?

2 The new scheme of continued regularisation in Spain

New legislation on immigration came into existence in Spain in 2004 to provide flexible channels on a regular basis to legalise undocumented migration. The new legislation also included the 2005 extraordinary regularisation programme. The latter was technically speaking a 'normalisation' process whereby foreign workers without legal status were given a renewable one-year residence and work permit to those who could prove residence in Spain since August 8th 2004. However, the normalisation programme was only part of a more ambitious and comprehensive reform on immigration which included a new framework of continued regularisation for individuals who entered the country without inspection or overstayed a tourist or student visa. For this purpose four mechanisms have been made available as the only channels to qualify for legal status, which can be briefly described as follows:

- 1) Labour attachment. It applies to non-nationals who are illegally residing in the country but can prove the existence of a labour relationship with an employer of at least one-year duration.
- 2) Social attachment. It applies to non-nationals who are illegally residing in the country but can provide a work contract of at least one-year duration when the application is submitted, and either family links in Spain (spouse or civil partner, direct descendants or direct relatives in the ascending line) or the establishment of social links within the local community.
- 3) Family attachment. It only applies to descendants whose parents were originally Spanish.
- 4) Special circumstances. These include reasons under the protection of the law on the Right to Asylum and refugee status. A temporary residence is also granted for humanitarian reasons based on discrimination practices, for victims of trafficking, domestic violence and for those who suffer from an illness which cannot be treated at the country of origin. In addition, special circumstances also include collaboration with administrative, fiscal, police and judicial authorities on national security and/or public interest. The latter is generally requested by authorities rather than by applicants themselves.

In order to be eligible to one of the channels applicants must have lived in Spain for a period of at least three years (also they need the proof of no criminal records).

Within the new scheme of continued regularisation the term ‘attachment’ acquires special relevance. In general terms, it is used to stress its significance as a procedure to give irregular migrants the right to territory at local level. This argument is clearly in line with the idea that precarious residence may lead to a range of negative economic and social effects not only for migrants and their dependents but also for the broader societies in which they reside. These aspects have been common in the policy agenda and as a consequence the current legislation from 2004 takes into consideration the significance of family and local networks for the ‘attachment’ to take place. Nonetheless one of the most important aspects to gain legal status is registration in municipalities as local citizens. The administrative registration of irregular migrants locally is fundamental to access social services such as health or benefits advice. It is for this reason that since the implementation of the new legislation one could say that two relevant aspects of the national policy on immigration are managed at local level: 1) Family reunification; and 2) Regularisation of illegal migration. Although the central government offices of immigration are still important in the decision-making process for these two aspects, municipalities have become an integral part of the channels used by the Spanish government to grant residence permits, including permits for the purpose of family reunification. For the latter, an official report is issued by local authorities on the grounds of housing characteristics to accommodate children, parents or partners. Similarly reports are issued by local authorities on the basis of duration of residence as well as other key aspects such as language skills, membership in municipal associations, the existence of social and family networks. Although this information transferred from municipalities is non-binding, it has become crucial on the entry and decision-making process of central government offices to grant residence permits.

It has to be said too that in addition to these channels to provide legal status to irregular migrants, Spain has a work permit scheme which entitles new migrants to reside in Spain in order to work as an employee or self-employed. In addition, since some of the demand is highly seasonal, quotas are still functioning since the 1990s. As noted, residence permits are also issued for family reunification purposes to non-nationals

whose residence has been Spain for at least one year and whose residence and/or work permit states the authorisation to reside at least for another year in Spain.

3 Data and methods

The Government Sub-delegate's Office in the province of Barcelona operates and maintains one of the largest administrative-based systems of work and residence permits in Spain with more than 1.3 million entries of individual data for non-nationals with temporary work and residence status recorded between January 2004 and June 2009 in the province of Barcelona. This case study has used this 'original' administrative-based dataset under special licence. The dataset comprises individual data of work and/or residence permits for an area, the province of Barcelona, which was home to 802.006 non-national residents in January 2009 (14.2% of non-nationals in Spain).

The main strength of this administrative dataset is that consists of a record of applications for a work and/or residence permit from which a unique life-long identification is assigned to an individual. Hence a large array of information on individuals with a full record of changes over time has been accessed. Some data elements of interest in the dataset include: 1) year of entry (in the administrative-based system); 2) type of permit; 2) status (conceded or denied); 3) nationality; 4) age (computed from date of birth); 5) sex; and 6) place of residence (municipality).

On the one hand it is important to emphasise that due to the significant amount of information recorded the dataset permits analyses of population subgroups separately as well as the exploration of geographic distributions. On the other hand, because the administrative dataset is used for determining eligibility of non-nationals to work and/or reside in Spain data are typically limited to information required for the Government Sub-delegate's Office and, therefore, socioeconomic and demographic variables are not currently available. Of course the administrative dataset only provides a snapshot of new migrants and lacks information about non-nationals whose work and/or residence experience is not recorded in the system.

In order to examine the new scheme of continued regularisation since 2006 different methods are used. First, we start by describing the general aggregate figures for process as a whole as well as more specifically for each type of work and/or residence permit.

Second, a longitudinal approach has been used to follow-up the trajectories of individuals during the study period (January 2006 to June 2009). For this purpose a longitudinal linkage analysis has been applied using multi-state tables, which allows us to examine individual data of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme started in 2006 (see Table 1). The use of multi-state tables has been adopted as a straightforward technique to analyse dual-time points for each individual that is the start or initial time point 1 and the end or last time point 2 in association with each individual's work and/or residence permit. The use of multi-state tables has allowed the examination of complex trajectories of illegal migrants since the implementation of the continued regularisation scheme in 2006. For the application of multi-state tables the following transitions are taken into account:

- A. Initial applicants. Individuals who enter the administrative-based system for the first time (e.g. the number of applicants with an initial permit in attachment or exceptional).
- B. Transit within the same permit (e.g. the number of applicants in attachment or exceptional with a renewal within the same permit).
- C. Transit from one of the competitive permits to one of the regularisation permits (e.g. the number of applicants in attachment or exceptional with a different origin).
- D. Transit from one of the regularisation permits to one of the competitive permits (e.g. the number of applicants in attachment or exceptional with a different destination).

Table 1 displays the possible trajectories of applicants of work and/or residence permits in Spain under the current legislation, which are as follows: 1) Work permit for employees (Type A); 2) Work permit for self-employed (Type B); 3) Work permit for temporary work (Type C); 4) Excluded of work permit; 5) Family permit; 6) Labour attachment permit; 7) Social attachment permit; 8) Family attachment permit; 9) Work permit for exceptional circumstances; and 10) Permanent permit. The grey areas on the table represent areas of transit from and to the continued regularisation scheme, which comprises four permits (6 to 9 above).

Finally, a geographic view of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme is provided with a variety of maps across municipalities for the province of Barcelona (here used as metropolitan entity within Spain).

4 An overview of the continued regularisation programme

The number of individuals who were granted a residence permit through the continued regularisation scheme between 2006 and 2009 totalled 54.825 individuals (see Table 2). Nearly 16.000 individuals did not meet the requirements and were denied the residence permit (22.3% of the total number of applicants). This represents that almost 7 out of 10 applicants have been successful in within this programme between 2006 and 2009. It is worth highlighting that the rate of success has increased over the years (56.1% successful applicants in 2006 only and 79.4% successful applicants within the first six months in 2009).

Success or denial is also represented for the top ten nationalities (see Figure 1). The results give us a closer look at the national representation for the continued regularisation programme. Whilst the three nationalities with more successful candidates between 2006 and 2009 were Morocco (6.446), Bolivia (6.191), Argentina (4.582), Ecuador (3.693) and Colombia (3.218), the nationalities with more denials were Pakistan (2.701), Morocco (2.596), Bolivia (1.713), Ecuador (969) and India (759). The results somehow demonstrate a weak relationship between the number of applications for each nationality and the probability of obtaining a concession or denial. Quite simply some nationalities (principally Latin American) are more able and/or eligible for the set of criterion used by the Government Sub-delegate's Office in the province of Barcelona. This would be in conjunction with the idea of Latino Americanisation of the immigrant flows in Spain which has been referred to in the literature as a substitution process in Spain's latest migratory process (Izquierdo, 2003b; Domingo, 2006). Although figures for 2009 only include the first six months, it is clear that since 2008 a decrease in the number of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme has occurred. This is particularly visible by looking at the principal nationalities (top 10) in Figure 1, which reflect the widespread impact of the economic downturn by reducing the number of applicants dramatically.

Finally, we have plotted the absolute figures of successful applicants in the continued regularisation scheme for the top ten nationalities by type of work and/or residence permit (see Figure 2). The largest number of applicants are found within two types of residence permits: social attachment and exceptional circumstances. The other two types of permits (labour attachment and family attachment) are distinctly residual compared with the former two. The outcome also gives the impression that some nationalities are more prone to choose (or be chosen) some specific channels rather than others. For example, successful applicants from Bolivia, Pakistan, Paraguay and China primarily use the channel of social attachment while successful applicants from Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic or Brazil use the channel of exceptional circumstances. Since the residence permit for exceptional circumstances include very specific reasons through which applicants can secure a residence permit (e.g. right to asylum, humanitarian reasons or discrimination practices) *a priori* only some nationalities were expected to be found, however in practical terms, representativeness is found for the top ten nationalities. For those who succeed within the labour attachment permit it is worth highlighting the significance of applicants from Bolivia or Morocco, whereas for those who are able to obtain the family attachment applicants from Argentina are the most successful, which would be explained by the fact that only applies to descendants whose parents were originally Spanish.

5 The age and sex profile

Generally the age and sex profile of regularised migrants tends to be fairly skewed towards males in young adult ages (OECD, 1994). Although applicants of the continued regularisation scheme in Spain reveal this age and sex structure (see Figure 3), it also displays the importance of females in the regularisation process as well as older and younger ages. For example, there are nearly 4.799 people under aged and 1.362 aged sixty five and over, which make up to 8.3% of the total applicants. Overall women's share amongst regularised migrants is almost 45%, thus reflecting their importance as economic migrants or as members of undocumented family reunification.

Figure 4 displays the analysis of age and sex profiles by nationality. The use of population pyramids allows us to reveal the preferences and benefits of the continued regularisation to specific nationalities by age and sex. Traditionally important economic sectors such as construction, manufacturing and agriculture have been exclusive to

young males. On the contrary, the tourism industry and its services such as restaurants and hotels have always demanded a constant influx of females, many of them in domestic work too. Other categories of services in positions that nationals never fill up have also been popular amongst new migrants over the last decade in Spain. Within this context an increase of the female niches occurred over the past years, where the role of Latin American countries has been predominant, thus providing care for children and the elderly and allowing more Spanish women to take jobs in the labour market.

6 Analysing trajectories of irregular migrants

In this part of the paper we apply multi-state tables to analyse the various trajectories of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme since 2006. As noted earlier on, Table 1 displays the possible trajectories of the target applicants of our study and the work and/or residence permits available in Spain under the current legislation. Table 3 shows the summary of itineraries undertaken by applicants of the continued regularisation scheme between 2006 and 2009. For an easy interpretation one can read the results as in a matrix table (the origins are listed as the rows and the destinations as the columns). For example, amongst successful applicants of the continued regularisation programme (total 1), we observe how the majority of regularised migrants have stayed with the same permit (85.1%) and therefore no transition outside these permits has been made. Nonetheless, nearly 15% of applicants have successfully renewed their permit and moved onto ordinary permits (total 1). Although a minority, other applicants have been able to obtain permanent permits. The table also offers other interesting trajectories with a different origin. For instance, nearly 2% of applicants of ordinary permits or even permanent permits (0.2%) during the period of study have become successful applicants of one of the four mechanisms included in the continued regularisation scheme (labour attachment, social attachment, family attachment and especial circumstances).

Tables 3 and 4 provide these trajectories in greater detail, thus bringing to view the disaggregation of the four mechanisms and their correspondence with other six work permits. Here it is interesting to note that of the total 485.023 trajectories followed in the system between 2006 and 2009, 52.9% (256.495) were initial applicants. Table 4 also indicates how nearly 80% of successful applicants (180.542) renewed their status within the same work and/or residence permit. Some trajectories that are worth mentioning are as follows: 57% of the applicants of the continued regularisation scheme

through social attachment successfully upgraded their status as employees (work permit, type A) during the study period; 1.5% employees with a work permit (type A) originally ended up in social attachment (2.199) thus implying irregularity in their trajectory during the study period.

From another standpoint, Table 5 shows the itineraries of applicants with unsuccessful itineraries by type of permit. These applicants refer to migrants who previously enjoyed a successful application but fell back into illegal status and therefore were unable to renew their work and/or residence permits. They totalled 6.401 individuals during the study period. The great majority (35.8%) were employee whose work permit (type A) failed to meet the conditions for renewing. Others who successfully applied at the beginning in one of the four mechanisms of the continued regularisation scheme (764, 11.9%) could not renew their permits thus falling back into illegality again.

7 Mapping irregularity

In this part of the paper empirical evidence of the continued regularisation scheme is provided for the province of Barcelona across municipalities.² For this purpose various maps with the existing 905 municipalities in the province of Barcelona are used to show the total impact of irregularity using aggregate data and data from the trajectories of individuals from one status to another (legal to illegal and *vice versa*) too.

Figure 5 provides a cartographic view and summary statistics of the continued regularisation scheme for successful and unsuccessful applicants between 2006 and 2009. At first the maps clearly show how successful applicants were more evenly distributed than unsuccessful ones, with a mean of 200 and 68 of successful and unsuccessful applicants respectively per municipality. Both maps depict how the continued regularisation scheme is distinctly widespread along the coastline of the study area and, as expected, significant numbers of applicants (both successful and unsuccessful) are found in Barcelona city and nearby municipalities. However whilst successful applicants are found in more peripheral municipalities, applicants without a concession are predominantly concentrated, thus suggesting the importance of settling of irregular migration in traditional gateway city areas.

² It is relevant to note that for some applicants information on the place of residence (municipality) was not available (item non-response) thus making data not fully comparable with that presented earlier on.

Figure 6 provides more detailed information on unsuccessful applicants of the continued regularisation scheme for two mechanisms: social attachment and exceptional circumstances. The map representing the latter mechanism clearly displays how the majority of irregular migrants which applied to exceptional circumstances are completely away from other areas than Barcelona and nearby cities such as l'Hospitalet, thus giving repeated evidence of the gateway effect of irregular migration. Although unsuccessful applicants are less evenly distributed than successful ones, irregular migrants which applied to social attachment (90% of the total denials) are nonetheless found in more peripheral municipalities than those which applied to obtain a permit for exceptional circumstances. These results may be partly explained by the role of municipal authorities in providing relevant information on the 'degree' of social attachment of applicants, which as demonstrated by Domingo and Sabater (forthcoming) can vary a great deal depending on the municipality.

Finally we provide maps of the trajectories of unsuccessful applicants to the continued regularisation scheme in the province of Barcelona. The results show how those applicants whose application has been denied at the end of the period are mostly concentrated in Barcelona city and nearby municipalities such as Badalona, Santa Coloma de Gramanet, Sabadell and Terrassa. The concentration of these applicants is especially noticeable for those whose application was successful at the start of the study period but fell back into illegality at the end. Here one could argue that place might matter significantly for both legal and irregular migrants whose application is due.

8 Final considerations

This paper has provided sufficient evidence to say that applicants of the continued regularisation scheme and, therefore with a previous illegal experience, have been able to stay legal over the study period. The great majority of regularised migrants have stayed with the same permit and therefore no transition outside the four mechanisms has been made. The results have also shown how the age and sex profile of non-nationals with a previous illegal experience is not only male dominated. The presence of females in the continued regularisation scheme is significant as well as groups in older and younger ages. The geographic analysis has provided insight into the distribution of illegal migrants, with gateway areas more affected.

What can we say about the future? As already seen, the growth in the number of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme has been significant since its implementation in 2006. Despite the influx of international immigration has decreased since the second semester of 2008, which is also noticeable in a reduction of the number of applicants of the continued regularisation scheme, more irregular migration is expected. First, applicants whose status was illegal before the economic crisis started are less likely to obtain a successful application. Second, more applicants whose status was legal at the end of the study period might fall back into illegality amid growing unemployment rates. Since the Spanish legislation makes the status of new migrants dependent on their labour activity this clearly poses risks when the economic climate is unfavourable. Within this context, the absolute number of non-nationals unemployed in the last quarter of the year 2009 was just over 140 thousand, which almost represents 30% of all non-nationals of working ages resident in the province of Barcelona. Therefore, new migrants unemployed are likely to fall back into illegality and become applicants of the continued regularisation scheme through one of its mechanisms.

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TABLE 1. MULTI-STATE TABLE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT'S TRAJECTORIES. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

OR \ DE	Work permit (Type A)	Work permit (Type B)	Work permit (Type C)	Excluded	Family permit	Labour attachment	Social attachment	Family attachment	Exceptional permit	Permanent permit
Work permit (Type A)										
Work permit (Type B)										
Work permit (Type C)										
Excluded										
Family permit										
Labour attachment						A				
Social attachment							A			
Family attachment								A		
Exceptional permit									A	
Permanent permit										

Work permit (Type A)						C	C	C	C	
Work permit (Type B)						C	C	C	C	
Work permit (Type C)						C	C	C	C	
Excluded						C	C	C	C	
Family permit						C	C	C	C	
Labour attachment	D	D	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	D
Social attachment	D	D	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	D
Family attachment	D	D	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	D
Exceptional permit	D	D	D	D	D	B	B	B	B	D
Permanent permit						C	C	C	C	

Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data.
NB: OR (origin) / DE (destination).

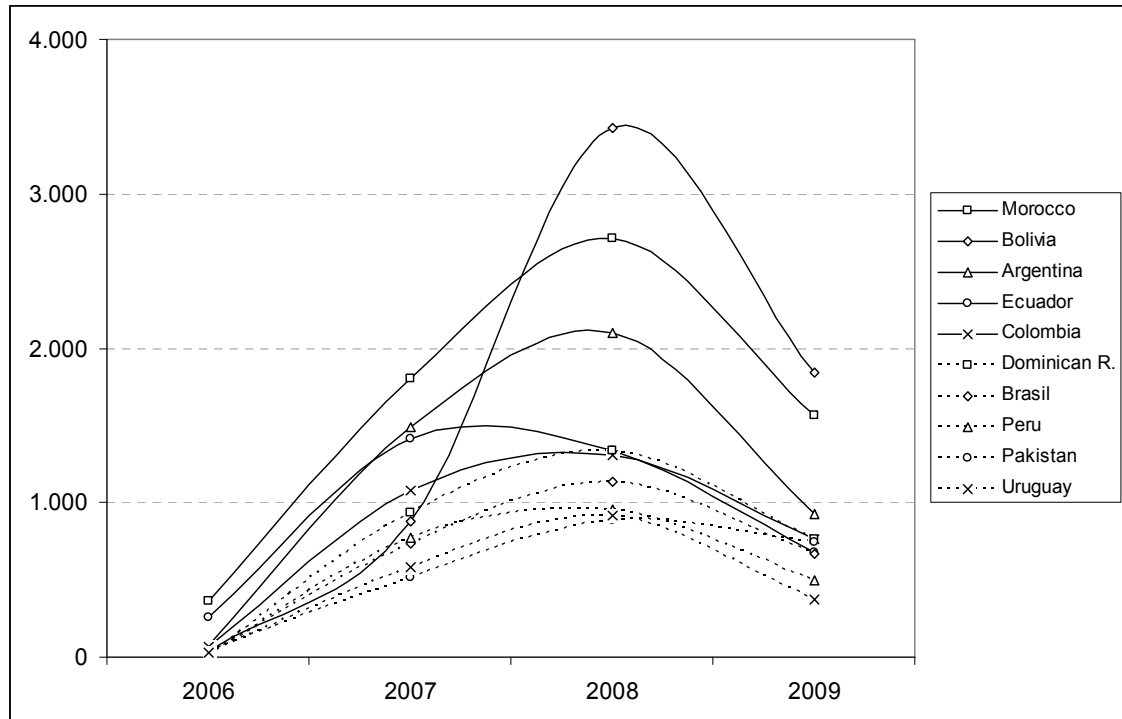
TABLE 2. APPLICANTS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME BY TYPE AND STATUS. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

YEAR	STATUS	Permit				Total	%
		Type of attachment					Total
		Labour	Social	Familiar	Exceptional		Total
2006	Conceded	44	857	16	350	1,267	56.1%
	Denied	9	856	2	126	993	43.9%
	Total	53	1,713	18	476	2,260	100.0%
2007	Conceded	115	5,400	131	9,901	15,547	78.3%
	Denied	45	3,337	18	916	4,316	21.7%
	Total	160	8,737	149	10,817	19,863	100.0%
2008	Conceded	293	12,751	106	11,592	24,742	78.0%
	Denied	82	5,810	19	1,084	6,995	22.0%
	Total	375	18,561	125	12,676	31,737	100.0%
2009	Conceded	188	6,438	26	6,620	13,272	79.4%
	Denied	30	2,909	5	492	3,436	20.6%
	Total	218	9,347	31	7,112	16,708	100.0%
Total	Conceded	640	25,446	279	28,460	54,825	77.7%
	Denied	166	12,912	44	2,618	15,740	22.3%
	Total	806	38,358	323	31,078	70,565	100.0%
% Total	Conceded	1.2%	46.4%	0.5%	51.9%	100.0%	
	Denied	1.1%	82.0%	0.3%	16.6%	100.0%	

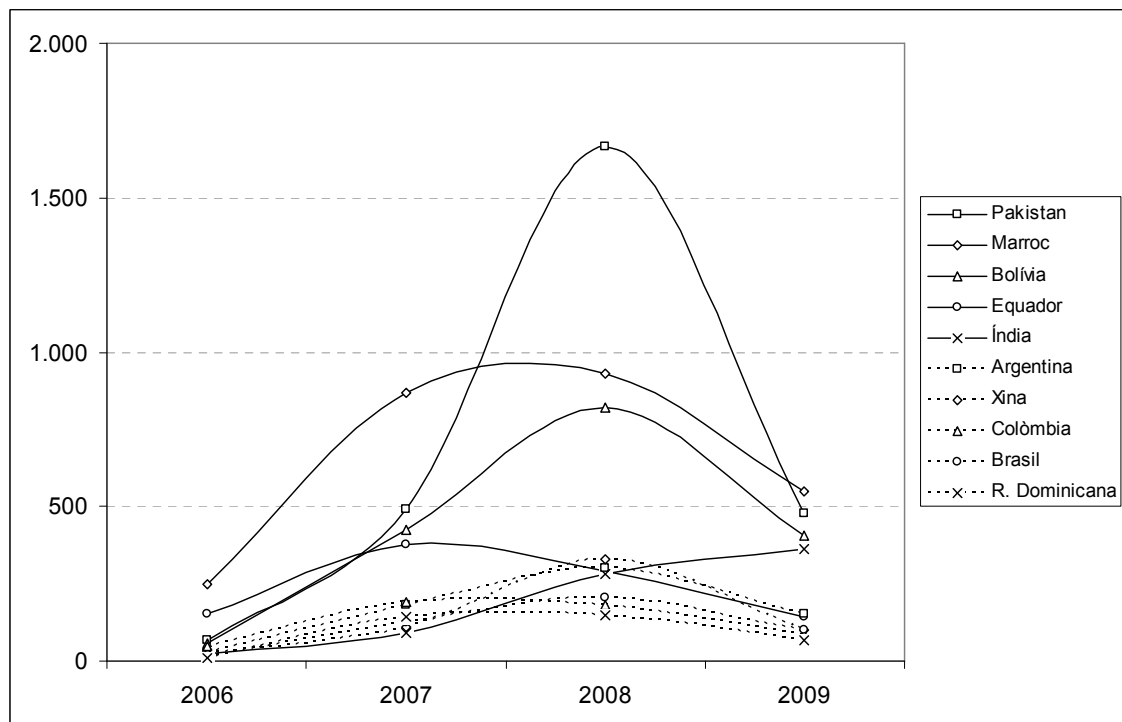
*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

FIGURE 1. YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME BY TYPE AND PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES (TOP 10). PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

Conceded

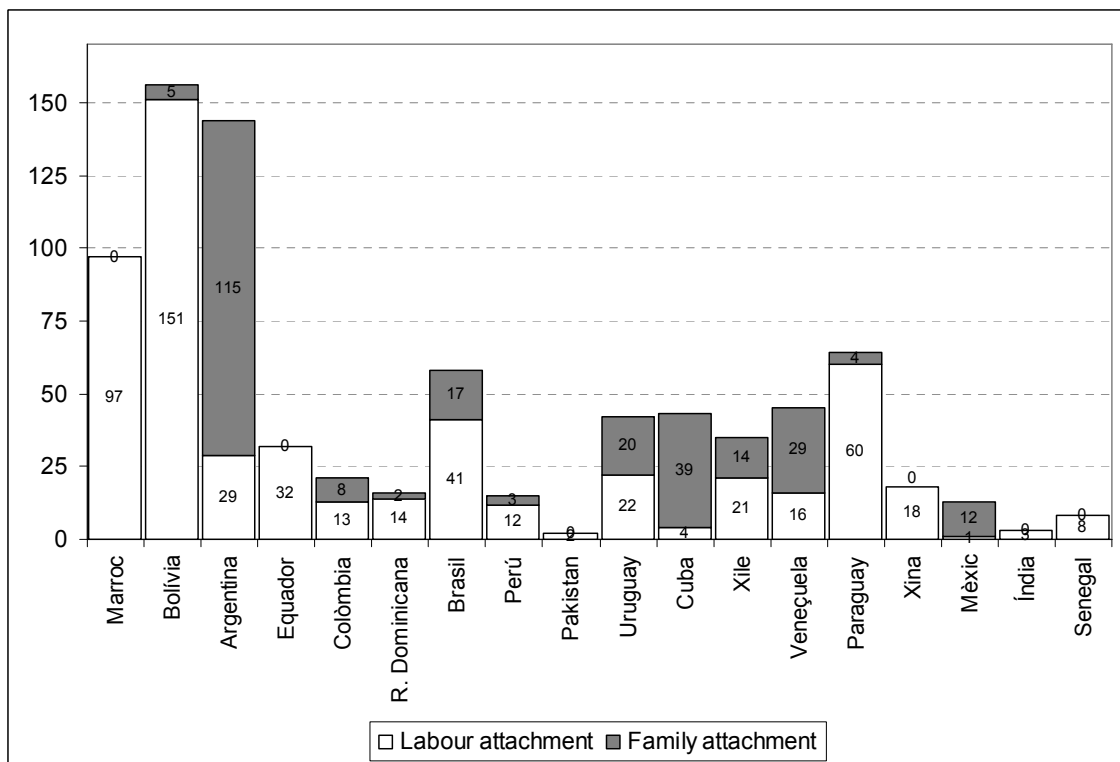
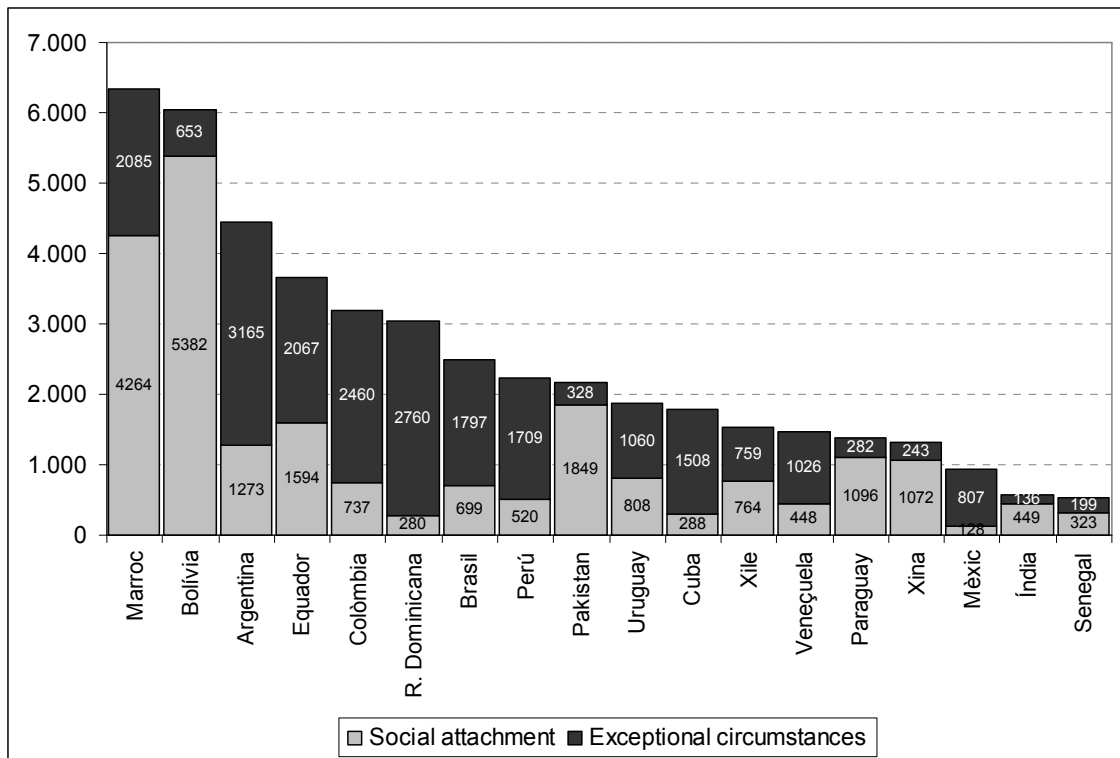


Denied



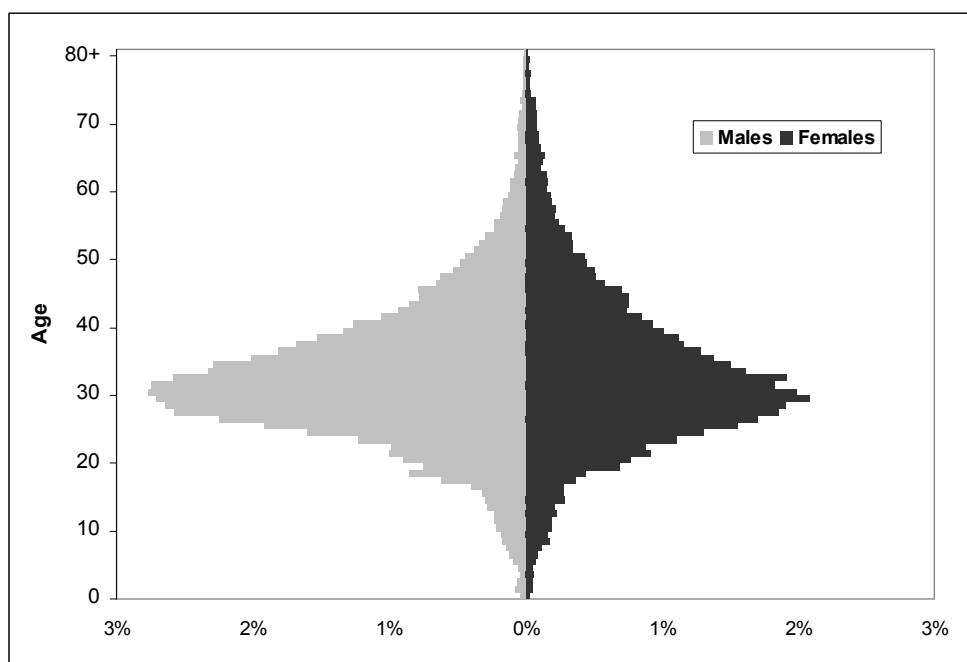
Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.

FIGURE 2. SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME BY TYPE AND PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES (TOP10). PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.



Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.

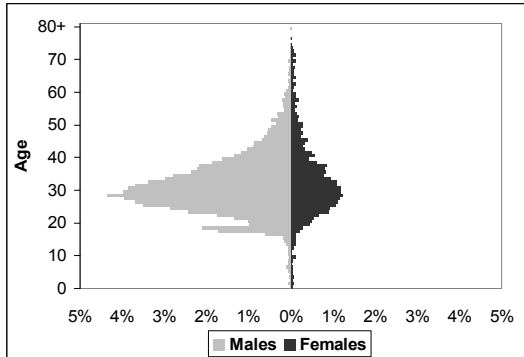
FIGURE 3. POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.



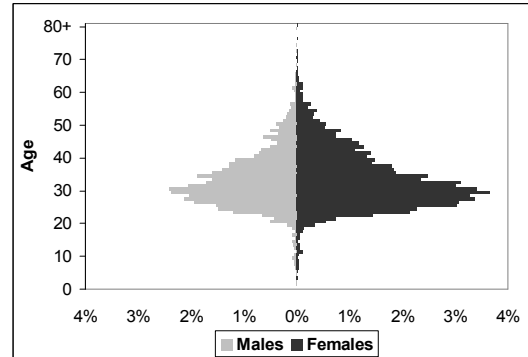
*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

FIGURE 4. POPULATION PYRAMIDS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

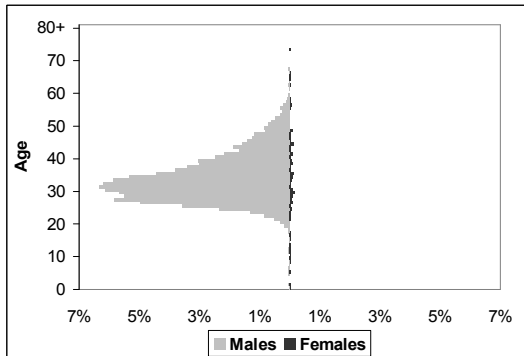
Morocco



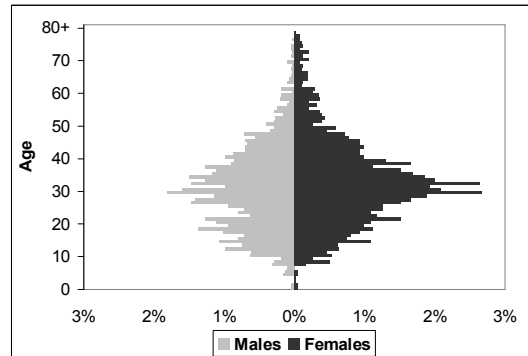
Bolivia



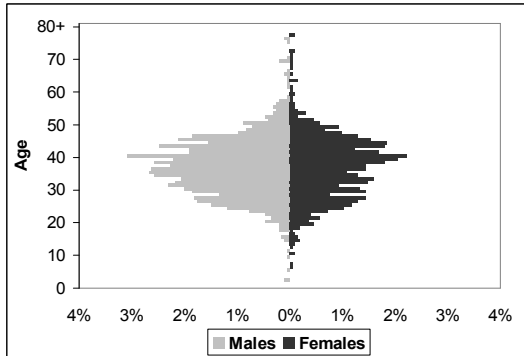
Pakistan



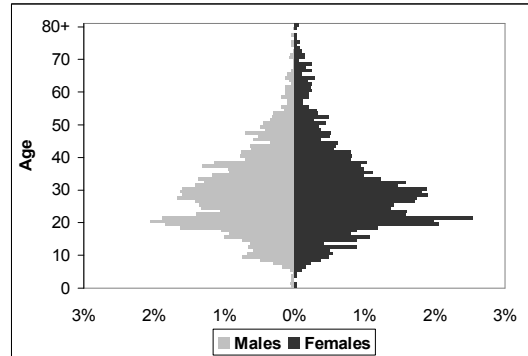
Colombia



China



Ecuador



*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

TABLE 3. SUMMARY TABLE OF APPLICANTS WITH SUCSESFUL ITINERARIES BY TYPE OF PERMIT. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

Absolutes

OR \ DE	Total (1)	Family permit	Total (2)	Permanent permit	Total
Total (1)	214.433	3.864	4.417	19.895	242.609
Family permit	5.414	96.381	1.238	4.104	107.137
Total (2)	6.364	61	37.193	102	43.720
Permanent permit	522	38	221	90.776	91.557
Total	226.733	100.344	43.069	114.877	485.023

Percentages

OR \ DE	Total (1)	Family permit	Total (2)	Permanent permit	Total
Total (1)	88,4%	1,6%	1,8%	8,2%	100%
Family permit	5,1%	90,0%	1,2%	3,8%	100%
Total (2)	14,6%	0,1%	85,1%	0,2%	100%
Permanent permit	0,6%	0,0%	0,2%	99,1%	100%

Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data.

*NB: Total (1) includes all ordinary work permits (for employees, self-employed) as well as those excluded from having a work permit. Total (2) are the four mechanisms included in the continued regularisation scheme. OR (origin) / DE (destination). *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

**TABLE 3. DETAILED SUMMARY TABLE OF APPLICANTS WITH SUCCESSFUL ITINERARIES BY TYPE OF PERMIT.
PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.**

Initial permit

OR \ DE	Work permit (Type A)	Work permit (Type B)	Work permit (Type C)	Excluded	Family permit	Labour attachment	Social attachment	Family attachment	Exceptional permit	Permanent permit	Total
Work permit (Type A)	77.402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.402
Work permit (Type B)	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Work permit (Type C)	0	0	1.377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.377
Excluded	0	0	0	9.115	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.115
Family permit	0	0	0	0	61.908	0	0	0	0	0	61.908
Labour attachment	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	0	0	0	251
Social attachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.248	0	0	0	9.248
Family attachment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	108
Exceptional permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.485	0	20.485
Permanent permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76.421	76.421
Total	77.402	180	1.377	9.115	61.908	251	9.248	108	20.485	76.421	256.495

*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: OR (origin) / DE (destination). *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

**TABLE 4. DETAILED SUMMARY TABLE OF APPLICANTS WITH SUCCESSFUL ITINERARIES BY TYPE OF PERMIT.
PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.**

Renewals

OR \ DE	Work permit (Type A)	Work permit (Type B)	Work permit (Type C)	Excluded	Family permit	Labour attachment	Social attachment	Family attachment	Exceptional permit	Permanent permit	Total
Work permit (Type A)	121.046	328	28	39	832	61	2.199	8	1.974	16.876	143.391
Work permit (Type B)	201	123	0	0	10	0	28	0	28	578	968
Work permit (Type C)	555	0	1.450	4	1	0	2	0	8	1	2.021
Excluded	271	2	4	2.308	3.021	0	27	0	82	2.440	8.155
Family permit	5.051	36	0	327	34.473	0	81	1	1.156	4.104	45.229
Labour attachment	132	3	0	0	0	73	21	0	4	0	233
Social attachment	5.524	32	0	8	36	24	3.839	2	185	19	9.669
Family attachment	107	1	0	0	0	0	2	24	2	0	136
Exceptional permit	409	9	0	139	25	2	71	1	2.851	83	3.590
Permanent permit	497	14	0	11	38	2	81	1	137	14.355	15.136
Total	133.793	548	1.482	2.836	38.436	162	6.351	37	6.427	38.456	228.528

*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: OR (origin) / DE (destination). *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

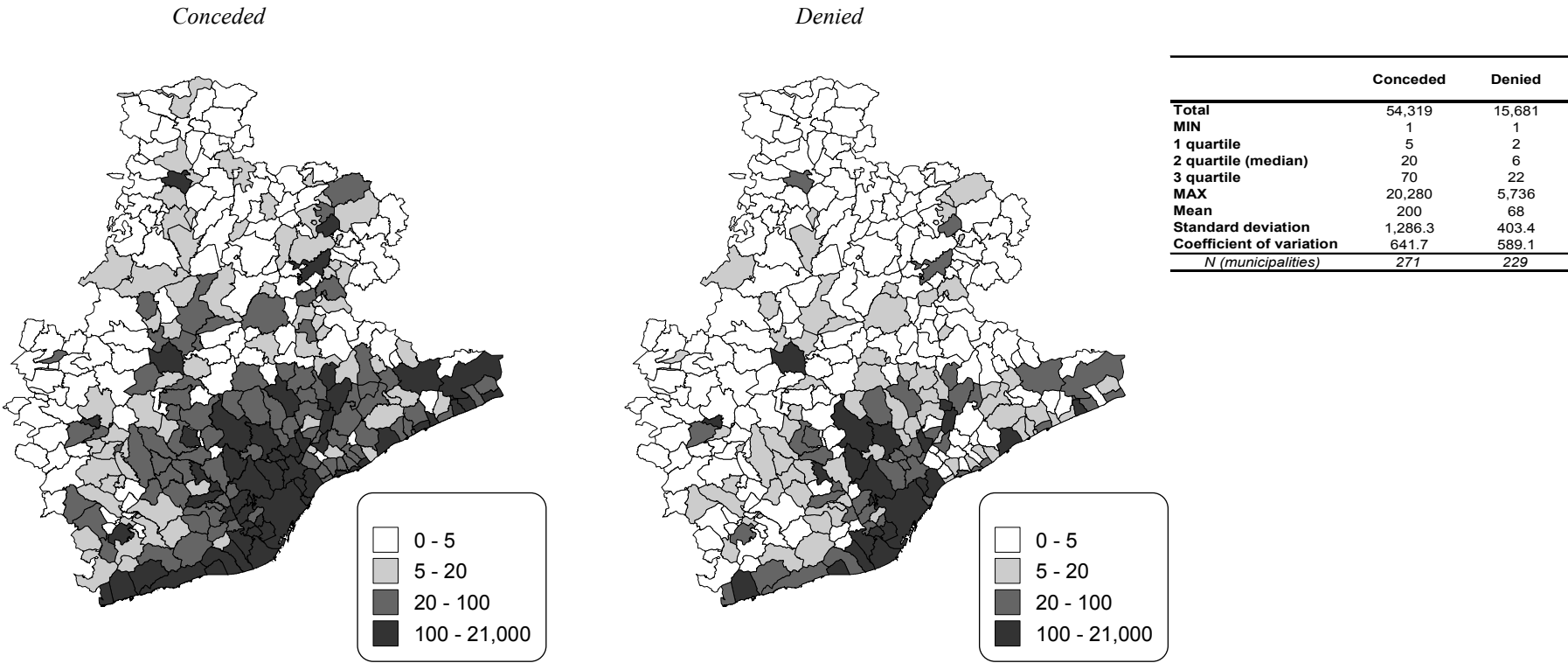
TABLE 5. DETAILED SUMMARY TABLE OF APPLICANTS WITH UNSUCCESSFUL ITINERARIES BY TYPE OF PERMIT. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.

Renewals

OR \ DE	Work permit (Type A)	Work permit (Type B)	Work permit (Type C)	Excluded	Family permit	Labour attachment	Social attachment	Family attachment	Exceptional permit	Permanent permit	Total
Work permit (Type A)	2.297	141	0	10	42	1	87	0	26	327	2.931
Work permit (Type B)	5	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26
Work permit (Type C)	41	1	41	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	88
Excluded	28	0	0	75	66	0	1	0	4	13	187
Family permit	773	38	0	12	1.213	0	10	0	33	134	2.213
Labour attachment	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	7
Social attachment	142	9	0	1	3	1	214	1	4	8	383
Family attachment	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Exceptional permit	116	4	0	4	17	1	13	0	190	23	368
Permanent permit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	192
Total	3.408	211	41	102	1.343	6	329	3	258	700	6.401

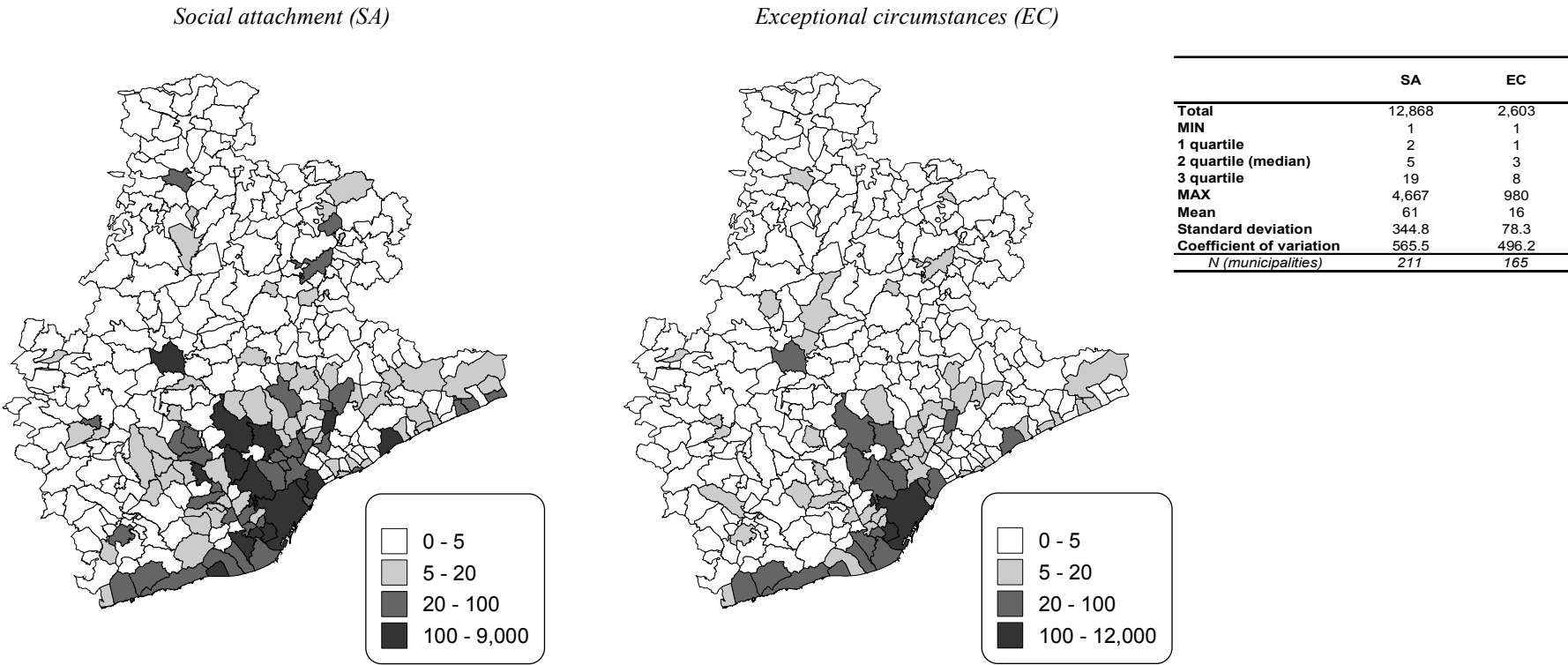
*Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: OR (origin) / DE (destination). *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.*

FIGURE 5. CARTOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME (TOTAL). PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.



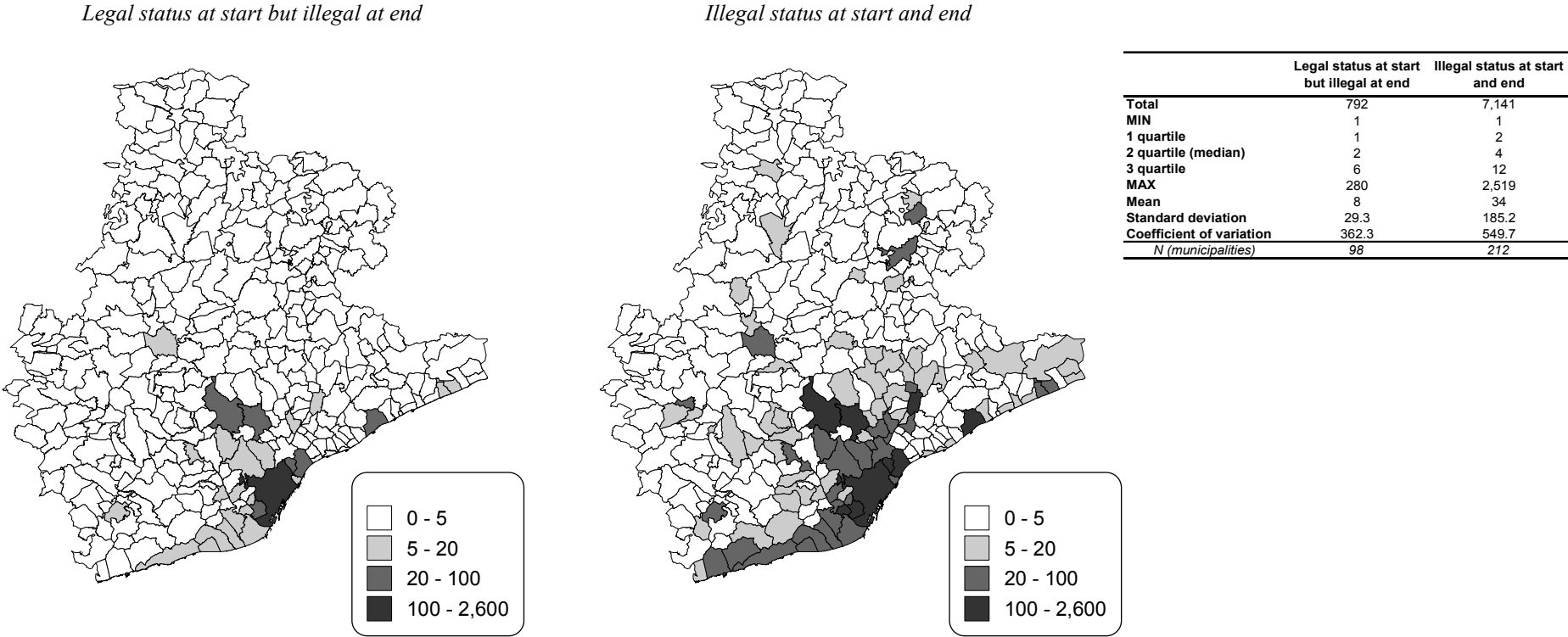
Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.

FIGURE 6. CARTOGRAPHY OF UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME BY PERMIT TYPE. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.



Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.

FIGURE 6. CARTOGRAPHY OF TRAJECTORIES OF UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS OF THE CONTINUED REGULARISATION SCHEME. PROVINCE OF BARCELONA, 2006-2009*.



Source: Own elaboration with the Government Sub-delegate's Office data. NB: *Year 2009 includes the first semester only.