I.E.S. “TURGALIUM”



COMENIUS



Questionnaire Results: MOST RELEVANT INFORMATION

- Answered by students aged 16/17
- 60% female students
- 76% are living with their parents
- 88% learned about migration at school.
- 85% consider it's important to learn about migration.
- **Only 10 out of 378 students** at Turgalium School are **immigrants**. Most of them from Eastern Europe and South América. They have never felt discriminated at school



- 68% answered that there are people of their towns that have emigrated
- Most Spanish students consider that people are still arriving in Spain from other countries and that it's hard for immigrants to find a job in Spain.
- 84% have a good relation with immigrant students. 34% very good.
- All of them show a positive and friendly attitude towards immigrants and 75% have never witnessed an act of discrimination, but in a conflict situation 70% would solve the problem by walking away.



Migratory Movements 1950-2008



From the late XXth century to the economic crisis of 1975 Spain was a country of emigrants.

The reasons for these emigrations were economic.



Many people from rural areas migrated to Western Europe.

In the 90s Spain became a receptor of population generating a process of great social and economic impact.

The economic crisis in 2008 made Spain lose population again.





XIXth century

Rural exodus
to Western Europe

Reasons

Economic
Recession

The 90s

receptor of population

ECONOMIC
IMPACT

2008

The Crisis began

Loss of population



“GOING TO A BETTER FUTURE” (1950-1975)



1.Causes:

1.1 Traditional migrations:

-People go to the city to work.



1.2 Temporary migrations:



-Country life increased.

-Agrarian crisis.

-Industrial crisis in 1975.



1.3 Interior migrations:

-Migrations of young people to the city.

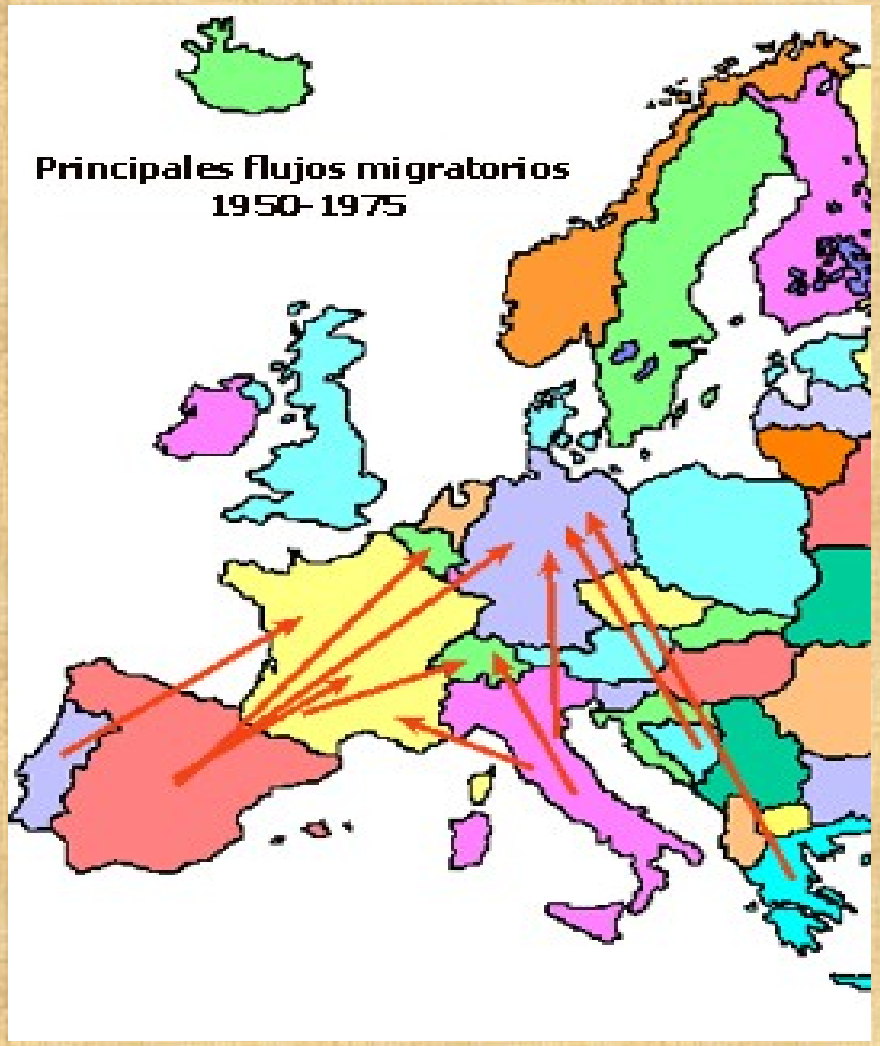
-Interurban Migrations to work.

-Back to rural areas.





2.MIGRANTS´ DESTINATION



-Main migration flows in Europe (1950-1975).

- Spanish migrants went to Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and United Kingdom.
- The migrants who went to Europe came from Andalucía, Extremadura, Galicia, Castilla y León and Castilla-La Mancha.



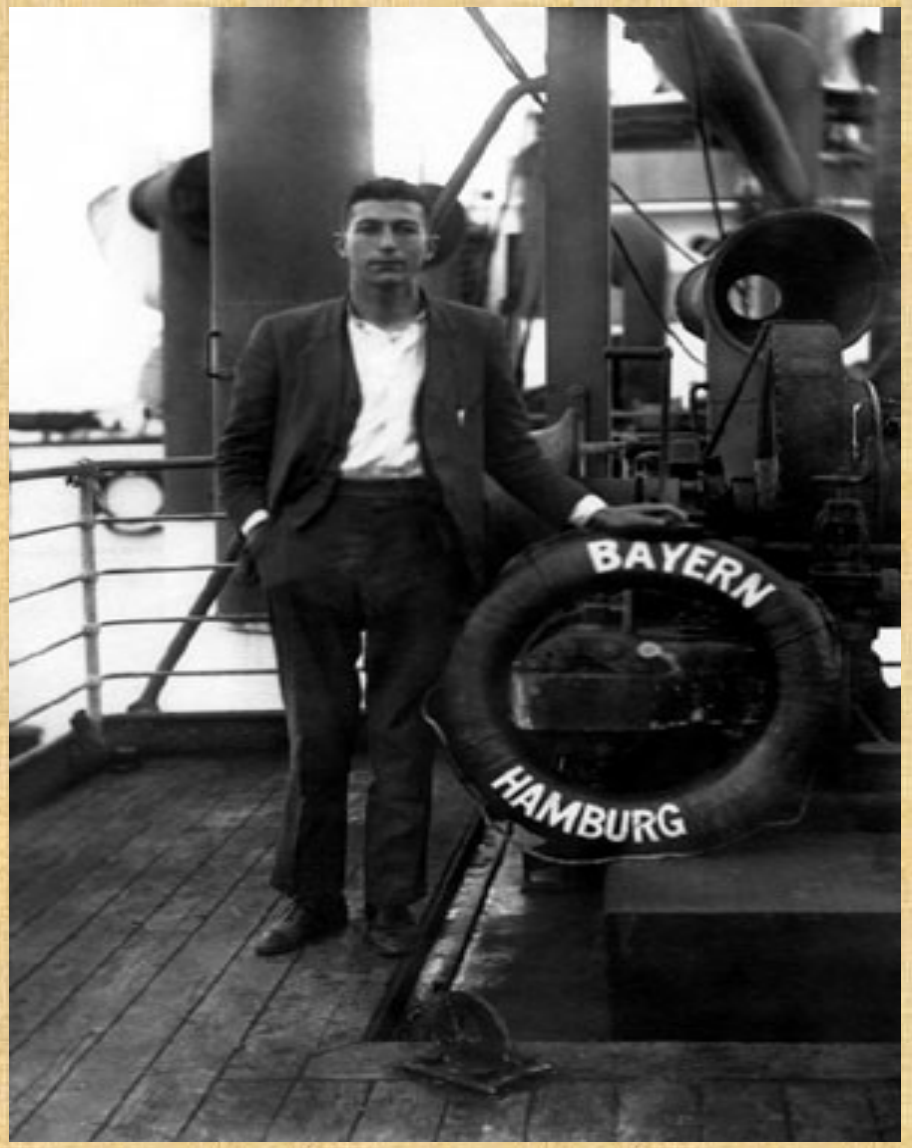
Boarding of Galician emigrants from A Coruña to countries such as Cuba, Mexico, Argentina or Venezuela to have a better socioeconomic future.



Families who embarked on boats from Spanish ports to go somewhere else better.



3. PROFILE OF MIGRANTS.



-Spanish immigrant in The Bayern steamboat going to Buenos Aires (Argentina) .

Most migrants were:

-Males.

-Adult/young.

-Unskilled peasants (agricultural laborers).



4.IMPACTS OF MIGRATIONS.



4.1 Positive consequences:

-Cultural or political homogeneity.

-Decrease of population pressure on resources.

-Investment from remittances sent by migrants.

-Increased productivity in the country of emigration.

-Increased product sales in other countries.

-Relief by overcrowding problems.



4.2.Negative consequences:

-Decrease in revenue.

-Political diversity.

-Ageing of population.

-Decrease in schooling.



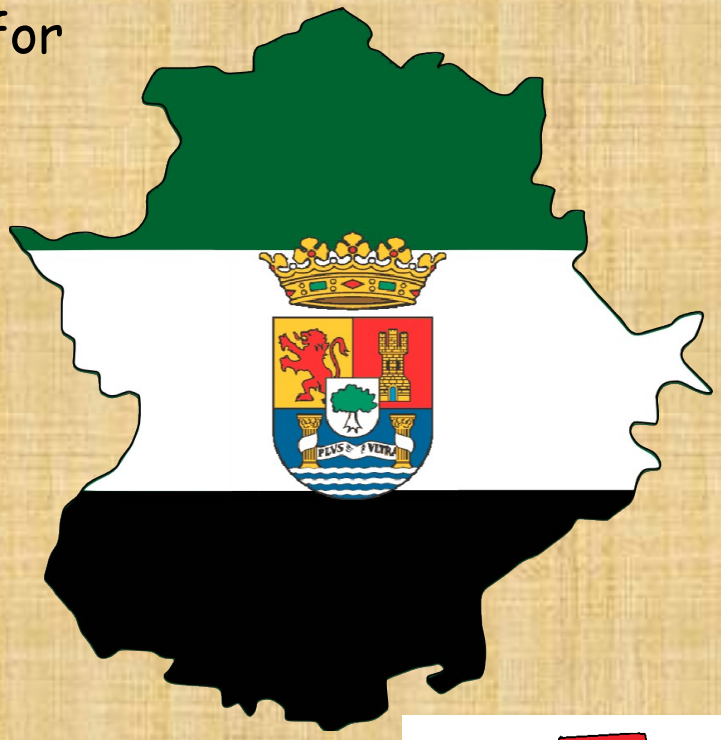
-Old people in the village losing young people young due to migrations.



5.EXTREMADURA

5.1. INTERIOR MIGRATIONS:

The mismatch between population and resources in a rural region without technology was the reason for the mass emigration of people in Extremadura, trying to look for a job in such regions as Madrid, Cataluña and País Vasco.



5.2. EXTERIOR MIGRATIONS:

The great exodus of 55.000 Extremeños to France, Switzerland and Germany took place during this period.



Return to the Past

Sira and Inma interviewed their grandparents about the characteristics of migrations after 1950 in two different villages and the results were:



Aldeacentenera

Age:

-They left at 30 and returned at 60 (pensioners).

Shops:

Shops are bigger than before and these have more products.

Streets:

-Pablo Neruda.

-Alonso de Pineda.

Destination:

-In Spain: Oviedo, Bilbao, Madrid and Barcelona.

-Out of Spain: Switzerland, France Germany and Argentina.

Current Situation:

-Few people born and young people are unemployed and they leave their villages to go to the cities or to other countries.



ALDEACENTENERA



ZORITA

- **Names of streets:**

-Before: General Franco and now: Avd. de la Constitución.

- **Shops:**

-There were three groceries one shoe shop and one hardware.

- **Health centre:**

Doctors hadn´t offices and they went to their patients'.

Foodstuffs from abroad:

-Chocolate from U.S.A. and Switzerland .

Immigrants:

People who went out returned every year with a month holiday and they had to face some medical checks.

Destination:

-Germany, Switzerland and France.



ZORITA





Before.

After.

External Migration: Extremadura.



“Back Home” 1975-1998



Spanish people moving to more prosperous places

In previous decades (50s and 60s) many Spanish abandoned their homes, usually in rural and agricultural regions to migrate to more prosperous Spanish areas and other European countries in need of workers.



Immigrant profile

Ocupación de los emigrantes españoles en Europa

Estructura socio profesional (1962-71)	Varones	Mujeres	Total
Sector primario	26,49	2,42	28,91
Sector secundario	50,08	5,5	55,58
otras profesiones	4,76	1,33	6,09
Mujeres sin profesión y niños menores de 15 años	0,38	9,04	9,42
Total	81,71	18,29	100

Fuente: Instituto Español de Emigración.

Migrant profile chart

- Young men with little education.
- They came from the poorest regions of Spain:Andalucía, Galicia, Extremadura, León, both Castillas and Valencia.
- Mainly employed in building and industrial sectors.



Decline of immigration:





Since 1973 emigration to Europe declined.

The energy crisis brought unemployment so many migrants returned.

Also due to this crisis from 1975 many emigrants returned to cheaper life in rural areas.

End of emigration:

Spanish emigration ended due to the energy crisis, border closures and the modernization of Spain.

The conomy was based on construction and tourism, which required a lot of workers. In 2005, the country had created about 900,000 jobs, of which about 40% were occupied by foreigners.





"Extremeños in the world" (1975- 1990)

Spain was again in crisis in the 70s. The unemployment rate raised due to the economic crisis, industrial restructuring, and the progressive incorporation of women to the workplace.



Spanish people waiting to go to Other county



FEATURES

All these emigrants returned to Extremadura until 1985, and in 2000 there was a balance between emigration and immigration.





“Hello SPAIN!“1998-2008



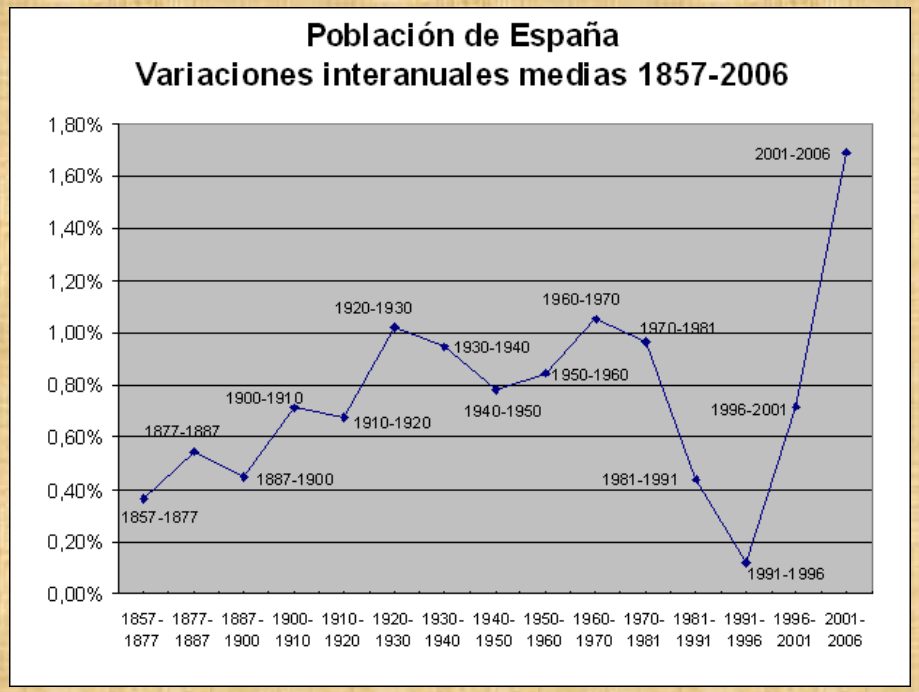
Causes

- The cultural and linguistic identities
- Mild climate
- Proximity to Africa
- Much better salaries



CONSEQUENCES

The most important impact of immigration on Spain has been the increase of population between 1998 and 2005





Economic Consequences

Positive economic consequences:

- The arrival of the immigrants at working age.
- Almost half the jobs created in recent years have been occupied by foreign workers.
- Immigrants worked on sectors where there were few national workers.

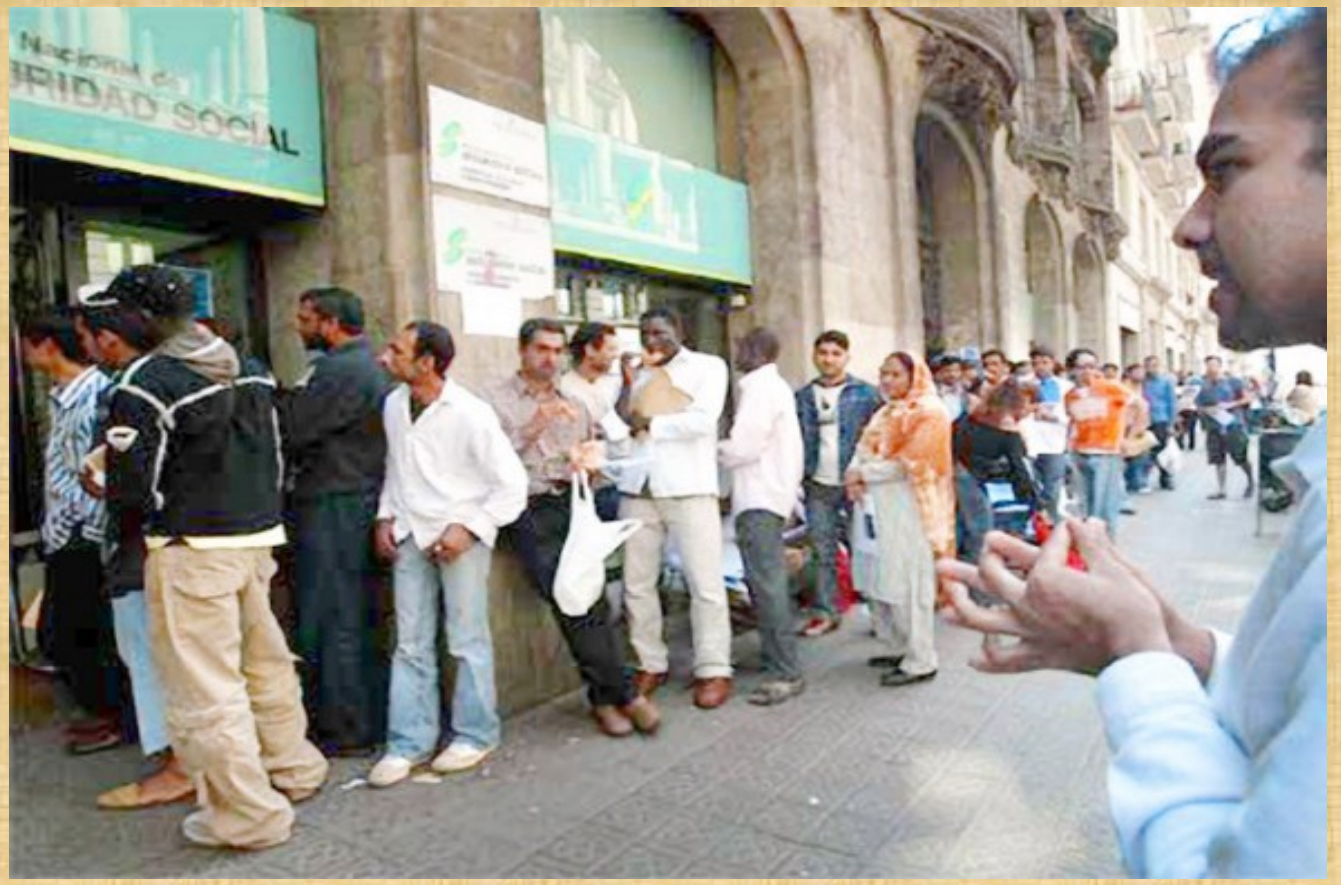


immigrants working in the construction



Negative economic consequences:

There are opinions that say immigration has caused distortions in the Spanish labor market.



Illegal immigrants



Sociocultural Consequences

- More cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.
- Increase of xenophobia.
- The perception of national security.



March 21th is the international day against racism



Immigrant profile

In 2001 44,95 % immigrants were female and 55,05 % were male.

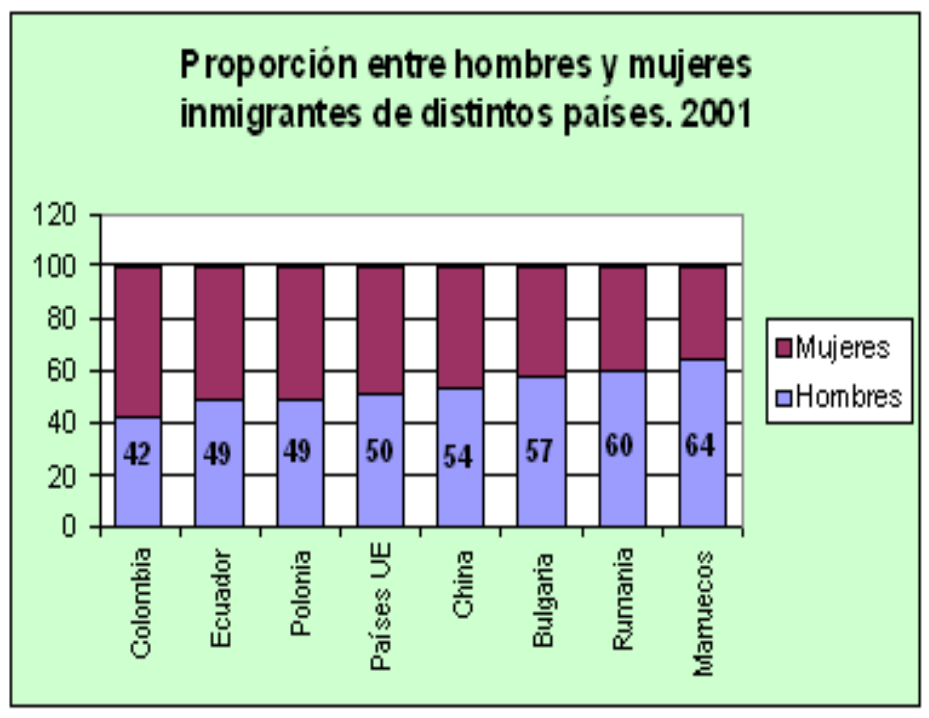






Gender

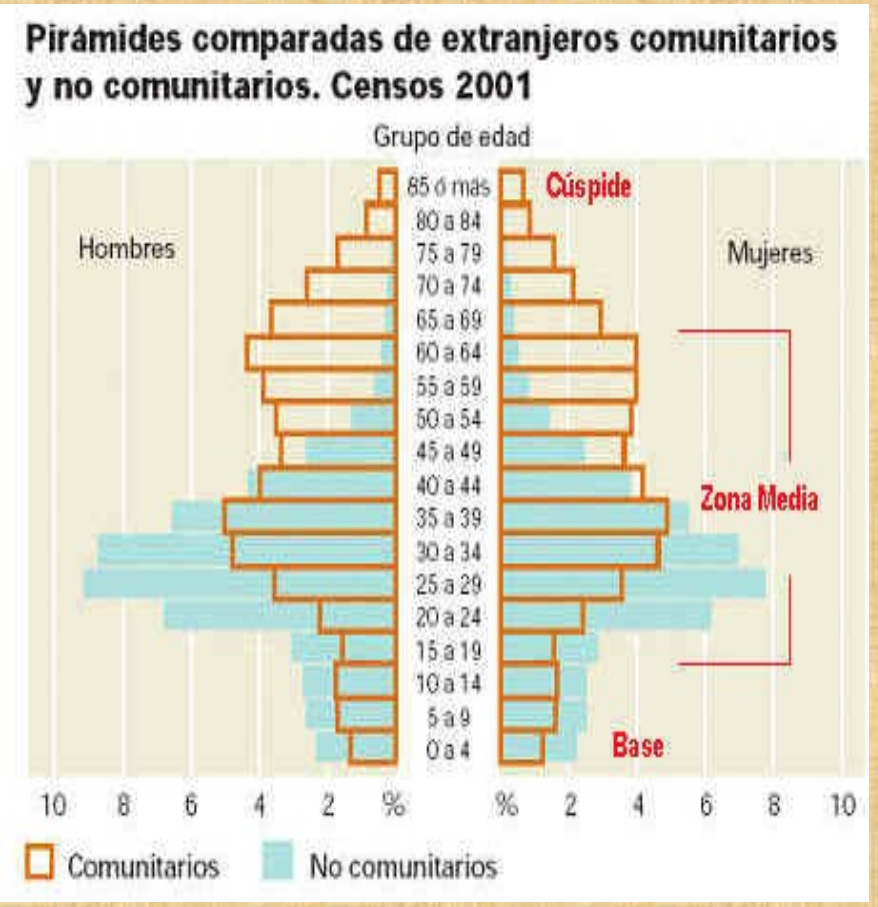
- There is a balance between male and female immigration rates.
- There are more women than men from South America.
- More men than women from African countries.





Age

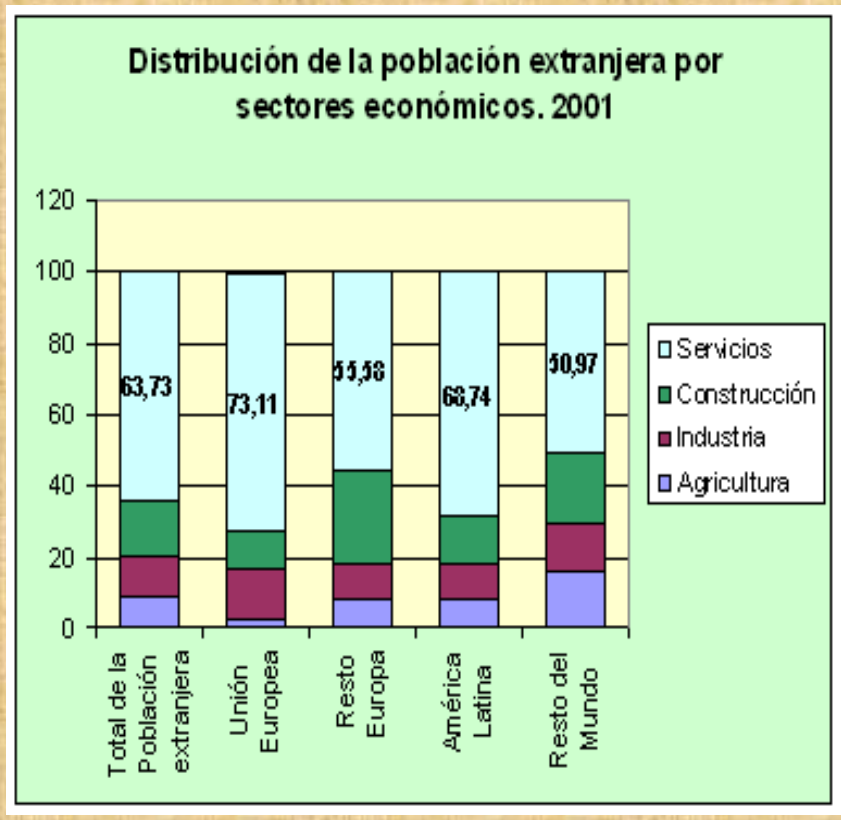
- The majority of people are at working age.
- Non-EU immigrants over 65 have increased.
- The majority of EU immigrants are between 30 and 64 years old.
- The majority of non-EU immigrants are between 20 and 35 years old.





Sectors

- The immigrants from UE are employed in the financial and commercial sectors.
- The immigrants from South America are employed in the catering and domestic services.
- The population from Eastern Europe are employed in the building trade.





Destination

- The number of immigrants from Western Europe is large.
- In the XXth century, due to the increase of international migration, the recipient countries have developed policies of immigration control.
- Illegal immigration has increased with the arrival of people from poor countries.





Extremadura

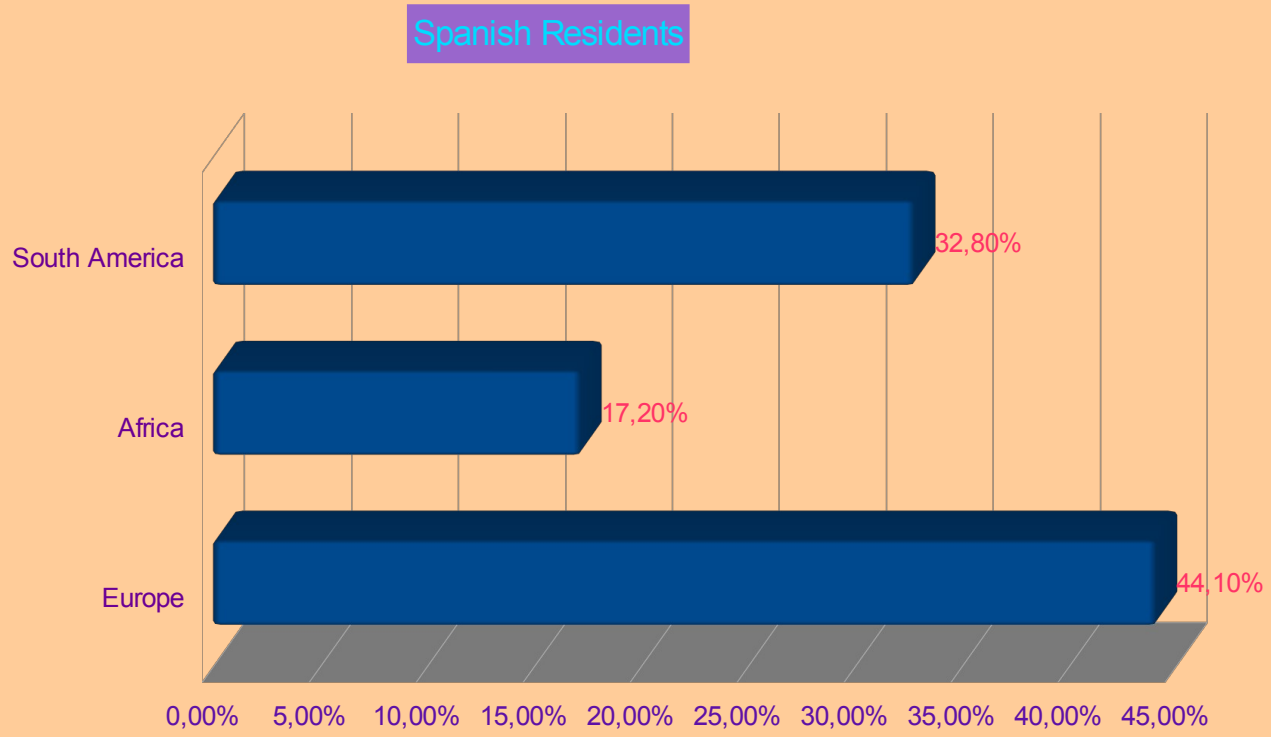
- From 2008 onwards the number of foreign immigrants in Extremadura explains the current growth of population.
- The number of immigrants in Extremadura represents 0,67% national rate and 3,2% total in Extremadura.



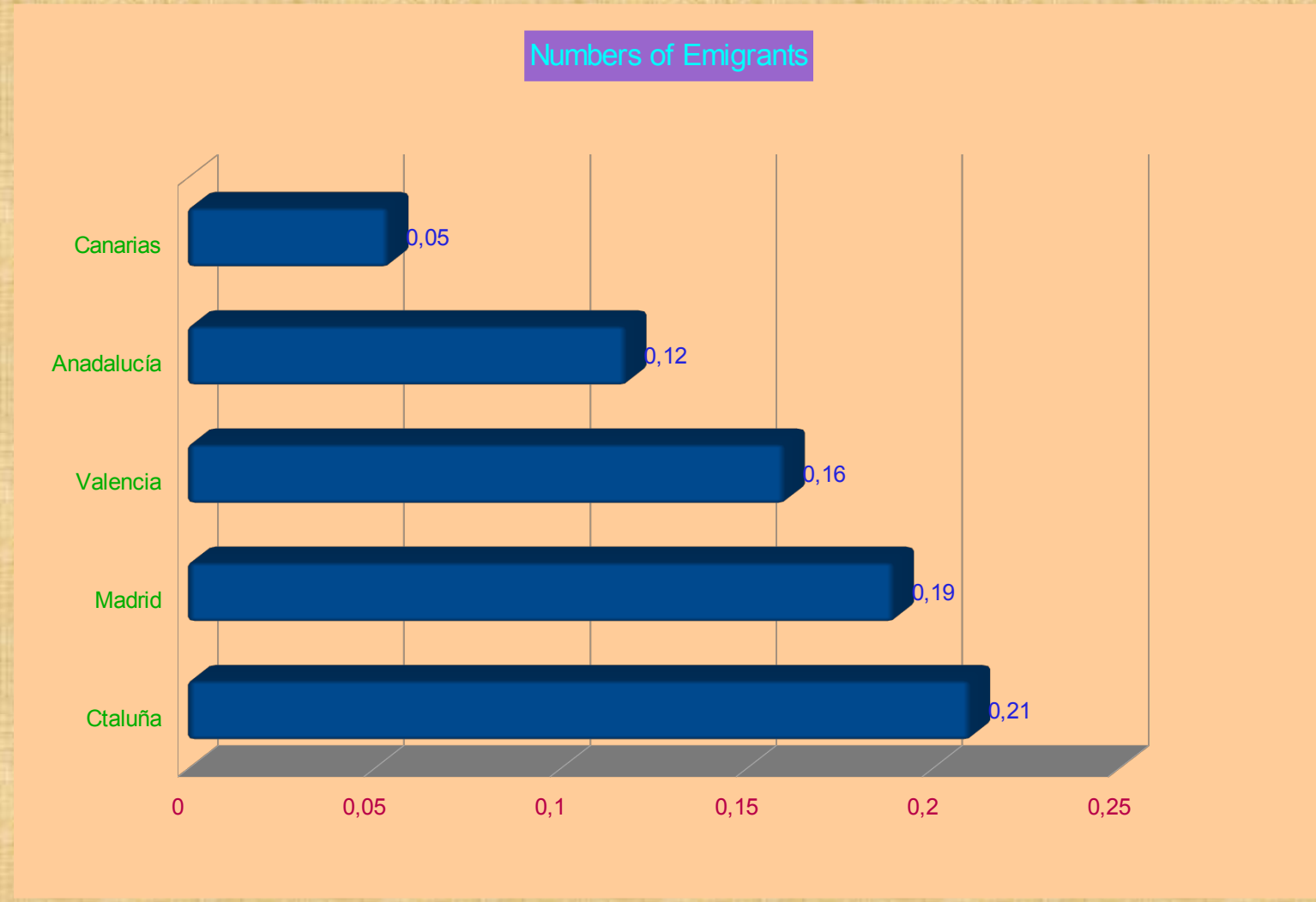


More quantitative data

Up to January 1st 2008 Spain had 5.22 million legal residents, 5.1 of whom were Europeans.







Regions that received large numbers of immigrants



Bill of rights and freedom of foreigners in Spain

This declaration guarantees:

education, dwelling, health, work and social security rights,

documentation and public participation, freedom of movement, meeting and protest, syndication and strike, association,

familiar regrouping and protection against discrimination acts.



Information from press sources

One of the most dramatic situations related to illegal immigration is faced by African immigrants, as many of them lose their lives trying to cross from Africa to the south of Spain. They leave the African coast in small boats, usually wooden boats or canoes, to reach the Spanish coast of Andalucia and the Canary Islands.



"I soon learned that when you emigrate you lose the crutches that have supported you until then, you have to start from scratch, because the past is erased at a stroke and nobody cares where you come from or what you've done before. (Isabel Allende) "



SOURCES

http://sauce.pntic.mec.es

http://www.slideshare.net/mariomasero

http://www.inmigracionextremadura.com

http://www.muveex.es

http://icdonceld.blogspot.com.es/2012/04/movimientos-migratorios-en-extremadura.htm/



Newspaper analysis on migration



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

ACCORDING TO FORM:

Name and type of source:

Name of the article:

Name of the author:

Percentage of text and image/images:

Layout of text/image:

Summary:

The text addresses to:

Main ideas of the topic:

Do you agree with the author's point of view? Why? Why not?:

Did the article help you to understand the topi better?:

Would you recommend this article to a friend?:



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

ACCORDING TO FORM:

Most articles belong to digital newspapers (El País, ABC…) or websites of different organizations or official governmental websites.

They are generally informative, so the author's opinion is not shown. In fact, many of them have been written by the Editorial Department.

They contain from 50% to 25% image. They are normally rather shocking to produce impact and draw the readers' attention.

We would recommend them all to our friends: they give a lot of information about the present situation of youth migration and help us to understand it.

They generally address to all kinds of people but focus on young unemployed people who are looking for a job.



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

ACCORDING TO CONTENTS:

We have grouped the topics together into two main fields:

IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN

AND

SPANISH EMIGRATION



No newspaper articles reporting movements inside the country.

Increasing tendency to emigrate to foreign countries, mainly European ones.





IMMIGRATION IN SPAIN



THE IMMIGRANTS' DILEMMA:

To stay in Spain without money and job or to leave Spain and come back to their countries of origin...

…THAT'S THE QUESTION!



Illegal immigration goes on existing, although it shows a decrease.



The irregular immigration has decreased 30% in Spain in 2012



The number of undocumented immigrants who arrived in Spain in 2012 has decreased 30% as regards 2011, being more accused in Canarias, followed by the Peninsula and Baleares and Ceuta. However, in the autonomous city of Melilla the number of immigrants increased up to 262.



Legal immigration has also been reduced. Many immigrants are going back to their countries. However, it's increasing in other European countries.



“It is time to come back. In Romania we earn less but you live on less.”

Georgeta Prunean is thinking about coming back to Romania due to the present situation in Spain.

When she arrived, eleven years ago, it was easier because there was no crisis, but, due to the fall of the labor market, all has sunken because the families with whom she was working are also victims of the crisis.

They have debts to pay but in Romania they hope to live more peacefully.





OECD: immigration increases en Europe except for Spain, Italy and Sweden.



The OECD annual inform shows a slight increase. Final data are from 2010 but provides forecasts for 2011. One of them is referred to the “Arab spring”: requests for asylum grew 20% in 2011. In 2010, immigration decreased in 2.5%, whilst in 2011 increased in Europe except for Spain, Italy and Sweden.

The countries where most people emigrated were China, Romania, India and Poland. Chinese immigrants accounted for 10% of total arrivals in OECD countries.

.



The hard conditions of immigrants in Spain are getting even worse: criminalization of immigrants, mass media contribution to negative stereotypes, denial of access to certain health services or social benefits, corruption related to illegal immigration…



Peruvian emigrants denounce they're being regarded as criminals

Peruvians denounce they are being discriminated against. A hundred representatives of Peruvian immigrant organizations have met in Lima to analyse the problem and look for solutions.







Last August, Spain ignored 73 immigrants, sending them back illegally to Morocco, where they were made to cross the border with Algeria without further ado, when in fact their luck completely belonged to Spain.



A PSC city councillor from Tarragona has resigned from his post after being accused of illegal immigration

A city councillor from Tarragona has been accused by the Police because he has used his business to regularize illegal immigrants.

Besides, the investigators discovered that his sister was also implicated.





The efforts made by some organizations show solidarity in contrast with all those who want to profit



A policeman holds a baby who arrived in Melilla in a dinghy

The text informs us about the recent arrival of a group of 39 immigrants to Ceuta.



Spain has reinforced control on borders.





This year the number of immigrants who have crossed the border has diminished because of the Moroccan government's help, who has reinforced their control along the border.



Margallo thanks Mauritania for preventing sub-Saharans from entering the Canary Islands

José Manuel García Margalllo has thanked the Mauritan authorities for their control over immigration an for their contribution to the release of Spanish hostages.



Mauritania also participated in the release of three Catalans, welcomes Tuaregs and Arabs.

Nowadays, the border between Mauritania and Mali is the scene of an army that fights against terrorism.



SPANISH EMIGRATION



Spanish people have to leave Spain because there are not enough jobs. They are above all young people looking for their first job and middle-aged people who used to worked in the construction sector but due to the crisis they are unemployed now.



Spanish young people lead emigration in Europe

The number of Spanish emigrants has risen considerably since 2008, which is a real catastrophe. That is because of the increase of unemployment. Besides, there is a high percentage of young people willing to emigrate. All this has made Spain lead the emigration rate.





Spanish emigration is related to unemployment.



Spanish emigration grew more than 21% in 2012.

54.912 Spanish people emigrated in 2012, most of them in September. Spain has lost 137.628 people.

According to the Secretary of Immigration and Emigration, young people emigrate because of their adventurous spirit. however, Spanish emigrants replied that they really went abroad to look for a job.

The president of the Spanish Federation of Returned Emigrants said that 2012 was a year marked by the little help from the government, although they observe good will from the authorities.





Formation as the key to succeed in other countries.



Lessons to leave Spain

The University of Alcala de Henares is going to be the first in giving lessons that will help young people to look for a job abroad. According to the National Institute of Statistics, more than 27.000 Spanish people left Spain between January and March of 2012. These classes are almost self-financed, students will have to pay 750€ for three weeks.

The most frequent question is “Will I get a job?” Julia de Miguel, one of the coordinators of the initiative, answers that there is nothing sure, but it is not impossible.





International response to Spanish emigration is varied: countries offering help versus those becoming strict.



Canada offers 1.000 work visas to young Spanish people

Canada offers 1.000 work visas to the Spanish young people between 18 and 35 years old that can afford living there for one year. They should have 1.850€ and pay for their health insurance during their stay. This work visas are offered to those who want to know Canada during 12 months working, to students who want to work there during the summer and to professional young people who have a work offer or a valid contract.





Switzerland wants to reduce the amount of work permits due to the increasing flood of Spanish and Portuguese workers.





IRONICAL SITUATION:

Spanish young people now migrate to our immigrants' countries of origin



Ecuador looks for unemployed doctors, tour guides and teachers to contract them.

Tourism Minister said during his visit to Murcia that "in Latin America there are more opportunities than in Europe."



Sources

The articles all were found in digital newspapers:

- El Pais
- El Diario Exterior
- ABC
- El Economista
- UNRIC
- Soitu
- Euroresidentes
- INE
- Cronicas de la Emigracion
- Madrimasd
- Europa Press
- El Periodico
- Dirigentes Digital



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THANK YOU

FOR YOUR

ATTENTION

