



Study of
sub-saharan africans
arriving on spanish coasts
2007-2009

ACCEM

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ÍNDEX

INTRODUCTION	9
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY	9
2. BACKGROUND TO SUBSAHARAN MIGRATION TO SPANISH COASTS	12
3. DATA FROM THE REGISTER OF SUBSAHARAN AFRICANS IN SPAIN, AND COMMENT ON THEIR IRREGULAR STATUS	16
4. INTRODUCTION TO METHODOLOGY USED	20
4.1. RESEARCH PROGRAMME	20
4.2. ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND STATISTICAL ANALYSES UNDERTAKEN	21
4.3. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS IN THE REPORT	23
PART I: EXPERIENCES AND LIFE IN AFRICA; JOURNEY AND ARRIVAL IN SPAIN	27
INDEX OF CONTENTS (PART I)	29
1. BASIC SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON THE POPULATION UNDER STUDY	31
2. INFORMATION REFERRING TO THEIR LIFE IN AFRICA	37
2.1. AREA OF ORIGIN (rural vs. urban)	37
2.2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO MIGRATORY PROJECT	38
2.3. TRAINING AND KNOW-HOW ACQUIRED IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	43
2.4. FAMILY COMPOSITION AT ORIGIN	46
3. PROCESS OF MIGRATION TO EUROPE	48
3.1. REASONS-MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATING. MIGRATORY NETWORKS AFRICA-EUROPE (SPAIN)	48
3.2. OUTLINING OF MIGRATORY PROJECT. SPAIN AS COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	53
3.3. UNDERTAKING THE JOURNEY – THE ROUTE TAKEN	56
3.4. ARRIVAL IN SPAIN	62

PART II: EXPERIENCES AND LIFE IN SPAIN; MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF STATE OF VULNERABILITY	73
INDEX OF CONTENTS (PART II).....	75
1. PROFILE OF THE POPULATION GROUP UNDER STUDY	77
2. EXPERIENCES AND LIFE IN SPAIN	83
2.1. ARRIVAL IN SPAIN	83
2.2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITUATION AND DOCUMENTATION	88
2.3. RESIDENTIAL AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY	94
2.4. OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT	96
2.5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCOMMODATION	101
2.6. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	104
2.7. USE OF SOCIAL RESOURCES AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES.....	106
3. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE AND OTHER INFORMATION	109
CONCLUSIONS	113
BIBLIOGRAPHY REFERENCES	119
APPENDIX 1.- ABBREVIATIONS	125
APPENDIX 2.- GLOSSARY OF TERMS	129
APPENDIX 3.- QUESTIONNAIRE PART I	135
APPENDIX 4.- QUESTIONNAIRE PART II	149

INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Below is to be found a general introduction to the report and to the research process leading to this report; the research process started in 2007, when Accem first undertook systematic data collection on Sub-Saharan Africans arriving on Spanish coasts.

This report is the result of a research process which began in 2007, within the framework of the Immigrant Humanitarian Care Programme, Programa de Atención Humanitaria a Inmigrantes (henceforth PAHI –see glossary of terms–), which continued through 2008 and came to an end in 2009, with a third and last collection of data undertaken at a time when Spain is in very difficult social and economic circumstances, which are having a direct effect on the protagonists of this study. These people are Sub-Saharan Africans who have entered Spain, arriving at its coasts on board a vessel; they are people who could not be repatriated at a first stage and who have remained in the country, while being the subject of an expulsion/return order which impedes legal access to work and right of residence in the country.

The two main parts into which the study is structurally divided refer, respectively, to experiences and life in Africa and the emigration process of the “new arrivals” on Spanish coasts, and to the experiences and life in Spain of those who have been in the country for some time, with regard to their situation of extreme vulnerability in Spain. As the methodological introduction will explain in further detail, two different pieces of fieldwork were undertaken, aimed at two different populations, to analyse both of the parts referred to.

The current situation, as we have said, has provoked tangible results both in the first and in the second parts mentioned, when comparing the data with data obtained in previous years, in critical variables which effectively show up significant results.

With regard to the first part, it is a widely known generic fact, first of all, that far fewer vessels arrived on Spanish coasts during 2009 than in previous years (this is partly an effect of the situation of economic crisis, although this is not the main reason) and/or that a higher percentage of people were repatriated on arrival. This is what Ministry of the Interior –henceforth MIR– data shows (2010), besides being observed by Accem in the lower

influx of groups needing “emergency reception and shelter” (of “new arrivals¹). With regard to the specific profiles of those who arrived and who it was not possible to repatriate, on the other hand, there are some differences (in comparison to previous years) which will be pointed out in the corresponding points of the report; the most noticeable difference is that those interviewed in 2009 are people who, for the most part, have fewer social networks in Spain, which is something which will be explored more deeply at a later point.

With regard to the second part of the research, a worsening is recorded of the already difficult situation being experienced by Sub-Saharan Africans who have been in the country for some time. Statistical evidence is presented on the notable deterioration in the results obtained for some of the most critical variables making up the situation of vulnerability of this collective group in Spain. Thus, there are significant increases in nights spent on the streets/in shanty towns, of periods of complete inactivity with regard to employment or occupational activity, and the consequent zero level of income, and so on.

Insofar as the collective Sub-Saharan group can no longer continue to be ignored in official statistics nor by social and public interest in immigration in Spain, in this report we attempt to reach a synthesis of the three different periods through which the research carried out by Accem has passed, the three major data collection periods (2007, 2008 and 2009)², which, we suggest, may offer a broad view of recent times for this particular type of immigration into Spain. It is not our wish to use this to stir up a particular media cliché which has accompanied this collective group, setting it up as the start of a kind of African “invasion” of Spain and Europe, especially since the significant arrival of vessels in 2006 in the Canary Islands (around 32,000 people reached the islands, according to MIR data); that is something on which there is already enough scientific writing and empirical evidence to discredit such images, which have little to do with the wider reality of illegal immigration in Spain (De Haas, 2007; Ruiz-Giménez and Cebolla, 2007). In contrast, the report is a question of giving due, but also forceful, importance to the real straits of thousands of Sub-Saharan people who live de facto in this country, in a continuous situation of vulnerability and exclusion made invisible by their very irregular administrative situation.

The statistical reality of the arrivals on Spanish coasts in recent months draws attention, as we have said, to a sharp decline in such arrivals, caused basically by the increasing border controls, (both the work of FRONTEX³ and the coastal surveillance systems of Spain, as well as the so-called “externalization of borders”, are playing a decisive role) and the increase in repatriations encouraged by bilateral agreements between Spain and the main countries of origin; this is occurring also as a result of, perhaps to a certain extent, the situation of economic crisis which plays, as has been said, a dissuasive role with those who wish to emigrate to Europe, paying attention to the testimonies of the social networks to be found in the country⁴. Despite this decline, however, there is evidence of a

1 “Emergency reception” is what is carried out with new arrivals in Spain who, after a period of detention in a Detention Centre for Foreigners, cannot be repatriated and are allowed to go “free” in the peninsula, with an order of return/expulsion which impedes, while the order is in force, legal access to right of residence and to work in Spain. During this period of reception, which in principle lasts for a maximum of fifteen days and which covers their basic needs, they are offered basic social and legal training about fundamental aspects of Spain and on the administrative situation that they find themselves in. One of the priorities of this reception is, furthermore, to provide these migrants with contact with their family members or friends already resident in Spain and who may be able to obtain initial reception and shelter for them (see glossary of terms).

2 Each year two pieces of field work were undertaken, relating to the first and second part of the research and report.

3 European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (FRONTEX).

4 Frontex (2009) establishes a very prominent relationship between the economic crisis and the decrease in illegal immigration into Europe. On the one hand, as a result

certain resurgence of the trans-Saharan route which finalizes in departures from the Maghreb (the Moroccan coasts clearly occupy first place in the 2009 data which are a source here) and consequent arrivals on the coasts of Andalusia⁵; the trans-Saharan routes, although they have received less press attention in Spain than the maritime crossings, since they are less visible and less newsworthy from a sensationalist point of view, mean major risks, suffering and violation of human rights, with innumerable deaths occurring in the desert.

In spite of what has been said, and without wishing to make a hasty judgement on the immediate future of this migration to Spanish coasts, on whether it may become more popular again in the near future, what is undoubtedly true is the increasingly difficult nature of the situation of thousands of migrants who are already in Spain and who need the functions of humanitarian assistance such as those which Accem carries out through the PAHI Programme. Apart from the evidence which will be presented further on in this report, the experience of the Programme's own mechanisms throughout 2009 makes it quite clear. There is an intensification in social demand on the part of this collective group (while at the same time other migrants from other points of origin are experiencing a worsening of their position and endangering, in some cases, of their administrative status), given that economic stagnation, mainly in the building, services and other sectors, is having a full-on effect on the "informal" or hidden economy to which these people are linked (given their administrative status), with all the consequences that this entails with regard to the (always precarious) possibility of getting accommodation and, in turn, the consequent saturation of social services⁶.

This is the state of affairs to which this report will lead us and which, we hope, will help to make the true reality of many people's lives visible: precisely those people who need others to take the most serious and thorough look possible at them, far from the reductionist approaches which are unproductive for all, and also for the very society which takes them in.

of the lower demand for labour, and on the other, because of the European countries' increased control and restrictions (also on illegal immigration). But at the same time we must stress precisely the importance of this European Agency together with the rest of the types of police control of the western African belt (headed by the Spanish diplomatic presence in the region), all of which would explain that the decrease in arrivals on the coasts had not been so drastic for instance in Italy (Lampedusa, among other), affected also by the international economic crisis, as in Spain, and specifically in the Canaries, where all those police operations have intensified their activity.

5 With regard to Algeria as the country of port of exit for vessels, one must insist that the current study is restricted to Sub-Saharanans. In the last year there have been a large number of Algerians who have embarked in vessels arriving on the coasts of Andalusia, giving relatively greater importance (in comparison to Morocco) to departures from that country, and arrivals on the shores of the east coast, the Spanish Levante, have also increased significantly.

6 Despite the well known fact that, in times of economic crisis, the hidden economy grows in relative importance, the fall in productive activity in absolute terms brings a significant reduction in the already precarious and very limited employment opportunities for these people.

2. BACKGROUND TO SUB-SAHARAN MIGRATION TO SPANISH COASTS

There now follows a description of the historical background to Sub-Saharan migration to Spanish coasts, which hit its highest point in 2006, but which was taking place from the start of the decade and was preceded in the 1990s by the Maghreb population which undertook these dangerous crossings towards the coasts of Andalusia.

Migration to Spanish coasts underwent a major increase in media attention in line with the significant increase in arrivals in the Canary Islands in 2006, the year in which more than 30,000 persons reached the islands (MIR, 2010), and with the humanitarian confrontations which took place the previous year in Ceuta and Melilla when, we must remind readers, there were deaths among those trying to cross the fences which separated these Spanish cities from Moroccan territory.

However, illegal immigration through the Spanish coasts is a phenomenon which goes further back, led by the Maghreb population in the 1990s (heading for the coasts of Andalusia), basically starting from the moment when Spain (and Italy), made it a requirement for this population group to hold a visa in order to enter Spanish territory (De Haas, 2007). It was around the time of the turn of millennium when Sub-Saharan Africans began to undertake this kind of migration which had hitherto been more typical of the Maghreb population, until they overtook them in number and in fact took over as the sole image conjured up for most Spanish people when thinking of this type of migration using vessels to arrive on the coast⁷.

The year 2006 was the highest point in terms of number of arrivals, pushing Spanish authorities to the limit and creating a kind of myth in people's (local Spanish people's) minds about the fleeing from the African continent of hundreds of thousands of people from the most abject poverty. At a later point we shall lay greater stress on these concepts (it will be seen how it is not necessarily the poorest people who migrate, among other points), although suffice it to say emphatically for the moment that inter-regional migration in Western Africa is of much greater importance than migration from Western Africa to the rest of the world (De Haas, 2008), with internal migrations being far more common in the African continent than in other continents. Whatever the case, Spain had to deal urgently with the growing influx of migrants to its coasts, for whom it needed to provide humanitarian treatment at the same

⁷ Along with the growing collaboration of the Moroccan state, not only in border controls, but also in identification and repatriation of those of its citizens who had arrived illegally in Spain, the evolution itself of Moroccan immigration into Spain, with an already lengthy history (this is the most numerous non-EU collective group) which has led to a stabilization of certain social networks in the country, has made it easier for other fellow countrymen to enter Spain by legal means (family reunification, among others). Algeria is a different case, since numerous Algerians continue to arrive on Spanish coasts (proportionally speaking); to be more precise, in 2009 there was a significant increase in arrivals of this collective group (which has a total of around 55,000 persons registered in the country) on peninsular coasts.

time as pursue procedures for repatriation to their countries of origin. This last task turned out to be a complicated process, depending in most cases on bilateral agreements with their countries to enable the projected repatriation.

Thus a growing and continuous diplomatic movement began which was trying to control the western Sub-Saharan coast, which had come to contain, in addition, the main departure points for the vessels. The previous confrontations in Ceuta and Melilla were, in this sense, the consequence of the new direction advanced along by the Moroccan authorities (from 2004 onwards) in the control of their maritime coasts, in a gesture of political collaboration with Spain with regard to the departure of vessels. Thousands of Sub-Saharan Africans saw access to Spain (Europe) through this route blocked, meaning that, after the confrontations mentioned above, the departure points moved further south, along the western African coast, and making the Canary Islands the main arrival point (which had up to that point been the coasts of Andalusia). It was in Mauritania and Senegal where departures were initially concentrated, and then these moved further south to the Guineas (Conakry and Bissau) in the following months, reacting to police controls carried out in the countries further north. This meant, undoubtedly, not so much a clear decline in the number of people trying to reach Spanish coasts, but a dramatic increase in risks undertaken and in the countless deaths at sea for those who continued to try the journey.

With all this, 2009 clearly demonstrated the “efficiency” of all those efforts on the part of the diplomats and the police, who, among other things, made use of the so-called “externalization of borders”, Spanish border control operating from the local border control at the maritime borders in Africa, as well as the agreements over repatriation with the main countries of origin. This, added to Spanish surveillance itself of its coasts and the work of FRONTEX, and perhaps also to the situation of economic crisis as a dissuatory factor for potential migrants, has resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of arrivals in the Canary Islands, and there have even been four months in 2009 when no vessel arrived on the islands (MIR, 2010). This is happening, however, in parallel with the increase in number of arrivals on Andalusian coasts, which reveal a certain resurgence of the trans-Saharan route towards the coasts of the Maghreb, from which the vessels will set sail, but which do not in any case cause significant alterations to the final total of arrivals in Spain from all points, which is much lower than that registered in previous years (since 2006, the trend has been downwards⁸).

This would be, in a brief introductory summary, the state of affairs with regard to this type of migration to the Spanish coasts. There are many studies and pieces of research dealing with the causes of this migration and with how it is managed by the main European destination countries, and there are multiple theses on the subject. From the denouncing of the fact that official aid for development depends on border controls being in place (which generates a perverse relationship between both aspects), to the explanation of the influx of this type of migration on the basis of a clear demand for “cheap” and, to put it blankly, exploitable labour, and through a whole range of finer points which help to contextualize these migrations socially and historically, there is an ever greater body of academic and scientific literature which casts a wide-encompassing and thorough gaze over the, sometimes neglected, reality of Sub-Saharan migrations to Europe. In this context, Italy should be subjected to comparison with the ex-

8 According to MIR data (2010), annual arrivals in the Canaries from 2006 until 2009, respectively, were 31,678, 12,478, 9,181 and 2,246 (i.e. a 92.9% reduction since 2006). Arrivals on Andalusian coasts, for their part, were 7,502 in 2006, 5,579 in 2007, 4,243 in 2008 and 5,039 in 2009 (i.e. a 32.8% reduction since 2006). The overall total of arrivals on Spanish coasts has been reduced, then, from 39,180 in 2006 to 7,285 in 2009 (i.e. an 81.4% reduction)

perience in Spain, given that it has experienced parallel evolutions bearing many similarities, while at the same time there have been irrefutable differences. And all this with the backdrop of a European Union which in recent years has been developing policies which have a resounding effect on these people.

Finally, there only remains to explain Accem's position in this whole process. The PAHI came into being in February 2005, when Accem started up a programme of emergency reception for Africans who had arrived in Spain via the coasts or Ceuta/Melilla (Accem, 2006). This programme was pushed ahead by the confrontations in Ceuta and Melilla, which led to professional aid from the organization on the ground where these events were taking place, providing cover for a set of humanitarian needs which had been generated in that disturbed context; to be more specific, on October 5th, 2005, Accem sent a stable emergency team to Melilla, creating at that moment a coordination group made up of the Dirección General de Integración de los Inmigrantes General Directorate for Immigrant Integration⁹ (henceforth the DGII), the Dirección del Centro de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes, the Directorate of the Temporary Immigrants Stay Centre (henceforth the CETI – see the glossary of terms) in Melilla, the Cruz Roja Española, the Spanish Red Cross (henceforth the CRE), Melilla Acoge and Accem¹⁰; the objective of this group was to set up and manage a truly integrated emergency and humanitarian aid service to try to normalize the state which matters had reached (Accem, 2005).

After the confrontations in Ceuta and Melilla, and before the arrival of thousands of people in Canaries in 2006, successive grants were approved to provide more funds so that PAHI and other entities, among which was to be found Accem, could consolidate an aid and emergency reception operation for new arrivals whom it had not been possible to repatriate while in detention in a Centro de Internamiento de Extranjeros, a Foreign Internee Centre (henceforth CIE –see the glossary of terms) and who, therefore were still in Spanish territory under an order of expulsion/return, which prevented them, while in force, access to right of residence or legal employment in the country. Accem took reception of a total of 5,244 persons during 2006 (Accem, 2007), the year in which, we should remember, close on 40,000 people arrived on Spanish coasts– around 31,700 to the Canaries and 7,500 to the peninsula or the Balearics (MIR, 2010). The following year, the passing by the Council of Ministers of Royal Decree 441/2007¹¹ gave a certain stability and continuity to the Programme, given that, although there were indications that they might decrease, arrivals on the coasts were still a persistent reality and, in a way, although difficult to predict, (this has been the case to date, even with the above-mentioned reduction in arrivals in 2009), needing a wider and more flexible regulation, with a view to long-term stay. In was in 2007, in fact, when a new action or dimension of reception was created in the Programme for Africans, not necessarily new arrivals, who were in a situation of extreme vulnerability, the objective of which was to provide a longer reception period (three to six months), with the idea of working on multi-sector aspects which would lead to greater personal autonomy for the user. This dimension, called “humanitarian reception” (see the glossary of terms), arose precisely at the moment when the Programme was able to propose more comprehensive objectives, far now from that first overwhelming stage in 2006 when the whole

9 The managing body of the Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración, the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, (the then Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs), attached to the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration.

10 Accem had been present at the Melilla CETI since 2001, providing training activities in Spanish culture and language and in social and labour information and guidance.

11 RD 441/2007, dated April 3rd, which approves the regulatory rules for the direct granting of subsidies to entities and organizations carrying out humanitarian aid activities for immigrants.

force grew to meet the intense arrival of immigrants in the Canaries. This is the dimension of the Programme which is becoming clearly more and more central to its existence, given that at the present moment the situation is that there are many people who have arrived in recent years who are subsisting with illegal status under very noticeable conditions of vulnerability and potential exclusion. In 2008, greater power was given, to this end, to the Accem Social Emergency Day Centres (henceforth the CEDIEs) to which people who have not been able to opt for a reception place (or do not strictly speaking meet the profile) go, and who require assistance and personalized assessment in legal and social questions, as well as a space in itself for social contact; it is often the case that these are people who are living in shanty towns in Spain.

The current social and economic situation has provoked an exponential increase in demand for “humanitarian reception” places at the same time as an ever greater intensification of attendance at the CEDIEs. The situations of social abandonment, characterized by more frequent cases of living on the streets/in shanty towns and with zero access to certain basic social services, are leading to the inundation of assistance and reception centres, both publicly and privately funded, at a socio-economic moment when, furthermore, the funding of these centres is dwindling.

3. DATA FROM THE REGISTER OF SUBSAHARAN AFRICANS IN SPAIN, AND COMMENT ON THEIR IRREGULAR STATUS

In this point, a description is given of the Sub-Saharan Africans who are now living in Spain, based on the official register data as of January 1st, 2009, produced by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, the National Statistics Institute (henceforth INE)¹².

In addition, we reflect on the illegal status, in administrative terms, which characterizes the majority of these people, in relation to other collective groups of migrants.

According to the analysis of the Register undertaken by the INE¹³, in January 2009 there were 5.7 million foreigners registered in Spain, that is, 12% of the total number of persons entered on the register (46.8 million).

Of the total of foreigners, 2.3 million are citizens of the European Union, making up around 40% of foreigners. The remaining 60%, 3.4 million, are made up of non-EU foreigners. Thus, among the main countries of nationality for the latter, of particular note are (at more than 5% of this total) Morocco (718,000), Ecuador (421,000), Colombia (297,000) and Bolivia (231,000).

The community of Sub-Saharan Africans registered in Spain is around 230,000. This is a figure which is 7 times (approx.) the number of Sub-Saharan Africans registered in 1999 (around 32,000). The growth is very similar to growth during this decade (1999-2009) for the total number of foreigners registered in Spain, which has also increased (slightly more than) 7-fold (going from 750,000 to 5.7 million).

Nonetheless, with regard to this piece of data from the register, it is worth drawing attention to the following.

On the one hand, it would seem reasonable to use this source as a reasonably reliable estimate of the number of foreigners living in Spain. And this is, among other things, not just because Spanish legislation allows all foreigners to register regardless of their administrative status, but also because there are also clear incentives to do so: access to health care and to basic social services is enabled by signing onto the register, whether or not the person has legal status in administrative terms.

¹² The Government declared (as it does every year), these population figures official by means of Royal Decree 1918/2009, dated December 11th; the figures are the result of the revision of the municipal register referring to January 1st, 2009.

¹³ Official data for January 1st, 2009.

Now, despite this recognised advantage of the Spanish register for quantification of foreigner numbers over other European countries (Sanabria, 2008), we must not forget the factors which distort this source to a certain extent (González-Enríquez, 2009) – sometimes by excess and sometimes by defect. With regard to the existence of factors which have made the register an underestimated source of information on the real foreign population in Spain, Pajares (2009) alludes, as a claim about this reality, to the serious difficulties which many foreigners had in availing themselves of the chance to take part in the process of regularization in 2005, precisely because they had not previously been signed on to the register.

Among these factors are the reticence of some foreigners, without legal status, to register, despite the above-mentioned advantages, due to lack of confidence in the register or ignorance of it, and practical difficulties in completing the procedure, apparently open to any person who is *de facto* living in a Spanish municipality. But, in turn, with regard specifically to the Sub-Saharan African community, there is another impediment which makes it different from the case of other foreigners and which can mean that the figure for those registered is significantly more of an underestimate in their case. This is because a good many of this community do not have a passport in Spain, and it is very difficult for them to get one; yet this document is vital in order to be able to sign on to the register in any municipality. This, as we have said, is a characteristic which sets these persons apart from other foreigners with illegal status in Spain, as will now be explained.

As will become very clear further on, the foreign community being analysed here has relative importance, not so much with regard to “illegal status” in Spain, but with regard to their “illegal entry” (see the glossary of terms); this was an illegal entry which, because it was such, was usually not made while in possession of a passport. The passport would have enabled identification and the consequent expulsion of those people detained on arrival on the coast. In contrast, the majority of foreigners with illegal status in Spain came into the country legally, necessarily therefore in possession of a passport, and have stayed in Spain beyond the moment of expiry of the visa or permit which allowed them to enter the country (ensuing irregularity), but still in possession of said passport (one step ahead, then of the Sub-Saharan Africans who arrived on the coast, when it comes to the register).

We would wish, in short, to warn that the data from the register may undervalue the real figure for the foreign population living in Spain¹⁴. And that this may be even more the case with the Sub-Saharan African population than with other migrant communities.

Having made this important caveat, the Sub-Saharan African community is made up, according to the register data, of the following main nationalities (we have drawn attention here to those which, individually, represent, at least 5% of the total)¹⁵: Senegal (56,590); Nigeria (42,323); Mali (23,142); Gambia (21,534); Equatorial Guinea (15,652); Ghana (15,179); Guinea Conakry (11,958); Mauritania (11,468). Among these, the total is nearly 198,000 persons (86% of the total – 230,000–), bearing in mind that the remaining 32,000 (approx.) are of numerous and diverse

14 This figure can also be overestimated, as has been indicated, given other factors which will be mentioned in section 2.2 of the second part of the report, where the registering of the interviewees will be described.

15 Official data as of January 1st, 2009.

nationalities from the Africa continent, which are aspects to be looked in greater depth in the section in the first part of the report dealing with the nationality of the interviewees.

What follows reflects the irregular status in which a significant part of the Sub-Saharan African community in Spain finds itself.

Given that the number of Sub-Saharan Africans, according to the register, may be more undervalued than for other migrant communities, none of the habitual methodologies is going to be applied with regard to the percentage or rate of irregularity of status of the community in question¹⁶. It is important though to insist on the technical difference between “illegal entry” and “illegal stay” (De Haas, 2007), because of the implications that it has here (see the glossary of terms).

In the first place, stress should be placed on the fact that the great majority of foreigners in Spain illegally constitute, as we have indicated, people who entered the country legally (normally by means of a visa) and have stayed here until their stay has become illegal. Furthermore, the line dividing legal status from illegal status is very fine for many foreigners. Many of these people may have had both statuses on various occasions since their arrival in Spain (with the involvement of regularization processes); this is even more the case in times of economic crisis, like our current one, when many people find that their work and residence permits are in danger as a result of their precarious employment situation.

Secondly, with regard specifically to the Sub-Saharan African community, it seems that, to be exact, its relative importance may have more to do with “irregular entry” than with “irregular stay” in itself. With respect to the latter, it cannot be said that these people have a significantly higher rate than that of other communities. In contrast, and although in this case the data being used by the authorities is not always made known, it does seem that this is one of the main communities with regard to illegal entry (principally via the coasts). These are entries which have, in any event and as we have indicated a few pages earlier, clearly decreased in number in recent months.

Illegal entry should, according to current legislation in Spain, lead to the corresponding expulsion (return) of those persons detained at the moment of their arrival on the coast (having been rescued from the sea close to the coast). In this sense, the critical point which structurally defines and conditions this community from their very arrival is the perverse contradiction generated by the fact that the Administration cannot bring that expulsion to bear, even though the order remains in force, meaning that the person concerned cannot have access to legal right of residence or of employment in the country for a number of years. This is a contradiction which we have sought to state clearly from the very beginning of this report, along with the fact that it has been highlighted and reported by the Ombudsman, who has asked the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration to grant temporary work permits to foreigners it could not expel (Ombudsman, 2008). In turn, the European Group of National Human Rights Institutions called in October 2009 (European Group of National Human Rights Institutions, 2009) for the consideration of social

¹⁶ Practically all the common methodologies rely, in one way or another, on the register data (see Cebolla and González, 2008). If the problems relating to this source were to operate in a similar way for all nationalities, these rates would be comparable. The problem is that, as has been indicated, the percentage of Sub-Saharan Africans not making it onto the register is very probably significantly higher than for other communities.

protection and guarantee of basic rights, as well as the chance of obtaining a residence permit, for those persons, within the European Union, who find themselves in this situation of unviable expulsion.

Having made this reference to the non-regularization of these persons in Spain, it should be stressed that the Immigrant Humanitarian Care Programme which is the framework for this study is in fact a Programme which is subsidised by the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration, with the aim of redressing the legal and social vacuum (defencelessness) in which these foreigners find themselves in the country.

4. METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

This point describes the most important methodological aspects about this piece of research, which may help the reader to reach a better interpretation of the results presented throughout the report and to value their reliability and representativeness.

Three sections are now presented.

Firstly a generic introduction is given of the research programme undertaken.

Secondly the statistical analyses carried out are specified, based on the administration of questionnaires (certain aspects of this administration will in turn be highlighted).

Thirdly, an explanation is given of the way in which the results obtained are shown.

4.1. RESEARCH PROGRAMME

This piece of research, the objective of which is this report, began in 2007; this was the year when Accem first prepared and delivered the questionnaires corresponding to the two parts of the report to Sub-Saharan Africans arriving on Spanish coasts (see appendices 3 and 4, which contain the current version of these questionnaires): experience and life in Africa, and migratory process until reaching Spain; experience and life in Spain (state of vulnerability). Data collection in 2007 consisted of 426 interviews of new arrivals and 271 interviews of Sub-Saharan Africans who had been in Spain for some time, to create a register of the two parts we have referred to.

A second collection of data was undertaken in 2008 using the same questionnaires, but shortened and improved on the basis of the limitations detected in 2007. This second round of data collection made it possible to replicate some results, while noting some significant changes in certain variables. 184 and 105 persons were interviewed in the field work, corresponding to the first and second parts referred to. Descriptions of the results obtained in 2008 with these interviewees and of the comparisons mentioned with respect to the data collected in 2007 are offered in the consequent report produced by Accem and published on its web page (Accem, 2009); this publication is the immediate predecessor of the present piece of work (there will be various references made to that publication throughout this report)¹⁷.

¹⁷ The 2008 report included a third part, consisting of a brief telephone follow-up on old users of the PAHI.

In 2009 the same questionnaires were administered again; to 174 and 106 persons, respectively. This was the third and last collection of data to be carried out, and the corresponding analysis of data was made, with the distinguishing feature which is described below.

The decision taken over the set of data collected in 2009 was to merge it with the data for 2008 –the data described in the cited Accem report (2009)– so that the two sets could be analysed and described together in this report. First of all, methodologically this is a reasonable decision, given that, as will be explained in greater detail in the corresponding technical specifications, the questionnaires used were exactly the same, as was the sample and, evidently, the populations which were the object of the study. In second place, the size of the samples analysed increases, bringing greater precision and reliability for the results, which are after all referring to a very recent moment (2008-2009) and therefore reflect characteristics of people who “as of today”, roughly speaking, are in Spain. Thirdly, we insist on making clear that in doing so, there has still been analysis of the results for 2009 in isolation and, most importantly, statistical comparisons between the 2009 and the 2008 data. Information on these comparisons will be given in due course within this report, since one objective of the report is to ensure that knowledge on the community analysed is up to date and current, in a year where in particular significant changes are occurring relating to the worsening of their situation of vulnerability.

To summarize, we want to make clear that this report rounds off a research programme which started in 2007, and does so with the intention of condensing all the empirical evidence obtained through that research, that is, with express mention of the 2008-2009 results and with successive references to 2007 which do not mean a break, but rather provide continuity, between the three major data collection operations carried out. We must stress that in 2007 two very extensive pieces of field work were undertaken, which have been of great use to date. 2008 and 2009 went further in the direction opened up by that study (2007), in particular on the basis of the preparation and design of the corresponding questionnaires which, although with the changes we have mentioned, have remained substantially the same. Research by means of surveys is by nature weak, and all the more so when there are language and cultural barriers as in this case, and must use questionnaires which are as minutely prepared as possible. In the present case, the preparation was in collaboration with professionals with a thorough knowledge of African migration to Spanish coasts. We believe that, even with their defects and their limitations, these questionnaires have enabled us to capture and show a reasonably reliable image of the aspects under study. The two following sections deal with the statistical analyses undertaken (on the basis of the administration of the questionnaires).

4.2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES AND STATISTICAL ANALYSES UNDERTAKEN

The methodological framework or research plan has been of research through surveys, with the consequent analysis of the descriptive and inferential data adapted to the nature of the variables registered, that is to say, variables which in the majority of cases are nominal and categorical (e.g. “nationality”) and in some cases quantitative (e.g. “age”); these are variables between which in turn statistical comparisons and relations have been carried out.

In the two parts of the research, use was made of a questionnaire as the technique for data collection (see Appendices 3 and 4). The questionnaire for the first part comprised 50 items; for the second it comprised 60.

The administration procedure for the questionnaires consisted, as a general rule, of reading the questions and the response alternatives to the interviewee so that they could choose one, except in those cases where the reply had to be spontaneous (with the subsequent categorization by the interviewer), so as to avoid potential bias in the assessment. The response alternatives always included an “other” option, for those cases where the pre-arranged alternatives did not fit in with what the interviewee responded.

The interviewers used an administrative Guide to the questionnaire, created for the purpose, which explained a large range of general and specific (on concrete items) provisions with the objective of standardizing the type of interviews to be conducted.

Those in charge of carrying out the interviews were always workers from the Accem teams belonging to the programme. These are people who are expert in matters connected with the cultural keys of the community under study, the European languages used by this community (basically French and English), their most common problem areas in Spain, etc.

The quantitative analysis of the data was carried out by the SPSS IT programme (version 15.0). Most of the analyses are purely descriptive, for which use was made of the usual summary statistics for categorical variables (relative frequency and percentage frequency, basically) and quantitative variables (average and central tendency statistics: mean and median; dispersion statistics: maximum and minimum).

With regard to the comparative analyses carried out in both parts of the research-report, the analyses used were analyses designed to compare the equality/difference in proportions (percentages) found in 2008 and 2009 (e.g. percentages relating to the place of departure of the vessel in 2009 as opposed to in 2008). For this, basically the Pearson Chi Square test was used; however, for dichotomic variables (e.g. gender) on occasions the Student t test was used (for two independent samples), employed to compare the equality/difference of the means¹⁸.

At the same time, both in the first and second part of the research (and of the report) analyses were carried out, as we have said, leading to the comparison of relationships between specific variables (e.g. the relationship between nationality and prior migratory networks). In order to compare and contrast such relationships, the Pearson Chi Square test was generally used; in addition, some measures of the size of the effect were used in order to provide a better interpretation of some of the significant relationships found.

The two previous paragraphs refer to categorical variables (the vast majority of those analysed). Some comparisons were also made between quantitative variables, and to do this the corresponding contrast of

¹⁸ With dichotomization 0-1 of the variable, with 1 being the presence of one of the characteristics of the variable dichotomy (e.g. male), the mean for the variable corresponds to the proportion in which this characteristic is present in the sample; this makes it possible to work with a contrast of means (instead of a contrast of proportions, which would in any event give equivalent results).

means was effected; this is normally a contrast for two independent samples (e.g. comparison of average age between 2008 and 2009), using the Student T test. In the cases where we were trying to compare more than two means, the analysis of variance of a factor was used, with the corresponding associated F statistic.

4.3. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS IN THE REPORT

With regard to the categorical/nominal variables, their presentation will always be accompanied by a table of relative frequencies (percentages) associated with the different response options offered. There may be cases where the starting question is multiple response, that is, those items of the questionnaires where the interviewee (and this is made known to the interviewee during the delivery of the questionnaire) may give more than one answer. This will be indicated in the table of percentages, by a footnote below the table, which will indicate that this is a multiple response item, and reminding readers that, as a consequence, the percentage of responses given does not necessarily have to add up to 100%.

In its turn, the table of percentages will show a footnote in those cases where the analysis is restricted to the subgroup of the sample which meets a specific condition (for example, to have answered in the affirmative to a previous item in the questionnaire), with indication always being made of the percentage of the total sample corresponding to this subgroup.

Another aspect which should be highlighted is that in the tables, those responses which were given by less than 5% of the sample will normally be grouped together; to be more specific, they will grouped together under the label “Others” (although the original responses will be maintained).

The tables of percentages (these will always be valid percentages) will in some cases be accompanied by a bar diagram, which will illustrate the percentages of responses given, with responses given by less than 5% of the sample (“others”) also being grouped together in one sole bar.

When showing the quantitative variables, there will always be a table which will usually show the mean, median, maximum and minimum statistics (the last two will sometimes not appear, if they are not of great informative use¹⁹).

With regard to the mean and median statistics, the mean is normally what the reader should look at (with the median as merely an informative complement²⁰), except in cases where it is recommended not to do so²¹; such a recommendation will be understood to have been made, implicitly, when the mean is not highlighted in bold and the median is highlighted²².

19 We have opted to leave out the range statistics above all in those cases where these were such atypical values (atypicality corroborated by their associated typical – Z – scores) that they might cause confusion.

20 We should remind readers that the median is the value above which and below which lie 50% of the cases analysed.

21 This recommendation will always be the product of a prior analysis of the corrected-robust estimators of the mean, which indicate that their original value has been thrown into doubt (in the majority of cases because of the presence of some very atypical data in the variable).

22 This will normally be presented the other way round (the mean in bold and the median not so).

In turn, in the quantitative variables, this table with the statistics as mentioned may be accompanied by a histogram showing the range of the variable. This histogram will have as ordinate axis the percentage of cases associated with the different values of the variable (represented on the abscissa axis). In turn, a vertical line will always be highlighted (parallel to the ordinate axis) at the point where it corresponds with the mean (or with the median, in those cases where it is recommended not to use the mean).

On the other hand, in those cases where either comparisons between data for 2008 and 2009 are made, or relationships between variables are made, the procedure for showing the results of such analyses shall be expressed as follows.

It is very important to understand clearly, first of all, that the word significant will at no time be used arbitrarily in the report. To the contrary, when this term is used it will be because a statistically significant difference or relationship has been found. For instance, if it said that there is a significant difference between the percentage of males registered in 2008 and 2009, it will be because the corresponding analysis threw up statistical evidence to this effect.

In addition, whenever it is said that a difference or relationship between variables is significant, the critical level (p) associated to the used-found contrast statistic will be included, the values of which (both) will be indicated. The level of significance worked with in this piece of research is $\alpha=0.05$.

With regard to the illustration of the statistical comparisons, when a comparison is made between the results (percentage) of a categorical/nominal variable in 2008 and 2009 and a significant difference is obtained, the corresponding contingency table will be included and the resulting bar diagram.

Finally, and to close this methodological introduction, we should mention that in each one of the two parts into which the report is structured, we shall include, at the beginning of the parts, a technical specification which will explain the following aspects (specific to each one of the parts): the population which is the object of the study; the sample chosen; the type of sampling undertaken; the estimation error, if there is one; and, with regard to the field work, the time at which and manner in which the interviews are carried out.

PART I

**EXPERIENCE AND LIFE IN AFRICA;
JOURNEY AND ARRIVAL IN SPAIN**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (PART I)

Population 1: Sub-Saharan Africans who had arrived illegally on Spanish coasts, subsequently been detained and interned (for a maximum of 40 days²³) in a CIE and finally released on the Spanish mainland²⁴ between the months of April 2008 and October 2009 (inclusive²⁵), which is when they were taken in by Accem²⁶. These are people of a minimum age of 18²⁷ (N=780).

Sample 1: 358 persons from Population 1.

Sampling: The 358 persons were chosen by means of a simple random sampling technique.

Maximum estimation error: On the basis of the criteria for simple random sampling and for a confidence level of 95% and in the least favourable hypothesis ($p=q=50$), the margin of error for the estimations is +/- 3.8%.

Field work (see questionnaire in Appendix 3):

- Questionnaire administration period: April 2008 to October 2009²⁸.
- Interview delivery: face to face.

23 The research Project was carried out prior to the passing in Parliament of the Spanish Law Ley Orgánica 2/2009, dated 11th December, which reformed Immigration law; this reform increased the maximum internment time in CIEs to 60-70 days.

24 Where subjects are interned in the CIEs in the Canaries, the internees are normally sent to mainland Spain to be set at liberty there.

25 This period was interrupted for four months, between September and December 2008, when no questionnaires were administered.

26 These then are people who were not repatriated during their stay at the CIE, meaning that they were set "free" on the mainland with an order of expulsion or return, which makes it impossible for them to have access, while the order is in force, to right of residence or legal employment in Spain. In principle, all of these people are taken in by an NGO (of the PAHI) on leaving the CIE and once on the Spanish mainland.

27 The basis is that people taken in Accem in their "emergency reception" operations (which is the case here) may not be under the age of 18 (PAHI users may not be below that age, in general – see glossary of terms), since those under that age should be referred to other operations/institutions by Administration. Tests are carried out in the CIEs to check that these persons are of age; nonetheless, the tests made have a considerable margin of error, with the logical consequences with regard to what we are talking about and, above all, with regard to possible failure to protect minors not being treated as such.

28 With an interruption of four months, between September and December 2008, when questionnaires were not administered.

1. BASIC SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON THE POPULATION UNDER STUDY

In this point, the variables “gender”, “age”, and “nationality” are analysed, as the first socio-demographic characterization of the population under study.

First of all, the “gender” variable is analysed. The percentage of males was 98.6% (table 1 and Figure 1). Significant differences were not found, on the other hand, between 2008 and 2009 for this variable ($X^2=0.150$; $p=0.698$), as was also the case between the results for 2008 and 2007 (Accem, 2009), nor between 2009 and 2007²⁹. In other words, there is not empirical evidence here to point to the start of feminization of this type of Sub-Saharan migration to coasts, but rather reinforcement of the image of migration as being undertaken basically by men.

Nonetheless, we should warn that the population studied (persons taken in by Accem) may be skewed as to this variable with respect to the total number of new arrivals on the coasts. Although, in principle, the Administration sends persons abandoning CIEs to one NGO or another on a random basis³⁰, bodies such as CRE have greater specialization, and therefore take more people in from the group comprising Sub-Saharan women and families; this would make us suspect that there is a possible under-representation of women and families in the sample analysed here. On this point there are quite a few studies which speak of a growing presence of women in this type of migrations to the coasts, in line with what has been happening with other migrant communities (Escoffier, 2006, quoted in Haas, 2007). Ruiz-Giménez (2007) highlights the fact that, although the majority of migrant African women move within and between African regions, a growing number of them heads north (in a broad sense), and do not arrive just because of family regrouping, but also as a result of making the migratory process alone.

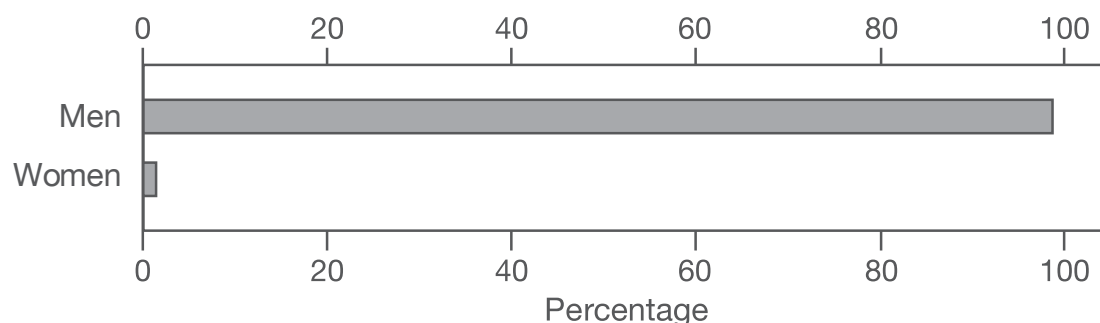
Table 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN

Men	98,6 %
Women	1,4 %

29 In the specific case of this variable, a variance analysis was made on the basis of the percentages for 2007, 2008 and 2009 (transformed into means of a variable 0-1dichotomy), with the result being an $F=1.849$; $p=0.158$.

30 These are usually practical factors (availability of places, location, etc.) which determined whether a group is taken in by one association or another of those forming part of the PAHI.

Figure 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN



Secondly, Table 2 shows information relating to the age of the interviewees. The central tendency is 23 years old. As can be observed in the histogram (Figure 2), this is asymmetric in shape, with an accumulation of cases in the lower ages; this is something which reconfirms the categorization by age group shown in Table 3 and Figure 3.

The comparative analysis of the averages corresponding to 2008 and 2009, on the other hand, did not show statistically significant differences ($T=0.833$; $p=0.406$), nor was this the case between the averages for 2008 and 2007 (Accem, 2009), nor between 2009 and 2007³¹. Even so, and just as in the case of the “gender” variable, with respect to the complete set of Sub-Saharan Africans who have arrived on Spanish coasts, there is a skew in the population studied, since the minimum age of 18 is imposed by the definition itself of the study (see technical specification). This means that it is difficult to provide evidence here to support the thesis that the people entering this migratory project are getting younger and younger (minors), those being the people less likely to be expelled (De Haas, 2006; Kastner, 2007, quoted in De Haas, 2007). At the same time we wanted to stress, by way of a counterpoint, the warning made by Iglesias and Legaz (2009) about the disproportionate media furore accompanying the figure of the unaccompanied Sub-Saharan African minor arriving specifically in the Canary Isles, which does not correspond to the real figure for this age group³²; see, in turn, the Banesto, CGAE and Unicef 2009 Report (2009), on foreign minors in Spain, which enables a better contextualization of the case of Sub-Saharan African minors in the general framework of unaccompanied minors.

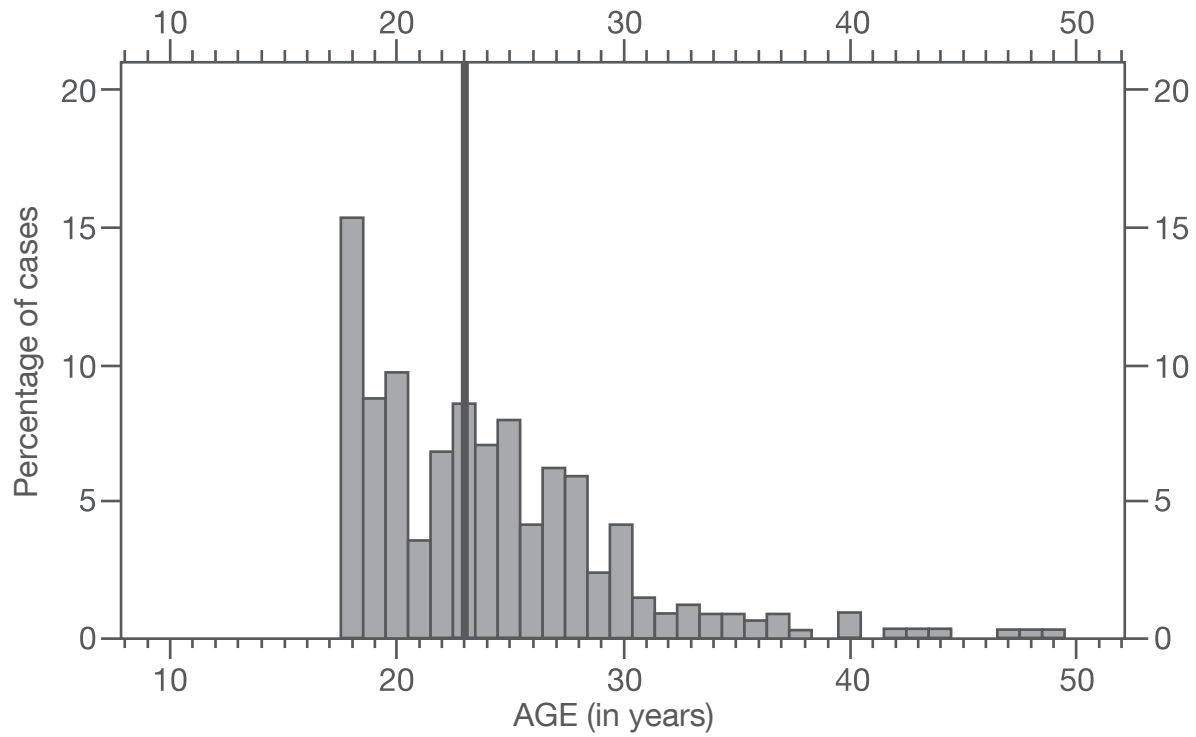
Table 2
AGE (in years)

	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Years	24	23	49	18

31 As with the gender variable, a variance analysis was made with averages for age for 2007, 2008 and 2009, with the result being an $F=0.613$; $p=0.542$.

32 While we spoke in the introduction of the study of a certain myth about the massive arrival of Sub-Saharan African migrants, in general, on Spanish (European) coasts, likewise there is reason to detect a new mythification about the massive arrival of unaccompanied Sub-Saharan minors.

Figure 2
AGE (in years)

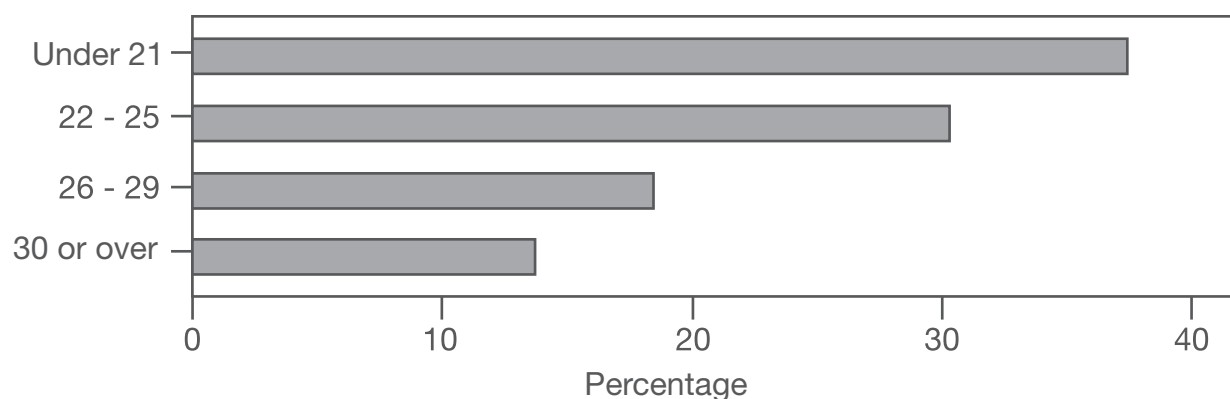


In short, young males are the principle profile. This profile corresponds to the Africans analysed in this study, the Sub-Saharanans who arrive in Spain via the coast, and which cannot be extrapolated to African migrations in general (Ruiz-Giménez and Cebolla, 2007).

Table 3
AGE (in years)

	Percentage	Accumulated percentage
Under 21	37,4%	37,4%
22 - 25	30,3%	67,7%
26 - 29	18,5%	86,2%
30 or over	13,8%	100%

Figure 3
AGE (in years)



With regard to the nationality of the interviewees, Table 4 shows the results obtained. Nationalities with associated percentages above 5% were, from highest to lowest: Guinea-Conakry (12.9%), Ivory Coast (12%), Gambia (10.1%), Mauritania (9.8%), Burkina-Faso (9.8%), Mali (7%), Cameroon (6.7%) and Ghana (5.6%). At the same time, there are another twenty countries registered, but with associated percentages lower than 5% (in eight of these, lower than 1%). It is confirmed, therefore, that the majority of these migrants are from Western Africa, while at the same time that there is a diversity of national origins, in any event, characterizing this type of Sub-Saharan migration to Spanish coasts.

Having compared the countries with more than 5% with those shown in the introduction to the study which also represent more than 5% of the total of Sub-Saharan Africans appearing on the Spanish register, it is to be noted that in this data for new arrivals we do not find an entry for Senegal, Nigeria, nor Guinea-Equatorial. The first two nationalities are the most numerous communities in Spain, with a more extended migratory tradition which is leading, for different reasons (including diplomatic agreements for the control of influx) to other less dangerous and more normalized methods of entry, and that is why they are less present among this data. The third nationality, Guinea-Equatorial, is not so involved in this type of migration, given the relationship between the State of Spain and that country (a former Spanish colony), which enables legal entry to some extent. In contrast, the, Ivory Coast, Burkina-Faso and Cameroon, present in this data for new arrivals, do not reach 5% of the Sub-Saharan Africans registered in Spain.

It is undeniable, on the other hand, that significant changes are taking place in the main nationalities reaching Spanish coasts. As Spain makes bilateral agreements and consolidates diplomatic advances with the main countries of origin, the nationalities reaching Spain and surviving the filter of repatriation are changing; this also leads to changes in the profiles of which nationalities are the majority, with regard to some of the variables analysed here³³.

33 It should not be forgotten that the population being studied here is that of Sub-Saharan Africans who reach Spain via its coasts, are interned in a CIE and are not repatriated during their stay in the CIE. In other words, the information provided here cannot be used to generalize about Sub-Saharan Africans who undertake this kind of migration to Spanish coasts, and is only applicable to those who survive the traumatic filter of repatriation.

It is nonetheless important in this context to stress that, even with the change they are undergoing, the countries in the first positions in 2009 (percentages above 5%) are the same ones that were there in 2008, with the sole exception of Cameroon, which has undergone a significant increase in 2009³⁴. The 2008 Report (Accem, 2009), for its part, showed the same with regard to the data registered in 2007; the only exception then was Senegal, in this case because of a significant decrease in cases in 2008 (in 2009 it has remained below 5% of cases³⁵). In the data we have here, the combination of these countries (those occupying more than 5% each) accounts for 73.9% of the cases, with the remaining 26.1% accounting for 20 different countries.

We must insist, in any event, that, even with the above-mentioned countries staying in the first positions, as has been indicated, some of them have seen, on an individual level, significant changes in respect of the percentage which they represented in 2008 ($H^2=50.539$; $p<0.0005$). To be more specific, Guinea-Conakry has seen a significant increase (moving to take up the position of the first nationality of the total of data for 2008-2009 as reflected in Table 4) and Mauritania has seen a significant decrease (diplomatic activity with this country is showing clear effects) in the percentages it represents with respect to the total, as can be seen clearly in Figure 4³⁶. In turn, the 2008 Report (Accem, 2009) showed, with regard to the data collected in 2007, the above-mentioned significant decrease in Senegalese, a significant increase in Mauritians (counterbalanced clearly by the present decrease as mentioned for that nationality) and a significant decrease in Gambians.

Table 4
COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY

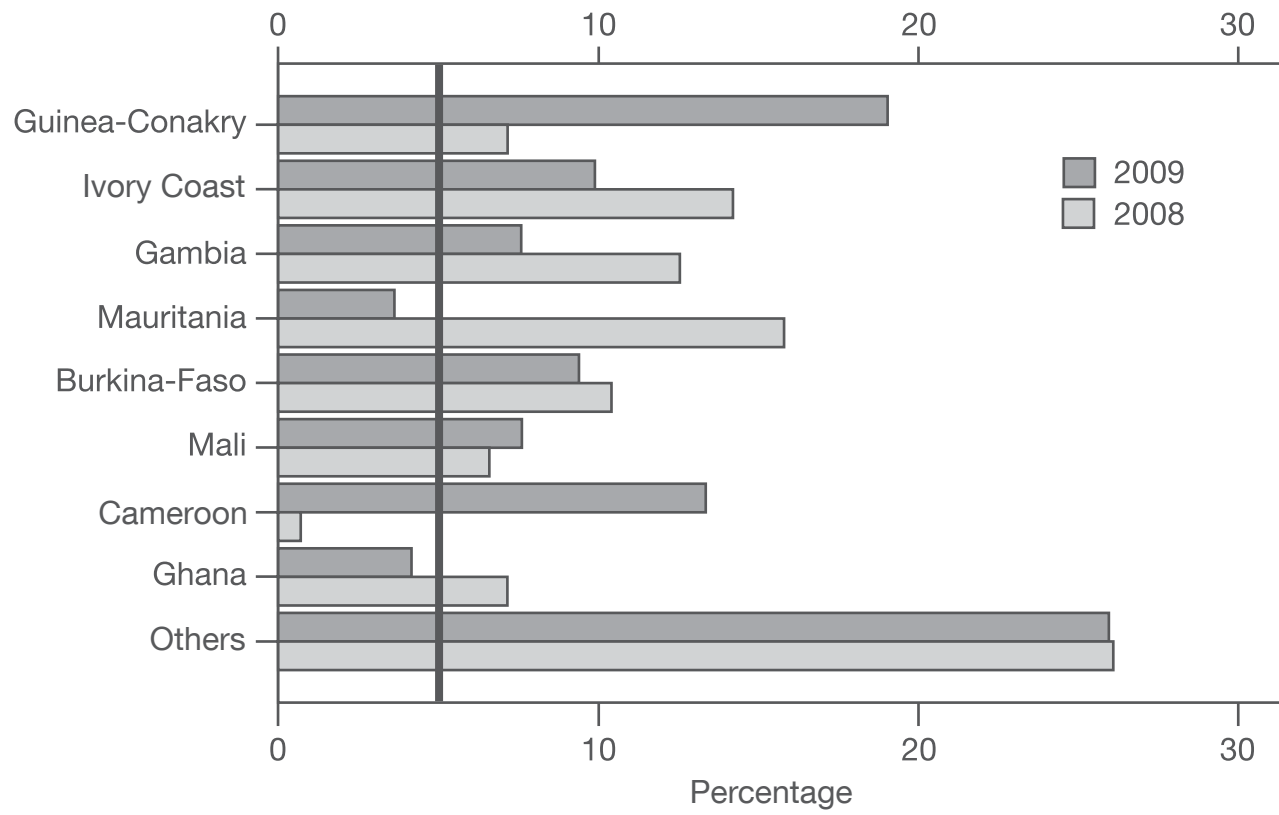
Guinea-Conakry	12,9%	1 - 5%	Niger	3,9%	1 - 5%	Uganda	1,1%
Ivory Coast	12%		Senegal	3,6%		Guinea Bissau	1,1%
Gambia	10,1%		Sudan	2%		Gabon	0,8%
Mauritania	9,8%		Nigeria	2%		Ethiopia	0,8%
Burkina-Faso	9,8%		Chad	1,7%		Sierra Leone	0,8%
Mali	7%		R. D. Congo	1,7%		Malawi	0,3%
Cameroon	6,7%		Kenia	1,4%		Eritrea	0,3%
Ghana	5,6%		Benin	1,4%		Central African Rep.	0,3%
			Togo	1,1%		Tanzania	0,3%
			Somalia	1,1%		Liberia	0,3%

34 Cameroon was not above 5% of the data for 2007.

35 The case of Senegal would give material for a separate study (see, among others, Jabardo, 2006). This is the most numerous Sub-Saharan African community in Spain, and in recent years it has seen a notable reduction in terms of nationals arriving on the coasts of Spain. What should be made clear is the reason behind this reduction. For one part, the intensification in collaboration with the Senegalese authorities, both in the control of its own maritime borders and in the identification and acceptance of repatriations of its citizens who had arrived in Spain, is playing an important role. And furthermore, the stabilization of one part of this community in Spain as foreigners in a regularized legal situation may be leading to new channels of access (family reunification and others) which may avoid the drama of crossing in a fishing smack. Probably, and among other things, a mixture of both things is behind the decrease which has taken place.

36 In this case the corresponding contingency table has not been included, but instead simply a bar diagram, differentiating the data for 2008 and 2009 in the diagram, and with a vertical line marked at the point of the abscissa axis corresponding to 5% of the cases

Figure 4
COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY



2. INFORMATION REFERRING TO THEIR LIFE IN AFRICA

This point is divided into four sections: area of origin (rural vs. urban), employment status prior to migratory project, training and know-how acquired in country of origin, and family composition.

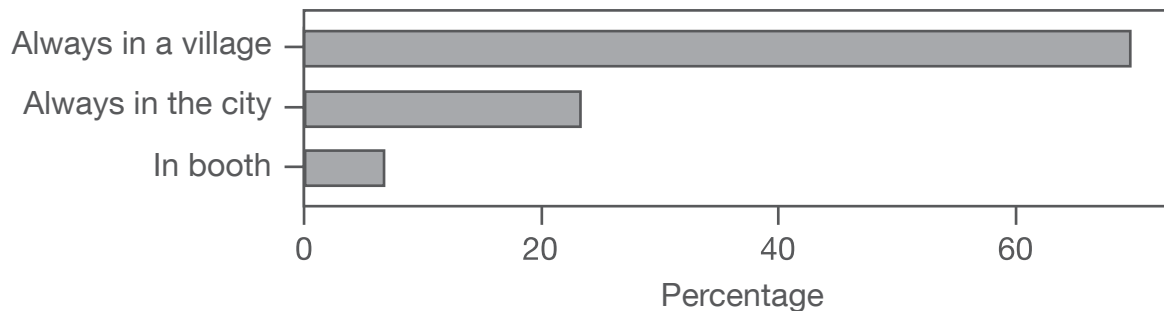
The intention is to produce a more specific characterization on these areas of interest referring to these persons' life in Africa, before embarking on their migratory process towards Europe, which is analysed in the following point.

2.1. AREA OF ORIGIN (rural vs urban)

The interviewees were asked, first of all, if they had lived in a village or in the city in Africa. As Table 5 and Figure 5 show, approximately 70% came from a rural setting and around 23% from an urban setting.

Table 5 and Figure 5
IN AFRICA, DID YOU LIVE IN A VILLAGE OR IN THE CITY?

Always in a village	69,7%
Always in a city	23,2%
In booth	7%



Some authors (see De Haas, 2007; Ruiz-Giménez and Cebolla, 2007) place emphasis on the fact that these migrants often come from urban areas, as opposed to what is usually thought. The data here, so as to provide evidence to support or contradict such claims, should be compared with the respective proportions corresponding to the total group of the population in the countries of origin (percentage which lives in rural and urban areas); in other words, even if those who used to live in rural areas are the majority in this data, that does not mean that there is not a significant displacement of cases coming from urban areas with respect to those population proportions of origin, which, we insist, is the analysis which should be carried out³⁷. This type of thesis, in any event, will reappear in later sections, since they affect other variables under analysis (level of schooling, economic and social level, etc.); in short, they aim to undo the cliché (according to such authors) that those who embark on a migratory project of this type, specifically from Sub-Saharan Africa, are the poorest people from their countries of origin with least schooling, mainly from rural zones, and so on.

On this point, and to bring more precision to the previous variable, the interviewees who said they had always lived in a village were also asked if they often went to a city. 42.4% of these people said they did.

Table 6
DID YOU OFTEN GO TO THE CITY?

Yes	42,4%
No	57,6%

Finally, since it distinguishes by year, the statistical analysis carried out showed statistically significant differences between the results for 2008 and for 2009 in this variable ($H^2=68.127$; $p<0.0005$), with a positive displacement of cases in the latter of the two years of persons coming from the city; likewise the 2008 Report (Accem, 2009) showed a significant displacement in the same way of data in 2008 over data for 2007.

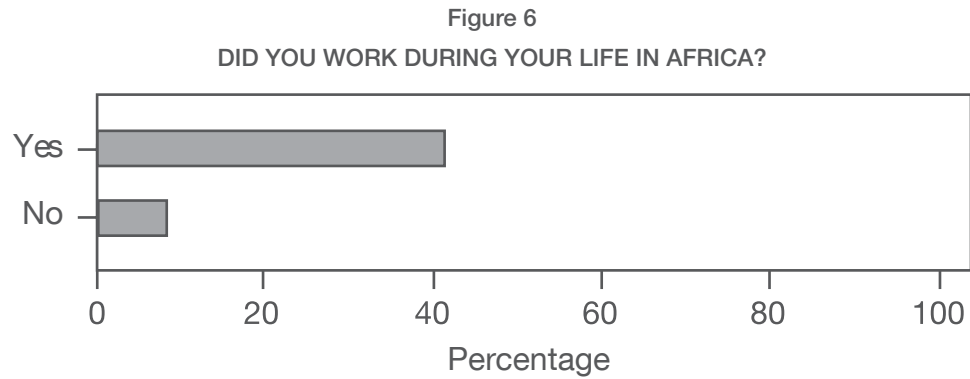
2.2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO MIGRATORY PROJECT

With regard to the question of whether they had previous work experience in Africa, this was true for 83.2% of the cases (Table 7 and Figure 6).

Table 7
DID YOU WORK DURING YOUR LIFE IN AFRICA?

Yes	83,2%
No	16,8%

37 Besides, we need a correct operativization of the categories "rural" and "urban".

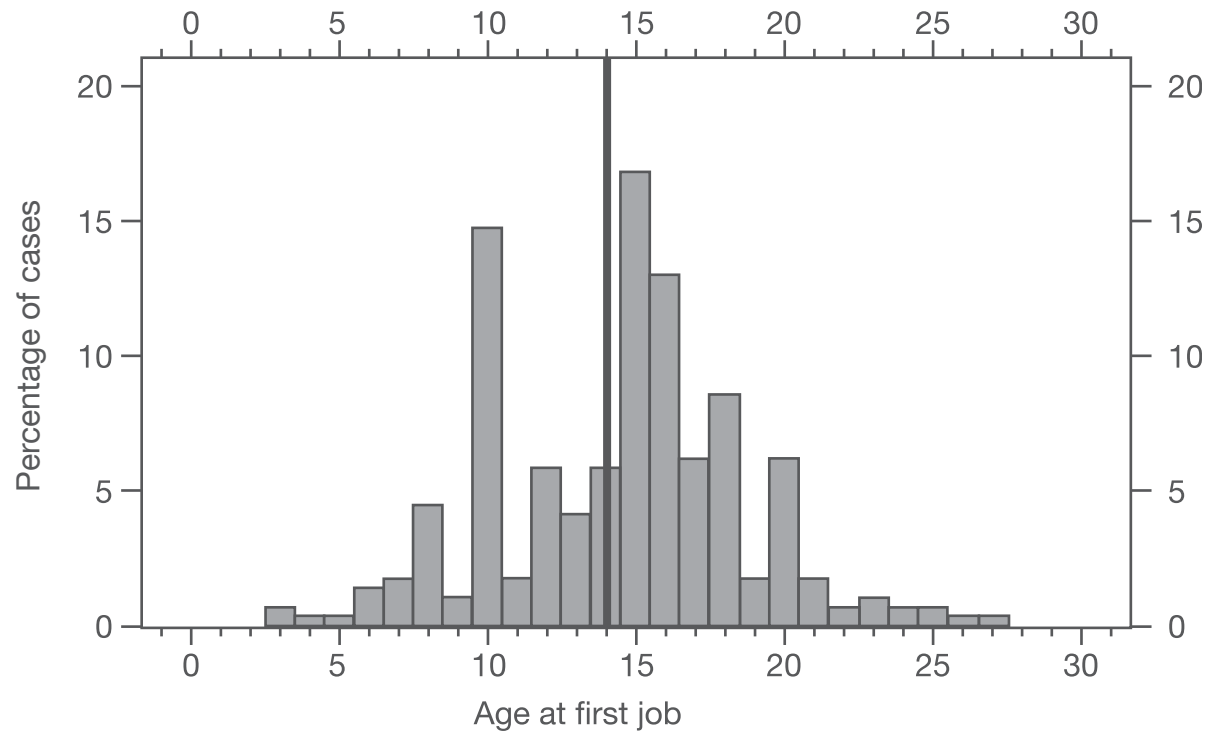


With regard to the age at which they started to work in Africa, Table 8 and Figure 7 show an average age of 14.

Table 8 and Figure 7
AT WHAT AGE DID YOU START TO WORK?

	Mean ^a	Median
Age at first work	14	15

a) Análisis restricted to those who worked in África (83,2% of total sample).



Nevertheless, Table 9 shows this variable in an itemized way, which shows, among other things, that 24.7% of the cases started to work before the age of 11.

Table 9
AT WHAT AGE DID YOU START TO WORK?

	Percentage ^a	Accumulated percentage
Under 11	24,7%	24,7%
Between 11 and 15	34,2%	58,9%
Between 16 and 18	27,7%	86,6%
Between 19 and 22	10,3%	96,9%
Over 22	3,1%	100%

a) Analysis restricted to those worked in Africa (83,2%).

With regard to staying or not in the same sector or type of activity³⁸, Table 10 shows that around 95% of the people who had been working in Africa had done so for more than two years in the same sector. 13.2% of these had, in addition, experience of more than two years in some other sector (Table 11).

Table 10
HAVE YOU WORKED IN ANY PROFESSIONAL SECTOR WHERE YOU HAVE STAYED LONGER THAN TWO YEARS?

Yes	95,6%
No	4,4%

Table 11
HOW MANY SECTORS HAVE YOU WORKED IN FOR LONGER THAN TWO YEARS?

1	86,8%
2	11,8%
3	1,4%

With regard to the analysis of the sectors, as such, in which these people had had more than two years' experience, Table 12 shows, first of all, that more than 50% had worked in agriculture. Secondly, 18.6% had worked in the service sector; among the types of activity categorized as "services", the following can be found: mechanic, "taxi" driver and goods transport driver, electrician, hairdresser, gardener, baker-hostelry wor-

³⁸ While we have called them sectors, we have not applied any strict classification to the sectors in this study. They should be taken to be a type of activity, in a more generic sense.

ker, and etc. In third and fourth place the sectors of “commerce” and “construction” appear (13.9% and 12.1% of cases, respectively).

Table 12
PROFESSIONAL SECTORS WHEE THEY HAVE WORKED
FOR LONGER THAN TWO YEARS

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Agriculture		55,4%
Services		18,6%
Commerce		13,9%
Construction		12,1%
Others	Industry	3,9%
	Livestock farming	3,2%
	Fisheries	2,5%
	Textiles	1,8%
	Mining	1,1%
	Craft	0,4%
	Other	1,8%

- a) Analysis restricted to those who worked in Africa for at least two years in the same sector (95,6% of the sample of workers).
b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

For the question of whether they had had work in the six months prior to setting off towards Europe, Table 13 shows how this was true for 76.1% of the cases. This piece of data backs up the argument that it is not necessarily the people who are in the worst circumstances who migrate to Europe (De Haas, 2007; Ruiz-Giménez and Cebolla, 2007), but instead often people who have access to work, which may cover a very basic subsistence but not what they aspire to achieve in Europe. In turn, the very fact of the high cost, at an economic level, of this type of migration to the coasts of Spain for these Africans (the payment for the “passage” on the vessel, among many other costs, explains the fact that they must be people (families) who, in most cases, have some minimum economic capacity).

Table 13
WHERE YOU WORKING (DID YOU HACE WORK)
IN THE 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE START OF
YOUR JOURNEY TOWARDS EUROPE?

Yes	76,1%
No	23,9%

The following two tables refer to the internal migration in Africa of the interviewees, both within their own country and in the continent in general.

First of all, Table 14 shows that 82.3% of the sample (of workers) never worked in other regions/provinces of their country during their life in Africa.

Table 14
DID YOU WORK IN OTHER REGIONS WITHIN YOUR OWN COUNTRY?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	17,7%
No	82,3%

a) Analysis restricted to those worked in Africa (83,2%).

With regard to the percentage of people who had worked in another African country at some stage in their life, this was 14.9%. Not included in this analysis are the intermediate countries (the transit countries) for the route through Africa itself to the point of departure of the vessel, only migrations previous to the migratory process under study here. However, it is known that, in various cases, the migratory project itself was developed as it went along and that, in this sense, countries which in principle were transit countries ended up being destinations themselves (De Haas, 2007). To be more specific, in the case of the countries of the Maghreb through which many of these people pass (later on in this paper we shall see how in 2009 also the significant increase already detected in 2008 in departures of vessels from Maghreb coasts became even more pronounced). Even with their hopes set on Europe initially, some of these Sub-Saharan African migrant end up spending years in some Maghreb country, having found it impossible to cross to Europe, thus breaking down the distinction separating the concepts of “country of destination” and “transit country”. In other cases, in contrast, these countries are clearly countries of destination from the start, and the decision to leave for Europe arises later, as a distinct step from the migratory process (although this last option will indeed be included in the analysis carried out, as countries in which these people lived and worked before deciding to leave for Europe).

The 14.9% mentioned (together with the percentage of migrations within the country itself) confirms, in any event, the fact that, although as a total, internal migrations in the African continent are much more frequent than migrations to other continents, Western Africa, where the majority of the interviewees are from, does indeed show a certain preference for migrations to other continents, without there having been in many cases previous attempts at migration in Africa. Ruiz-Giménez (2007) highlights, on this point, the fact that Western Africa is the African region with greatest emigration to other continents, as does De Haas (2007), who adds, nevertheless, that, despite this, intraregional migration in Western Africa is still clearly higher than migration from the area to the rest of the world³⁹.

Table 15
DID YOU WORK IN OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	14,9%
No	85,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who worked in Africa (83,2%).

39 Exceptions in this regard would be the Ivory Coast, Senegal or Gambia, where, specifically, migrations to Europe are higher than intraregional migrations.

2.3. TRAINING AND KNOW-HOW ACQUIRED IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

In this section details are given of aspects referring to interviewee schooling and literacy levels.

First of all, half of the interviewees had never been to school in Africa (Table 16 and Figure 8). This piece of data is, nevertheless, related to the country of nationality ($H^2=47.904$; $p<0.0005$); the percentage of schooling, in this simple, increases significantly for Ghana and Senegal and, in contrast, decreases significantly for Burkina-Faso and Mauritania.

Table 16 and Figure 8
STUDIES COMPLETED

	Percentage
Never went to school	50,6%
Went to school, but primary studies incomplete	15,5%
Primary studies completed	11,9%
Secondary studies incomplete	11%
Secondary studies completed	10,5%
Universitary studies incomplete	0,6%

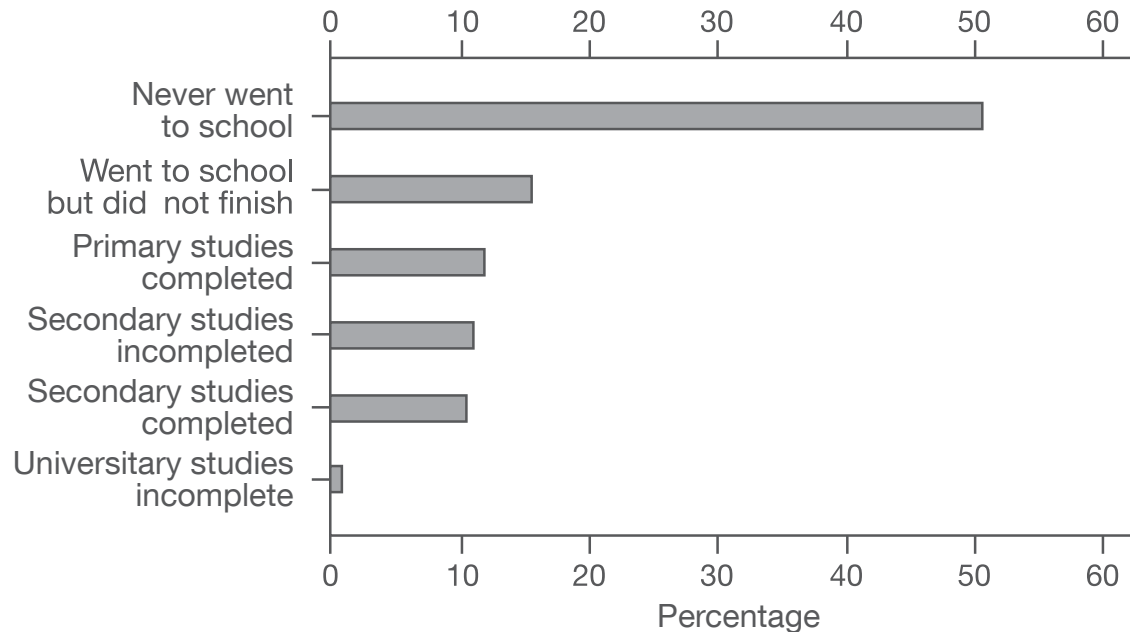


Table 17 shows information relating to other types of training received.

Table 17
DID YOU DO ANY OTHER KIND OF TRAINING?

		Percentage
No training done		73,9%
Koranic school		16,5%
Official professional or technical training		9,1%
Others	Driving lessons	0,3%
	Other religious institution	0,3%

With regard to the level of literacy of those interviewed, Table 18 shows that close to 60% know how to read and write, while 36% do not. This is again a variable with a significant relation to the nationality of the interviewee ($p < 0.0005$). In the data studied here, there were significant displacements of cases towards the option “knows how to read and write” for Ghana and Cameroon, and towards “does not know how to read and write” for Mauritania, Burkina-Faso and Mali.

Table 18
DO YOU KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE?

	Percentage
Can read and write	58,1%
Can neither read nor write	36%
Can read, but not write	5,9%

On this point, we should once again bring into the equation the theories which claim that these migrants often come from a higher social and economic background than is commonly thought. Authors such as Escoffier or Schoorl et al (2006 and 2000, respectively, quoted in De Haas, 2007) claim that an important proportion of these people have reached secondary education or higher. The data here, although it does not seem to confirm such visions, should be compared again with the proportions for the population at origin on access to such educational levels, so as to be able to provide some comparative evidence on this point. Likewise, there should be work done on the data relating to level of literacy and, if all of this were set in relation to the previous results on area of origin and so on, consideration could be given to whether all this data, as Ruiz-Giménez (2007) suggests “invites us to throw out the idea that Sub-Saharan African are poor, from rural areas, and semi-illiterate”. The percentages obtained here for no schooling and illiteracy are, in any event, high.

With regard to European languages spoken, close to 90% spoke a European language (Table 19). In line with the way in which the main nationalities present in the population under study correspond with former French and British colonies, in this order, the knowledge of the corresponding European languages is notable.

Table 19
DO YOU SPEAK A EUROPEAN LANGUAGE?

	Percentage
Yes	88,5%
No	11,5%

Specifically, 37.2% of the total sample speak French and 18.2% speak English fluently (Table 20).

Table 20
WHAT LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK FLUENTLY?

	Percentage ^a
French	37,2%
English	18,2%
Portuguese	0,3%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 21 shows how 35.5% and 14.5% respectively speak “a little” French or English.

Table 21
WHAT LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK “A LITTLE” OF?

		Percentage ^a
French		35,5%
English		14,5%
Others	Spanish	2,5%
	German	0,3%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Knowledge of Spanish, as was to be expected, is practically nil among these people on arrival on Spanish coasts.

2.4. FAMILY COMPOSITION AT ORIGIN

This section describes information relating to the presence and composition in Africa of the families of the interviewees.

Firstly, with regard to parents, Table 22 shows that around 35% have only a mother alive in Africa, 4.5% have only a father alive there, 16% have neither father nor mother and the remaining 45% have both parents alive.

Table 22
FATHER AND/OR MOTHER

	Percentage
Father and mother	44,7%
Mother	34,8%
Neither father nor mother	16%
Father	4,5%

Table 23 shows that 95% have at least one sibling, or half sibling in Africa. To be more exact, Table 24 specifies an average of 5 siblings per person.

Table 23
DO YOU HAVE SIBLINGS/HALF SIBLINGS
IN AFRICA CURRENTLY?

	Percentage
Yes	95,1%
No	4,9%

Table 24
HOW MANY SIBLINGS/HALF SIBLINGS
DO YOU HAVE IN AFRICA CURRENTLY?

	Mean	Median
Number of siblings ^a	5	4

a) Analysis restricted to those who have siblings (95% of the total sample).

Table 25 shows that 25% of the sample is married. In turn, 28% have children (Table 26). With regard to number of children, an average of two per person was arrived at (Table 27).

Table 25
ARE YOU MARRIED?

	Percentage
Yes	25,2%
No	74,8%

Table 26
DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN?

	Percentage
Yes	28%
No	72%

Table 27
HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?

	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum
¿How many children do you have? ^a	2	1	6	1

a) Analysis restricted to those who have children (28% of the sample).

3. MIGRATORY PROGRESS TO EUROPE

This point describes the migratory process to Europe itself. Specifically, the four following sections are dealt with: Reasons and motives for emigrating - migratory networks Africa-Europe (Spain), outlining of migratory project - Spain as country of destination, undertaking the journey - the route taken, and arrival in Spain.

3.1. REASONS AND MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION. MIGRATORY NETWORKS AFRICA-EUROPE (SPAIN)

Firstly, we carried out an analysis of the migratory motives of the interviewees.

It is important, in any event, to start by making the reservation that, as with any social problem of a certain complexity, the explanatory factors (i.e. the motives which explain these migrations, in this case) are multiple and interacting. There are macro-structural factors (relative poverty, violent conflicts, etc.) which push people to emigrate, while at the same time we cannot overlook strictly individual motives. As for macro factors, on the other hand, we should remember that, even when grouping them as Sub-Saharan Africa, the countries represented here are very diverse, and each one has its own particularities and idiosyncrasies, which also makes it difficult to speak in general terms when what is being done is precisely to mass together those particularities and differences. Below then is a rather rough approach to the main characteristics of these migrants who arrived on the Spanish coasts with respect to their migratory motives.

Table 28 shows, to start with, that more than 90% referred to one sole migratory motive.

Table 28
HOW MANY MOTIVES DO YOU CLAIM
FOR LEAVING FOR EUROPE?

	Percentage
One	92,7%
Various	7,3%

Table 29 lists the specific motives alluded to by the interviewees. First of all, the analysis was restricted to those who showed one sole motive. 87.3% of those interviewed referred to economic and employment motives, while 10.6% referred to motives relating to the situation of instability and conflict in their country of origin.

The preponderance of economic migrants is to be noted therefore, without losing sight of potential asylum seekers who reach Spanish coasts (see Gallagher, Riera and Riiskjaer, 2009, to get an excellent idea of the incidence and treatment of potential asylum seekers among Sub-Saharan Africans reaching Spanish coasts).

Table 29
MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION

	Percentage ^a
Financial and work related motives	87,3%
Situation of instability / conflicts	10,6%
Family motives	2,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who alluded to one sole motive (92.7% of the total sample).

Table 30 shows migratory motives as a whole, without restricting the analysis to those who alluded to one sole motive. While the percentage for economic and work motives is maintained virtually intact, the percentage for a situation of conflict in the country of origin rises to 16.2%. In other words, there is part of the sample for whom both motives have certain importance. In more generic terms, De Haas (2007) insists that it is not always easy to differentiate clearly between economic migrants and “political” migrants, all the more so when the motives, as outlined above, are often complex, interacting and liable to change over time.

Table 30
MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATION

		Percentage ^a
Financial and work related motives		87,7%
Situation of instability / conflicts		16,2%
Others	Family motives	3,1%
	Other	0,3%

a) Multiple response: percentages need not add up to 100.

When the people who had made reference to a situation of conflict in their country as one (not necessarily the only one) of the reasons why they emigrated, the 16.2% referred to in table 30, were asked if they had suffered any situation which put their own life in danger, nearly 70% said that this was so (Table 31); this highlights

the gravity of the situation being suffered by this subgroup of people fleeing from violent and dangerous situations in their places of origin⁴⁰.

Table 31
HAVE YOU PERSONALY EXPERIECNED
ANY SITUATION WHICH PUT YOUR LIFE AT RISK?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	68,4%
No	31,6%

a) Analysis restricted to those who alluded to a situation of conflicts as one of the reasons fro emigration (16.2% of the total sample).

In addition, while addressing the motives for immigration, the migratory networks, Africa-Europe, were analysed too. Later in this paper we shall show to what extent the presence of a contact influenced the decision to come specifically to Spain, along with whether contact was actually made on arriving in the country.

The data presented in Table 32 shows that three out of four interviewees (approx.) knew someone who had emigrated to Europe earlier. This is a variable, in any event, which has a significant relation to the nationality of the interviewee ($X^2=32.968$; $p<0.0005$). This is a percentage which increases significantly, in the data analysed, for nationals of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal (three of the main nationalities in the data for Sub-Saharan Africans registered specifically in Spain). And the variable diminishes significantly for the group of nationals (analysed en bloc) from the countries grouped together as “others” in the study of nationality undertaken in point 1 of the this first part of the report; these are countries representing, individually, less than 5%, in some cases less than 1%, of the sample analysed and which, as a consequence, fit mainly together with those who barely have any migratory tradition to Europe or prior contacts on the continent.

Table 32
DO YOU HAVE AN ACQUAINTANCE OR FAMILY MEMBER
WHO EMIGRATED TO EUROPE BEFORE YOU?

	Percentage
Yes	76%
No	24%

40 It should be stressed, that those requesting asylum are outside, in principle, the PAHI profile (see the glossary of terms). Such cases should be detected in the CIEs themselves, with the request being made before leaving the CIE and the detainee in question being referred, in consequence, to reception operatives which exist for these people. However, as can be deduced from the data we have, not all cases are detected in the CIEs. Therefore, during the Accem “emergency reception”, special attention is paid to these possible cases of asylum not detected in the CIEs. If the case arises, the person is introduced to the possibility of asking for asylum and is then given advice and support during the corresponding stages of the application and transfer to a reception centre for asylum seekers

We should highlight, in addition, that the percentage of people who had prior networks in Europe⁴¹ was significantly lower in 2009 than in 2008 ($X^2=34.459$; $p<0.0005$), as shown in Table 33 and Figure 9. It is important to draw attention to the fact that, as Sub-Saharan migration to Spanish coasts covers multiple countries of origin and heterogeneous profiles, it must not be assumed that over time, and no more, this will lead to greater social networks for the total group of migrants. It is the nationalities with the greatest migratory tradition which have been consolidating into such networks (we have just shown the significant relation between nationalities and pre-existing networks), but at the same time these nationalities are those which, with regard to migration to Spanish coasts, are getting fewer and fewer, above all as a result of repatriation agreements (and border controls) which Spain has been establishing principally with the main countries of origin (Mauritania and Senegal would be two examples in this respect⁴²).

Table 33 and Figure 9
DO YOU HAVE ANY ACQUAINTANCE OR FAMILY MEMBER
WHO EMIGRATED TO EUROPE BEFORE YOU?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentage
Yes	89,8%	62,6%
No	10,2%	37,4%

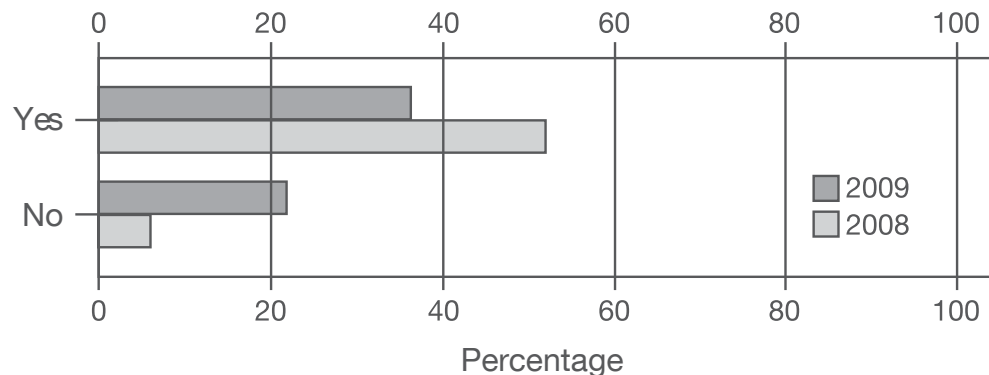


Table 34 shows the European country to which those family members or people they knew had emigrated. It can be observed that Spain dominates, with an associated percentage of 93.8%. As a second option, the only country with more than 5% is France, which shows a percentage of 7.9%. This piece of data reveals that the people arriving on the Spanish coasts are principally linked to migratory networks for Africa-Spain (their contacts in

41 We shall speak about the strength and effectiveness of such networks, with respect to Spain, in section 3.4, which refers to arrival in Spain and specifically to the initial taking in by a contact.

42 We shall speak about the strength and effectiveness of such networks, with respect to Spain, in section 3.4, which refers to arrival in Spain and specifically to the initial taking in by a contact.

Europe are basically in this country), and gives an advance indication, in short, that Spain does not operate for them as a country of transit en route to other European countries, as a mere geographical port into Europe, but as a destination in its own right. This is something for which we will be providing concrete evidence further on.

Table 34
TO WHICH COUNTRY DID THOSE PEOPLE EMIGRATE?

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Spain		93,8%
France		7,9%
Others	Italy	2,9%
	Germany	1,3%
	Switzerland	0,8%
	Portugal	0,8%
	Norway	0,4%
	England	0,4%
	Does not know	0,4%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had an acquaintance or family member who emigrated to Europe prior to them (76% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

On the basis of the proportion mentioned of three out of four people with people they know/family members in Europe, mainly in Spain, it is important to underline the importance of the migratory networks as an attracting factor in its own right, to the extent that, as De Haas (2007) warns, the stabilization of those people ends up maintaining the migratory flows regardless even of the original causes.

After various years of arrivals of Sub-Saharan Africans on the Spanish (European) coasts, this author states that this type of migration has passed beyond its first stage, with the consolidation of certain communities in the countries of destination. It is probable, in this way, that this Sub-Saharan African migration follows a pattern which is very similar to that of Maghreb migrants (specifically Moroccans) in Spain some time ago, with a growing importance of family migrations and, to put it briefly, of channels for legal migration (at least with regard to entering the country) which reduces the dramatic and dangerous option of embarking across the sea towards European coasts. However, this would require the consolidation of those communities in the countries of destination, not just in number, but also in living conditions, which is something that, as the second part of the report shows, besides being expensive, takes a long time to achieve. All the more so when, as well as the structural limitation of irregular status, a period of instability and economic and social crisis like the one affecting the main destination European countries stands in the way. Lastly, we must insist on the fact that the migrant networks are consolidating themselves for certain nationalities, but not for others, who are still opening up their way for this migration towards European coasts, in particular the Spanish ones, and which account for, as a total, a not inconsiderable percentage.

3.2. OUTLINING OF MIGRATORY PROJECT. SPAIN AS COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

With regard to the decision to emigrate per se, Table 35 shows if this was an individual or a shared decision. In half of the cases, people referred to the decision as individual. Practically all of the other half took the decision with their family, with a minimum percentage (close to 4%) having taken it with friends.

Table 35

WITH WHOME DID YOU TAKE THE DECISION TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE?

	Percentage
With nobody. It was an individual decision	51,5%
With my family	44,5%
With friends	3,9%

In turn, Table 36 specifies, for those who took the decision individually, if the family agreed with it or not. This was true in practically half the cases. It is striking, however, that 38% (practically 20% of the total simple) left without letting their families know.

Table 36

DID YOUR FAMILY AGREE WITH THE DECISION?

		Percentage ^a
They agreed		47,5%
Left without tekking them / didn't tell family		38%
Others	They didn't mind / didn't care	5%
	They didn't agree	4,5%
	Irrelevant	2,8%
	Some agreed and other didn't (or didn't know)	1,7%
	Other	0,6%

a) Analysis restricted to those who took the decision to come to Spain individually (51.5% of the total sample).

With regard to the European country these people had initially wished to live in, 90% said that Spain was that country, as opposed to nearly 9% who stated that they had no clear idea of the country in question, beyond the objective of reaching Europe.

Table 37

WICH EUROPEAN COUNTRY DID YOU WANT TO LIVE IN?

Spain	90,7%
Wanted to reach Europe / didn't have clear it	8,7%
France	0,6%

With respect to the specific reasons for which they wished to live in Spain, these reasons are listed in Table 38. Of particular note in first place, associated with 60% of cases, are employment opportunities in Spain (which are expected to be more favourable than in other European countries). In second place, close on 40% of the people alluded to the fact that they had a contact in Spain. Nearly 20%, in third place, showed a particular liking for the country.

With regard to the second option show, that of previous contacts, this touches on the above-mentioned theory of networks, according to which the presence of contacts will determine the country of destination of potential migrants.

Furthermore, with regard to the first option, the fact that it is work possibilities which constitute the prime attraction of Spain as a migratory destination is confirmed (a different question, and one which is referred to below, is that of the sources through which they obtain more or less trustworthy information about the country). On this subject, the contents of Table 38 demolish, at least with regard to the migrant community analysed here, the suggestion that it is the greater accessibility in Spain to certain basic social rights (health care for foreigners in an irregular situation, education, etc.) that makes this country a main migratory destination. On the contrary, and as will be specified further on in the section referring to prior knowledge of these people about Spain, they barely seem to have prior knowledge of such more detailed and technical aspects (to the extent that many of them do not even know about the legal requirements for residence and employment in the country). Their knowledge covers, in short, simpler and more categorical factors such as having contacts in the country and good employment prospects, in very general terms, which are confirmed as definitively attractive factors about Spain for these migrants. Pajares (2009) concludes:

The sociology of migrations has shown reiteratedly that migrants have little information about the procedures and legal conditions of the country of destination, whereas they have very good information about some key aspect of its labour market, basically that of if there is work for them or not (p. 25).

Table 38
WHAT WERE YOUR REASONS FOR WANTING TO LIVE IN SPAIN?

	Percentage ^{a, b}
Better chances of work in Spain than in other European countries	59,1%
Has a contact in Spain	37,8%
What spanish people are like / likes Spain	18,6%
No particular reason / "because people come to Spain"	9,9%
Because had prior idea that in Spain things were easier / things more difficult in other countries	9,3%
Because of its geographical accessibility	7,7%
Other	2,8%

a) Analysis restricted to those who started that Spain was the country where they want to live (90.7% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 39 specifies, as was already touched on above, the means by which the interviewees obtained information about Spain in Africa. In first place, commentaries by other people stand out, with a percentage around 65%. In second place, television, with 25% (approx.). Furthermore, 17.6% stated that did not know anything about Spain.

Table 39
MEANS BY WHICH INFORMATION OBTAINED
ABOUT SPAIN IN THEIR COUNTRY

		Percentage ^a
Through commentaries by other people		64,5%
Television		24,9%
Didn't know anything about Spain in their country		17,6%
Others	Newspaper	4,2%
	Radio	3,4%
	Internet	1,7%
	School	0,6%
	Other	0,8%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

With regard to those who alluded to the commentaries of other people as one of the sources (or the only source) of information about Spain from Africa (64.5% was the percentage referred to in the previous table), they were asked if these commentaries were from people who had ever been in Spain (or Europe in general). As Table 40 shows, this was not true for practically half of the cases⁴³.

Once again, in relation to this aspect, there is call for differentiation between different nationalities, since in some cases there are indeed more reliable and tested information networks (in particular in those countries with a certain migratory tradition towards Spain-Europe), while in others there is notable disinformation to be found, intensified by “word of mouth” which tends to forge an image of the Spanish-European situation which is more mythical than real (see Ryan, 2008)⁴⁴.

43 We should warn that this analysis was carried only with the interviewees in 2009, given that it was a follow-up question (the only one) added in this stage of the research. It should therefore cast some doubt on the generalization to the entire sample of the percentage referred to, given that one of the aspects where the data for 2008 and show significant differences in 2009 (as has been commented on and as will be commented on again) is precisely in relation to migratory networks.

44 Even when the information does come from people who are or who have been in Spain (Europe), there is a well-known tendency in many of these people to give information about the most positive features and neglect the negative ones. This is a widespread psychological phenomenon among some migrants.

Table 40
WERE THE COMMENTARIES MADE BY PEOPLE WHO HAD EVER BEEN IN EUROPE?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	52,1%
No	47,9%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had alluded to the commentaries of other people as a means of getting to know things about Spain in their country (64.5% of the total sample).

3.3. UNDERTAKING THE JOURNEY – THE ROUTE TAKEN

Firstly, the interviewees were asked if this was the first time they had undertaken this journey towards Europe, to which 96% replied that it was (Table 41). Practically nobody had tried before overland (Ceuta/Melilla).

Table 41
HAD YOU TRIED THE JOURNEY TO EUROPE MORE TIMES?

	Percentage
This was the first time	96,4%
Has tried on previous occasions	3,6%

On the same note, Table 42 shows that 84% (approx.) had to cross other countries in Africa to reach the place from which their vessel departed. This is something which is common in this type of migration, but has become more so in 2009 as compared to 2008 ($H^2=10.167$; $p=0.001$); people coming originally from the western strip, who in the past could even have set off by sea from their own country (e.g. Mauritania), found the main western departure points under tight control and blocked off and had to move, in the majority of cases, towards the north of Africa.

Table 42
DID YOU HAVE TO TRAVEL THROUGH OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA TO THE POINT FROM WHICH YOUR VESSEL SAILED?

	Percentage
Yes, crossed other countries	83,8%
No	16,2%

With regard to the start of the journey, 82.5% started it alone and 13% with friends. The dominating solitude with which they face this itinerary, at least at the start, is another characteristic feature of this daunting migratory process (significant differences were not obtained between the results for 2007, 2008 and 2009 for this variable).

Table 43
WHO DID YOU START THE JOURNEY IN AFRICA WITH?

		Percentage
Started alone		82,5%
With friends		13%
Others	With sibblings (or other members of the family)	2%
	With strangers who wanted to go towards Europe	1,7%
	With wife /children	0,6%
	With other people	0,3%

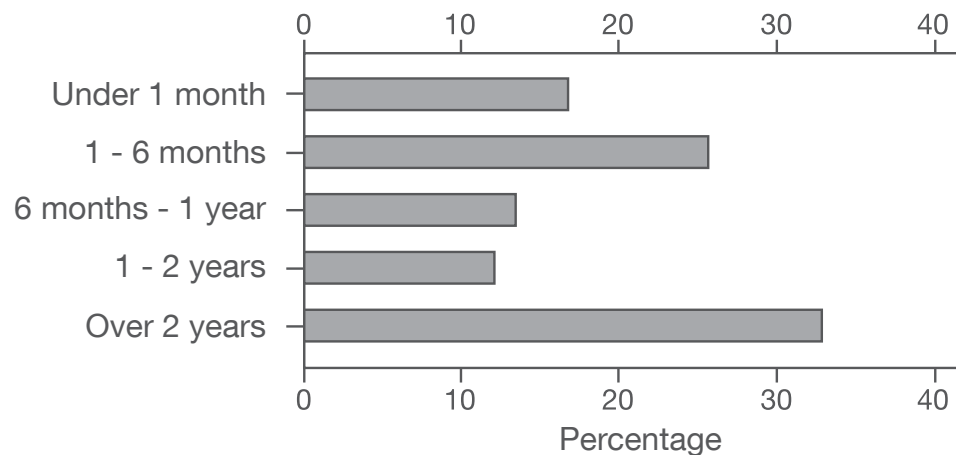
Table 44 and Figure 10 show the time it took the people who crossed more than one country in the continent to make the journey through Africa. As can be seen in Table 44, around 30% took more than two years to complete the route. De Haas (2007) alludes to an important body of empirical studies indicating that these itineraries can last, effectively, from less than a month to various years; depending on the distance travelled in Africa to the point of departure of the vessel and depending, in turn, on the characteristics of that journey. As has been commented above, it is difficult, in this context, to consider various countries coming between as transit countries in a strict sense, when the person may stay there for a long time, living and working, saving so as to advance on the journey or to manage to embark for Europe, etc.; this is something which is very common in relation to the countries of the Maghreb, which are more and more often the migratory destinations themselves for Sub-Saharan Africa.

In any event, the percentage of people who took more than two years in their route through Africa increased significantly in 2009 over 2008 ($H^2=12.279$; $p<0.0005$), a significant growth which the data for 2008 already showed when compared with those for 2007 (Accem, 2009). In turn, this growth is provoked (it is proposed) by a significant increase, which we have already mentioned and which will be demonstrated further ahead, of departures of vessels from Moroccan coasts (a significant increase was also registered in 2008 with respect to 2007), given the impossibility of embarking from the western coasts, which forces a growing number of Sub-Saharan Africans to set out on the long routes towards the north of Africa. We really must stress, on this point, the danger and harshness of these trans-Saharan routes, which are often less visible to the public eye than the sea crossings themselves. Just as the innumerable deaths in the ocean slip through the majority of statistics or accounts of these journeys, the same occurs for the people who do not manage to get past the desert, suffering all kinds of natural and human outrages in an attempt which may often end up being fatal.

Table 44 and Figure 10
HOW LONG DID YOUR JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA TAKE?

	Percentage ^a
Under 1 month	16,7%
1 - 6 month	25,5%
6 month - 1 year	13,3%
1 - 2 years	11,9%
Over 2 years	32,7%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had to cross other countries in Africe to reach the point of departure of their vessel (93.8% of the total sample).



In turn, as shown in Table 45, one in four people was returned by the police of one country to another in the course of their itinerary through Africa. Table 46 then shows the countries where this happened⁴⁵.

Table 45
DURING YOUR JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA,
DID THE POLICE RETURN YOU FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	24,8%
No	75,2%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had to cross other countries in Africa to the ponit of departure of their vessel (83.8% of the total sample).

⁴⁵ Various organizations and social agents have reported on repeated occasions the violation of human rights being produced in some countries, especially in the countries of the Maghreb, for people who try to cross their borders and who are treated with no provision for legal security. If the person in question is, moreover, a potential asylum seeker, the human consequences are even more devastating

Table 46

IN WICH COUNTRY / IES DID THE POLICE
SEND YOU BACK TO ANOTHER COUNTRY?

		Percentage ^a
Morocco		56,2%
Algeria		50,7%
Mauritania		6,8%
Others	Senegal	1,4%
	Nigeria	1,4%
	Cameroon	1,4%

a) Analysis restricted to those who crossed various countries in Africa and were sent back by the police in oene of them (20.8% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

The following variables make reference to the points of departure (in Africa) and arrival (in Spain) of the vessels, along with some characteristics of the crossing in the vessel.

With regard to the country from which the vessel left Africa, Morocco occupies first position.

Table 47

WHAT COUNTRY DID THE VESSEL LEAVE FROM?

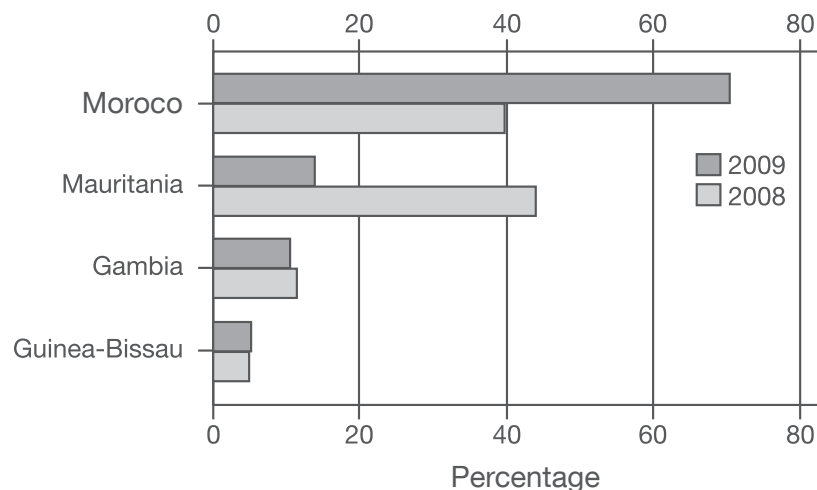
	Percentage
Moroco	54,5%
Mauritania	29,5%
Gambia	11%
Guinea Bissau	5,1%

Table 48 and Figure 11 show the country of departure with differentiation of the data for 2008 and 2009, given that this is one of the variables which changes over time. As can be seen, and as the statistical analysis showed, the differences are significant ($H^2=42.694$; $p<0.0005$) and they are so specifically in two countries: Mauritania, which undergoes a significant decrease, and Morocco, which, on the contrary, is the source of a significant increase as the point of departure for vessels: seven out of ten people left in 2009 from this country. In 2008 (see Accem, 2009) Morocco had already registered a significant increase over 2007; and other Western African countries saw a significant reduction (this was the case for Gambia and Guinea-Conakry, as it now is for Mauritania).

We can speak, in this context, of a change in the migratory routes of Sub-Saharan Africans reaching the coasts of Spain, regardless of whether in the future, as usually occurs, new routes may open up or some points of the west African coast may get busier again, according to the political and diplomatic plans of the respective coastal countries.

Table 48 and Figure 11
WHAT COUNTRY DID THE VESSEL LEAVE FROM?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentaje
Moroco	39,7%	70,3%
Mauritania	44%	14%
Gambia	11,4%	10,5%
Guinea Bissau	4,9%	5,2%



With regard to the number of people who were travelling together in the same vessel, we need to differentiate between vessels which left Western Africa and vessels which left Morocco. The former are usually very large vessels (cayuco fishing boats), given that the crossing is longer; the latter may even turn out to be, in contrast, very small plastic launches. Table 49 shows the results for both sub-samples.

Table 49
NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAVELLING TOGETHER IN THE SAME VESSEL

		Number of persons			
		Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Point of departure	Wester Africa	68	65	148	33
	Moroco	40	36	76	5

With regard to the length of the crossing, we must likewise differentiate between departures from Western Africa and departures from Morocco, which is reflected in Table 50. We could also go on, in addition, to differentiate also between specific points in Western Africa, given that they show significant differences for this variable ($F=137.905$; $p<0.0005$); suffice it simply to emphasize the existence of such differences, bearing in mind the objective of not generalizing the average shown in Table 50 to all of the western coast.

Table 50
HOW LONG DID THE CROSSING TAKE?

		Length (days)			
		Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Point of departure	Wester Africa	6,9	5	15	3
	Moroco	1,5	1	6	0,2

With regard to the point at which the vessel arrived, Table 51 shows if this was on the Canaries or the Andalusian coasts.

Table 51
WHERE IN SPAIN DID THE VESSEL ARRIVE?

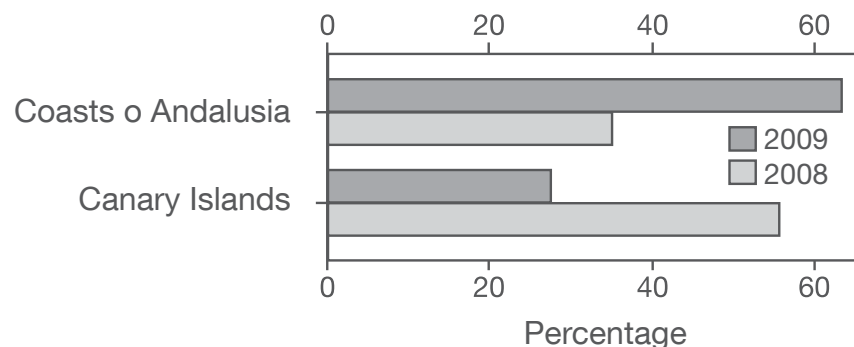
	Porcentaje
Coasts of Andalusia	53,7%
Canary Islands	46,3%

The difference between the data for 2008 and 2009 (associated to that shown for the points of departure) is shown in Table 52 and Figure 12. This is a statistically significant difference ($H^2=34.757$; $p<0.0005$), which was already found in the results for 2008 over those for 2007 (Accem, 2009), and which confirm the tendency referred to for adults leaving from the north of Africa and, as a consequence, adults arriving on the coasts of Andalusia, with all that this entails.

Table 52
WHERE IN SPAIN DID THE VESSEL ARRIVE?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentage
Coasts of Andalusia	38,6%	69,8%
Canary Islands	61,4%	30,2%

Figure 12
WHERE IN SPAIN DID THE VESSEL ARRIVE?



3.4. ARRIVAL IN SPAIN

On their arrival in Spain, by sea, these people are usually rescued close to the Spanish coast and then retained in order to start expulsion procedures. While the expulsion attempt is under way, they are interned in a CIE (see the glossary of terms) where they will spend a maximum of 60-70 days⁴⁶ (see the CEAR 2009 report on how these Internment Centres work). However, in many cases, due to the impossibility of identifying the nationality of the people, because of lack of cooperation from the countries of origin and/or the authorization of means to accept the repatriation, etc., the expulsion cannot be brought about⁴⁷ and the next step in the process is to place these people at liberty in Spanish territory (normally on the mainland), while maintaining in force the order of return or expulsion which has been impossible to execute, making it in turn impossible for these people to have legal access to residence and work permits in the country, until at least three years have passed (and then only when certain specific requisites are met)⁴⁸.

The PAHI Programme carried out by Accem has as one of its original and main activities the reception of these people (Africans in general, although this report is restricted to Sub-Saharan) who have recently arrived on the coasts, at the point when they are placed in liberty by the police given the impossibility of being repatriated during their internment in a CIE. Accem goes to the CIEs themselves directly, in coordination with the police and the Ministry of Labour and Immigration (DGII). The people affected are transferred by Accem by the CIE to one of its “emergency

46 At the time when this research was being conducted, however, the Spanish Ley Orgánica 2/2009, dated 11th December, reforming Ley Orgánica 4/2000 on rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, had not been passed. It was this law which determined (increased) this maximum period of internment. Until the reform came into force, the maximum period of internment, affecting the people interviewed here, was 40 days.

47 Carling (2007) estimates that during 2002 and 2003 only a quarter of expulsion orders were brought about; this proportion has increased considerably to date, above all on the basis of bilateral agreements reached by Spain since 2006 with the main countries of origin.

48 Reference is being made, indirectly, to the authorization of temporary residence for reasons of what is known as “social roots” (see the glossary of terms), which, after three years of uninterrupted stay (de facto) in the country, which must be accredited, with a contract of work for no less than a year, among other prerequisites, the regularization of the person’s status will be permitted (the initiation of legal residence in the country). This necessarily depends upon the revoking of the expulsion/return order issued against this person; the period of legal prescription for these orders usually lasts five years or more.

reception” centres (thus called in this dimension of the Programme –see the glossary of terms–). The reception only lasts, in principle, a maximum of fifteen days and consists, besides board and lodging during those days, of a very brief contact point with the Spanish reality these people are about to face, the administrative situation they find themselves in, the real significance and consequences of which are an important part of what has to be explained to them at that moment. They will be informed about very basic aspects of social and legal affairs, about the resources they may have access to, about the usual processes that people in their situation have to pass through, and etc. In addition, and very importantly, communication will be enabled with their family members in their countries of origin and, in turn, with any contact they may have in Spain and who may be able to take them at this specific moment of extreme vulnerability, as new arrivals; in this case, transport will be arranged to the location of the contact, and the meeting set up. This would be the final part of this “emergency reception”. But if, on the contrary, the person does not have any contact to go to, it will be Accem who will refer this person to other PAHI operations, the ones known as “humanitarian reception” (see the glossary of terms); this kind of reception is designed both for these new arrivals with no contact, and for other people who have come in via the coasts at some point and who, after some time in Spain, are in a situation of “high vulnerability” in this country; this is a reception which will last, in principle, three months (renewable to six months in some specific cases).

This being the state of affairs, what Table 53 reflects in the first place is specifically the percentage of the sample whom it was possible to pass on to a contact after those days of “emergency reception”, when they were new arrivals in Spain. As may be observed, this percentage was 82.2% of the cases, people who had someone who decided to take them in⁴⁹.

Table 53
DID YOU LEAVE WITH A CONTACT AFTER SPENDING
YOURS FIRST DAYS IN A RECEPTIONS CENTRE ON THE MAINLAND?

	Percentage
Yes	82,2%
No	17,8%

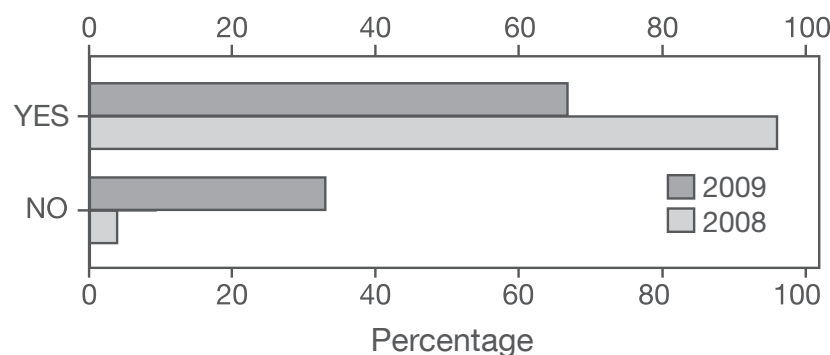
This is a large majority which, nonetheless, has undergone (by percentage) a significant fall in 2009 over 2008 ($X^2=50.120$; $p<0.0005$). This is shown in table 54 and Figure 13, and should be highlighted as a very important piece of data. Thus where in 2008 and 2007 the percentages were around 95%, in 2009 the above-mentioned fall had taken place (to approx. 65%). With regard to the main factor which could explain such a reduction, we should look to the descent in 2009 (indicated and discussed in section 3.1) in the percentage of people who had prior networks in Spain. The contacts which these people had in principle in Spain remained quite effective in 2009, in any

49 In principle, this piece of data may appear incongruent in relation to the percentage mentioned in section 3.1 of the report on prior networks in Europe and specifically in Spain. The percentage of people who said they knew someone or had a family member who had previously emigrated to accounts for more than 70% of the total sample. There would then be a gap of some percentage points between this piece of data and the 82% reflected here (for effective contacts on arrival). Nevertheless, such an incongruence turns out not to be so, since, as will be shown (and explained) further on, close on 12% were taken in by a complete stranger, whom they had no knowledge of until their arrival in Spain.

event, (i.e. they were taken in by these same contacts on arrival), a fact which is actually quite surprising, given the increasingly difficult circumstances being experienced by social networks in the country (as will be shown in the second part of the report). Solidarity seems to prevail in these cases, as those first receptions are undertaken. What we do not have statistical data on, unfortunately, is the length and quality of these receptions. Accem does have experience in this respect, in its day-to-day work, which shows that it is true that there are more than a few occasions when the person is in the end not actually taken in, and is left a few days later abandoned in the municipality, or that the reception is very brief, given the contact's material inability to deal with and fund the reception.

Table 54 and Figure 13
 DID YOU LEAVE WITH A CONTACT AFTER PASSIN YOUR FIRST DAYS
 IN A RECEPTION CENTRE ON THE SPANISH MAINLAND?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentage
Yes	96,1%	67,1%
No	3,9%	32,9%



Although we do not have evidence here of the duration and characteristics of the receptions carried out, as we have said, we asked these people who the contact they were leaving with was, given that the strength of the relationship, as can be detected by common sense, is also a risk factor in how long the reception will last (see Ac-cem, 2009, where this significant relation between type of contact and length of reception had already been found).

Table 55 contains this information about who the contact with whom the person left was. As can be observed, in close to half the cases it was a friend, in 35.2% it was a family member, and in the rest of the cases (nearly 20%) it was not such a close contact (friend of the family, friend of a friend, etc.). To be more exact, this last percentage of people who left with less close a contact were asked specifically if they were going with someone they knew or with someone they had never seen before in their lives. Table 56 displays the 11.7% of cases who, effectively, left with a complete stranger.

The presence of some cases who left with a “stranger” is, in any event, in congruence with Accem’s own dynamics with regard to this first reception. There is a majority group of people who did have a defined contact on arrival, for whom the work consisted on making the meeting operative, as has been indicated (locating the contact by telephone, taking the new arrival to the locality, etc.). But there is also, on the other hand, a minority group of people who in principle say that they have no contact and finally find some fellow countryman who is in Spain and willing to take them in. This is usually the result of complicated work which often involved direct communication with the countries of origin, with the families who are going to be appealed to so that they take action, and explore all the social networks possible in order to find a contact in Spain. This system, however, implies the risk that, as we have said, is involved in being taken in by a stranger, with regard to the possible fragility of such a reception. In the case of Accem, in this cases, the question is of weighing this risk in relation to the real availability of “humanitarian aid” places (or of other social resources), which are always very limited (and all the more so in recent months, we must insist) and which have to be allocated therefore by criteria of maximum vulnerability; this would be the case of someone, who, as a new arrival in Spain, has tried everything, but literally has nobody to leave with. We insist, all the same, that this percentage of people finally taken in by strangers who are at that borderline of having and not having a contact is a minority. Although it should also be pointed out that in 2009 there was a significant increase in the number of cases taken in by a previously unknown contact, as will be shown below.

We must highlight, in effect, that in this variable on the type of contact taking recent arrival in there were also significant changes in 2009 over 2008. To be more specific, the percentage of people leaving with a family member went down significantly in 2009 ($X^2=7.492$; $p=0.006$), alongside the significant increase in those who left with a person who was not so close to them –a friend of..., a family member of... or others- ($X^2=21.903$; $p<0.0005$) or with a complete stranger ($H^2=5.278$; $p=0.022$). This has a further effect in the dominating profile, in 2009, for people with fewer migratory networks. Not only are they lower in number (which was already pointed out in section 3.1), but they are also, from what we have just observed, networks made up of people with fewer blood and emotional ties.

Table 55
WHAT RELATION DO YOU HAVE WITH CONTACT
WITH WHOM YOU ARE LEAVING?

		Percentage ^a
Friend		46,5%
Family member		35,2%
Friend of family		7,7%
Friend of a friend		5,6%
Other	Family of a friend	0,7%
	Met on the journey to Spain	2,1%
	Other	2,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact after spending some days in reception on their departure from the CIE (82.2% of the total sample).

Table 56
DO YOU KNOW OR HAVE YOUR EVER MET
THE PERSON WHO IS TAKING YOU IN?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	88,3%
No	11,7%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact after spending some days in reception on their departure from the CIE (82.2% of the total sample).

In turn, Table 57 shows that 77.2% of the persons taken in by a contact (known to them) had spoken to that contact during the preceding year, with Table 58 showing the aspects they talked about. It is primary aspects that stand out: the possibility of entering Spain without being repatriated, the possibility of living with the contact in the country, and work opportunities in Spain. Except for this last, and moreover in a very basic way, what are being dealt with are not so much aspects relating to life in Spain, its legal system and so on, as of concrete and specific preoccupations of that person (as would be expected); basically the aspects touched on are if the new arrival will be able to pass the repatriation filter, if the contact will agree to take them in if the filter is passed, and if, once here, there would be work for that person in Spain.

The people who were taken in by a contact (known to them) on arrival were asked if they would have come to Spain anyway if they had not had that person in the country. As can be observed in Table 59, 63.3% state that they would have come anyway; this percentage goes down significantly ($X^2=32.610$; $p<0.0005$) among those who referred to have a contact as one of the factors attracting them to Spain (see section 3.2).

Table 57
DID YOU SPEAK TO YOUR CONTACT BEFORE
ARRIVING IN SPAIN (IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR)?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	77,2%
No	22,8%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact (known to them) after spending some days in reception after their departure from the CIE (72.6% of the total sample).

Table 58
WHAT DID YOU SPEAK TO YOUR CONTACT ABOUT?

		Percentage ^a
Chances of arriving in Spain (without being repatriated, etc.)		59,1%
Possibility of living with the contact in Spain		56,8%
Chances of work in Spain		43,8%
Others	Legal situation (papers, etc.) in Spain	4,5%
	Money that can be earned in Spain	3,4%
	Other	1,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had spoken to their contact prior to their arrival in Spain (77.2% of those who left with a contact known to them).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 59
WOULD YOU HAVE COME TO SPAIN IF YOU HAD NOT HAD A PRIOR CONTACT IN THIS COUNTRY?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	63,3%
Doesn't know	21,2%
No	15,5%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact (known to them) after spending some days in a reception centre on their departure from the CIE (72.6% of the total sample).

Table 60 shows the province to which the people taken in by a contact went. Almería, Barcelona, Madrid, Lérida and Murcia are, in that order, the provinces with highest representation in this data. These five provinces are in the top ten in Spain, effectively with the respect to the total for Sub-Saharan Africans registered in Spanish provinces (in absolute terms⁵⁰). In relative terms (of the total number of foreigners registered in each province), only Almería and Lérida stay in the top ten positions (when referring, we stress, to the relative weight of the Sub-Saharan community in each province). With regard to Autonomous Communities, this gives us the opportunity of pointing out on this subject that the relative weight of the Sub-Saharan community for all foreigners registered in the Communities is higher than the relative weight within the total of foreigners in Spain (4% of total foreigners) in the following Communities, in order of importance by percentage: Aragon, Basque Country, Catalonia, Navarre, Asturias, Balearics and Andalusia.

50 Official INE data at January 1st, 2009.

Table 60
WHAT PROVINCE DID YOU GO TO?

		Percentage ^a
Almería		20,2%
Barcelona		19,5%
Madrid		10,5%
Lleida		7,9%
Murcia		7,1%
Others	Valencia	4,1%
	Girona	4,1%
	Zaragoza	3,4%
	Huelva	3,4%
	Málaga	2,6%
	Islas Baleares	2,6%
	Alicante	2,6%
	Sevilla	1,5%
	Tarragona	1,1%
	Albacete	1,1%
	Vizcaya	0,7%
	Toledo	0,7%
	La Rioja	0,7%
	Granada	0,7%
	Córdoba	0,7%
	Asturias	0,7%
	Soria	0,4%
	Navarra	0,4%
	Jaén	0,4%
	Huesca	0,4%
Guipúzcoa	0,4%	
Guadalajara	0,4%	
Castellón	0,4%	
Cantabria	0,4%	
Cádiz	0,4%	
Álava	0,4%	

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact after being given reception for a few days on departure from the CIE (82.2% of the total sample).

Finally, and as mentioned earlier, the interviewees were asked if previously in Africa they had known if any requisite existed for working legally in Spain, to which half of the sample answered that they had not had any prior notion of the existence of any requisite (Table 61). The other half, which said that they did know of the need to be in possession of certain documents (“papers”), was asked if they had a prior idea of the time needed to get, if possible, such documents in Spain. 50% of these people did not know how long it would be necessary to wait (Table 62). It is to be deduced, then, that this last percentage, despite alluding to possession of “papers” as a requisite for working, did not know exactly what the requisite consisted of and what it might involve.

In other words, if the prior deduction is taken as valid, that approximately three out of four people, in this data, started off on their migratory project without really knowing anything relating to the need to be in possession of a work permit and a residence permit in Spain, the lack of which is one of the determining features in conditioning their life in this country from a structural point of view. This proportion has undergone, moreover, a significant increase in 2009 with respect to 2008. This might seem surprising, since there is a tendency to assume that, as time passes, this type of notion would spread much more through the countries of origin. This is indeed true, but for specific nationalities with a greater migratory tradition to Spain, as will be specified below. 2009, in this sense, showed a change in the majority profile with regard precisely to migratory networks Africa-Spain. There has been a significant reduction appearing in the number and strength of such networks, linked to the presence of nationalities with less migratory tradition to Spain, which would also translate into less prior knowledge about the country (the flow of information is lower and less reliable), and also with regard to legal conditions.

As we have just indicated, therefore, knowledge about these legal aspects is an aspect which is significantly related to the country of nationality of the person in question ($X^2=43.402$; $p<0.0005$). In the present data, the proportion reflected (on ignorance of legal requisites) goes down significantly in Senegal and Mauritania, two countries with an important migratory tradition to Spain (within the Sub-Saharan community as a whole); and it increases significantly in the set of nationalities which are categorized as “Others” –since they are represented by less than 5% of the cases– in the analysis carried out on this data in point 1 of this part of the report (these are, it is true, countries which are little represented both in this data and also in Sub-Saharan Africans as a whole registered in Spain, which can be understood as a scant migratory tradition which is very recent)⁵¹.

To summarize, this is a proportion which is in any event and in particular for new arrivals as a whole which is very high. Despite the fact that certain authors suggest that the image of people largely lacking in information is fictional with respect to these aspects of nuclear importance, it must be understood that the data reflected here, even with all the nuances and reservations which should be made, is convincing to the contrary.

51 This variable was also crossed (the variable of previous knowledge about legal requisites) with the variables relating to the interviewees’ schooling and literacy, and no significant relation was found.

Table 61
BEFORE YOU STARTED THE JOURNEY TO EUROPE,
DID YOU KNOW IF THERE IS ANY REQUISITE FOR WORKING IN SPAIN?

	Percentage
Didn't know of the existence of any requisite	50,6%
Knew that "papers" / documents were needed to work	49,4%

Table 62
BEFORE STARTING YOUR JOURNEY TO EUROPE,
HOW LONG DID YU THINK IT WOULD TAKE TO GET YOUR PAPERS?

	Percentage ^a
Did not know	52,3%
Over 3 years	11%
From 2 to 3 years	12,2%
Between a year and a half and 2 years	3,5%
From a year to a year and a half	2,9%
Between 6 months and a year	7%
From 1 to 6 months	7%
Less than a month	4,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who showed that they knew previously that "papers" were needed in order to work (49.4% of the total sample).

PART II

**EXPERIENCES AND LIFE IN SPAIN;
MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS
OF STATE OF VULNERABILITY**

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (PART II)

Population 2: Sub-Saharan Africans who arrived illegally between 2005 and 2008 on Spanish coasts, who, after spending more than a year in the country, are now experiencing a situation of “high vulnerability” in Spain (N=unknown).

Sample 2: 211 people from Population 2.

Sampling: The sampling was accidental or consecutive (non-probabilistic). Interviewees were members of Population 2 received by Accem between July 2008 and July 2009 meeting the following criteria:

- To be users of the “humanitarian reception” flats⁵².
- To have been in Spain for at least a year⁵³.

Maximum estimation error: Not applicable, since the sampling has not been probabilistic. The representativeness of the sample with respect to the population under study must be based on logical-rational and not quantitative-probabilistic criteria.

Field work (see questionnaire in Appendix 4):

- Period of administration of questionnaire: July 2008 to July 2009.
- Interview delivery: face to face.

⁵² It should be highlighted that the people who have access to these flats are in a situation of “high vulnerability” (see the glossary of terms), which is one of the characteristics of Population 2.

⁵³ This is also one of the characteristics of Population 2. Despite the fact that “humanitarian reception” is aimed equally at new arrivals in Spain, the minimum period of a year since arrival in the country was established so as to be able to register sufficient experience in Spain.

1. PROFILE OF THE POPULATION UNDER STUDY

This first point describes a series of variables which help to characterize the people who were interviewed in the second part of the research project, with regard to basic socio-demographic data (gender, age and nationality) and other variables of interest, connected mainly to their life in Africa.

The variables “gender”, “age” and “nationality” are now analysed, as a first socio-demographic characterization of the interviewees.

Firstly, 98.2% of those interviewed were men (Table 1).

Table 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN

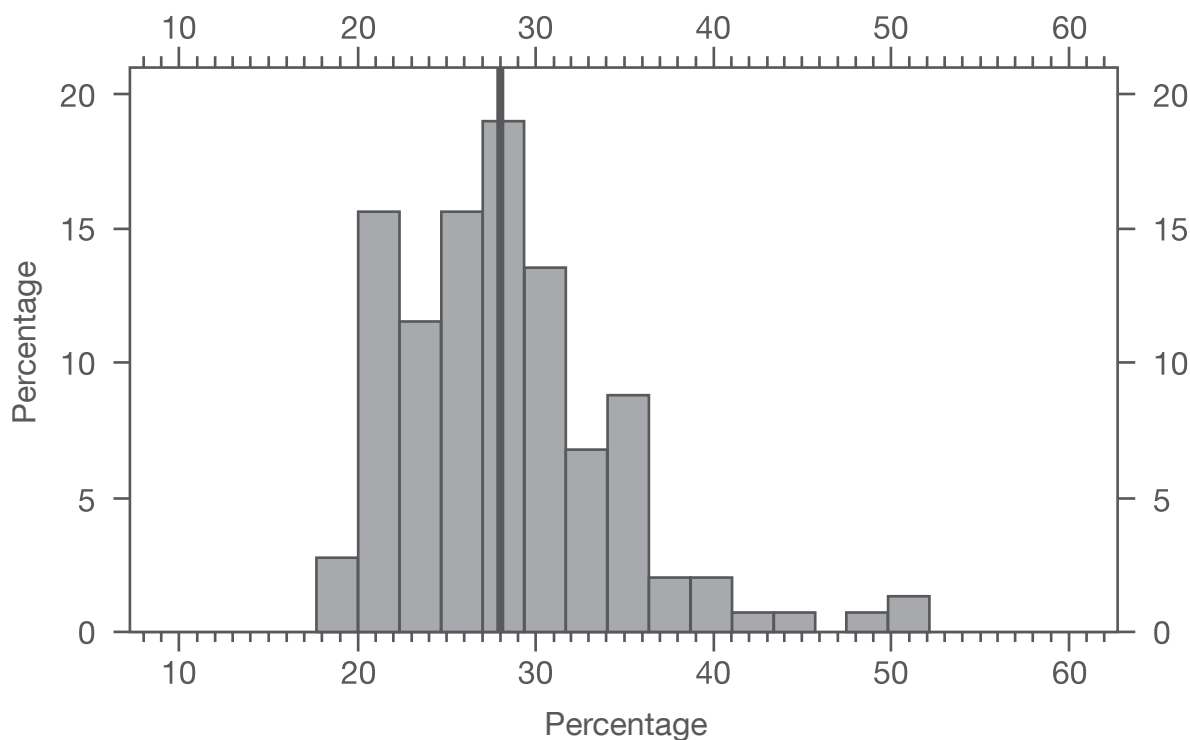
	Percentage
Men	98,2%
Women	1,8%

Table 2 and Figure 1 show information relating to the age of these persons, with an average age of 28.

Table 2
AGE (IN YEARS)

	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum
Age	28	28	52	18

Figure 1
AGE IN YEARS



In turn, Table 3 shows this variable by age group.

Table 3
AGE (GROUPED)

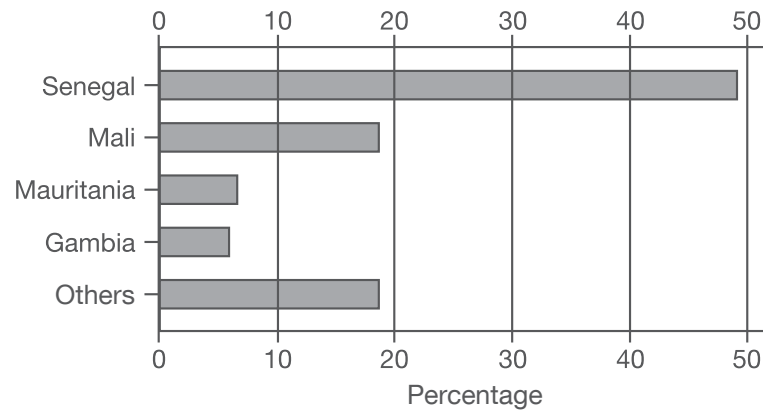
	Percentage
Under 24	23,6%
Between 24 and 28	32,4%
Between 29 and 33	27%
Over 33	16,9%

With respect to the nationality of the interviewees, Table 4 and Figure 2 show how the different countries of nationalities are distributed. Half of the interviewees are Senegal nationals. This coincides with the data from the Padrón Register collected in the Introduction to the study (see point 3 of that introduction), where Senegalese is the most frequent nationality. At the same time this differentiates from the data for new arrivals shown in the first part of the report, where we referred to the significant reduction in Senegalese arriving on the coasts lately. The three

following nationalities listed in Table 4 (Mali, Mauritania and Gambia), which exceed 5% of the total of the sample interviewed, are nationalities which are also above 5% of the total of Sub-Saharan Africans registered in Spain.

Table 4 and Figure 2
NATIONALITY (COUNTRY)

		Percentage
Senegal		49,4%
Mali		18,9%
Mauritania		6,7%
Gambia		6,1%
Others	Ghana	4,9%
	Nigeria	3,7%
	Guinea Conakry	3,7%
	Cameroon	2,4%
	Burkina-Faso	2,4%
	Niger	0,6%
	Guinea-Bissau	0,6%
	Ivory Coast	0,6%



With regard to the motives for migration of these people, Table 5 shows the majority presence of economic migrants⁵⁴.

⁵⁴ We remind readers that asylum seekers do not have access to the PAHI (since there are programmes in existence created to help them –see the glossary of terms), which means that the percentage of migratory motives relating to such situations is brought down to a minimum.

Table 5
MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATING

		Percentage ^a
Economic and work related reasons		94,5%
Others	Unstable situation / conflicts	4,2%
	Family motives	1,8%
	To study	0,6%
	Other	0,6%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

With respect to previous work experience, Table 6 shows that 92.7% of the interviewees worked in Africa.

Table 6
DID YOU WORK WHEN YOU LIVED IN AFRICA

Yes	92,7%
No	7,3%

With regard to the level of schooling of these people, Table 7 lists the results obtained. In the case of the new arrivals, we should point out that half of the interviewees did not go to school in Africa (see section 2.3 of the first part of the report). However, this is a variable, as we reflected earlier on, which is significantly related to the nationality of the person. To be more specific, we obtained, among other points, a significant displacement of cases of Senegalese origin who had studied in Africa, which could help to explain the more favourable present result (because of the above-mentioned high presence of Senegalese in the sample), where the percentage with no schooling falls to 24.1%.

Table 7
STUDIES

	Percentage
Never went to school	24,1%
Went to school, but primary studies incomplete	27,8%
Primary studies completed	14,2%
Secondary studies incomplete	10,5%
Secondary studies completed	19,1%
University studies incomplete	2,5%
University studies completed	1,9%

Table 8 lists the level of literacy of these people, at the moment of being interviewed⁵⁵. The results are better than those obtained for the sample of new arrivals.

Table 8
LEVEL OF LITERACY

Can read and write	67,5%
Can neither read or write	21,5%
Can read, but not write	11%

With regard to European languages spoken (at the moment of being interviewed), half of the sample spoke French fluently (Table 9), a percentage which is slightly higher than that shown in the first part of the report for new arrivals as a whole (section 2.3), given that the first three nationalities represented here (who account for 75% of the cases) are French-speaking. And close on 40%, furthermore, say that they speak Spanish fluently. This last percentage is important, if we take into account that the great majority arrive in Spain with no knowledge of Spanish at all. All the more so if it is complemented by the 51.5% of the sample who say that they speak it “a little”, as Table 10 shows. With regard to English, the results are similar to those for new arrivals as a whole, presented in the first part of the report.

Table 9
LANGUAGES SPOKEN “FLUENTLY”

		Percentage ^a
French		50,9%
Spanish		38,8%
English		18,8
Others	Russian	0,6%
	German	0,6%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 10
LANGUAGES SPOKEN “A LITTLE” OF

		Percentage ^a			Percentage ^a
Spanish	51,5%	Others	}	Portuguese	3%
French	27,9%			Italian	1,2%
English	13,9%			Catalan	0,6%
				Russian	0,6%
				German	0,6%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

55 Bear in mind that they have been able to attend literacy classes offered by some entities during their stay in Spain.

With regard to the sea crossing, 87.3% arrived in the Canary Islands, as shown in Table 11. This is a percentage which shows contrast with the decrease reflected in the first part of the report (section 3.3), where the revival of trans-Saharan routes in recent months is shown; these routes end with departures from the Maghreb and arrivals on the coasts of the mainland. These arrivals here only represent a minority of cases (6.3%), as opposed to what was common in years around 2006, when the concentration of arrivals on the Canary Islands took place.

Table 11
WHERE EXACTLY DID YOU ARRIVE?

Canary Islands		87,3%
Mainland coasts / Balearics		6,3%
Others	Ceuta / Melilla	3,9%
	Other	2,5%

Finally, these people were asked if they had lived, for at least six months, in any other European country. Practically nobody had done this, as Table 12 shows.

Table 12
HAVE YOU LIVER IN ANY OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY FOR LONGER THAN 6 MONTHS?

	Percentage
Yes	1,8%
No	98,2%

2. EXPERIENCES AND LIFE IN SPAIN

This point contains an analysis of the interviewees' experiences and life in Spain. It begins with their arrival in the country, and goes on to describe the different dimensions which make up the situation of vulnerability these people are experiencing in Spain. The spheres and dimensions analysed are as follows: legal and administrative situation and documentation; residential and geographic mobility; employment opportunities; accommodation opportunities; access to health care; use of social resources and other assistance programmes.

2.1. ARRIVAL IN SPAIN

In first place, table 13 shows if, on leaving the CIE, the people were taken in by an NGO, as is explained is the procedure in the PAHI programme (see section 3.4 of the first part of the report and glossary of terms, with regard to "urgent reception").

The results are striking, given the high percentage of people who say they have been in a CIE and have not been taken in on leaving the CIE (30.9% of the sample). Nevertheless, this piece of data should be viewed with some caution since, among other aspects, there may be motives for some interviewees not receiving an initial reception⁵⁶. In any case, it is indeed a very high percentage which does not fit in with the habitual procedure in which Administration makes contact with the PAHI NGOs so that they can take these people in when they leave the CIEs (as was the case, by definition, with 100% of the population under study in the first part of the research and report)⁵⁷.

Table 13
DID ANY NGO TAKE YOU IN AFTER LEAVING THE CIE?

	Percentage
Yes	61,7%
No	30,9%
Never in CIE / entered without being detained	7,4%

56 The potential users of "humanitarian reception" sometimes have prior knowledge of some requisites for access to the Programme. Among others, the requisite of not to have been the recipient of reception treatment over an extended period from another NGO in the framework of the PAHI; this would lead some of them to be turned aside from "emergency reception" (as referred to here), when it is in no way incompatible with "humanitarian reception"

57 It is true that the PAHI has undergone an evolution and we must take this into account; an example would be the overloading in 2006 both of Administration and of the NGOs with respect to the initial reception of thousands of people who arrived on the coasts and could not be repatriated. Nevertheless, an analysis was therefore made of the possible relation between the year of arrival in Spain and this variable, and no statistical relation was obtained ($X^2=0.766$; $p=0.382$).

Table 14 then indicates the percentage of people who were able to make contact with someone (someone they knew or another person) who would take them in for those first days in Spain. This was 63%. This is a percentage which is lower than the one registered in the first part of the report (section 3.4), which referred to Sub-Saharan Africans recently arrived on the coasts as a whole. This shows that in this case these are people (those comprising Population 2 – see Technical Sheet) who, from the very moment they arrived in Spain, did not have a social network of the size and extent that the new arrivals as a whole had; this is already an indicator of the greater vulnerability they were going to experience in Spain, and which led them finally, in the present case, to be users of the “humanitarian reception” of Accem (because they show “high vulnerability”). Nevertheless, and it is important to point this out, if we compare the 63% registered here with the percentage relating to new arrivals in 2009 (67.1%), the difference becomes much smaller⁵⁸. In other words, if being taken in or not on arrival in Spain could be considered, from what we have seen, as a risk factor with respect to the situation of vulnerability to be experienced further ahead, (although not specifically proved to be so, this is quite obvious to see and congruent with the evidence shown here), then these results are not, of course, encouraging. The year 2009, and this is an idea which is evident throughout the report, has been the turning point toward the worsening of what was already high vulnerability of the community here analysed. With respect to those who are still arriving on the coasts at the moment, although far fewer (in overall terms) than those who were arriving some months and years ago, they would appear to be people with fewer social networks, and, as a consequence, with a pressing situation of risk from the very moment of their arrival. And with regard to people already in Spain, as will be shown in the following pages, in 2009 there has been a worsening of their living conditions, congruent with the socio-economic situation the country is going through.

Table 14
DID YOU MAKE CONTACT WITH ANYONE WHO TOOK YOU
IN DURING THOSE FIRST DAYS IN SPAIN?

	Percentage
Yes	63%
No	37%

Table 15 and Figure 3 provide more specific information about who the people were who took those 63% in. This is a variable which is significantly related to the quality and length of the reception undertaken (Accem, 2009). In first place, nearly 60% of these people were taken in by a friend. The percentage which was taken in by a family member goes down to 12.7%. 27.5%, lastly, were taken in by a friend of..., by a family member of..., etc. If this data is compared with the data for recent arrivals as a whole from the first part of the report, the percentage that was taken in by a family member increases among these latest to 35.2% and the percentage for people who were taken in by a friend of..., by a family member of..., etc, goes down to 18.3%.

⁵⁸ As related in section 3.4 of the first part of the report, in 2009 there was a significant reduction in the percentage of people who left with a contact on arrival, with respect to 2008, when this percentage (as was also the case in 2007) was around 95%

This is, therefore, in the case of Population 2, a case of networks which are not so strong, or so close to the users. Nonetheless, and in the same way as with the previous variable, the results in 2009 for Population 1 (new arrivals) are not so different from those shown in Table 15 for Population 2, and the same reflections could be extracted from here as from the previous variable.

Table 15 and Figure 3
WHO WAS THE PERSON YOU CONTACTED
IN THOSE FIRST DAYS IN SPAIN?

		Percentage ^a
Friend		59,8%
Family member		12,7%
Friend of a friend		9,8%
Friend of the family		7,8%
Fellow countryman met on journey / on arrival		6,9%
Others	Family member of friend	1%
	Other	2%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact during their first days in Spain (63% of the total sample).

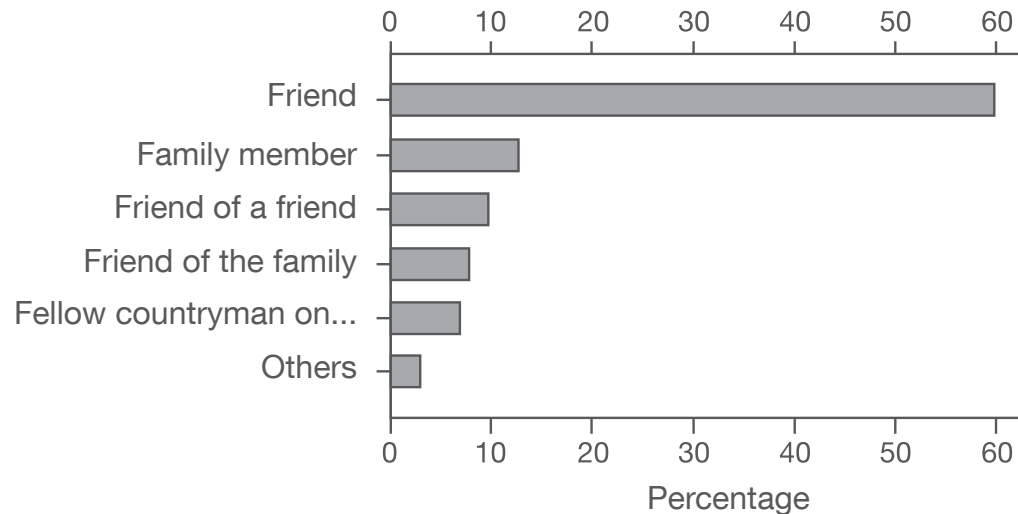


Table 16 shows if the contact of the people taken in was in possession or not of a work/residence permit when the contact took them in. The contact did have these permits in at least 60% of the cases. This is quite a remarkable percentage; it turned out though to be a variable which was not statistically related to the time that the person was taken in by the contact in question ($\chi^2=7.959$; $p=0.788$).

Table 16
DID YOUR CONTACT HAVE A WORK OR RESIDENCE PERMIT WHEN THEY TOOK YOU IN?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	61,2%
No	29,6%
Doesn't know / remember	9,2%

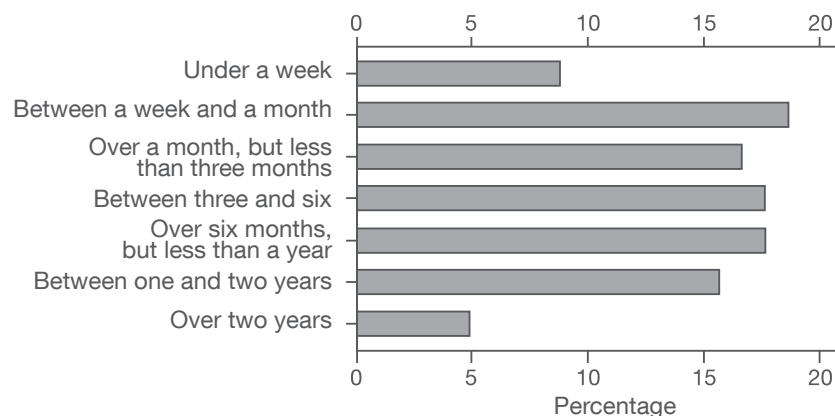
a) Analysis restricted to those taken in by a contact during their first days in Spain (63% of the total sample).

Table 17 and Figure 4 specify the length of time the interviewees were housed by their contact. As was also found in 2008 (Accem, 2009), the percentage of people taken in for more than six months increases significantly among those who were taken in by a family member ($X^2=13.320$; $p<0.0005$) and the percentage of those who were taken in for less than a week corresponds to those who were taken in by a contact who was not so close, by a friend of..., by a family member of..., etc. ($X^2=7.479$; $p=0.006$).

Table 17 and Figure 4
HOW LONG WERE YOU WITH THE CONTACT FOR?

	Percentage ^a
Under a week	8,8%
Between a week and a month	18,6%
Over a month, but less than three months	16,7%
Between three and six months	17,6%
Over six months, but less than a year	17,6%
Between one and two years	15,7%
Over two years	4,9%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were taken in by a contact during their first days in Spain (63% of the total sample).

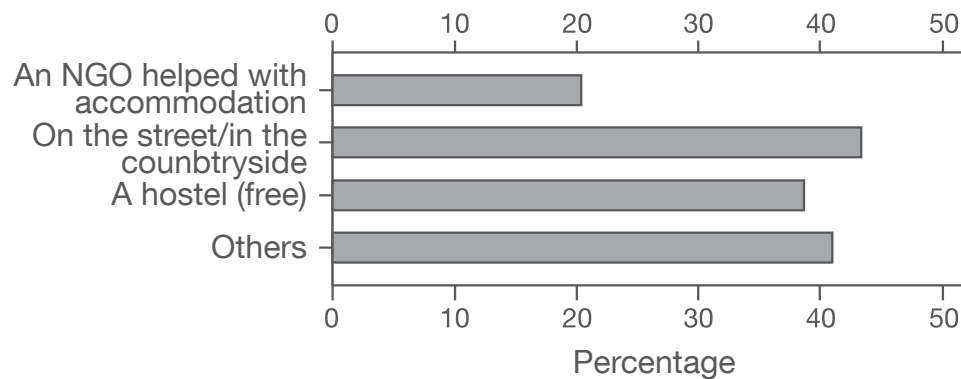


Those people who were not housed by any contact in those first days in Spain (the 37% referred to previously –Table 14) were asked where they had found accommodation instead. The results are found in Table 18 and Figure 5. 45% (approx.) were taken in by an NGO. This is a percentage which increases significantly ($X^2=9.791$; $p=0.007$) among those who had previously been taken in by an ONG⁵⁹. In second place, 31% were left directly in the situation of being “on the streets” in those first days in Spain; this is a very serious situation, if we bear in mind ignorance of the language, of social resources and other central aspects, which is precisely what the PAHI “emergency housing” operation and its follow-up, in these cases, in the form of “humanitarian housing”, are trying to avoid (see the glossary of terms). Nearly 20%, in third place, went of their own accord (or through some contact) to a free hostel. Nearly 20%, in third place, went of their own accord (or through some contact) to a free hostel.

Table 18 and Figure 5
WHERE DID YOU STAY AT FIRST IF YOU
DIDN'T HAVE A CONTACT TO TAKE YOU IN?

		Percentage ^a
An NGO helped with accommodation		44,%
On the streets / in the countryside		31%
A hostel (free)		19%
Others	Rooming house (no covered by NGO)	3,4%
	Abandoned house	1,7%

a) Analysis restricted to those who did not contact with anyone who could take them in during their first days in Spain (37%).



59 As was described in section 3.4 of the first part of the report (see in turn the glossary of terms), it is a common practice in the “emergency housing” which Accem undertakes for the people who cannot be referred to any contact on arrival continue to be housed over a longer period (three months, in principle) by the NGO (in its “humanitarian housing” sections)

2.2. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITUATION AND DOCUMENTATION

In this section, an analysis is undertaken of the legal situation of the population under study and the documents they have in their possession. Despite not having a work or residence permit, there are other documents and bureaucratic processes of vital importance if an attempt is to be made to ease the consequences of their irregular situation. In principle, signing onto the padrón register is the most important administrative step, since it enables access to health care and to basic social services, regardless of any irregular situation these people may be in⁶⁰. In addition to this, it is also vital to be on the register in order to be able to prove length of stay in Spain, in the event of a potential individual regularization (basically by means of the concept of “arraigo social (social roots)” –see the glossary of terms–) or in the case of an extraordinary regularization process.

In point 3 of the introduction to the study, mention was made of the advantage of the padrón register (the use made of the register by the INE) over other statistical sources used in other countries to keep count of the total number of foreigners living in those countries, precisely because it is a register which includes not only people in a legal situation, but also those who, while they are indeed in an irregular situation, are registered due to the incentives already mentioned. Nonetheless, warning was given in turn on that point about the fact that, even with the recognized advantages it has, there are other factors which make the figures arising from the register higher or lower than the true figures. The figures may be overestimated, among other things, because there may be repeated entries in the registers or because there are people who leave the country without being deleted from the padrón register⁶¹, etc. With regard to the factors which would make these figures underestimate the real number, we would find, among others, the misgivings of some foreigners in an irregular situation to register themselves on the padrón, despite the advantages already mentioned, given the lack of confidence in it or ignorance of it, or the practical difficulties in undertaking this process, which appears to be open to everyone who lives *de facto* in a Spanish municipality. With regard to this last point, on occasions a social or political debate starts up about the obstacles which certain town councils put in the way of foreigners living in the town whose situation is irregular when they try to register. There have been town councils which have, it is true, tried to deny foreigners in an irregular situation the right to register, to the point where a controversy provoked over the subject at the start of 2010 in a certain Spanish town led to a report from the State Legal Service in which it was concluded that: the registering of foreigners on the municipal padrón register should take place regardless of whether those foreigners have legal right of residence in Spanish territory or not, meaning that, in consequence, it is improper to deny registration on the pretext that the foreign citizen is not residing legally in Spain; and that, for the purposes of processing requests by foreigners for registration in the municipal padrón register, a passport must be understood and considered to be valid and sufficient even if it does not contain the mandatory visa.

Having said this, and even supposing that the local administrations act as they should and accept the passport as sufficient documentation to carry out the entry onto the register, it turns out that an large percentage

60 Education is another of the rights to which the padrón register gives access, but it is not a point given attention here since the population analysed is not potential school population

61 Nevertheless, Spanish Ley Orgánica 14/2003 amended article 16 of Spanish Law 7/1985, which regulates the bases of the local regime, setting up a procedure of expiry of entries in the padrón register for non-EU foreigners without permanent residency in Spain. The so-called “entries removed due to expiry” come about if the foreigners do not renew their register entry within a period of two years, leading it to be understood that the person has left the country.

of the Sub-Saharan community analysed here remember that once they had entered the country via the coasts, they had serious difficulty in attaining their passport from where they were in Spain, meaning that the registration process was blocked from the start; at the very least, it would be severely delayed⁶².

This is why we show below, in first place, information relating to these people obtaining the passport, and in second place registering in itself⁶³.

In first place, therefore, Table 19 shows that 67.1% of the cases had their passport in Spain before entering the reception flat. That is to say, as opposed to the one in three interviewees (approx.) who had not yet managed to get their passport, despite having been in the country for at least a year (see technical specification).

Table 19
DID YOU HAVE A PASSPORT
(BEFORE ENTERING THE FLAT)

	Percentage
Yes	67,1%
No	32,9%

With respect to the way and time in which those who did have passports got them, this is shown in Table 20 and Figure 6. First of all, and as the fastest option (an average of seven months, even so), are the people who had their passport in the country of origin (or in another country in between), from which it was sent to them. In second place, with a month's further delay with respect to the previous average, are those who followed the same procedure, but whose passport had to be processed at origin. In third place, 19.6% got their passport through their country's embassy or consulate in Spain, but this took an average of 17 months (a year and a half, approximately).

Table 20
HOW DID YU GET THE PASSPORT IN SPAIN?
HOW LONG DID YOU TAKE TO GET IT? (MONTHS)

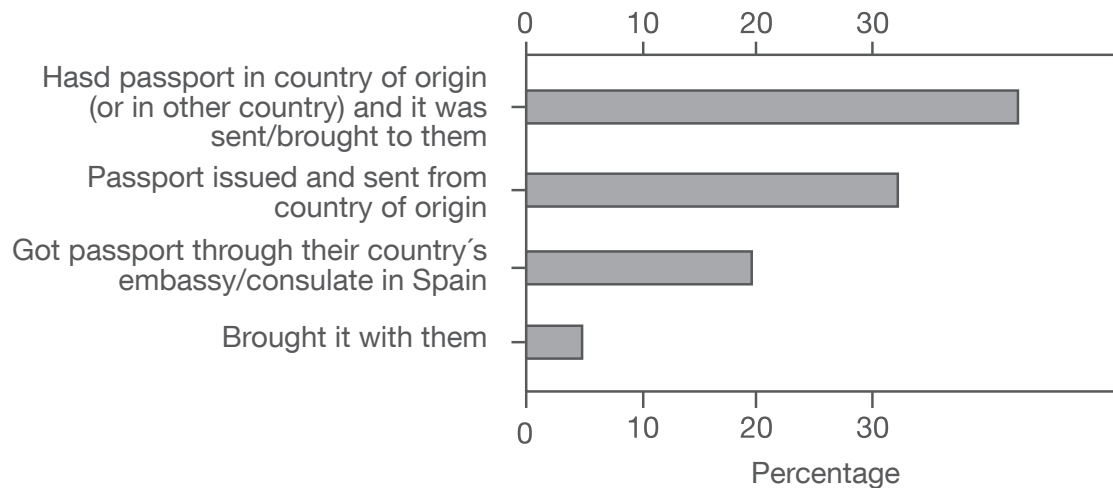
	Percentage	Time in getting it (average in months)
Had passport in country of origin (or in other country) and it was sent / brought to them	43,1%	7
Passport issued and sent from country of origin	32,4%	8
Got passport through their country's embassy / consulate in Spain	19,6%	17
Brought it with them	4,9%	0

a) Analysis restricted to those who had a passport before entering the reception flat (67% of the total sample).

62 As indicated in point 3 of the introduction, Sub-Saharans are a community with relative importance, not so much with regard to irregular residence in Spain, but rather in terms of "irregular entry"; this entry is not usually accompanied by a passport, which would enable identification and consequent expulsion of the person.

63 As will be seen, not having a passport is not the only reason why some of these people are not registered.

Figure 6
 HOW DID YU GET THE PASSPORT IN SPAIN?
 HOW LONG DID YOU TAKE TO GET IT? (MONTHS)



With regard to problems in obtaining a passport, the 32.9% who did not have a passport were asked about these problems. These are shown in Table 21. In first place, more than half referred to the excessive delay and the obstacles put in their way in the processing of the passport by the different institutions involved (embassies, basically). Nearly 50%, in turn, alluded to economic problems in paying for the handling of this process (in some cases, the despatch from Africa), bearing in mind that on occasions the authorities/civil servants in the country in question demand extra money (on an informal basis) in order to process the document successfully⁶⁴. One in three alluded, in turn, to the lack of any document which they were required to have in order to process the passport. Lastly and at 10.4% and 8.3% respectively, some people said that they didn't have anywhere their passport could be sent to from their country, and others said they did not have anyone in their country who could help them with the process.

As can be seen, therefore, this is a whole series of obstacles which these people have to overcome, some of which cannot be solved even with the help of entities such as Accem. And all of this, we must stress, is in addition to the long periods of time even those who are successful in the process have to wait (times shown in Table 20).

64 This makes Accem's work even more difficult with regard to meeting such costs, given that, since they are informal costs, they are not easy to justify in the face of the audits that the State carries out (the Court of Audits and Public Accounts Department of the State Administration, in the case of the PAHI, as well as the justification memorandum to be brought before the State Department for Immigration). In turn, it is not easy to change such practices, which, although deplorable, are those of organisms in the countries of origin which lie outside Spanish jurisdiction and cannot, therefore, be successfully reported.

Table 21
WHAT PROBLEMS DID YOU HAVE IN GETTING YOUR PASSPORT?

	Percentage ^{a, b}
Overlong delay in processing / institutional negligence	54,2%
Doesn't have enough money to cover processing / handling / passport despatch expenses	47,9%
Doesn't have one of the documents needed to start passport application process	33,3%
Doesn't have anywhere for passport to be sent	10,4%
No one in their country to help them with the process	8,3%
Other	2,1

a) Analysis restricted to those who do not have a passport (31.9% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 22 specifies, on this point, what percentage of the interviewees had gone to their embassy or consulate since their arrival in Spain. Those who had done so did not amount to 40%⁶⁵.

Table 23 indicates, in turn, if the people who actually went there considered that the embassy had helped them, with half saying yes and the other half saying no.

Table 22
HAVE YOU EVER CONTACTED YOUR
EMBASSY / CONSULATE IN SPAIN?

	Percentage
Yes	38,7%
No	61,3%

Table 23
DO YOU THINK THAT YOUR
EMBASSY / CONSULATE HAS BEEN OF HELP?

	Percentage ^a
Yes	48,3%
No	51,7%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have gone to their embassy / consulate in Spain on some occasion (38.7% of the total sample).

65 Bear in mind that some countries of nationality do not have an embassy or consulate in Spain. In turn, when the person lives in a city other than that in which the embassy is to be found, it is not usually easy to travel to that city

With regard to the process of registering itself, Table 24 shows that 56.1% were on the register prior to their entry into the flat, as opposed to 43.9% who were not⁶⁶. This is a higher percentage than those who did not have a passport, since, as shown in Table 26, the lack of passport is not the only reason why some people do not register.

Table 24
WERE YOU REGISTERED ON THE *PADRON*
BEFORE ENTERING THE RECEPTION FLAT?

	Percentage
Yes	56,1%
No	43,9%

Table 25 and Figure 7 specify where those who were registered appeared on the register, bearing in mind that the lack of a place to register was, as Table 26 shows, the second reason, after the passport, why some people could not carry out this step in the process.

The important role played by social networks and entities and associations in successfully going about this process is clear in this Table, given that seven out of ten of those registered were registered as either living in the house of a family member/friend/acquaintance or in a reception centre/operative where they had lived previously.

Table 25
FROM WHAT ADDRESS WERE YOU (OR ARE YOU) REGISTERED?

		Percentage ^a
A family member's / friend acquaintance house		36,4%
A reception flat / hostel / association which they had previously been in		35,2%
In the shared flat where they were living		18,2%
No fixed address		5,7%
Others	Shanty town	1,1%
	Other	3,4%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were registered prior to their entry into the reception flat (56.1% of the total sample).

66 This percentage suggests the high number of Sub-Saharan Africans in Spain to be found in an irregular situation, without being registered; and with all the consequences that entails

Figure 7
FROM WHAT ADDRESS WERE YOU
(OR ARE YOU) REGISTERED?



Table 26 shows the reasons why the persons mentioned earlier (43.9% of the sample) were not registered. In first place, as we have already been indicating, the first obstacle referred to was not having a passport. In second place, as we have also just indicated, 36% referred to not having a place to register at.

We should not overlook, lastly, the 15.3% who said they did not know what the register was/what it was for, or the 9.7% who had never tried to register (we should remind readers here that the variable is multiple response). It is to be seen, therefore, that there is indeed a certain ignorance on the part of some people with respect to this vitally important procedure.

Table 26
WHY WERE / ARE YOU NOT REGISTERED ON THE *PADRON*?

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Didn't / doesn't have passport		55,6%
Didn't / doesn't have anyone to let them register as living at their address		36,1%
Doesn't / didn't know what registering on the <i>padron</i> is / is for		15,3%
Had never tried to register		9,7%
Others	Tried to register with other identification document, but unable to do so	2,8%
	Thought it was better not to register	1,4%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were not registered prior to their entry in the flat (43.9% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

To finish off this section, Table 27 gives information about other types of identificatory documents, from their country of origin, which some of the interviewees had in their possession.

Table 27
OTHER DOCUMENTATION

		Percentage ^a
Identity card		30,3%
Birth certificate		21,2%
Critical record certificate		8,5%
Other	Driving licence	2,4%
	Consular identification card	1,8%
	National certificate	1,8%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

2.3. RESIDENTIAL AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

Table 28 shows the number of cities/town the interviews have lived in (for more than two months) during their life in Spain.

Table 28
NUMBERS OF CITIES / TOWNS WHERE YOU HAVE LIVED IN SPAIN
(FOR LONGER THAN TWO MONTHS)

	Percentage
1 Ciity / town	41,2%
2 - 4 cities / towns	50,3%
5 or more cities / towns	8,5%

Table 29 lists the motives for changing city/cities for those who have lived in various cities during their life in Spain; working aspects predominate – the search for work, and in second place, accommodation reasons.

Table 29

**WHAT WERE YOU MAIN REASONS
FOR MOVING FROM ONE TOWN / CITY TO ANOTHER?**

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Works aspects		77,3%
Accommodation issues		41,2%
Presence of contacts		8,2%
Others	Document processing	1%
	Other	2,1%

a) Analysis restricted to those who lived in two or more cities/towns (58.8% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 30, in turn, lists the motives for the 41.2% previously referred to always staying in the same city. In this case working aspects are outweighed by accommodation reasons and the presence of contacts, which are important factors in creating an attachment to the locality in question.

Table 30

**WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS FOR ALWAYS
STAYING IN THE SAME CITY / TOWN?**

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Work aspects		44,1%
Accommodation issues		36,8%
Presence of contacts		35,3%
There are more fellow countrymen (africans)		19,1%
Lack of money to move elsewhere		14,7%
It's a place they know best / Doesn't know anywhere else		10,3%
Others	Quiet city / likes that city	2,9%
	Other	4,4%

a) Análisis restringido a quienes han permanecido siempre

e) Analysis restricted to those who have always stayed in the same city/town (41.2% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

2.4. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following dimension analysed is that of access to the work market. Despite the fact that they are in an irregular situation, these people have to find some source of income in order to survive in Spain and, and something which is even more difficult and yet still frequently the case (see point 3 of this part of the report), to send money to their families in their country of origin.

This is a dimension which, as we will see later on, saw significant changes in 2009 over 2008. The situation of stagnation and economic recession which Spain is passing through, above all in certain sectors which are more likely to involve the black market, as is the case for the construction business, has taken its toll on the population under analysis here.

Some authors, with regard to these people's motives for migration (see section 3.1 in the first part of the report), claim that the real lure of Spain is the high percentage of the Gross Domestic Product corresponding to its black market, which is the market to which immigrants in an irregular situation could initially aspire to have access to, above all in areas using unqualified labour. In this context, table 31 leaves patently clear the high percentage of interviewees (we should stress that this is a case of foreigners in an irregular situation) who have had access at some stage in Spain to work for which they have been paid. Table 32 and Figure 8 show how long those people took to find their first piece of work, and there is a certain variability in the replies.

Table 31

HAVE YOU WORKED AT ALL IN SPAIN SINCE YOU ARRIVED?

	Percentage
Yes	81,8%
No	18,2%

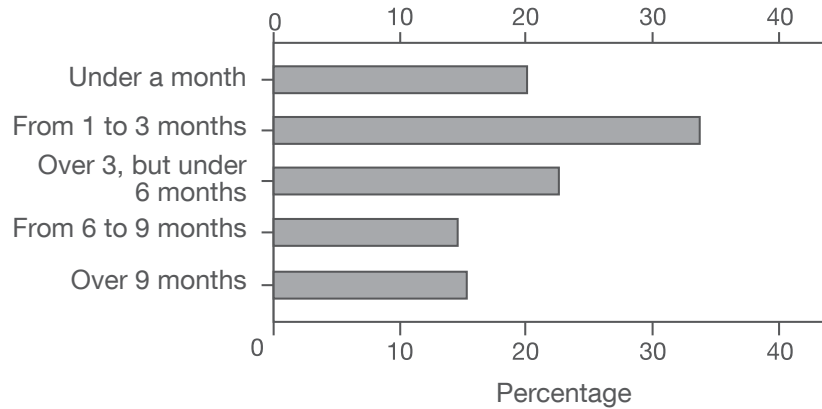
Table 32

HOW LONG DID IT TAKE YOU TO GET YOUR FIRST WORK IN SPAIN?

	Percentage ^a
From 1 to 3 months	31,8%
Over 3, but under 6 months	21,2%
Under a month	18,9%
Over 9 months	14,4%
From	13,6%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have worked at some stage in Spain (81.8% of the total sample).

Figure 8
HOW LONG DID IT TAKE YOU TO GET YOUR FIRST WORK IN SPAIN?



As for the kinds of work done since they have been in Spain, Table 33 shows a list of spheres where the black and irregular market is able to function, and the interviewees take advantage of this. Most notable, in first place is agricultural work, at 63.7% of the cases. In second place, street trading and hawking, with approximately 35% of the cases. In third place, one in four has worked at some stage in construction. And in fourth place, loading work, which 18.5% of the sample has done on some occasion.

Table 33
WORK DONE

		Percentage ^{a, b}
Agricultural work / work on the land /cleaning farmland		63,7%
Street trading / hawking (CDs, bags, umbrellas, bracelets, sunglasses...)		34,8%
Work on building sites and in houses (building, household, refurbishing, painter, electrician...)		25,3%
Crate / pallet loading and unloading (warehouseman)		18,5%
Cook, waiter, washer up, cleaner... in: bars / restaurants / discotheques		6,7%
Parking valet / carwash		6,7%
Collection f cardboard, scrap metal, old furniture...		6,7%
Watchman / Security guard (on work sites, grounds...)		5,9%
Fishing		5,9%
Others	Handing out advertising	4,4%
	Shopwork / African businesses	1,5%
	Helping outside supermarkets	1,5%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have worked at some stage in Spain (81.8% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

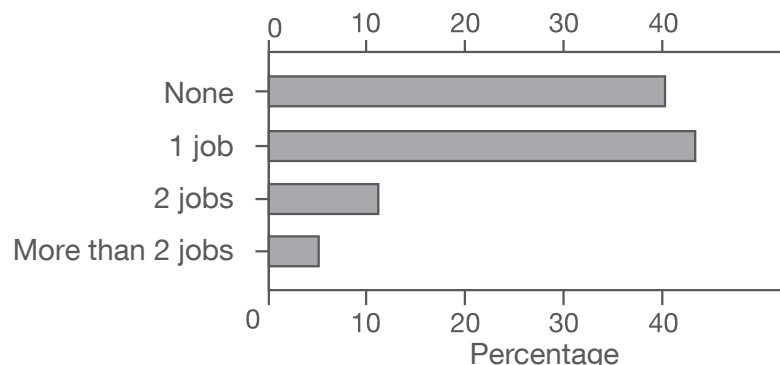
Table 34 and Figure 9, in turn, show that 40% (of those who have worked at some time) have never had a job which has lasted longer than two months at a stretch. At the same time they show that 43% say they have had one job of this kind, and the remaining 16% more than one. In the first place, the instability that goes hand in hand with the jobs carried out by these people in the informal market can be seen from this data. But also, in second place, the data reveals the significant percentage of people who say that they have had at least one job which has lasted more than two months at a stretch, which confirms the true accessibility that these people, in an irregular situation, have to the jobs market (the black market). This is illegal work which, we must not forget, leads to real situations of exploitation in the labour market and to the state of vulnerability which those involved find themselves in.

Table 34 and Figure 9

HOW MANY JOBS HAVE YOU DONE IN SPAIN WHICH HAVE LASTED LONGER THAN TWO MONTHS AT A STRETCH?

	Percentage ^a
None	40,3%
1 job	43,3%
2 jobs	11,2%
More than 2 jobs	5,2%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have worked at some stage in Spain (81.8% of the total sample).



With regard to the way in which they found work, Table 35 specifies the different ways in which the people who have worked at some time in Spain found their last post of work. In first place are the social networks themselves which share information about work, and opportunities for it; 56.5% refer to them. In second place, nearly 20% declared that they had gone in person to the places where workers are sought out.

Table 35
HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR MOST RECENT JOB?

		Percentage ^a
Through an African friend / acquaintance met through the contact		56,5%
Going to "places" where they look for workers		19,1%
Through a non-African friend / acquaintance met through the contact		9,9%
Personally visiting companies, industrial states, worksites, agricultural cooperatives...		9,2%
Others	Through NGOs associations / free public services wich help job seekers	3,8%
	Through a Temping Agency	0,8%
	Other	0,8%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have worked at some stage in Spain (81.8% of the total sample).

As for the people who were looking for work at the moment when they were interviewed, Table 36 shows that this is 28.5% of the total sample; in other words, that approximately seven out of ten interviewees did not have any work at that specific time.

Table 36
ARE YOU WORKING AT THE MOMENT?

	Percentage
Yes	28,5%
No	71,5%

In addition, as shown in Table 37 and Figure 10, there was a significant increase in 2009, over 2008, in the percentage of people who did not have work at the time of the interview ($X^2=5.710$; $p=0.017$).

Table 37
ARE YOU WORKING AT THE MOMENT?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentage
Yes	34,3%	15,2%
No	65,7%	84,8%

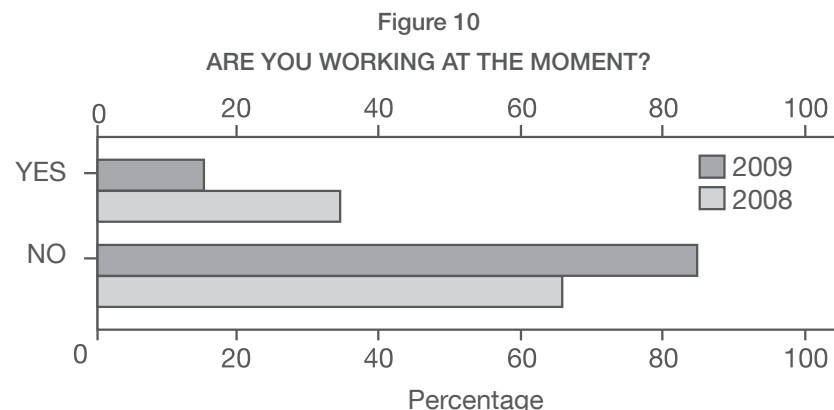


Table 38 specifies what job was being done by those who were working at that moment. As can be observed, street trading and hawking stand out in first place, and there has been a large reduction, with respect to Table 33, in work in agriculture and construction. There is a glimpse in Table 38 of the economic situation the country is in. On the one hand, there is the specific fall in the construction sector, which, when the building boom was in full swing, generated a good amount of black market activity. On the other hand, there is the economic slump in general, which affects every economic sector in one way or another. With regard to agriculture, furthermore, some people who had not been active in recent years in this sector are trying to start work again there because of the lack of work in other spheres, and this is leading to occasions of conflict of interest (sometimes accompanied by racist outbreaks when there is a stand-off between Spanish and foreign workers, all the more so if the foreigners have irregular status).

Table 38
WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT WORK?

		Percentage ^a
Street trading / hawking (CDs, bags, umbrellas, bracelets, sunglasses...)		55,8%
Crate / pallet loading and unloading (warehouseman)		16,3%
Agricultural work / in the countryside, clearing farms, etc.		11,6%
Watchman / Security guard (on worksites, grounds...)		9,3%
Others	Work on building sites and in houses (building, house refurbishment, painter, electrician...)	4,7%
	Fishing	2,3%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had work at the time of the interview (28.5% fo the total sample).

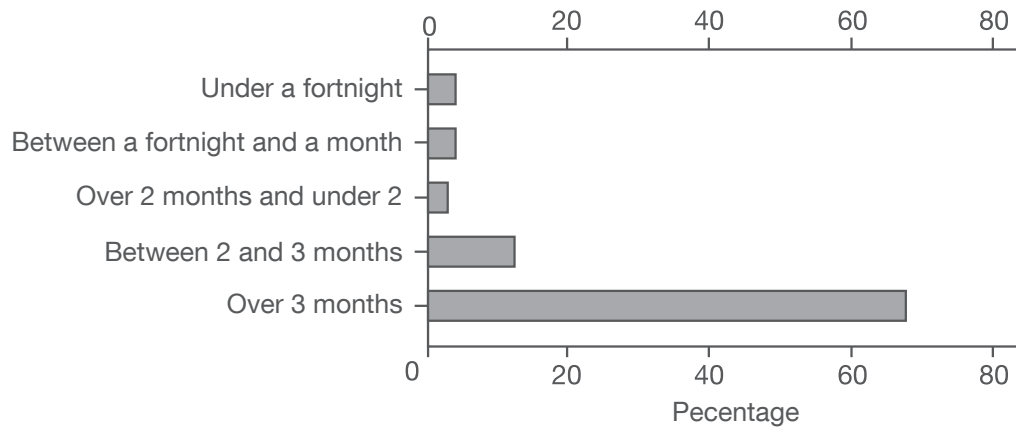
Finally, Table 39 and Figure 11 show how long those who at the time of the interview were not work had been without work. Three out of four people had been in that situation for more than three months, without access to any type of financial aid or subsidy given their irregular situation. Each week without work has very dramatic consequences for any of these people, with regard to their situation of social exclusion, and all the more so when the

social networks themselves are weakening and deteriorating, overall, and social services and organs are overwhelmed and are close to collapse. The dimension analysed in the following section, access to accommodation, shows some of these extremes.

Table 39 and Figure 11
HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN WITHOUT WORK?

	Percentage ^a
Under a fortnight	4,5%
Between a fortnight and a month	4,5%
Over 2 month and under 2	3,4%
Between 2 and 3 month	13,5%
Over 3 month	74,2%

a) Analysis restricted to those who were not working at the time of the interview (71.5% of the total sample).



2.5. ACCESS TO ACCOMMODATION

This section refers to aspects relating to the accommodation of those interviewed, the ways they have lived, and where.

This section refers to aspects relating to the accommodation of those interviewed, the ways they have lived, and where.

It is particularly noticeable that in first position are those living on the streets or in shanty towns. In 2009 there was, indeed, a significant increase in that percentage ($\chi^2=5.168$; $p=0.023$), as is shown in Table 41 and Figure 12.

In second place the importance of social networks and of entities and associations with regard to this variable stands out. Close on 65% of the sample had lived for some period in the flat of a family member/friend/acquaintance, without being able to pay for their stay. Likewise, nearly 50% had spent the night on occasions at a hostel provided by an NGO/religious or public institution, and 35% had spent some period in a reception centre.

Finally, it is noteworthy that half of the sample had lived, at some stage, in a shared flat for which they paid rent.

Table 40
WHERE HAVE YOU LIVED / SPENT THE NIGHT
SINCE YOU'VE BEEN IN SPAIN?

	Percentage ^a
In a street / park / the countryside / shanty town	65,5%
Flat / jouse "shared" without paying: provided by friends / family / contacts	64,2%
Flat / house "shared" paying rent	50,3%
In a hostel provided by NGO / religious / public institution	47,9%
In a reception flat (NGO / religious / public institution)	34,5%
Rooming house provided by an NGO / etc.	15,8%
Flat / house / industrial unit / covered space; squatting	10,3%
Rooming house paid out of own money, or by friend or family member	9,1%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need nnot add up to 100.

Table 41
HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO SLEEP ON THE STREETS/...?

	2008 Percentage	2009 Percentage
Yes	60%	77,6%
No	40%	22,4%

Figure 12
HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO SLEEP ON THE STREETS/...?

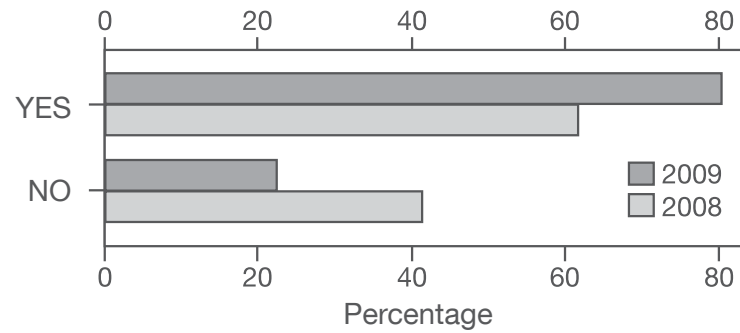


Table 42 and Figure 13 show the longest time that anyone, of those who had found themselves in that situation, had had to spend sleeping rough on the streets or in a shanty town since they arrived in Spain. More than 40% was the percentage of people who had been in that situation for more than a month.

Table 42 and Figure 13
WHAT IS THE LONGEST TIME YOU HAD TO SPEND SLEEPING ON THE STREETS/...?

		Percentage ^a
Under a week		25,5%
Between a week and a month		32,4%
Over a month	Over a month, but under two	12,7%
	Between two and three months	12,7%
	Over three months	16,7%

a) Analysis restricted to those who had slept on the streets/... on some occasion since arriving in Spain (65.5% of the total sample).

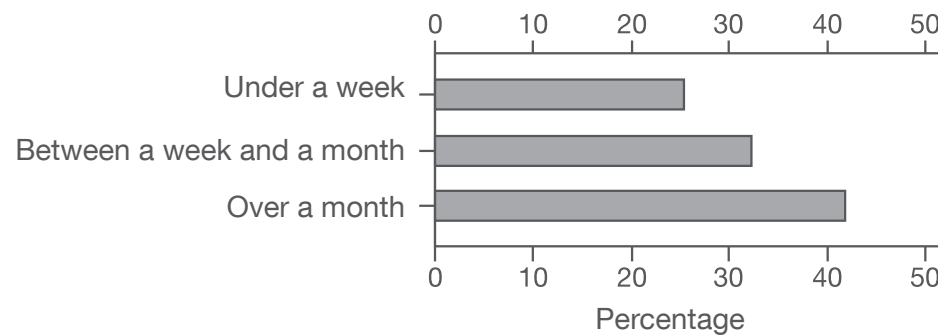
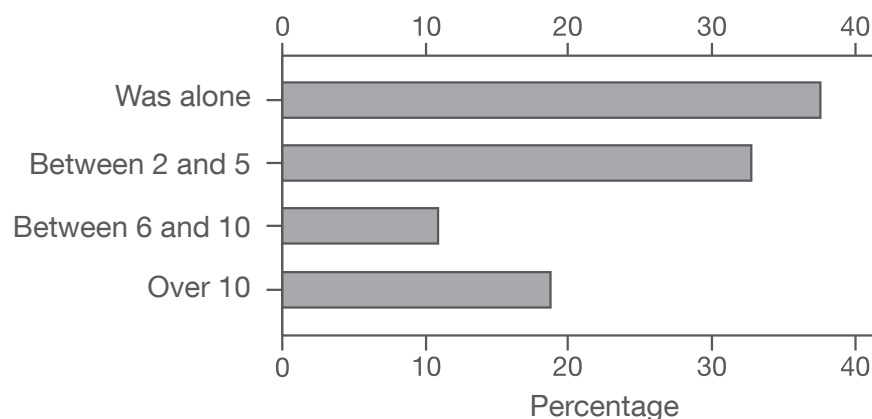


Table 43 and Figure 14 specify, in turn, how many people spent the night on the streets together (sleeping rough)/... during the longest occasion in which they were in this situation. Close on 40% suffered this situation alone, while close on 20% referred to more than 10 people sharing the place where they spent the night, which clearly indicates some kind of shanty dwelling.

Table 43 and Figure 14⁶⁷
**HOW MANY PEOPLE SHARED THE PLACE
 WHERE YOU SPENT THE NIGHT ON THE STREETS/...?**

	Percentage ^a
Was alone	37,6%
Between 2 and 5	32,7%
Between 6 and 10	10,9%
Over 10	18,8%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have spent the night on the streets/... on some occasion since arriving in Spain (65.5% of the total sample).



2.6. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

There is separate analysis of three aspects concerning health care, given its major importance. First of all, Table 44 shows what percentage of people held a medical card prior to entering the Accem flat. This stands at about 60%, approximately. In other words, around 40% did not have one; a very high percentage and which is to a large extent explained by the fact that 43.9 per cent had not been registered on the padrón (see section 2.2), since the padrón register is, as explained earlier, the key to access to health care.

67 This question referred to the longest period of time, at a stretch, that they had been on the streets

Table 44
DID YOU HAVE A MEDICAL CARD BEFORE COMING TO ACCEM?

		Percentage
Yes	Yes	55,5%
	Had applied for it (in process)	4,3%
No		37,8%
Others	Medical card form another Autonomous / Community	1,2%
	Other	1,2%

Table 45 specifies if those interviewed went to the doctor on the occasions when they were ill, and this was the case for 53% of the sample. Basically, on such occasions, it was those who had a medical card who went to the doctor, and those who did not hold one had hardly made use of emergency care.

Table 45
DID YOU GO TO THE DOCTOR WHEN YOU WERE ILL?

	Percentage
Yes	53%
No	30,5%
Has never been ill since arrival in Spain	16,5%

Finally, with regard to the health services used by those people who did go to the doctor on some occasion, these are reflected in Table 46. Top of the list are health centres, to which 71.3% of them went, and in second place are hospitals, to which half of them went on some occasion. Nearly 15% of them on the other hand, had been at some stage to an NGO/association/foundation offering medical attention.

Table 46
WHEN YOU WERE ILL AND WENT TO THE DOCTOR,
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HEALTH CENTRES-SERVICES DID YOU GO TO?

	Percentage ^{a, b}
Health centre / Outpatients	71,3%
Hospital	54%
NGO / Association / Foundation with health care	13,8%
Dentist (in hospital)	13,8%
Private doctor / Private clinic (private dentist included here)	2,3%

a) Analysis restricted to those who have gone to the doctor on some occasion and who have been ill (53% of the total sample).

b) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

2.7. USE OF SOCIAL RESOURCES AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Table 47 shows the institutions or social agents which, prior to their arrival in the Acem “humanitarian reception” flat, helped those interviewed. What stands out, as has already been showing up in the previous sections, are the support social networks and associative fabric as the providers of help for those interviewed. The public bodies and services, as such, went down to 17%, although we should bear in mind that many of the humanitarian programmes carried out by the NGOs are financed by public bodies. Lastly, the religious centres correspond to 13.3%, but it is very feasible that some of those interviewed did not identify some of the aid centres they visited as being run by religious institutions, when that was in fact the case.

Table 47
BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM RECEPTION FLAT,
WHICH INSTITUTIONS OR AGENTS DID YOU RECEIVE HELP FROM?

	Percentage ^a
Friends / Family / Acquaintances	76,4%
NGOs / Associations	66,1%
Public organisms / services	17%
Religious centres	13,3%

a) Multiples response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Table 48 specifies the evaluation of those agents made, in the first place by the entire sample, and in second place by those who received help from each one of them. For the sample as a whole, social networks and NGOs/associations are the most highly valued, significantly more than the other two agents ($p < 0.0005$); the difference between the social networks and the NGOs/associations was also significantly in favour of the social networks ($p = 0.018$)⁶⁸. These differences can be explained, among other factors, by the greater presence and the accessibility/availability of each one of the agents (to be deduced from Table 47); and, if the analysis is restricted to those who had received help from the different agents referred to, the differences are reduced to a minimum and all the scores increase (see the second column of means in Table 48⁶⁹).

68 Post hoc tests carried out on the basis of repeated measurements with the result being $F = 108.470$; $p < 0.0005$.

69 In this case the analysis of repeated measurements could not be carried out, because of insufficient valid data.

Table 48
TO WHAT EXTENT WOULD YOU SAY THAT THE
FOLLOWING AGENTS HAVE HELPED YOU^b?

	Mean	Mean ^a
Friends / Family / Acquaintances	2,8	3,2
NGOs / Associations	2,5	3
Public organisms / services	1,4	2,5
Religious centres	1,3	2,7

a) 1=not at all; 2=not very much; 3=quite a lot; 4=a lot

b) Analysis restricted to those who received help from each one of the agents
(76,4%, 66,1%, 17% and 13,3% respectively)

Table 49 shows a list of the type of aid received by those interviewed. Above 75% of the cases highlight only aid relating to food and foodstuffs, a service which is common to the four agents referred to.

At between 50% and 75%, the Table refers to services corresponding to upkeep expenses for these people (clothing, personal hygiene, free accommodation) and to language teaching (basically Spanish).

Between 25% and 50%, in third place, are to be found financial aid and more specific services offered basically by NGOs and associations: training and occupational type guidance⁷⁰; help in getting medical care, and on occasions even direct care from the association/foundation itself; and social and legal assessment and guidance, which is of vital importance and very much in demand with these people.

Finally, at under 25% are other types of training/courses/workshops, and psychological care, such as that which Accem undertakes within the framework of the PAHI through its psychological team.

70 Although those interviewed are in an irregular situation, it is important not to lose sight of their future incorporation into the legal work system, for which they must be prepared. Legalization by means of the concept of "social roots" has, indeed, as one of its requisites the achievement of a twelve-month work contract (see the glossary of terms).

Table 49
WHAT HELP HAVE YOU?

		Percentage ^a
>75%	Meals / food	83%
50-75%	Clothes	65,5%
	Spanish / Catalan / Basque / other language classes	65,5%
	Help in personal cleanliness (shower, hygiene productos, clothes washing)	64,8%
	Free accommodation (reception flats...)	55,8%
25,50%	Help with contacting family / friends (telephone calls...)	48,5%
	Payment of transport (within city / town, for travel from one place to another...)	48,5%
	Help / guidance / training in job seeking	38,2%
	Help in getting medical care, medication, etc.	37,6%
	Social and legal advice / guidance	35,8%
	Economic help (in money)	35,8%
<25%	Other training / courses / workshops	18,8%
	Psychological attention	9,1%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

Tables 50 and 51 show, respectively, the percentage of people going to free dining rooms and/or baths/public washrooms, these being 62.8% and 40.9%, respectively. These percentages vary, in turn, according to the different places where these people have lived, which will have different resources available.

Table 50
SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN IN SPAIN,
HAVE YOU EVER GONE TO A FREE PUBLIC SOUP KITCHEN?

	Percentage
Yes	62,8%
No	37,2%

Table 51
SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN IN SPAIN,
HAVE YOU EVER GONE TO PUBLIC BATHS OR
SHOWER SERVICES TO WASH?

	Percentage
Yes	40,9%
No	59,1%

3. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE AND OTHER INFORMATION

Finally, the interviewees were asked a series of dichotomous questions, to find out about their expectations and stance with regard to certain subjects.

First of all, Table 52 shows that close on 90% said they were optimistic about the possibility of getting their work permit in the next two years. Nevertheless, little more than half of the sample knew, as is shown in Table 53, what “arraigo social (social roots)” constitutes, the main legal element enabling the regularization of persons of this profile and which, as we have already indicated, calls for requisites which are difficult to meet (see the glossary of terms). Nonetheless, and given that these are people who have been in Spain for over a year, there is a real chance that they may eventually have access to this regularization within two years, since a minimum of three years in Spain is required.

Table 52

DO YOU THINK YOU WILL GET A WORK PERMIT IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS?

	Percentage
Yes	87,4%
No	12,6%

Table 53

DO YOU KNOW WHAT “ARRAIGO SOCIAL” IS?

	Percentage
Yes	54,9%
No	45,1%

Secondly, Table 54 shows that 61.6% of the sample sent money to their family in Africa in the past year. Strangely enough, this question did not produce percentages showing significantly different data for 2008 and 2009 ($X^2=0.101$; $p=0.751$), which shows that, despite the fact that the situation has deteriorated in this past year (as

important points in this second part of the report have been showing), the impulse to show solidarity and the commitment with their origins have kept dispatches going strong. We must stress, in this context, the fact that a percentage of around 60% is a high percentage, given these people’s precarious situation and their own needs in order to live in Spain.

Table 54
 IN THE PAST YEAR,
 HAVE YOU SENT MONEY ON ANY
 OCCASION TO YOUR FAMILY / FRIENDS?

	Percentage
Yes	61,6%
No	38,4%

In an indirect way, the results shown in Table 55 speak of the precarious situation and the suffering of these people in Spain. Nearly 75% of those interviewed, that is, three out of four, would not advise a friend or family member to come to Spain. Their own project, which they fought so hard to bring into being, is not something they would recommend to others, in view of the reality of life in Spain which they have had to face. This Spanish reality has worsened in 2009, which is also reflected in this variable, where the percentage choosing the option “no” grew significantly over that for 2008 ($X^2=4.033$; $p=0.045$).

Table 55
 WOULD YOU TELL YOUR BEST FRIENDS
 OR BROTHER TO COME TO SPAIN?

	Percentage
Yes	26,1%
No	73,9%

The previous result is in contrast, in any event, to that of the following table (56). Here we can see that three out of four people, in turn, have not ever given serious thought to the idea of returning to Africa. In other words, although they would not advise anyone to go through what they have been through, they are not thinking of abandoning their project for life elsewhere, for which they have sacrificed so much and for which, literally, they have risked their lives. The sense of being a failure in life which that option carries with it would seem to overshadow the objective reality of what, in many cases, would be the most reasonable option. Nonetheless, we must highlight the fact that the percentage of people who have indeed thought seriously at some stage about that option also rose significantly in 2009, as over 2008 ($X^2=7.613$; $p=0.006$).

Table 56

HAVE YOU GIVEN SERIOUS THOUGHT,
AT ANY MOMENT, TO THE POSSIBILITY
OF RETURNING TO YOUR COUNTRY?

Yes	23,5%
No	76,5%

In any event, it is important for these people to know about the existence of Voluntary Return programmes, like the one which Accem manages, among others, for communities in a situation of vulnerability (and also often with irregular status), like those studied here⁷¹. Table 57 shows that 35.2% of the sample did know about the existence of such programmes, and this percentage increases significantly among those who have at some stage thought about returning to Africa ($X^2=4.778$; $p=0.029$).

Tabla 57

DO YOU KNOW OF THE EXISTENCE OF PROGRAMMES AND
HELP IN LEAVING SPAIN AND RETURNING TO YOUR COUNTRY VOLUNTARILY?

Yes	35,2%
No	64,8%

Finally, Table 58 contains the points that those interviewed would like to have known before coming to Spain. Of particular note with 72.1% of the cases, far above the rest of the responses, is the wish to have known at the time that in order to work legally in Spain you need to be in possession of a permit. This piece of information should be seen in relation with the one shown in section 3.4 of the first part of the report, on the high percentage of people who are still setting off for the Spanish coasts without knowing these legal requirements..

Table 58

KNOWING WHAT YOU DO NOW ABOUT HOW SOME THINGS WORK IN SPAIN,
WHICH OF THOSE THINGS WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE KNOWN BEFORE COMING TO SPAIN?

		Percentage ^a
That to work in Spain you need to have "papers"		72,1%
That to get the "papers" you have to wait quite a long time		20,6%
That it isn't easy to find work		4,8%
Others	The difficulties (in general) that immigrants experience	1,8%
	That it isn't easy to pay for / get accommodation	1,2%
	Others	3,6%

a) Multiple response: the percentages need not add up to 100.

71 We remind readers, nonetheless, of the difficulty on the part of this community in getting their passport from Spain, which hinders return to their country of origin.

CONCLUSIONS

This report on the Sub-Saharan population which arrived via the Spanish coasts concludes the process of research undertaken by Accem, from 2007 to 2009, within the framework of the Immigrant Humanitarian Care Programme.

Three major data collection programmes were undertaken, in 2007, 2008 and 2009, which have enabled the abstraction of certain constants with regard to this type of migration and the profiles of those making these migrations, along with some changes which have been taking place over time.

The three data collection programmes were divided, each year, into two differentiated pieces of fieldwork, each one with its corresponding questionnaire, relating to the two parts into which this report has been structured: life in Africa and migratory process until arrival on the Spanish coasts, and experience and life in Spain since arrival in the country.

A series of conclusions will be extracted below, based on the set of data collected over these three years.

Sub-Saharan migration to Spanish coasts saw considerable growth in 2006, when more than thirty thousand people reached the Canary Islands. This is a type of migration (Sub-Saharan), nevertheless, which had already been taking place, since 2000, but in lesser numbers, and those migrating this way during the previous decade (the 1990s) were mainly people from the Maghreb, (basically to the coasts of Andalusia).

Arrivals on the coasts have clearly been falling since 2006. According to MIR data (2010), the total for arrivals (both to the Canaries and to mainland coasts) has fallen from 39,180 in 2006 to 7,285 in 2009 (i.e. a reduction of 81.4%). Diplomatic agreements between Spain and the main countries of origin and of departure have therefore had clear results. From the data shown in the first part of the report there is a certain revival of the old trans-Saharan routes to be deduced, nonetheless, which end in departures from the north of Africa and consequent arrivals on the coasts of Andalusia; this, along with other factors, should suggest the need for prudence when predicting the near future for these migrations.

The state of affairs, as of today, is in any event that of a clear reduction in arrivals of people coming from Sub-Saharan Africa on the Spanish coasts. This should not take attention away from another two things which have become clear. The first (common knowledge): to date, there is a significant community in Spain of Sub-Saharan Africans who have arrived on the coasts in the last few years and who are in a very vulnerable situation, largely determined by their “irregular” situation in administrative terms. The second (on the basis of the data of the present study): the profile of people who have arrived most recently (2009) in Spain is more vulnerable in character than in previous years, mainly because these people have fewer social networks in this country.

With regard to the second point highlighted in the above paragraph, we should stress that the nationalities of the people arriving on the Spanish coasts vary over time. Sub-Saharan Africans with a strong migratory tradition (e.g. Senegal) are giving up this kind of migration, mainly as a result of bilateral agreements with Spain, which place greater control on their coasts (if they have coasts) and/or greater collaboration in the repatriation of those of their nationals who have arrived irregularly. In consequence, other countries of origin, without such a great migratory tradition to Spain take their place; these countries, although they are still in the minority, are showing gradual growth (significant in some specific cases) which is changing the majority profile of the set of people arriving on the coast. The data registered in 2009 has already shown, in this context, certain changes which should be focused on, such as the lesser presence and strength of the previous Africa-Spain migratory networks, which translates into fewer channels of information about Spain and the lower number of social networks in Spain that we have already mentioned⁷². This is something to be focused on, given that intuition tends to make people think that the simple passing of time will consolidate the networks of Sub-Saharan Africans in Spain; this intuition is based on the error of trying to include the whole community in one sole profile (when, if there is anything which characterizes this community, that is precisely its diversity).

Therefore, and in spite of arrivals in recent times being, in absolute terms, far lower, the NGOs have to maintain a first reception programme, which will be active and effective in the face of very critical situations of vulnerability and social neglect for those who are still arriving on the coasts today⁷³.

The intuition that the mere passing of time gradually improves the situation of the Sub-Saharan Africans who migrate to Spain is mistaken, not only with regard to factors affecting recent arrivals on the coasts, but also affecting those who have been in the country for some time. Their irregular status leads to a real case of stagnation in their progress, which can get worse if, in addition, the social and economic conditions in the country worsen, as is the case with the current economic crisis which Spain is experiencing. The second part of this research has shown how, in effect, in 2009, there has been a significant worsening in basic areas. There are records of significantly more cases of people sleeping rough on the streets or in shanty towns, of people who have no type of work or income, etc., all of which ties in with more pessimistic personal attitudes to the near future.

The social and economic crisis which Spain is experiencing places limits on the already precarious chances for subsistence for these people, and intensifies demand for social services, while these services in turn are threatened because of the collapse of their resources and because of funding problems. We cannot stress enough, in this regard, how important the work is of the Sub-Saharan African social networks themselves, which show great solidarity towards other Sub-Saharans, and of the NGOs/associations fighting against their vulnerable situations, and this work is examined in detail throughout the second part of the report.

72 We have found plentiful mistaken information about aspects relating to life in Spain for a large percentage of the recent arrivals in 2009 (something as basic as the legal requisite of being in possession of a work/residence permit in order to work and live in Spain is still not known to three out of four recent arrivals): likewise there has been a significant decrease in first reception by a contact on arrival in the country

73 Those situations of greater vulnerability and of fewer contacts in Spain, on arrival, for people given reception throughout 2009 have been noted by Accem, beyond the statistical evidence referred to here.

Finally, a fact which should in turn be highlighted from the second part of the report, is that there is still a basic barrier for a large part of the Sub-Saharan community in Spain (of those who arrived via the coasts) in the form of the special difficulty they have in successfully processing their registration on the padrón register, which is a right and an obligation for everyone living de facto in Spain. The main reason is the lack of passport (and difficulty/impossibility of getting one) which is the case for many of them, which blocks the process of signing onto the register from the very start (this document is vital in order to sign on). Insofar as the padrón register constitutes in Spain the key to access to health care and to basic social services for foreigners (and for the Spanish), regardless of their situation in administrative terms, the inability to sign onto it turns a large part of the Sub-Saharan community under analysis here into a subgroup at particular risk of exclusion in comparison to foreigners in an irregular situation in Spain as a whole.

Such a massive arrival of Sub-Saharans on the coasts of Spain in recent years has led, in brief, to two major facts:

- The significant reduction in new arrivals in recent months, arising from agreements between Spain and the main countries of origin (and of points of departure of vessels), which has brought these arrivals down to a minimum in comparison to their highest point in 2006 (above all with respect to the Canary Islands), but which has resulted in an incipient resurgence of the trans-Saharan routes ending in departures from the north of Africa and arrivals on the coasts of Andalusia. The prevailing profile of people arriving in 2009, therefore, is significantly different from that of previous years (due to the changes in nationalities of origin), basically in relation to their lack of social networks in the country, which places them in a highly vulnerable position from the very moment of their arrival.
- The increasingly difficult situation, within the framework of the social and economic crisis which is assailing Spain, of thousands of Sub-Saharans who arrived via the coasts some years ago and who remain in an irregular situation in administrative terms, impeding their access to work and to legal residence in the country. This irregular situation, we should stress, is the result of an expulsion/return order which could not be carried out when they arrived in Spain but which is still in any event in force. The situation of vulnerability of these “unexpellable” Sub-Saharans, as they have been dubbed in various contexts, is a responsibility for the Spanish state, in this sense, which cannot be ignored, still less if we bear in mind the large number they represent today in Spain. Actions such as the Immigrant Humanitarian Care Programme, funded through subsidies from the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration (Ministry of Labour and Immigration), are vital for as long as the current state of affairs lasts.

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APPENDIX 1

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

CEAR	<i>Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado</i> , Spanish Commission for Aid for Refugees.
CEDIE	<i>Centro de Día de Emergencia Social</i> , Social Emergency Day Centre.
CETI	<i>Centro de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes</i> , Temporary Stay Centre for Immigrants.
CIE	<i>Centro de Internamiento de Extranjeros</i> , Foreign Internee Centre.
CRE	<i>Cruz Roja Española</i> , Spanish Red Cross.
DGII	<i>Dirección General de Integración de los Inmigrantes</i> , General Directorate for Immigrant Integration.
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders.
INE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística</i> , National Statistics Institute.
MIR	<i>Ministerio del Interior</i> , Ministry of the Interior.
PAHI	<i>Programa de Atención Humanitaria a Inmigrantes</i> , Immigrant Humanitarian Care Programme.

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acogida de urgencia, Emergency reception:

The PAHI section devoted to recent arrivals on the Spanish coasts, after their release on the mainland from a Foreign Internee Centre. This is a reception period which lasts a maximum of 15 days, during which, as well as board and lodging for the person concerned, certain objectives will be met. First of all, users will be given intensive training on very basic and central social and legal aspects which they are on the point of facing in Spanish society. Secondly, they will be put in contact both with their family members in their place of origin to let them know their situation, and with the possible contacts they have in Spain who may be able to give them accommodation during these early days in the country. If this were the case, the person will be taken to meet up with their contact. If not, they will be referred to a “humanitarian reception” unit.

Acogida humanitaria, Humanitarian reception:

A PAHI section where comprehensive reception takes place for, in principle, three months (renewable to six months in some cases) both for recent arrivals on the Spanish coasts who do not have a contact who can take them in, and for people who have been in the country for some time (less than three years) and are in a situation of “high vulnerability” which calls for their reception (normally people who have been living rough on the streets or in shanty towns). During the reception period, work is carried out in different areas which will lead to greater autonomy for the person, despite the structural limitation imposed by their irregular situation in administrative terms.

Arraigo social, Social roots:

Those foreigners who can give documentary evidence of an uninterrupted stay in Spain of a minimum period of three years may obtain a temporary residence permit on the basis of their social roots, on condition that, at the time of the application for the permit, they have a signed work contract of no less than a year’s duration, and that they have no criminal record either in Spain or in their country of origin. Likewise, they must give proof of family links with other resident foreigners or, if they cannot do this, present a report issued by the town/city council of their place of residence which gives proof of their social integration. If there is still an expulsion or return order in force (which has not expired), which had been placed on the applicant for “social roots” consideration (as is often the case for the population under analysis in this study), this order must be revoked for the permit to be granted, over and above meeting all the other requisites (see, in this same glossary, the long periods before the order of expulsion from Spanish territory runs out).

Centro de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes, Temporary Stay Centre for Immigrants:

The Temporary Stay Centres for Immigrants are to be found in Ceuta and Melilla. These establishments are dependent on the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, and belong to the public network of migration centres. Their purpose is to provide initial reception operatives.

Centro de internamiento de Extranjeros, Foreign Internee Centre:

This is a public establishment, forming part of the Dirección General de la Policía, the General Directorate of the Police, but which is not a penitentiary centre. It is preventative and cautionary in nature, depriving those there of freedom of movement; interned there are those foreigners over whom proceedings have started which may lead to the proposal of their expulsion from Spanish territory. It must always be an Examining Magistrate who orders internment until such time as the processing of the sanction is carried out, on the application of the person handling the file.

Internment will continue for as long as is necessary for the opened file, with a maximum duration of 60 days, and further internment may not be set for any of the reasons foreseen under one same open file. After the 60 days are over, the foreigner will immediately be set free by the administrative authority which had the person concerned in its charge.

Devolución, Return:

An expulsion order is not necessary for the return of foreigners trying to enter the country illegally. Return will be agreed upon by the government authority with jurisdiction over expulsion, and includes a prohibition order on entry into Spanish territory for a maximum period of three years.

When return cannot be effected within a period of 72 hours, an application will be made to the legal authority for the internment measure foreseen for expulsion files.

Entrada irregular, Irregular entry:

Entry into Spain without due authorization and/or through a point which is not valid as a border point.

Estancia irregular, Irregular stay:

A foreigner's stay is irregular if they are in an irregular situation in Spanish territory, because they have not obtained a renewal of their permission to stay in the country, do not have a residence permit or have a residence permit which expired over three months previously, or if the interested party had not applied for renewal of the permit within the period foreseen in the regulations.

Expulsion:

This will apply for the causes set out in the Immigration Law (among others, one cause is an irregular stay), once the corresponding administrative file has been processed (opened and submitted by the Police and with the resolution being given based on the motives presented by the corresponding government

representative or deputy representative). The interested party must be notified of the expulsion order, with indication of the appeals which they may lodge against the order, to which organ these should be presented, and the deadline for doing to.

An expulsion order will expire, in general, at the end of the period comprising two years after the end of the period of prohibition of entry which such a sanction includes (which is of a maximum of five years).

Ley de extranjería, Immigration Law:

Spanish Organic Law 4/2000, dated 11th January, on rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration (known as the Immigration Law), reformed on various occasions (Organic Laws 8/2000, 11/2003, 14/2003 and 2/2009).

The implementing regulation of the Immigration Law currently in force is regulated by Royal Decree 2393/2004, dated 30th December.

Programa de Atención Humanitaria a Inmigrantes (PAHI), Immigrant Humanitarian Care

Programme:

This Programme is funded by subsidies from the Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration (Ministry of Labour and Immigration), within the framework of Royal Decree 441/2007, dated 3rd April, which passed the regulations on direct granting of subsidies to entities and organizations undertaking humanitarian care activities for immigrants.

It is aimed at persons coming from Africa who have entered via the Spanish coasts (or through Ceuta/Melilla) in an irregular manner and who are in a situation of “high vulnerability”. The two main sections into which the Programme is structured are those known as “emergency reception” and “humanitarian reception”, as defined in this glossary.

Asylum seekers, once they have arrived on Spanish coasts, do not have access to this Programme, PAHI, since there are other programmes and operatives in existence which have been created specifically to deal with them. The same is true for unaccompanied minors, for whom there are also specific administrative resources and channels.

The subsidy is annual and, along with Accem, other entities in the sector, such as CEAR, Cepaim, Colectivo la Calle, CRE, MPDL, etc., have received this subsidy in certain budget years.

Vulnerability:

This is a social construct which is often used and in very diverse contexts. As a consequence, it has a variety of meanings. In the present case, and in the widest possible context of immigrants in an irregular situation, it alludes to situations of potential social exclusion and defencelessness when the immigrants find

themselves without access to accommodation, to a means of subsistence, to social care and the exercise of basic rights. The PAHI is aimed at people who are experiencing “high vulnerability”, a situation where normally in addition to the factors already mentioned, there is a lack of social networks in the country which could palliate or reduce these determining factors.

APPENDIX 3

QUESTIONNAIRE PART I

ZONE:

EMERGENCY RECEPTION AND SHELTER

INTERVIEWEE NUMBER:

INTERVIEWER NAME:

1.- BASIC INTERVIEWEE PROFILE

1.1.- DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

1) GENDER: (to be filled in by interviewer)

Man. (1)

Woman. (2)

How old are you? (in years):

or Year of birth

What is your nationality? (mark country)

Angola. (1)

Ghana. (8)

Nigeria. (15)

Burkina-Faso. (2)

Guinea-Conakry. (9)

Dem. Rep. of the Congo. (16)

Cape Verde. (3)

Guinea-Bissau. (10)

Senegal. (17)

Cameroon. (4)

Liberia. (11)

Sierra Leone. (18)

Congo-Brazzaville. (5)

Mali. (12)

Algelia. (19)

Ivory Coast. (6)

Mauritania. (13)

Morocco. (20)

Gambia. (7)

Niger. (14)

Other:

1.2.- INFORMATION REFERRING TO THEIR LIFE IN AFRICA

Now, we're going to talk about your life in Africa ...

1.2.1- AREA OF ORIGIN:

4) During your life in Africa, where did you live?

Always in a village. (1) ———> (Did you go often to any city?: Yes No)

Always in a city. (2)

In both. (3)

1.2.2.- EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO PROJECT TO EMIGRATE:

I am going to ask you some questions about your employment status in Africa ...

5) DID YOU EVER WORK?

 Yes

 No → (more than one answer may be chosen to question 11)

6) How old were you when you started work? ____ years old

7) During your life in Africa, ¿which of the following sectors did you work in for more than 2 years? (various options may be marked)

 Did not work for more than 2 years in one sector. (0)

 Agriculture. (1)

 Services (2) (Specify activity: _____)

 Retail and trade. (3)

 Construction. (4)

 Livestock. (5)

 Fisheries. (6)

 Industry. (7)

 Textiles. (8)

 Other: _____

8) In the 6 months prior to the start of your journey towards Spain, were you working?

 Yes

 No

9) In your country of origin, did you ever work in other regions/provinces (apart from the one where you were born?)

 Yes

 No

10) BEFORE STARTING YOUR JOURNEY TOWARDS EUROPE, did you ever work in other African countries (apart from your own)? (DO NOT include countries where the interviewee worked during their journey across Africa to the point of departure of the vesse)

 Yes → (In which countries)?: _____

 No

1.2.3.- REASONS/MOTIVES FOR EMIGRATING:

With regard to your decision to leave your country...

11) What were your reasons/motives for leaving your country?: (various answers can be ticked; spontaneous reply)
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic and employment motives: (1) ———> (more than one answer may be chosen to question 13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Unstable situation /conflicts (war, armed groups, violence, lack of security, etc.) (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons: _____

12) In your country, did you personally experience any situation(s) which put your life in danger?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

1.2.4.- FAMILY SITUATION:

With regard to your family...

13) Are your parents alive?
<input type="checkbox"/> Father and Mother. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Father only. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mother only. (3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither Father nor Mother. (4)

14) Are you married?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No

15) Do you have any children?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ———> (How man?: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> No

16) How many brothers or sisters (and/or half brothers and sisters) do you currently have in Africa?:	
---	--

17) Do you know anyone and/or have family who have emigrated to Europe before you?: (various answers may be chosen)

Someone they know travelled to Europe before them. (1)

A member of the family travelled to Europe before them. (2)

No family member nor anyone they know emigrated to Europe before them. (3)

18) What countries did this/these person(s) emigrate to?: (various answers may be chosen)

France. (1)

Germany. (5)

Portugal. (2)

England. (6)

Spain. (3)

Holland. (7)

Italy. (4)

Other/s: _____

19) How did your family feel about you coming to Europe? (add explanation if appropriate)

They thought it was a good idea. (1)

They didn't think it was a good idea. (2)

Some of them thought it was a good idea, and other didn't (or didn't know about it). (3)

Interviewee left without notice/didn't tell their family. (4)

They didn't mind/didn't care. (5)

Other: _____

20) Who did you take the decision with?: (more than one answer may be chosen)

Not with anybody, it was a decision taken alone. (1)

With the family. (2)

With friends. (3)

Other: _____

1.2.5.- TRAINING AND KNOW-HOW ACQUIRED IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

Now we're going to talk about points referring to your contact with schooling, about if you know how to read and write, about the languages you speak ... There are no right or wrong answers; we just want to know more about these point.

21) Did you receive any schooling? What levels of schooling did you receive? (pay attention to whether the levels of schooling have been completed or not)

Never went to school. (1)

Went to school, but did not complete Primary Education. (2)

Primary Education (finished). (3)

<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Education (not finished). (4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Education (finished). (5)
<input type="checkbox"/> University Studies (not finished). (6)
<input type="checkbox"/> University Studies (finished). (7)

22) Did you do any other kind of training?: (more than one answer may be chosen)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did not do any other kind of training. (0)
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional or technical training, officially recognised. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Koran school. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

LEVEL OF LITERACY:

23) Can you read and write?:
<input type="checkbox"/> Does not know how to read or write. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Can read but not write. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Can read and write. (3)

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN:

24) Which of the following European languages do you speak?: (more than one answer may be chosen if appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Does not speak any European language. (0)			
<p>Fluently:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">French. (1) English. (2) Spanish. (3) Portuguese. (4) German. (5) Other: _____ Other: _____</p>	<p>Un poco:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">French. (1) English. (2) Spanish. (3) Portuguese. (4) German. (5) Other: _____ Other: _____</p>		

2.- PROCESS OF MIGRATION TO EUROPE

2.1.- THINKING ABOUT THE JOURNEY AND PREPATION (BEFORE STARTING):

Now we're going to talk about your journey to Europe...

First of all, I'm going to ask you some questions about the decision to come to Spain...

25) Which was the final European country you wanted to live in?: (spontaneous answer)

Didn't care / wasn't sure. Just wanted to reach Europe. (1)

Spain. (2)

Other country/ies: _____

26) What were the reasons for you wanting to live in Spain (and not in another European country)?: (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

More favourable employment opportunities in Spain than in other European countries. (1)

The way Spanish people are/say that they like Spain. (2)

Because they have a contact in Spain. (3)

Because of Spain's geographic accessibility. (4)

For no particular reason/ "because people come to Spain". (5)

Other reason: _____

27) How –by what means– do people find out about things in Spain in your country? (more than one answer may be chosen):

Interviewee did not know anything about Spain in their country. (0)

Through newspapers. (1)

Through television. (2)

Through the radio. (3)

Through internet. (4)

Through the commentaries of Africans who had been in Europe. (5)

Through the commentaries of other Africans. (6)

Other: _____

2.2.- THE JOURNEY ITSELF:

Now we're going to talk about the journey itself; the route you took, etc.

28) Was this the first time you tried to make this journey to Europe or had you started this journey on another previous occasion?

It was the first time —→ (go to question 30)

Had tried previously —→ (On any occasion through Ceuta/Melilla?: Yes No)

29) On those previous occasions, why didn't you reach Europe? (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

Detained by the police/expelled from an African country (1)

Accident. (2)

Lack of funds during the journey. (3)

Reached Europe, but repatriated. (4) —→ (Which country did you reach?: _____).

Other reason: _____

30) Who did you start the journey with (from your country)?: (more than one answer may be chosen)

Alone. (0)

With wife and/or children. (1)

With brothers or sisters (or other family members). (2)

With a friend/friends. (3)

With persons they did not know who wanted to go to Europe. (4)

With other people. (5)

31) How did you reach Spanish territory?:

By sea (1) —→ (By patera boat/cayuco fishing smack/launch?: Yes No)

Other (specify): _____

32) Which country did the vessel leave from?

Morocco. (20)

Cape Verde. (3)

Algeria. (19)

Guinea-Bissau. (10)

Mauritania. (13)

Guinea-Conakry. (9)

Senegal. (17)

Western Sahara. (99)

Gambia. (7)

Other: _____

33) Did you have to cross more than one country in Africa to reach this country?

Yes.

No. —→ (go to question 36)

34) How long did you take, approximately, to reach the country the vessel left from?

Less than 1 month 1-6 months 6 months-1year 1-2 years More than 2 years

35) At any point in your journey through Africa, did the police in one country send you back to another?

Yes. —→ (Which country/ies did this happen to you in?: _____).

No.

36) How many of you were there in the vessel?

_____ people (approx.)

37) How many days (or hours) did the crossing last?

_____ days or _____ hours

38) Where exactly did the vessel you travelled in arrive?:

The Canary Islands. (1)

The coast of Andalusia. (2) —→ (Where?: _____).

Another place. (3) —→ (Where?: _____).

2.3.- ARRIVAL IN SPAIN:

39) Fecha de llegada a España (a rellenar por el entrevistador)

_____ / _____ / _____

2.3.1.- FIRST RECEPTION ON THE MAINLAND:

Let's talk about being in Spain now...

40) Are you leaving with a contact now?

Yes.

No. —→ (go to question 46)

41) Who are you leaving with? (spontaneous answer)

Friend (1)

Family member of a friend (4)

Family member (2)

Friend of a family member (5)

Friend of a friend (3)

Person met on the journey (6)

Other (acquaintances, etc.): _____

42) Do you know or have you ever seen this person?

Yes.

No.

43) If you hadn't had this/these person/people in Spain, would you have come to this country?:

Yes. (1)

No. (2)

Don't know. (3)

Didn't know that this person was in Spain until arriving here. (4)

Other: _____

44) BEFORE YOUR ARRIVAL IN SPAIN, had you spoken to your contact within the previous year?

Yes.

No. ———> (go to question 46)

45) What did you talk about? (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

Chances of arriving in Spain (not being repatriated, etc.). (1)

Employment opportunities in Spain. (2)

Chances of living with the contact in Spain. (3)

Judicial/legal status (papers ,etc.) in Spain. (5)

Other questions: _____

46) Do you have a contact in another country in Europe at the moment?:

Yes. ———> (In which country/ies?: _____).

No.

47) Where are you going now? (mark the province)

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Álava (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cádiz (11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Guipúzcoa (21) | <input type="checkbox"/> Murcia (31) | <input type="checkbox"/> Soria (41) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albacete (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cantabria (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Huelva (22) | <input type="checkbox"/> Navarra (32) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tarragona (42) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alicante (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Castellón (13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Huesca (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> Orense (33) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tenerife (43) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Almería (4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ciudad Real (14) | <input type="checkbox"/> I. Baleares (24) | <input type="checkbox"/> Palencia (34) | <input type="checkbox"/> Teruel (44) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asturias (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Córdoba (15) | <input type="checkbox"/> Jaén (25) | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Palmas (35) | <input type="checkbox"/> Toledo (45) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ávila (6) | <input type="checkbox"/> A Coruña (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> León (26) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pontevedra (36) | <input type="checkbox"/> Valencia (46) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Badajoz (7) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cuenca (17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lérida (27) | <input type="checkbox"/> La Rioja (37) | <input type="checkbox"/> Valladolid (47) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barcelona (8) | <input type="checkbox"/> Girona (18) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lugo (28) | <input type="checkbox"/> Salamanca (38) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vizcaya (48) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burgos (9) | <input type="checkbox"/> Granada (19) | <input type="checkbox"/> Madrid (29) | <input type="checkbox"/> Segovia (39) | <input type="checkbox"/> Zamora (49) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cáceres (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Guadalajara (20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Málaga (30) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sevilla (40) | <input type="checkbox"/> Zaragoza (50) |

2.3.2.- EXPECTATIONS:

We're going to talk last of all about some of the ideas you had about Spain before coming here...

48) BEFORE STARTING YOUR JOURNEY TO EUROPE, did you know that there were any special requirements so as to be able to work in Spain? (spontaneous answer)

Knew that "papers"/documents were needed to work. (1)

Didn't know that there were any requirements. (2) ———> (go to question 50)

Other: _____

49) BEFORE STARTING YOUR JOURNEY TO EUROPE, how long did you think you would take to get the documents needed to work in Spain? (spontaneous answer)

Didn't know. (0)

Under 1 month. (1)

From 1 to 6 months. (2)

Between 6 months and 1 year. (3)

From 1 year to 1 and a half years. (4)

Between 1 year and a half and 2 years. (5)

From 2 to 3 years. (6)

Over 3 years. (7)

50) We've finished the interview; is there anything you'd like to add, do you want to say anything else?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Observations:

APPENDIX 4

QUESTIONNAIRE PART II

AFRICAN POPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE 2009

ZONE

N° INTERVIEWEE

NAME OF INTERVIEWER

DATE INTERVIEWEE ENTERED ACCEM FLAT (year and month)

Year

Month

1.- PERSONAL DETAILS AND LIFE IN AFRICA

1) GENDER: (to be filled in by the interviewer)

- Male (1)
 Female (2)

First of all, I'm going to ask you your age and nationality, as well as about some points relating to your life in Africa and the journey you made to reach Europe.

2) How old are you?: (in years)

Or Year of birth

3) What nationality are you?: (mark country)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Angola (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Burkina-Faso (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde (3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon (7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Congo-Brazzaville (5)
<input type="checkbox"/> Ivory Coast (6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia (7) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ghana (8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Conakry (9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau (10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Liberia (11)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mali (12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritania (13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Niger (14) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria (15)
<input type="checkbox"/> R. D. Congo (16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Senegal (17)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sierra Leona (18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algeria (19)
<input type="checkbox"/> Morocco (20)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
|---|--|--|

4) In Africa, before coming to Spain, had you ever worked?:

- Yes.
 No.

5) What were your reasons for leaving your country?: (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

- Economic and work-related reasons. (1)
 Situation of instability/conflicts (war, armed groups, violence, lack of security, etc.). (2)
 Other reasons: _____

6) Did you go to school in Africa? What studies did you do?: (pay attention to whether they finished them or not)

- Never went to school. (1)
 Went to school, but did not finish Primary Studies. (2)
 Primary Studies (completed). (3)
 Secondary Studies (incomplete). (4)
 Secondary Studies (completed). (5)
 University Studies (incomplete). (6)
 University Studies (completed). (7)

7) Do you know how to read and write now?:

- Can neither read nor write. (1)
 Can read, but not write. (2)
 Can read and write. (3)

8) Currently, what European languages can you speak (a little of and/or fluently)?: (more more than one if appropriate)

Does not speak any European language. (0)

Fluently:

- French. (1)
 English. (2)
 Spanish. (3)
 Portuguese. (4)
 Italian. (5)
 Other: _____

A little:

- French. (1)
 English. (2)
 Spanish. (3)
 Portuguese. (4)
 Italian. (5)
 Other: _____

8.1) Finally, did you have a passport in your country in Africa?

- Yes.
 No.

2.- ARRIVAL IN SPAIN

Now we're going to speak about the moment when you arrived in Spain...

9) How did you get to Spanish territory?:

- By land (1)
 By sea (2 → (By patera boat/cayuco fishing smack/launch?: Yes No)
 By plane (3)

10) Where exactly did you land?

- Canary Islands. (1)
 Mainland coast / Balearics. (2)
 Ceuta/Melilla. (3)
 Other: _____

11) Apart from in Spain, have you living in another European country for more than six months?

- Yes. —→ (In which country/ies?: _____)
 No.

It is crucial that this item be filled in (both the year and the month)

12) What date did you arrive in SPAIN? (year and month)

Year	
Month	

13) When you left the CIE / CETI, once you were set free on the MAINLAND, did any NGO take you in? (we're talking about "emergency reception" in mainland Spain)

- yes. (1)
 No. (2)
 Has never been in a CIE / CETI. Entered mainland Spain without being detained by the police. (3)

14) In those first days in Spain (on the mainland), did you get in contact with anyone who provided you with accommodation?

- Yes.
 No. —→ (go to question 18)

15) Did your contact have a work permit at the time when they provided you with accommodation?

- Yes.
 No.
 Doesn't know/Doesn't remember.

16) At the time of providing you with accommodation, what relation did you have with that person?

- Friend. (1)
 Family member. (2)
 Friend of a friend.(3)
 Family member of a friend. (4)
 Friend of the family. (5)
 Fellow countryman met on the journey/on arrival. (6)
 Other (acquaintances, etc.): _____

17) How long did you live with that person?

- Under a week. (1)
 Between a week and a month. (2)
 Over a month, but less than three months. (3)
 Between three and six months. (4)
 Over six months, but under a year. (5)
 Between one and two years. (6)
 Over two years. (7)

—→ (go to question 19)

18) And then, where did you stay?
(only first accommodation; spontaneous answer –“EMERGENCY RECEPTION” NOT VALID HERE)

- An NGO helped with accommodation (flats, rooming house, hostel... covered by the NGO). (1)
- A hostel (free). (2)
- On the street / in the countryside. (3)
- Rooming house (not covered by an NGO). (4)
- Other: _____

3.- EXPERIENCE (in Spain) UP UNTIL CURRENT SITUATION

3.1.- RESIDENTIAL AND GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY:

We are going to talk now about places where you have lived during your life here in Spain...

19) Since you've been in Spain, BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT,
how many cities/towns have you lived in for more than two months?

- 1 city/town. → (go to question 21)
- 2 cities/towns.
- 3 cities/towns.
- 4 cities/towns.
- 5 or more cities/towns.

20) What were your main reasons for moving from one city/town to another?
(more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Questions of work. (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodation issues. (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of contacts. (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason: _____ | <p>→ (go to question 22)</p> |
|---|------------------------------|

21) Why have you always stayed in the same city/town? (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

- Questions of work. (1)
- Accommodation issues. (2)
- Presence of contacts. (3)
- There are more fellow countrymen (Africans). (4)
- Lack of money to move elsewhere. (5)
- Other reasons: _____

3.2.- LEGAL SITUATION AND DOCUMENTATION:

Vamos a hablar ahora sobre la documentación que tienes...

22) We're going to talk now about the documentation you have?

- Yes.
 No.

23) BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, did you have any of the following documents from your country to enable you to demonstrate your identity? (read the questions one by one and answer all of them)

PASSPORT	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
IDENTITY CARD	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
BIRTH CERTIFICATE	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
DRIVING LICENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
CERTIFICATE OF CRIMINAL RECORD	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
OTHER DOCUMENTS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.

24) Do you currently have a passport?

- Yes.
 No. ———> (go to question 27)

25) Since what date (indicate date and month) have you had your passport with you here in Spain?

Year	
Month	

26) How did you get your passport? (spontaneous answer)

- Brought it with them to Spain. (1)
 Had passport in their country of origin (or in other country) and it was sent/brought to them. (2)
 It was issued for them and sent from their country of origin. (3)
 Got it through their country's Embassy/Consulate in Spain. (4)
 Other situation: _____

27) Have you had/are you having any problem or difficulty in trying to get the passport?

- Yes. (1)
 No. (2) ———> (go to question 29)
 Has never tried. (3) ———> (go to question 29)

28) What problems have you had/are you having in getting your passport? (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer) (INDICATE PROBLEMS HAD PRIOR TO BEING WITH ACCEM TOO)

- Doesn't/didn't have anyone to help with the process in their own country. (1)
 Doesn't/didn't have enough money to cover costs of processing/issue of passport. (2)
 Doesn't/didn't have one of the documents needed to start processing the passport. (3)
 Doesn't/didn't have anywhere it could be sent. (4)
 Excessive delay in the process/negligence on the part of institutions-embassies-consulates. (5)
 Other: _____

29) Since you have been in Spain, have you ever contacted your country's embassy/consulate?

- Yes. (1) —→ (Were they of hel? Yes No)
 No. (2)
 Their country has no embassy/consulate in Spain. (3)

30) BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, were you on the padrón register?

- Yes.
 No. —→ (go to question 32)

31) Where were you registered as living? (they may still be registered as living there)

- In a reception flat/hostel/association where they were before. (1)
 In the house of a family member/friend/acquaintance. (2)
 In the shared flat where they were living. (3)
 Elsewhere (specify): _____
- (go to question 33)

32) What were the reasons for not being registered (then or now)? (more than one answer may be chosen)

- Didn't know what registering was/was for, so never tried to register. (1)
 Never tried to register for fear of being located. (2)
 Didn't have anyone who would let them give their address for registering. (3)
 Didn't have passport. (4)
 Tried to register with another identification document, but couldn't.(5)
 Others: _____

3.3.- ACCESS TO WORK:

Now I'd like to ask you about the opportunities you've had for work...

33) Have you worked since you arrived in Spain?

- Yes.
 No. —→ (go to question 42)

34) Since your arrival in Spain (mainland), how long did it take you to find your first work?

- Under 1 month. (1)
- From 1 to 3 months. (2)
- Over 3, but under 6 months. (3)
- From 6 to 9 months. (4)
- Over 9 months. (5)

35) Have you done any of the following activities/jobs in Spain? (read the answers one by one and answer all of them)

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Work in agriculture/countryside/clearing land/etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 2. Street trading/hawking (CDs, bags, umbrellas, bracelets, sunglasses...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 3. Work in African shops/businesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 4. Cook, waiter, washer up, cleaner... in: bars/restaurants/discotheques | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 5. Work in building (construction, house refurbishing, painter, electrician, plumber, cleaning...). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 6. Parking/washing cars | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 7. Helping at supermarket exits | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 8. Handing out advertising | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 9. Crate/pallet loading and unloading (warehouseman) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 10. Collecting cardboard, scrap metal, old furniture... | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 11. Watchman/Security guard (on worksites, grounds...) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 12. Fishing | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |

36) Apart from these jobs, have you done other types of job in Spain? Which one?
(Give a specific description of the tasks you undertook)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Hasn't done other jobs.

AND CURRENTLY...

37) Are you working at the moment?

- Yes. → (go to question 39)
- No.

38) How long haven't you been working (in Spain)?

- Under a fortnight. (1)
- Between a fortnight and a month. (2)
- Over a month and under 2. (3)
- Between 2 and 3 months. (4)
- Over 3 months. (4)

→ (go to question 40)

39) What is your occupation at the moment? (spontaneous answer; more than one answer may be chosen)

- Work in agriculture/countryside/clearing farms/etc. (1)
- Street trading/hawking (CDs, bags, umbrellas, bracelets, sunglasses...). (2)
- Cook, waiter, washer up, cleaner... in: bars/restaurants/discotheques. (4)
- Work on building sites (construction, house refurbishing, painter, electrician, plumber, cleaner...). (5)
- Parking/washing cars. (6)
- Handing out advertising. (8)
- Crate/pallet loading and unloading (warehouseman). (9)
- Watchman/Security guard (on worksites, in grounds...). (11)
- Fishing. (12)
- Other: _____

40) How did you find your latest job? (spontaneous answer)

- By going to "places" where they come to look for workers. (1)
- By visiting companies, industrial estates, worksites, agricultural cooperatives... in person... (2)
- Through an African friend/acquaintance who gave them the contact. (3)
- Through a non-African friend/acquaintance who gave them the contact. (4)
- Through an NGO / associations / free public services which help find work. (5)
- Other: _____

41) How many jobs have you had in Spain which have lasted over two months at a stretch?

- None.
- 1 job.
- 2 jobs.
- More than 2 jobs.

41.1) Since you arrived in Spain, what is the longest (approximately) a job has lasted you at a stretch?

- Under 1 month. 1 month. 2 months. 3 months. 4 months. 5 months. 6 months or more.

3.4.- ACCESS TO ACCOMMODATION

I'd like to ask you some questions about the situations and difficulties you have been in while looking for accommodation...

42) Since you arrived in Spain (mainland), BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, can you tell me if you ever stayed in the following places? (read the questions one by one and answer them all)

1. In a hostel covered by an NGO/religious/public institution.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
2. In a reception flat (NGO/religious/public institution).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
3. Rooming house covered by an NGO/...	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
4. Rooming house paid from own money/by friend or family member.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
5. "Shared" house/flat without paying for it: provided by friends/family/contacts.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
6. "Shared" house/flat, paying rent.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
7. Flat/House/Industrial unit/covered space: "squatter"	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
8. On the streets/in park/countryside/shanty town.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes.	<input type="checkbox"/> No.
Other: _____		

IF YOU HAVE EVER SLEPT ROUGH ON THE STREETS/IN A PARK/COUNTRYSIDE... (IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION. 46)

You told me earlier that, in the time since you arrived in Spain, you have had to sleep rough on some occasion on the streets/in a park/ countryside...

43) Can you tell me how many times, since you arrived in Spain, you've had to sleep/live on the street/in a park/countryside... (been homeless)? (spontaneous answer)

- On 1 to 4 occasions. (1)
 On 5 to 8 occasions. (2)
 On 9 or more occasions. (3)

43.1) Have you been homeless on one-off occasions (some specific nights) or for some more prolonged period (at least one week at a stretch)?

- On one-off occasions. (1)
 One or various prolonged periods (at least a week at a stretch). (2)
 Both things. (3)

44) What is the longest, at a stretch, that you've had to sleep rough on the street/in a park/countryside...?

- Under a week. (1)
 Between a week and a month. (2)
 Over a month, but less than two. (3)
 Between two and three months. (4)
 Over three months. (5)

45) On this occasion when you spent the longest at a stretch in this situation, how many people were sleeping in that place? (approximately) (spontaneous answer)

- Was alone. From 2 to 5. From 6 to 10. From 11 to 15. 16 or more.

45.1) On this occasion when you spent the longest at a stretch in this situation, did you try to go to a hostel to sleep? (spontaneous answer)

- Yes, but there weren't any spaces on the occasions when they tried.
 Didn't know of any hostel where they could spend the night / there wasn't one near by.
 No.
 Other: _____

45.2) In your time in Spain, have you been in the habit of going to hostels to sleep? (spontaneous answer)

- Yes. —→ (Did you normally get somewhere to sleep?? Yes No Only sometimes).
 No. —→ (Why no?: _____).

3.5.- ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE:

With reference to health services and documentation...

46) BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, did you have a current/valid medical card?

- Yes. (1)
 Had applied for it (in process). (2)
 No. (3) —→ (Why not?: _____).
 Other: _____
 _

47) BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, on the occasions when you were "sick/ill" (health problems) in Spain, did you ever go anywhere where you could be seen by a doctor?

- Yes. (1) —→ (Only through Emergency? Yes No)
 No. (2) —→ (pasar a pregunta 49)
 Has never been ill since arrival in Spain. (3) —→ (go to question 49)

48) BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, have you been to any of these places when you have been ill? (read the questions one by one and answer all of them)

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hospital. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 2. Health Centre/Outpatients. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 3. NGO/Association/Foundation with direct health care. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 4. Private doctor/private clinic (includes private dentist). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 5. Dentist (at hospital). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
- Other: _____

3.6.- USE OF SOCIAL RESOURCES AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Now we are going to ask you some questions about help which you may have received in Spain...

49) Since your arrival in Spain, and BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, have you had help from any of the following people/institutions? (read the questions one by one and answer all of them)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Friends/Family/Acquaintances. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 2. NGOs/Associations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 3. Organisms/Public Services. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 4. Religious centres. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |

Others: _____

50) Since your arrival in Spain, and BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, to what extent would you say that the following people/institutions were of help to you? (read the questions one by one and answer all of them)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Friends / Family / Acquaintances. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 2. NGOs / Associations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 3. Organisms / Public Services. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 4. Religious centres. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |

Other: _____

51) Since your arrival in Spain, and BEFORE COMING TO THE ACCEM FLAT, have you received/used any of the following help/resources from anyone/any institution?

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Social and legal advice / guidance. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 2. Help/guidance / training in job seeking. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 3. Free lodging (reception flats...). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 4. Help in getting medical care, medication, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 5. Help in contacting family / friends (telephone calls...). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 6. Help in personal cleanliness (shower, bath products, clothes washing). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 7. Financial help (in money). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 8. Clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 9. Payment of transport (within city/town, to go to another place...). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 10. Meal / food. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 11. Spanish / Catalan / Basque / Other language classes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 12. Others training / courses / workshops. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 13. Psychological attention. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |

52) Since your arrival in Spain, have you been to soup kitchens (public and/or religious) or places where food is provided (sandwiches, etc.)?

Yes.

No. ———> (Why not?: _____)

53) Since your arrival in Spain, have you been to public baths or shower services to wash?

Yes.

No. ———> (Why not?: _____)

4.- EXPECTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Last, I'd like to make you a number of questions on your plans and ideas for the future, as well as on certain issues we believe it may be very important for you to tell us...

54) Do you think you will get your work permit (working papers) within the next two years?

- Yes.
 No.

55) Do you know what "arraigo social" (social roots) is? (the interviewee may know what it is although without identifying it by that name)

- Yes.
 No.

56) Have you been able to send money to your family / friends in the last year?

- Yes.
 No.

57) Would you tell your best friend or your brother to come to Spain?

- Yes.
 No.

58) Do you know that there are programmes and grants to leave Spain and return voluntarily to your own country?

- Yes.
 No.

59) Have you ever given serious consideration to the possibility of returning to your own country?

- Yes.
 No.

60) Knowing what you do now about how some things work in Spain, which of these things would you like to have known before coming to Spain? (more than one answer may be chosen; spontaneous answer)

- That "papers" were needed to work in Spain.
 That you have to wait quite a long time to get the "papers".
 Other: _____

We have finished the interview; do you want to add anything, do you want to say anything else?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Observations:

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GROUP

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