

Facts about Migration in E.U.

Migration has become an increasingly important phenomenon for European societies. Patterns of migration flows can change greatly over time, with the size and composition of migrant populations reflecting both current and historical patterns of migration flows. Combined with the complexity and long-term nature of the migrant integration process, this can present challenges to policymakers who need good quality information on which to base decisions. It is important that the statistics should go beyond the basic demographic characteristics of migrants and present a wider range of socio-economic information on migrants and their descendants.

The Stockholm programme, adopted by the EU Member State governments at the December 2009 European Council, sets a framework and a series of principles for the ongoing development of European policies on justice and home affairs for the period 2010–14. Migration-related issues are a central part of this programme. One of the initiatives in the programme is ‘to consider how existing information sources and networks can be used more effectively to ensure the availability of the comparable data on migration issues’. The Stockholm programme represents a continuation of the efforts that have been made since the Amsterdam Treaty came into force in 1999; European policies on migration and asylum have evolved through the implementation of the Tampere programme (1999–2004) and the Hague programme (2004–09). A Commission communication issued in October 2008, ‘Strengthening the global approach to migration’, emphasises the importance of migration as an aspect of external and development policy. The ‘Pact on immigration and asylum’, formally adopted by the Council of the EU in October 2008, focuses on legal immigration, the control of illegal immigration, border controls, migration and development, the finalisation of a common European asylum system and migrant integration. A key element of these policy agreements is the importance of reliable statistical information to inform and monitor the effectiveness of policy actions.

Age focus group 25–54. The use of this age group minimises the effect of migration related to non-economic reasons such as study and retirement. It also reduces the effect of the very different age structures of the national/native born and the foreign/foreign-born

populations. As a result, it creates a more homogeneous population group for comparisons to be made.

When looking at migrant populations and populations of recent migrant origin, it is necessary to take into account the changing nature and scale of migration over past decades, rather than just focusing on current migration patterns. National rules and practices differ, and have changed over time, as to the numbers and relative proportions of persons admitted from different countries and for different reasons. Other restrictions may be made, such as limitations on access to the labour market by particular migrant groups. Several major types of migration can be identified based on the intended reason for the migration. Labour immigration may be permitted or encouraged by destination countries as a way to fill gaps in the national labour market.

This labour migration may take a variety of forms, possibly being aimed at recruiting migrant workers from particular origin countries or workers with particular skills. Among other countries, Germany, France and the United Kingdom experienced significant labour immigration in the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, several other countries such as Ireland, Spain and Italy were predominantly emigration countries. In the late 1960s and 1970s, tighter restrictions on immigration were gradually put in place in a number of countries that had previously permitted immigration. Generally, these restrictions were placed on labour migration, with migration for family formation and reunion with persons already living in the destination country still being permitted to a greater or lesser extent. More recently, countries such as Ireland and Spain have moved from being predominantly emigration countries to countries that have attracted large-scale immigration both from outside the EU and from other EU Member States.

Depending on the policy approach taken, labour migration may be intended to be permanent or semi-permanent or, instead, a temporary measure. It should be noted that a number of temporary migration programmes have in effect been permanent, with migrants later being allowed to remain permanently in the destination country.



More recently, certain migrant worker policies have focused on attracting highly skilled or educated migrants. Although the definitions of the target group of migrants have differed between countries, this approach has been seen in several national programmes (such as in Denmark, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

Student migration has become particularly important in some parts of the EU, with generally young adults migrating to take part in university courses and other educational opportunities. Although student migration may be seen as essentially temporary in nature, significant numbers remain within the destination country after the end of their studies either as labour migrants or following family formation with a person resident in the destination country. Many European countries have, or have had at different times, specific programmes allowing student migrants who have successfully completed their education to remain in the country to work. For the destination country, such programmes are particularly attractive as they offer the possibility of adding to the national labour force qualified young workers who already have a good level of linguistic and cultural integration.

The boundaries between different migrant groups are not always clear, particularly in the case of long-established migrants. For example, the original reason for migration may have been family formation or to seek international protection but, after a number of years, the socio-economic and legal situation of the person may not readily be distinguished from a person who arrived as a migrant worker.

Countries differ as to the main countries of origin of immigrants. Migration has often reflected historical or linguistic links between countries, as is seen from the migration flows in the 1950s and 1960s from the West Indies and the Indian subcontinent to the United Kingdom and from Algeria and Morocco to France. Alternatively, as in the case of the migrant worker schemes in Germany in the 1960s, major migration flows may result from international agreements between countries that need more workers and countries that are experiencing unemployment.

A particular distinction must be made between intra-EU migration and migration from



outside of the EU. Subject to some transitory restrictions on citizens of new Member States, EU citizens have the right to live and work in other EU Member States.

There are not only some appealing reasons for staying in a foreign country, but also certain drawbacks to migration.

Push Factors

- Not enough jobs
- Few opportunities
- Primitive conditions
- Desertification
- Famine or drought
- Political fear or persecution
- Slavery or forced labour
- Poor medical care
- Loss of wealth
- Natural disasters
- Death threats
- Lack of political or religious freedom
- Pollution
- Poor housing
- Landlord/tenant issues
- Bullying
- Discrimination
- Poor chances of marrying
- Condemned housing (radon gas, etc.)
- War



Pull Factors

- Job opportunities
- Better living conditions
- Political and/or religious freedom
- Enjoyment
- Education
- Better medical care
- Attractive climates
- Security
- Family links
- Industry
- Better chances of marrying

Recent migration patterns

The first decade of the 21st century has seen large waves of migration from both within the EU and from outside it. The inflow in that decade appears to have peaked in 2007. In 2008, 3.8 million people migrated to and between the EU 27 Member States.

International migration plays a significant role in the size and structure of the population in most EU Member States. The increase in the total population of EU Member States in recent years was mainly due to high net migration. From 2004 to 2008 the population of EU Member States increased, on average, by 1.7 million per year, solely because inflows outweighed outflows. Although immigration to the EU Member States fell in 2008 and emigration increased, they still resulted in net migration which contributed 71 % of the total population increase.

In 2008, the EU-27 Member States received nearly two million migrants of other EU nationalities. Romanians were the most mobile, followed by Poles and Germans (note that these migrants were not necessarily previously residing in their country of citizenship). The EU-27 Member States received 384 000 Romanian citizens, 266 000 Polish citizens and 91

9000 Bulgarian citizens. The remaining 1.8 million immigrants to EU- 27 Member States were non-EU citizens. Among them, Moroccans were the largest group, the only one to exceed 100 000 persons, followed by citizens of China, India, Albania and the Ukraine. Most Moroccans migrating in 2008 went to Spain (almost 94 000) or to Italy (37 000). In the same year, Spain also received the largest share of Chinese immigrants (28 % or 27 000 in absolute terms). The United Kingdom was the main destination for citizens of India. In 2008, there were more men than women in migration flows to and from EU Member States in general. Around 48 % of immigrants were women. By contrast, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, France and Ireland reported that women outnumbered men among immigrants.

According to U.N, *immigration* means an action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months, having previously been usually resident in another country.

Immigrant means a person undertaking immigration.

Emigration means an action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a country, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months.

Emigrant means a person undertaking emigration.

Usual residence means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.

Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means under national legislation.

National means persons who are citizens of the country in which they reside.

Non-national or foreign citizen mean persons who are not citizens of the country in which they reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Citizen of EU Member State or EU national mean persons who are citizens of an EU Member State.

Non-EU citizens or non-EU nationals or third-country nationals mean persons who are usually resident in the EU-27 and who hold the citizenship of a country outside the EU-27.

Immigrants per 1000 inhabitants means the ratio between the number of immigrants in the calendar year and the mid-year population of the receiving country, for a given year, multiplied by 1000.

Net migration means the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants).

Median age means the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size.

All European states are now net immigration countries. For more established host countries such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom (UK), Benelux countries, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark, this has been the case since at least the 1960s. Despite a decline in migration after recruitment stops in 1973-4, immigration flows have been continuous, for the most part taking the form of family reunion, refugee flows and labour migration. Most have experienced particularly high levels of immigration since the 1990s. Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the UK and Nordic countries are all examples of this trend. A notable exception is Germany, which has seen a decrease in flows since the early 1990s, although this can be attributed to the exceptionally high levels of influx in the early 1990s.

Young Migrants-at home abroad

A second category of European countries became net receiving countries in the 1980s, in large part because of growing economic prosperity (Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland), as well as a redirection of migration flows following the introduction of more restrictive policies in north European receiving countries. These 'old new' immigration countries have also experienced increased migration since the 1990s, with recent inflows of labour migrants to Ireland, Italy and Portugal being particularly pronounced.

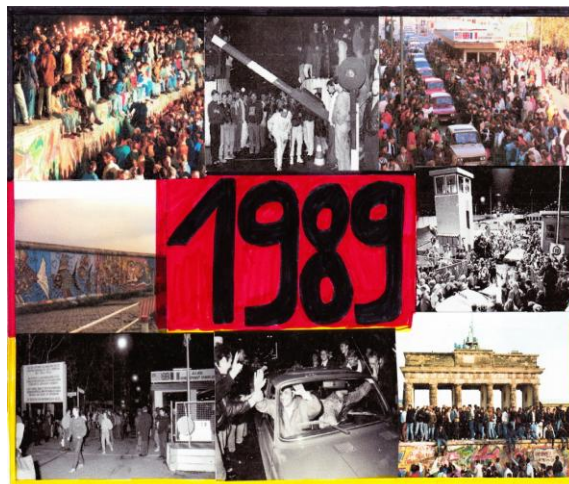
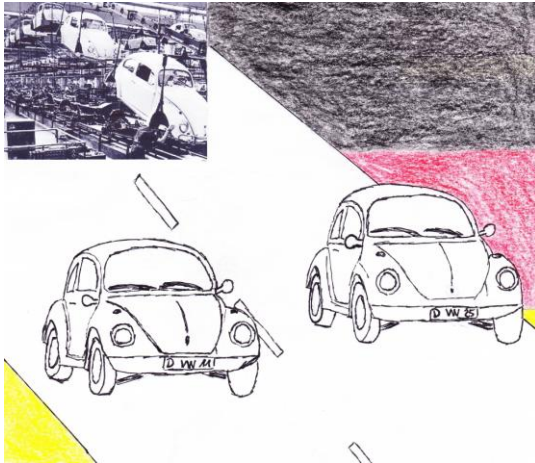
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	YEARS	POPULATION MIGRATION
➤ Economic prosperity in Northern and Western Europe: industrial development, increasing number of employment.	1950-1970	-Increased demand for European and extra-European labor: France, UK, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark. They have appealed to foreign labor, and so did the countries which were originally emigration countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece. -Anticommunist riot in Hungary.
	1956	-250,000 Hungarians fled the country because of the repression regime of Janos Kadar; most of them were able to establish themselves in the U.S. and others in Switzerland, France and the UK.
➤ Anticommunist riot in Hungary.	1961	-During the 28-year existence of the Berlin Wall, 239 people who tried to cross into West Berlin were killed by border guards and policemen. 5,000 East Germans were arrested at the border, and 4,000 were able to escape from the communist bloc.
➤ Construction of the Berlin Wall.		-People of former colonies, Europeans and natives migrate to former metropolitan cities.
➤ Full magnitude of the process of decolonization, the year 1960 is considered to be the "Year of Africa".	1960-1970	- Refuge of those who backed the riot.
➤ Anticommunist riot in Czechoslovakia and the intervention of the Warsaw Pact troops.	1968	-Limitations for economic immigrants; the phenomenon is compensated by family reunification and by illegal immigration

European Migration in the last 50 years

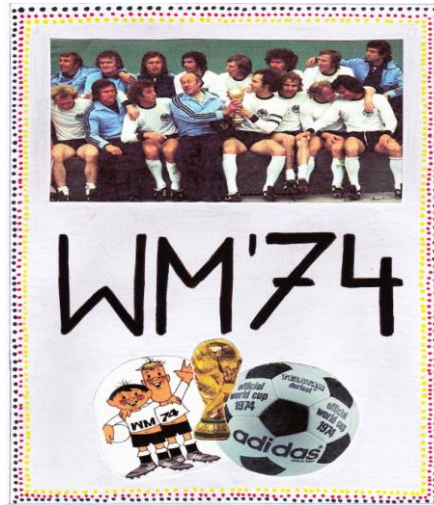
<p>established the European Union expansion.</p> <p>➤ Amsterdam Treaty, including EU Member States' policies in relation to asylum and migration, adopted by the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>➤ Assaults in New York.</p> <p>➤ EU Constitution is rejected by referendum in France and the Netherlands.</p>	<p>1992</p> <p>1999</p> <p>2001</p> <p>2005</p>	<p>phenomenon.</p> <p>–Mobility of the elites, of the "brains" working in multinational companies.</p> <p>–The Signatory States perform activities in order to level the law regarding immigrants. In March 2005, the European Commission launches the Green Paper on economic migration, a document representing a new invitation to public debate for unifying the legislation of EU countries regarding these issues. That same year, the European Council of the Ministers' Committee adopted a set of 24 guidelines detailing the forced repatriation of foreigners living illegally in the EU. The text is the first international document addressing all stages of the forced repatriation starting with the acknowledged illegal situation and ending with the actual repatriation.</p> <p>- All countries, especially those affected by such threats, take additional measures for supervising foreigners entering the country.</p> <p>– The media writes about “the fear of the East” as one of the causes of this rejection.</p>
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Germany

History by Lea Fackler



It was the beginning of a new era: After the cruelties of the Third Reich and the dying and bombing of World War II were over, the nation of Germany was devastated with nothing left. The new start was all-embracing: in the daily life of the bereaved, in the social life of villages and towns and, as a matter of fact, in politics - they all had to start anew after 1945, the so called "zero hour".



The Allies, the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union, had defeated the German army and divided Germany into occupation zones. 1949, while the Soviet zone in the east was built up to the communist German Democratic Republic led by Walter Ulbricht, the Federal Republic of Germany was founded under the auspices of the Western allies. Konrad Adenauer became West Germany's first chancellor. The 50s were the years of an enormous economic increase in the FRG, the so called 'Wirtschaftswunder' or "economic miracle". The FRG joined the NATO and the European Economic Community.

Meanwhile, in the east, bad economical and political circumstances led to a huge amount of refugees which made the government strengthen the surveillance of their borders and at last build up the Berlin Wall in 1961. Now, both countries were strictly divided and the passing, especially from the eastern side, was nearly impossible. 136 people were killed at the wall as they tried to escape from the rough system of the communists by car, hot-air balloon or self-ditched tunnels. Tries to reunify the two countries failed because of the opposed political systems and the membership in adverse military alliances, the NATO and the Warsaw Pact, biggest opponents in the Cold War.

First approaches were made in 1987 when the East German leader Erich Honecker paid a first official visit to the West. Two years later the Soviet travel restrictions were relaxed and after a political interview which included the words: "The departure from the GDR through all

borders is possible." the mass of people caused the tumbling of the wall on 9th November 1989.

The year after, the two divided German nations were officially reunified and led by Helmut Kohl. The 3rd of October, Day of the German reunification (German: Tag der Deutschen Einheit) became the national day of the Federal Republic, celebrated as a public holiday. In 1991 the Parliament named Berlin the new capital.

After 16 years and four re-elections for chancellor, Helmut Kohl was replaced by the social democratic Gerhard Schröder in 1998. During his political term, the government decided to deploy troops in the US-led campaign in Afghanistan – Germany's largest deployment outside Europe since World War II – in 2001, the Euro was introduced, replacing the "Deutsche Mark" in January 2002 and the EU constitution was ratified in 2005.

In the same year the first female chancellor Angela Merkel of the CDU, who is still in charge today, was elected. She was the one who succeeded in bringing Germany, in spite of much unemployment and political problems with the EU, without too much damage through the economical crisis.

Interview with Matias Szalai



Matias Szalai (name altered) first spoke about the difficulties with German authorities. His Hungarian name was registered in Serbia first, that is why it could not be accepted in Germany because of the double consonant in "Matthias" (which does not exist in Serbia and

in Serbian documents).

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The reason for emigration was a direct hiring of people by the owner of a small German company near Geislingen. At the end of the sixties, his mother accepted the new job opportunity although it was outside former Yugoslavia. In order to stay together with his wife, Matias's father also gave up his job in Yugoslavia and went to Germany, too. They wanted to have a better life and they thought they would return after a certain period of time.

But returning to their Yugoslavian home soon remained a dream. So the Szalai parents are still living between two worlds and they still have the desire to go back where their ancestors and relatives lived. Matias himself was born in Germany and therefore had no desire to go to a country and to people he didn't know. Furthermore, he did not want to be part of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia or what is now Serbia. Thus he tried to build up a German identity avoiding meetings with relatives in Serbia.

The second generation, too, lives in two worlds. Because of his identification with Germany Matias Szalai does not teach the language of his parents to his children. He said in Germany it was easier to be seen as a Hungarian than a Turkish, because of the many Turkish people living in Geislingen.

The decisive point in Matias national identity was when he had to decide whether he wanted to serve in the German or the Yugoslav army. After that, the parents also changed their mind and stayed in Germany, making it more difficult for his parents and him to go and see the Yugoslavian relatives because they looked upon them as "traitors".

Matias did not have difficulties at school in Germany because of some early contacts at the nursery school (kindergarden), his sister faced more difficulties, though. Having contact with people from former eastern Prussia (refugees or expelled people) was easier than with native Swabians. This was an advantage for the children. The Szalai parents, however, used to stay in contact with those people who had come with them at the end of the sixties, communicating in their "old" language. That is why they still today only speak German with a



strong accent and many mistakes. Additionally, the native inhabitants of the village near Geislingen did not make greater efforts to get into contact with the immigrants, always looking at them as strangers and foreigners.

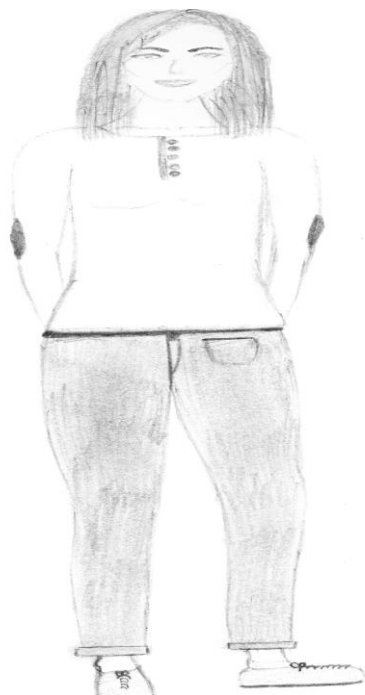
Children of immigrants and foreigners were isolated from native children in the nursery and primary school. Only when he attended the secondary school did Matias have the feeling of not being discriminated against.

Because of this discrimination Matias never talked about private or family conditions in primary school or even in secondary school. Not even different eating manners were talked about when they could be looked upon as uncivilised in Germany whereas in Serbia they were not.

Learning for school was difficult because of the lack of support from the parents. They did not show any or not much interest in the school career of their children. So Matias had to overcome difficulties by himself.

What could be improved? Going to cinema together with German classmates, getting invited to any events, common games might be useful. Both sides, natives and immigrants, should develop a certain desire to learn to know about each other. The peer group in a class (or any other social context) plays an important role whether some newcomers get integrated or not.

Interview with Elena Papadopoulos



Elena's father came from Greece, her mother is from Poland. Elena herself was born in Geislingen. She grew up in a nearby village where she also attended the kinder garden (nursery school). Elena's grandparents had come to Germany in 1963, without children. They lived and worked in Stuttgart. Ten years later her uncle followed, but they didn't find enough social contacts. Her grandfather attended lessons in German while being in Germany. Her father came to Germany when he was about 20 years old. During this first stay he met his later wife, Elena's mother.

Elena's mother originally was a seasonal worker from Lublin in Poland. The annual "Volksfest"—a funfair in Stuttgart—was the place where they first met. Elena's mother was able to speak German and always saw the importance of her children speaking German. Asked how she communicated with her Polish grandmother, Elena replied that she could understand a little Polish, but did not speak it.

Apparently because of homesickness Elena's father left Germany to go back to Greece taking his young family with him. So Elena went to school in Greece. During her first school year she



had enormous problems understanding her teachers. Getting integrated into the families of her relatives was marvellous because the children were their age.

The savings of her parents were put into a little company in Greece, so the family stayed in Greece for two and a half years. The bureaucratic systems and the school system were not satisfying, so that additional private lessons had become inevitable. Beyond that studying in Greece was very expensive.

That was why Elena's parents decided to go back to Germany again, which was really horrible for the children because they had to leave their friends and comrades behind. So Elena came back to school in Germany in the middle of the term. Her mother had always seen to it that the children would speak German correctly and not in the regional dialect. Integration was relatively easy, because the old friends were still there. Speaking German correctly made it easily possible for Elena to enter the Gymnasium (high school) in Geislingen.

Both parents found work thanks to preparatory travels made by her father long time before reimmigration to Germany. Elena herself takes part in cultural and sport events in Geislingen. She attended a sports club and a music school, later some aerobic courses or Taekwondo, most of which she did for fun and less because of integration reasons.

Besides, Elena has always taken care of her Greek traditions. She is a member of a Greek folk dance company in Göppingen and Esslingen, where her father took her with his car, which for himself was a possibility to meet fellow countrymen.

Services were attended in the Protestant church in Göppingen where her father was a member of the church choir. Her religious orientation oscillates between Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

Speaking Greek only seems possible in a Greek folk traditions club, where Greek is still spoken. Asked whether her father wanted to return to Greece after retirement, Elena said he wanted to and her mother, too.



Asked about her own future, she said that she well could imagine returning to Greece as a language teacher. But she also mentioned that many young people would leave Greece at the moment. Even people from Albania would go back to Albania, because the situation in Greece was worse than in Greece.

Her Greek relatives as well as her Polish relatives were not jealous of her. Identification and self-respect have their roots in the language spoken. If she were to support a football team she'd rather support Greece or Poland; but in the end she has three home countries.

The “Wirtschaftswunder“

by Alex Mack

The term “Wirtschaftswunder” describes the rapid increase of the German economy after World War 2. Translated into English it has the meaning of “economic miracle”. But it wasn't just a German phenomenon, moreover this phase of increase was seen all over Europe. Even if the situation after the surrender of Germany in 1945 was a problematic one, most of the infrastructure and industry was destroyed. With the Western Allies eventually becoming concerned about the deteriorating economic situation in their "Trizone", the American Marshall Plan of economic aid was extended to Western Germany in 1948 and a currency reform introduced the Deutsche Mark and halted rampant inflation. Though the Marshall Plan is regarded as playing a key psychological role in the West German recovery, other factors were also significant. Another point was the stance of the western occupying powers which didn't disassemble the remaining industry, as the Soviet Union did.

Just a few days after the currency reform, the “Frankfurter Dokumente” were handed. This was the hour of birth for the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), because of the permission to self-government. On May 23rd 1949, the *Grundgesetz* (Basic Law), the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, was promulgated. Following elections in August, the first federal government was formed on September 20th 1949, by Konrad Adenauer (CDU).

Adenauer's government was a coalition of the CDU, the CSU and the Free Democrats. At the end of the 1940s a dynamic increase of the economy started which held on till 1973,

disturbed just in a short period of time, between 1966 and 1967. In the first few years, it was based on barter trade and black-marketing. But after the currency reform all shops were suddenly filled with new goods, mostly to fulfil the basic needs of the population. At this point of time there wasn't the capital to make huge investments, but during the following years this changed.

An important fact that influenced the accretion was the increasing exports, caused by the low costs of production in the FRG. How intense this "miracle" was is easily seen in the comparison of the income of the average German family which reached the same level as before the war only five years after the world war.

The rate of unemployment decreased keenly, the economy needed a lot of workers. In the year 1955 the government firstly searched for foreign workers to fulfil the need for workers. In this period of time a great number of highly skilled people left the German Democratic Republic heading for the economically much more powerful FRG. Many companies, e.g. AUDI also left the Soviet sector before the building of the wall. On May 5th, 1955 the FRG became a sovereign state. The occupation by the western powers ended, exactly 10 years after a part of the "Wehrmacht", the army of the Third Reich surrendered. Germany started to approximate the US and decrease the national debts. The outbreak of the Korean War (June 1950) also led to U.S. calls for the rearmament of West Germany in order to defend western Europe from the perceived Soviet threat.

Between 1949 and 1960, the West German economy grew at an unparalleled rate. Low rates of inflation, modest wage increases and a quickly rising export quota made it possible to restore the economy and brought a modest prosperity. This economic development is one of the reasons that the second German democracy was different from the Weimar Republic, accepted by the population, even though it was a product of the Allied occupation, as it promised prosperity, stability and social justice. Germany made its way back into the community of states and started its development for the country it is today.

Portugal

Area: 92,212_km2

Population: 10 million

Density: 115/km2

Currency: Euro

Official language: Portuguese

Young Migrants-at home abroad



Portugal is a republic chaired by Aníbal Cavaco Silva. It is located South-West, in the Iberian Peninsula (next to Spain), being bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south and by Spain to the north and east. Aside from continental Portugal, the Portuguese Republic holds sovereignty over the Atlantic archipelagos of Azores and Madeira, which are autonomous regions of Portugal.

After being invaded by many different peoples who influenced the language and the traditions, in 1143 Afonso Henriques, grandson of the king of Spain, was recognized as the first king of Portugal.

In 1297 the borders of the country were established and have been the same – with just a few slight changes – since then making the country the eldest state in Europe.

Portugal's history is best known due to the time of the Discoveries. This era includes the period from the 15th to the 17th centuries. Portuguese navigators sailed throughout the world discovering new places like India or Brazil.

The country was a monarchy. In February, 1st 1908 king D. Carlos I, was killed but only on 5th October 1910 a republic was implemented and Teófilo Braga was the first president.

Famous sights

Portugal is amongst the 20 most visited countries in the world, receiving an average of 13 million foreign tourists each year. Tourism is playing an increasingly important role in Portugal's economy.

Tourist hotspots in Portugal are Lisbon, Algarve and Madeira, but new tourist destinations have been developing, such as the Douro valley, Porto Santo and Alentejo. In Lisbon tourists must visit Belém area where the famous monuments from the Portuguese discoveries are: Torre de Belém, Padrão dos Descobrimentos, Museu dos Jerónimos.

Portugal is also famous for its castles. Amongst them are Lisbon's castle, The palaces of Sintra, Guimarães (the birth of the nation). If tourists are looking for sun and good beaches than the Algarve is the place to go. Wine is also important and a visit to the city of Porto with its wine cellars can not be left behind. Throughout the country tourists can enjoy History together with good wine and good food.



Emigration and immigration in Portugal

Since the last decade of the past century, the international migration appeared as a big discussion theme in Portugal. In fact the country that sent to the world thousands of workers in the 60s turned out to be one of the most important destinations in Europe. With the economic boom workers from all over Europe, Brazil and some former Portuguese colonies came to work specially in the construction field.

While it was natural for the country to receive workers from Africa during the first ten years of 2000 it received immigrants mainly from Eastern European countries together with

Brazilians. This new wave of workers filled the cities with new faces and new traditions.

Recent data allows us to conclude that after the 60s, 70s when our country saw many people leaving to work mainly in France, Switzerland and Germany, another peak appeared in 2000 but this time by receiving workers.

Things have changed in the last few years. In fact after emigration and immigration numbers having stabilised after 2000, we now see it appearing again. In fact with the crisis that has been affecting the country many workers returned to their countries (specially Brazilians, who can now find work easily in their country) while Portuguese faced with a high unemployment rate have to look for jobs outside the country. What is new now is that the type of person who leaves the country has a degree, can speak more than one foreign language and is a very skilful person. This brain drainage is causing a very high discussion amongst intellectuals in our country.

As an example we can say that our young nurses are now working in the United Kingdom, our engineers in Finland and Norway, our architects in Dubai and there was even a mayor from Germany who specifically asked for workers from Portugal!

Causes of immigration to Portugal

- ✓ A country with a better life quality;
- ✓ Easier to get a job;
- ✓ Better payments;
- ✓ Jobs that the Portuguese people refuse, like construction sites;
- ✓ Better weather.

Advantages of immigration for the country

- ✓ Growing of population;
- ✓ More young people;
- ✓ More children and more births;
- ✓ Growing of the active population;
- ✓ Other cultures.

Causes of the Portuguese emigration in the 60's and the 70's

- The economic backwardness of our country and the low prevailing wages;
- The dictatorial regime that lasted for 48 years;
- The colonial war, which meant that many young people seek to escape military service;
- Insufficient resources of Portugal and the low standard of living of the population;
- The success stories of many that served as attractive to family and friends.

Problems of the Portuguese emigration for the country

- The increase of old population, especially in the interior;
- Increase in payroll taxes;
- Imbalance of the Portuguese productive structure, which was not always compensated by technological restructuring;
- Lack of skilled manpower;
- Decrease of absolute population;

Interviews with migrants

Our first interview is with a couple who went to France in the sixties. We have chosen them because France was a country that received most of our workers and we wanted to know some more. The conversation with the couple was a long and interesting one. The written interview is only a little bit of what they have told us.

How old were you when you emigrated?

We were both twenty three?

What were the reasons?

In that time the all young men had to go to the army. It was compulsory. I was ill but still had to go. When I arrived to Angola I had to be taken to the hospital and some time after I was sent back to the continent. I had to be seen by some doctors who would then say if I was

ready to return to work. But since I didn't know when it was going to be and my former employers didn't want me back, I arranged everything to go away and went looking for a job.

Why did you choose France?

Because at that time most people went there and there were more job opportunities.

Did you adapt easily?

No I didn't. I didn't speak the language and the climate was very harsh.

What were the main difficulties you had to face?

At that time life for Portuguese people in France was very difficult. We didn't speak the language and so it was difficult to do normal daily things. At work there was always a Portuguese who would help. But we missed our country a lot.

Did you make friends?

Yes, of course. We were very young and we met a couple who had kids and we became good friends they were like family for us there.

Our second interview is to a woman from the Netherlands who chose Portugal to live. She is an example of the many that have chosen our country because of the life they can have here. It was also very interesting to talk to her.

How old were you when you emigrated?

I was 20 years old.

What were the reasons?

I wasn't interested in studying and didn't have that many other perspectives in Holland. In Portugal I saw that it was still possible to live "simple country life": living in nature without spending (and earning) much money.

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Why did you choose Portugal?

It was kind of a coincidence, as I was just visiting friends here and I liked it. And then because Portugal was still very rural, so it was very cheap to buy a piece of land.

Did you get used easily?

Yes I did.

What was your level of Portuguese?

In the beginning I knew nothing of the Portuguese language, but I was nearly always at the farm and learned some Portuguese to talk to the neighbor and to go shopping.

What were the main difficulties you had to face?

First there was the language; It isn't easy to speak with everybody and expressing yourself. Then there was the problem of the bureaucracy. An other difficulty was that, in Portugal, it is almost impossible to make appointments, for the unorganized way that things work here.

Did you make friends?

Yes, but mostly other foreigners, not many Portuguese people.

Turkey

Young Migrants-at home abroad



"Sovereignty unconditionally belongs to the Nation" Egemenlik, kayıtsız şartsız Milletindir

CAPITAL: Ankara

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Turkish

LARGEST CITIES: İSTANBUL, İzmir, Ankara

POPULATION: 74 mil

CURRENCY: Turkish Lira



Turkey: the cradle of cultures and civilizations connecting Europe and Asia and capital of civilizations that have reined the lands of Anatolia for centuries. Since the beginning of history, Anatolia, well known as one of the earliest settlements, has continued to flourish with the migration of various tribes, and accumulated a large cultural heritage through a line of succeeding empires and civilizations. Many empires ranging from the Sumerians to the Hittites, the Lydians to the Byzantines and the Seljuks to the Ottomans have once thrived and expired within the borders of Turkey.

When the Turkish Seljuk State collapsed under the strain of repeated Mongol attacks, several beylics from various Turkish tribes emerged in Anatolia toward the end of the 13th century. Of these, the Ottoman beylic succeeded in establishing the union of the beylics in Anatolia in a short period of time and thus arose the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans captured

Constantinople in 1453, during the reign of Sultan Mehmet II (1451 - 1481) putting an end to the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman State then entered an era of rapid development that would last until the end of the 16th century. The borders of the empire extended from the Crimea in the north to Yemen and Sudan in the south, and from Iran and the Caspian Sea in the East to Vienna in the Northwest and Spain in the Southwest.

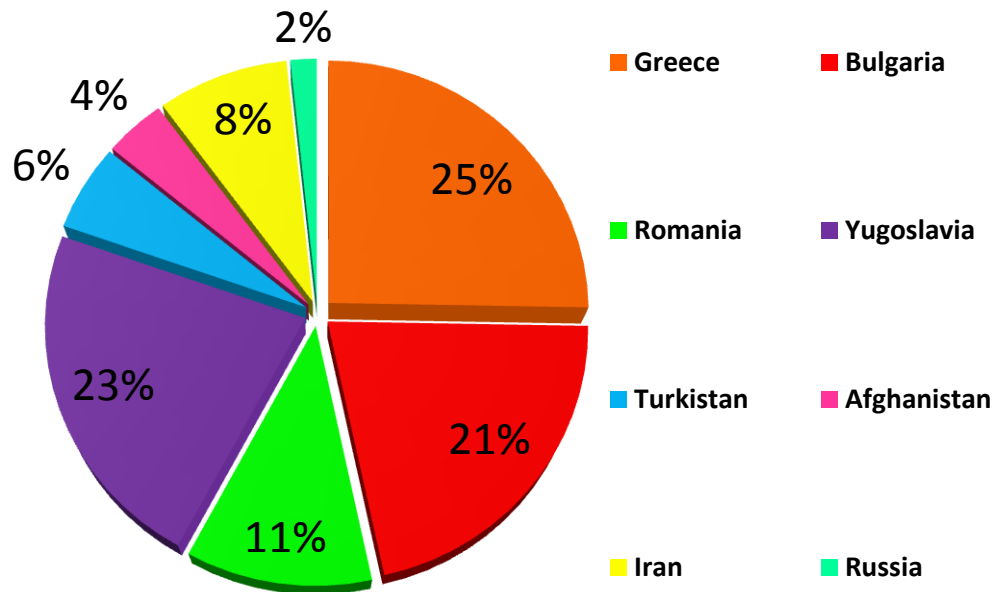
The Ottomans made great additions to the already rich heritage of Istanbul and Anatolia. The architecture of Mimar Sinan is still admired today. Suleymaniye Mosque and Sultanahmet Mosque (The Blue Mosque) in Istanbul and the Selimiye Mosque in Edirne are the finest examples of his work. Several palaces that are now museums were also built during this period, including Topkapi, Beylerbeyi and Dolmabahçe, as was The Grand Bazaar. Traditional Turkish art, such as miniatures, tiles and ceramics, calligraphy and weaving, flourished and reached its peak during the Ottoman Empire.

The Ottoman Empire slowly began to lose its economic and military edge to the emerging European powers from the 1600s up into the late 19th century. During World War I (1914-1918), the Ottoman Empire sided with the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and was consequently defeated by invasion. After *the War of Independence (1919 - 1923)*, *Mustafa Kemal Atatürk* led the nation to create the Turkish Republic, which was formally established on October 29, 1923.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk introduced a broad range of reforms - virtually un paralleled in any other country - to Turkey's political, social, legal, economic and cultural spheres. He created a new political and legal system based on the principles of parliamentary democracy, division of powers, secular administration, nationalism and modernization. Almost overnight, Turkey became a modern nation-state.

Young Migrants-at home abroad

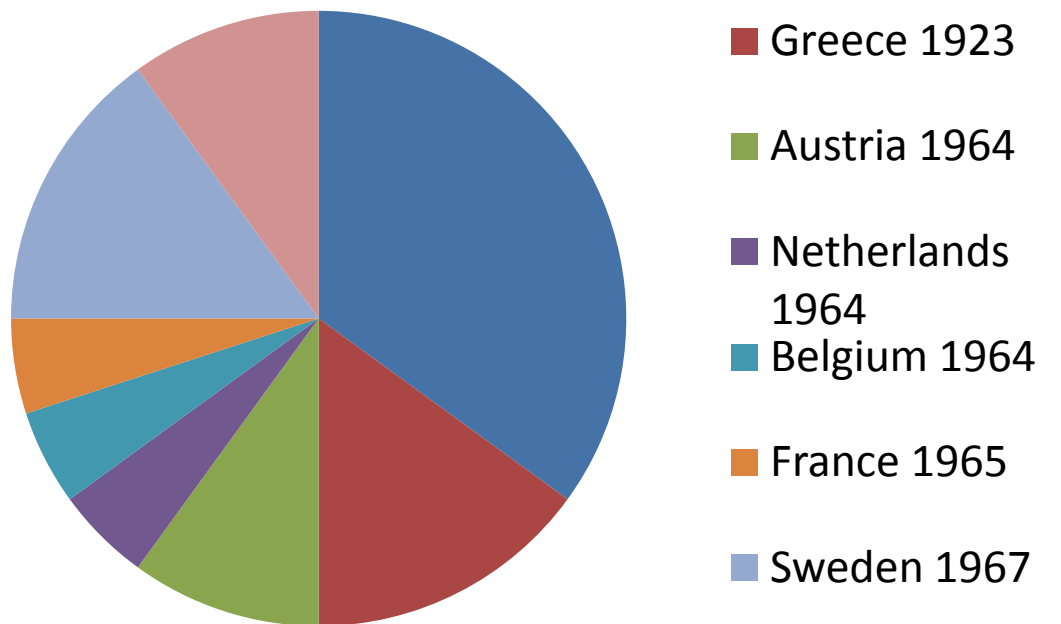
YOUNG MIGRANTS AT HOME & ABROAD



IMMIGRATION TO TURKEY-This chart shows the countries that had immigrated to Turkey

Migration may have been described with many different definitions but migration is; journey to unknown, farewell to the families, long journeys, often desperate for hope, longing for the ones you left behind.

Countries



REASONS OF MIGRATION IN TURKEY:

5 million of the nearly 4 million Turkish society are currently living in the countries of Western Europe, 300,000 in North America, 200,000 in the Middle East, 150,000 have settled in Australia. The reasons of the migration in Turkey can be listed as below:

- ✓ Socio-economic reasons 45%
- ✓ Unemployment 30%
- ✓ Education/Hollowization 15%
- ✓ Political reasons 5% (the last 20 years)
- ✓ Geographical reason 5%

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: ZEYNEP YAVAŞAN

NAME OF THE IMMIGRANT: CEMİL BAYRAKTAR

CEMİL BAYRAKTAR was born in 1945 in Macedonia. He is now retired. He is married and has four children. He lives in Turkey - İzmir now.



1. Where and when had you migrated?

I had migrated to Turkey with my family in 1957.

2. What were the reasons of the migration?

There were many reasons such as the living conditions of those years but mainly it was just because political oppression. We were actually forced in a way to go back to our own country leaving all the goods, wealth and other possessions and of course friends...

3. What kind of problems had you faced when you migrated to Turkey?

Well, actually Turkey is our hometown we were supposed to know everything but being away from a place for such a long time may cause some problems. We left our friends there so at first it took time to make new friends, I was a farmer there but we came to Turkey I started to work as a worker in a factory.

4. What about your family – your children, their education, their social life?

When we first came back my kids were smaller but one of my son was at the primary school, He had some problems with his friends. Although he knows Turkish a bit, he had some difficulty with the language also. At that time, there was not a PDR service at schools so it took quite a long time to get along well with his friends.

Young Migrants-at home abroad

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5. If you had a chance to change the things, would you come back (migrate) to Turkey?

Turkey is my hometown of course I love my country. But it was really hard for us to leave all our belongings and friends there in Macedonia. For this reason if I had such a chance I think I would prefer to stay in Macedonia. (He burst into tears after his last sentence)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: AHMET CAN GÜVENÇ

NAME OF THE IMMIGRANT: GÜRSEL KOÇ

GÜRSEL KOÇ was born in Ankara in 1960. He is an engineer but he immigrated to Germany in 1973 with his family and was educated there. He now lives in Turkey- İzmir. He is married and he has two children. (His wife is German)



1. Where and when had you migrated ?

I had migrated to Germany in 1973 with my family to Germany to Berlin.

2. What were the reasons of the migration?

Well, my father was a merchant, we were living in İzmir then but all of a sudden things went wrong and my father lost his wealth. He tried a bit but then we decided to move to Germany where some of my relatives lived. So, the reason was just economical at first. Later on, my sisters and me started at school there and our parents preferred us to study there. I became an engineer in Germany.

3. What kind of problems had you faced when you migrated to Turkey?

As a matter of fact, my mother had been affected a lot—no language, no friends and social life

at first...As a matter of fact we had relatives there but the working conditions were quite different from the conditions in Turkey. For this reason, it was hard at first. Second, we had some psychological pressure among people because at those times Turkish people were not wanted. Of course, it is not like this now but we had tough times.

4. What about your family – your parents, your sibling's education, your social life?

Our social life was mainly relied upon working (for my parents of course) and ours was just school life. I was a hardworking student and I loved learning foreign languages. For this reason I was luckier to make some friends and the environment...My sisters were also liked living in Germany.

5. If you had a chance to change the things, would you choose to stay in your homeland?

Absolutely... In my opinion nobody would like to leave his/her homeland.

Romania

Romanians the biggest group of immigrants to EU Member States

In 2008 EU Member States received nearly two million migrants of other EU nationalities. Among them Romanians ranked first, followed by Poles and Germans (note that these migrants were not necessarily previously residing in their country of citizenship). If returning nationals are excluded from the analysis, Romanians still ranked first, followed by Poles and Bulgarians. EU Member States received 384 000 citizens of Romania, 266 000 citizens of Poland and 91 000 citizens of Bulgaria.

The main destinations of Romanian citizens in the EU were Italy and Spain. Italy received 46% of all Romanians migrating to another EU Member State in 2008 and Spain 19 %. The main destination of Polish citizens in the EU was Germany, which received 45% of all Poles migrating to another EU Member State, i.e. 120000 persons.

More than half of German, British, French, Dutch and Spanish citizens immigrating in 2008 were nationals returning after migrating. This was also the case for Austrian, Irish, Swedish, Danish and Finnish citizens. The remaining 1.8 million immigrants to EU Member States were

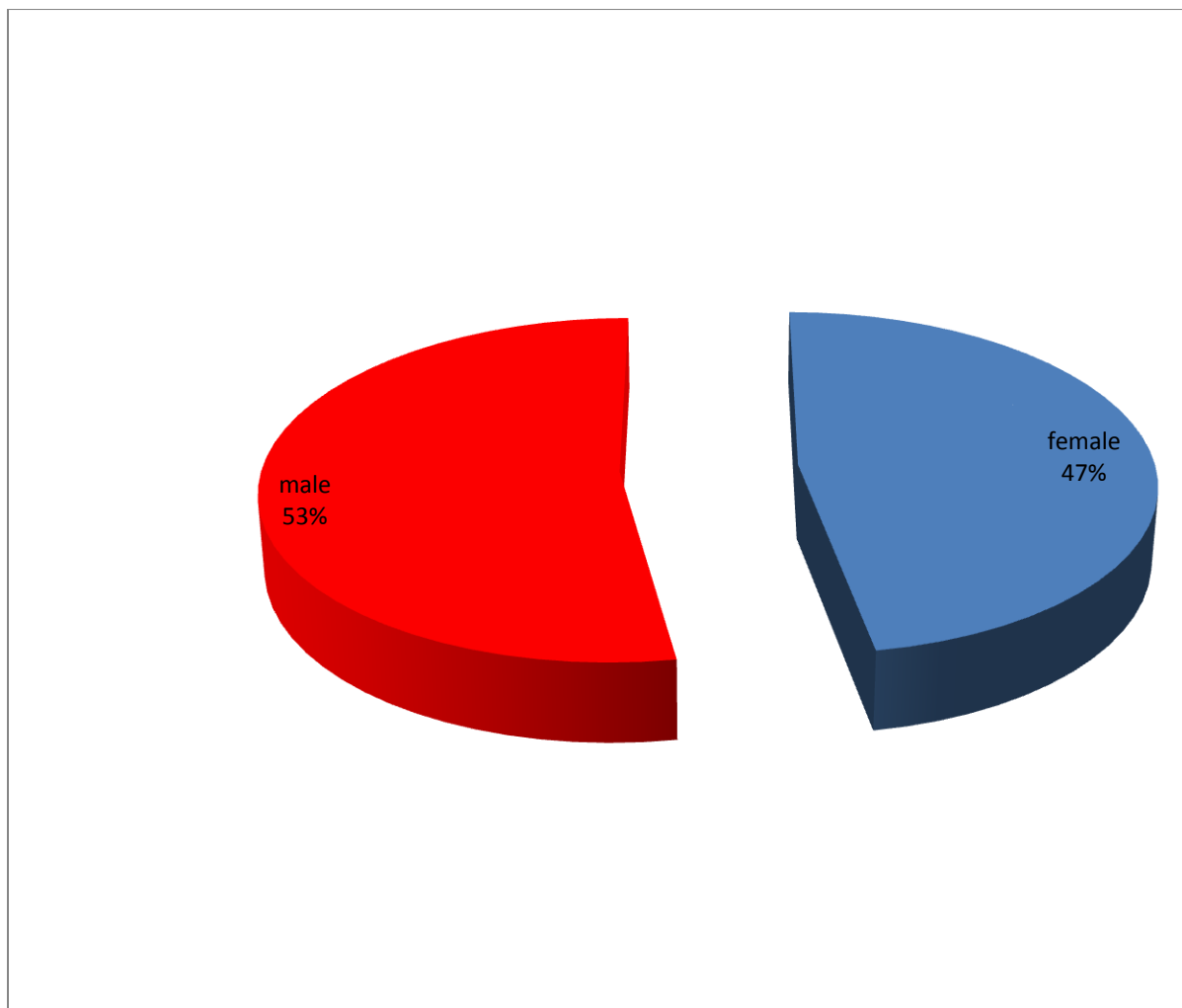
There were also identified three main chronological phases during which migration took different forms: first, prior to the mid 1970s Roma migrants seeking job opportunities abroad succeeded in taking on jobs and acquiring legal residence; second, between late 1970s and early 1990s, migration by Roma from Eastern countries was possible by either applying for political asylum, or by entering and staying irregularly; third, since 1992-1993 Romani migrants, mostly from Romania, Bulgaria, or other Eastern European no longer meet the criteria of asylum seekers since their origin countries were considered 'safe countries', and therefore Romani migrants employed two strategies common to other migrant groups from Eastern Europe, that is, entering irregularly Western Europe or entering with a tourist visa and becoming visa overstayers. While, as a general rule, Western European countries treat them all as irregular migrants, some differences are found to characterize Spain's and Italy's policies toward this migrant ethnic group.

While in Spain most Roma from Romania live in "normal" city conditions, in Italy, especially in some regions like Lazio (region surrounding Rome), after 2001, local authorities established camps for Roma. Starting with February 18th, 2009 a new set of rules was introduced for authorised camps in Lazio (i.e. twenty-four hour police guards on the perimeter and inside the camps; permission to enter only for authorised residents; a log recording all movements in and out; no guests after 10 p.m.; the introduction of video surveillance) seriously limiting the agency of Roma migrants over their environment. Rome is the city of Italy known to count the highest number of Roma inhabitants (estimates range between 7,200 and 15,000) and it is the main destination of Roma from Romania, as well of Romanian migrants in general. Roma migrants in Europe are usually overestimated in policy makers' and media's discourses, due, in part, to their visibility in streets as musicians or beggars. Nonetheless, according to some scholars, for instance, since the 1990s, the share of Romanian Roma emigrants is comparable to the national rates of emigration of 10%, and Roma migrants display common labour migration pattern.



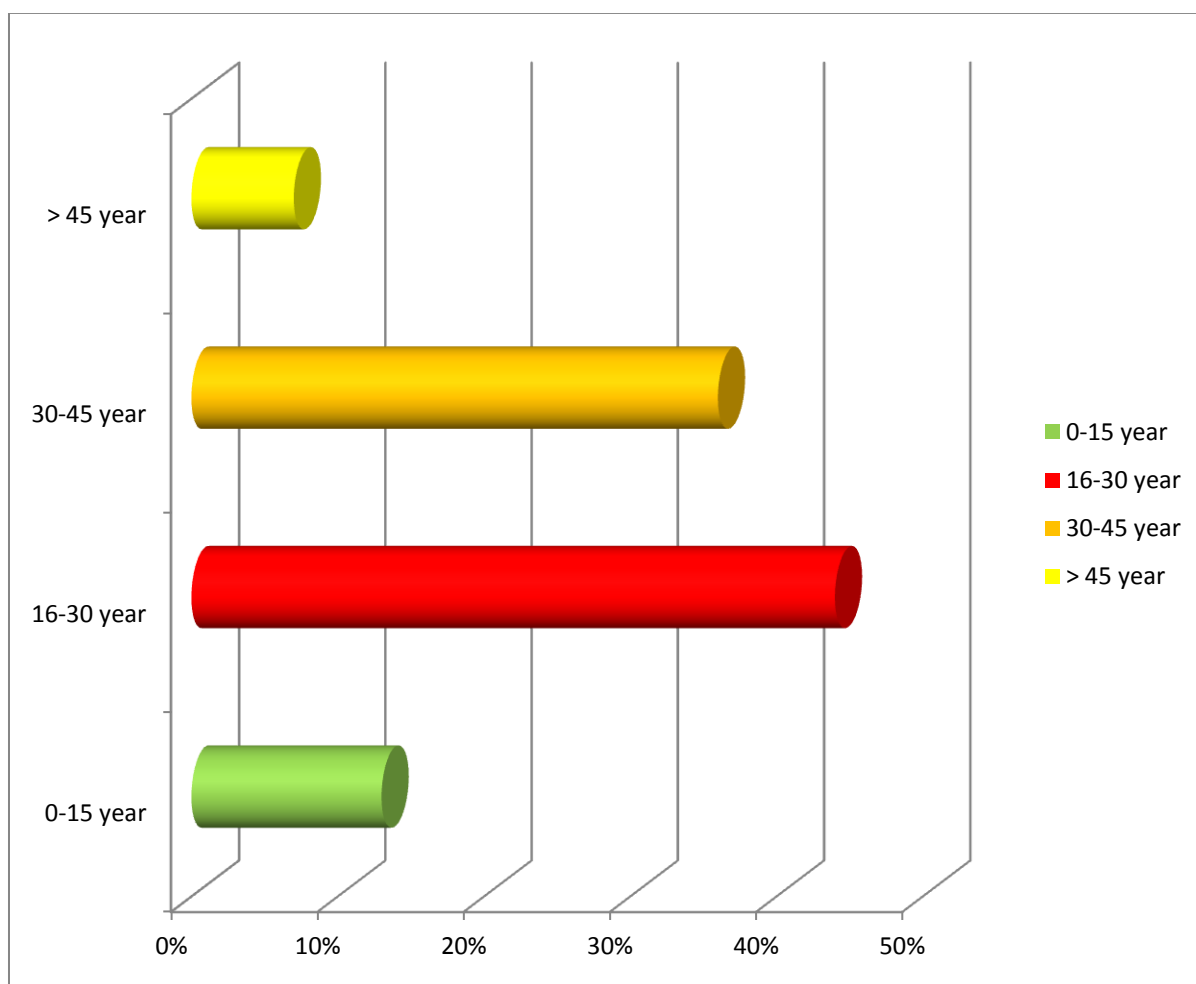
Distribution of the investigated population in the 6 counties of Romania, Vaslui and Vrancea (Moldova), Buzau (Muntenia), Dolj (Oltenia), Arad (Crişana-Maramures) and Cluj (Transylvania), distributions by sex, age and age ranges, by residence and migration periods are presented in the following graphs.

Distribution of the subjects by gender:



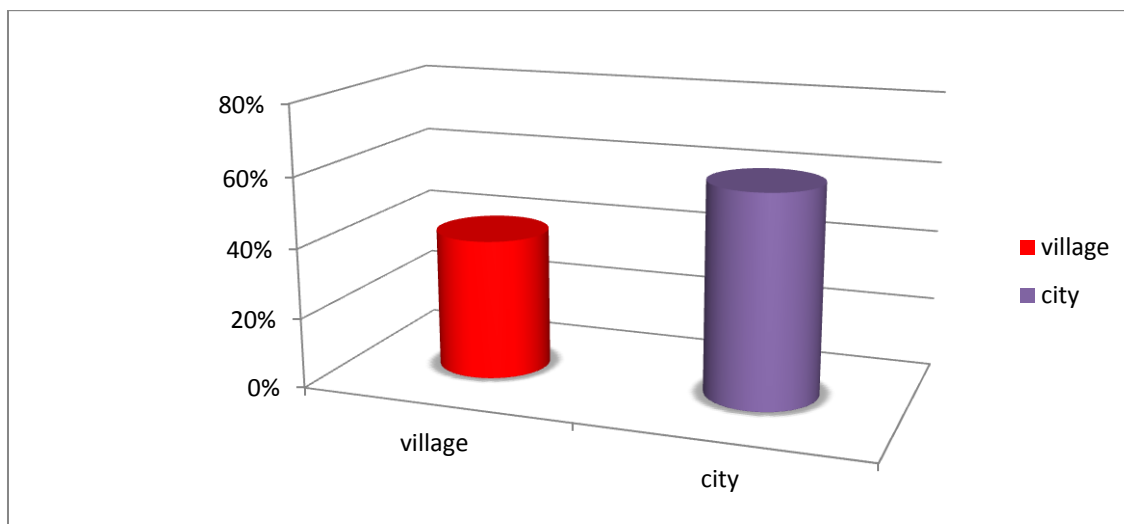
Distribution of the subjects by age:

0-15 years	16-30 years	30-45 years	> 45 years
13%	44%	36%	7%



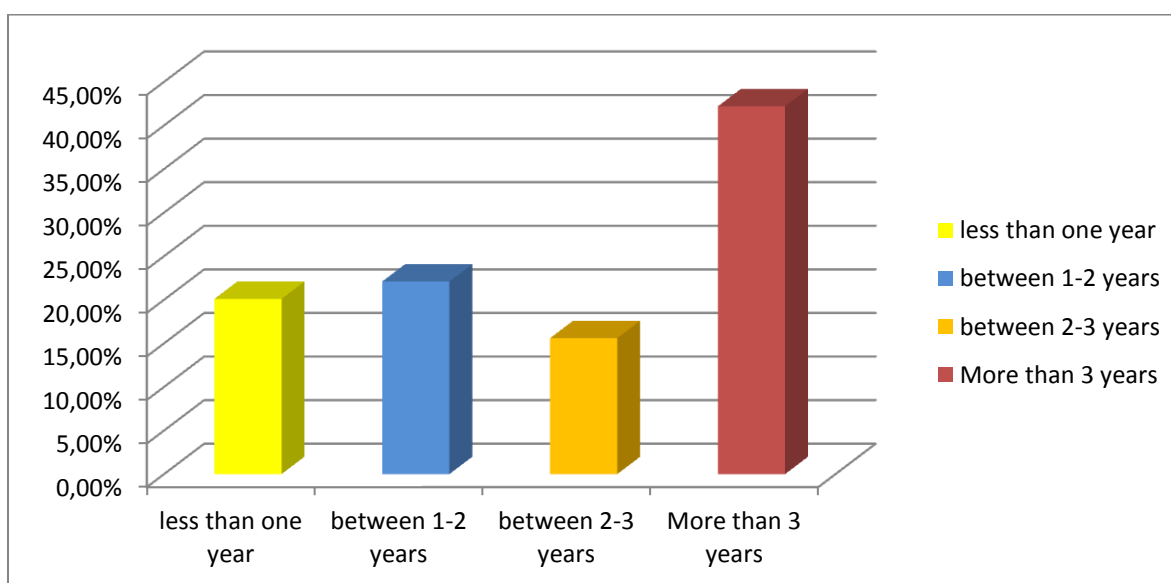
Distribution of the subjects by area of strength:

<u>village</u>	<u>city/town</u>
40%	60%



Distribution of the subjects according to the periods of migration:

<u>less than one year</u>	<u>between 1-2 years</u>	<u>between 2-3 years</u>	<u>More than 3 years</u>
20,10%	22,10%	15,60%	42,20%

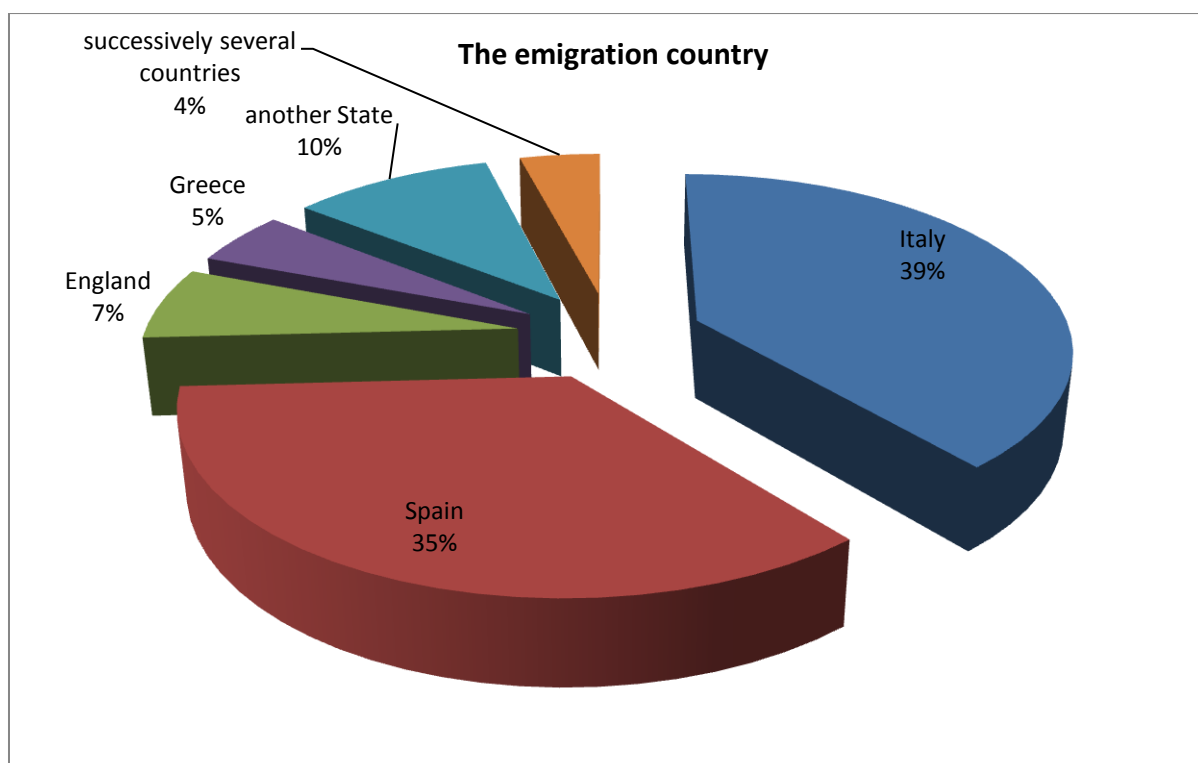




The emigration country

Analysis of the graphic information shows that remigration follows statistical characteristics of emigration, migration from Romania, taking place mainly to Italy and Spain - 43% of Romanians immigrants left for Italy, 23% for Spain (Soros Foundation Romania, IASC, 2011). It is worth mentioning the existence children' families and thus declaring that migrated successively in several countries.

		successively in several countries			
		England	Greece	another State	
Italy	Spain				
38,93%	35,25%	6,56%	4,92%	10,25%	4,10%



Masri Mahmoud – migrant from Syria

I cannot say that there was a certain reason for my establishment in Romania, it rather was the fate as I came to this country at the age of 20, when I became a student at the Faculty of Medicine in Craiova.

Then the decision to remain in this country was taken along with a family. So I never thought of emigration as a purpose and therefore cannot say that I thought to choose between several countries.

I've been living in this country for more than 30 years, which is evident that this feels like home. Of course I cannot let all the roots of the country of origin. I miss and visit the country where I was born, every chance I get and how many times I miss it. I consider the country where I live now as my home. In fact, in my heart I have two homes.



Thanks to the modern means of communication longing for friends and relatives is somewhat attenuated, but not entirely, because for me the direct contact is the essence of communication. But the friendships that I tied over time since living here somehow compensate friendships in my country. In this way I found that the concept of friendship has the same values and meanings here.

My adaptation here was facilitated by finding common ground in the thinking or in the traditions of the two countries and I would refer now to the religious traditions in the two countries which are of course different and each with its beauty but the message is the same

Young Migrants-at home abroad

– the importance of reporting humans to God.

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Obviously, choosing to study in this country, my parents had financial possibilities to support me such a long time in a foreign country. I benefit from good material conditions living in Romania today. However, this wasn't the reason why I continued living here.

I consider myself a man made, especially regarding the family. I consider an underperformance the fact that I have not reached the finality of the reason I came to this country, because I do not practice the profession for which I am prepared and I have reshaped professionally. But it still remains a purpose which I will probably reach personally or through my children.



Young Migrants-at home abroad

I do not know to what extent I could encourage my children or friends to take a decision on migration. Conditions vary from person to person and any major decision must be based on an overall analysis, but one must not lose sight of the emotional factor as essential, I think.



Very well adapted to the new country, after all this time, I still live in touch with my native places and the round - trips between the two countries became normal.

Silvia Petrescu – emigrated to America and returned to her homeland, Romania after 30 years

1976 - After an unhappy marriage and divorce I moved to the U.S.A. to join my parents who moved in 1967. I had no choice, with many relatives left, it was the only option, it was in fact an old dream of mine! I wasn't considered an immigrant, but gone for the family reunification.



I went straight to the USA according to the 'family reunification' clause and having the 'green card' from the first day - April 29th, 1976. I stayed in the USA for 34 years and at present I

Young Migrants-at home abroad

42 have Romanian-American dual citizenship. Getting used living there wasn't easy, but having the family around me, speaking English till living in Romania and having a job in the early days, so being in contact with English speakers, I have improved my language (also from TV, books) and I continue to learn even now, after 34 years!



I missed Romania and my son, but I came to Romania almost every year, and the USA became my own country in 7-8 years' time! I had the luck of good friends there and still have very good friends that keep in touch through mail, phone.

Of course I managed to integrate into the new life in the new country! The job, the daily life, my home, my family, the cultural activities, all these pushed me to integrate, and I can say now that on those days it was an ideal to win your existence, to pay for everything by yourself, to have no debts! My generation did not emigrate to enrich the material, but in the spiritual, to broaden their horizons. Those who had a good profession - doctors, engineers - have even managed to get rich!



My son adapted much faster and better than me, he came at the age of 17, he attended the

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last two years and graduated from Queens high school, then he enlisted in the US Navy's Cruiser JFK - 5000 sailors - and participated in the Gulf war in 1991 and is a war veteran today. After completing his military service, he attended the Baruch Business College in Manhattan and is currently in the US.



Each country is beautiful in its own way, has its own traditions! From the material point of view, there is no comparison between the U.S.A. and Romania, neither in the past nor now! The difference is huge and can not be explained in an essay!

I was eager to learn and I fully integrated into U.S. life and I think that was the “key”, to my personal success (I can say this with pride), adding friends and my American fellows who have encouraged and supported me over the years with disinterest warmth and discipline! I would give a piece of advice to those who want to emigrate is to learn the language as well as possible - is vital, and of great importance is also the work discipline, which is the second religion for Americans and maybe for others too!



I returned to the country where I was born, being retired now and I got used to living in

Romania again –it was not too hard. I never felt discriminated in the U.S., but I felt helpless when I did not know the language and did not understand clearly the meaning of words, but I persevered through discipline, and went over these difficult times, improving my knowledge.

Knowing the language I started to know the people, the places, the customs and the integration process was much easier and one day I woke up with another mentality, another way of seeing life, another way of being – a real American citizen!

Polish

The Polish diaspora refers to people of Polish origin who live outside Poland. There are roughly 20 million people of Polish ancestry living outside Poland, making the Polish diaspora one of the largest in the world. Reasons for this displacement vary from border shifts, forced expulsions and resettlement, to political and economic emigration. Major populations of Polish ancestry can be found in Germany, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Russia, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Ireland and many other European countries, the United States, Canada, Brazil and elsewhere in the Americas and Australasia, particularly Australia and New Zealand. Polish communities are present in most Asian and African countries. In Antarctica, these journeys have been expeditionary in nature.

As an EU member state, Poland will continue to develop into an attractive destination country for migrants, and it will probably continue to evolve from an emigration country into a transit and immigration country. Where the border with Ukraine is concerned, an increase in immigrant numbers has been recorded since 2004, with increases also recorded for the borders with Belarus and the Russian Federation since 2005. Integration policy will continue to move into the foreground, especially because this topic is on the EU's political agenda.

Interview with Grzegorz Niedojadło- emigrant in Germany

When and where did you go abroad ?

I went to Germany six years ago.

Why did you choose this particular country ?

My friends were working there and they proposed me to go with them in order to work.

So the main reason of your emigration was bad financial situation?

Yes, I emigrated because of financial problems. My aim was to find well-paid job and to firm financial situation in my family.

Did you achieve your goal?

Absolutely, I don't have any financial problems now and life become easier.

So you have found an ideal job ?

Even though I found the job it is not ideal. I work in a Polish construction company in Germany.

What is the difference between Polish and German construction company then?

German companies are much better, they treat their employees in a better way. Firstly, they offer much better work safety. I have to say that working on constructions is really dangerous. Unfortunately, many people die because of lack of equipment which secures you. Secondly, after overtime at work there is no chance to get bonuses. Thirdly, employers are strict, we don't have many breaks and what is more, we work too long on weekends.

What in your opinion can be a cause of those differences ?

In my opinion the main cause is the fact that when emigrants arrive to a foreign country they are in bad situation not only personal but also financial, that is why they want to find a job quickly and in easy way. On the other hand, Polish companies employ those people but they don't provide adequate operating conditions. Moreover, they take advantage of employees and employees agree for it because they have to, in other way they will lose the job.

Why don't you quit if you see only disadvantages ?

This is the other side of the coin. Although there are many advantages of my job I have to admit that I earn much more than in Poland. That is why my family can live on higher living standard.

I understand. Can you describe your feelings just after the emigration ? Did you acclimatize quickly ?

Beginnings were tough, it wasn't easy. It is obvious, everything was new, unknown people, places, foreign culture. I had to learn how to live there and also I had to learn the language. The worst of all is the fact that my family is far away from me. And the homesickness is bothering me.

Do you contact your family ? How often do you come home ?

Whenever we can we talk through Skype, telephone or Facebook. I try to visit Poland every two months for a few days. My wife and my children visit me on holidays.

Do you spend Christmas in Poland ?

Definitely, I come home every Christmas. I appreciate this time with family, when I can continue our Polish tradition and taste my wife's dishes.

I understand that you appreciate Polish tradition and cuisine. What about German cuisine, do you like local dishes ?

I have to admit that I prefer Polish cuisine, I cook by myself Polish dishes which I like the most.

What is your opinion about German culture? What kind of people are Germans ?

I think that Germans are very hospitable, friendly and helpful people who like entertainment. I live in social flat in a not very rich estate. Apart from Poles there are also Germans, they can treat people with respect. At first, when I moved in, neighbours helped me more than once. They offered me their old fridge for example. To sum up, many people that I met became my friends.

You have mentioned that you got a social flat. Could you tell me what conditions are there? Is it comfortable to live there ?

Well, it is quite good, even though it is a social flat. I can't complain. I would like to underline the fact that there are many Poles who have similar situation, that is why we are more united and helpful.

Do you spend your free-time with friends?

At first I didn't have enough time. It was because of work. I prefer rest to meetings with friends. Sometimes we visit various historical monuments.

Do you like local historical monuments?

Yes, I noticed that there are many beautiful, old churches.

Are you interested in German and Polish policy?

Not at all. But thanks to German policy I can work there.

What are the main differences between Polish and German economy?

Certainly German economy is much more modernized. I think they have better economic equipment.

What about the weather in Germany?

Above all these regions are warmer, winters are smoother. This climate suits me.

Do you plan to return to Poland or to live permanently with your family in Germany?

I don't plan to return to Poland and to quit my job. We would like to live there in order to be happy together. The main problem is my job. Because of it I often have to move from one place to another. The company builds a various types of buildings, storehouses and when the work is done we move to another city for the next commission. That is why it could be hard for me and my family to move constantly. One day I will come back do my motherland, but I don't think about it now.

I see. Are you happy now ?

Yes, it is not bad, I am in good relation with my family. I got used to life like this, from one place to another. The most important is the fact that I know my family is safe and I have someone who waits for me.

Thank you for an interview. I wish you all the best and family's support.

Magda Sandomierz - interview with Polish emigrant in The United States of America

When did you go abroad ?

In 1992.

What was the reason of your emigration ?

We won a Green Card on a lottery which allowed us to stay in the United States legally and to get a job.

Could you describe your emotions when you found out you are allowed to emigrate ?

It was happiness because of possibility of emigration and new opportunities.

Why did you choose that country ?

The lottery concerned only The United States of America.

Did you emigrate alone or with family?

With my husband and daughter.

What was your daughter's reaction ?

She can't remember it, she was only 18 months old.

How long have you been living abroad?

About 20 years



Do you plan to stay there permanently ?

Yes, I do.

How quickly did you manage to adopt the language?

It is hard to say, it took probably 5 years.

How did you cope with the problem of foreign language?

It was everyday's practice at work or shop.

Do you think there should be established special programs for emigrants ?

Definitely not, everyone should behave like a normal citizen and acclimatize by himself.

Did you have difficulties with acclimatizing in a new surroundings ?

No, I like changes and that is why I didn't find it difficult.

How would you describe the surroundings that you live in?

It is very good.

Did you visit famous places?

Yes, I love travelling and we try to visit as much as it is possible not only in America but also in Europe.

Did you find there friends or love?

Yes.

Who is your husband and what is his name ?

He is a Pole and his name is Jacek Sandomierz.

How did you meet?

We met at studies in Poland.

How is your life together?

In my opinion everyone should be glad of life success and consequently we are glad to be together.😊

Do you miss your family from Poland?

Yes.

Do you contact your family?

Yes, I do.

What important happened during your living in Alexandria ?

I finished my studies, got a job and brought up my daughter Klaudia.

Do you spend Christmas at family's home?

No, I spend Christmas at my own house or at friend's.

Who did you miss the most when you left?

My cousins...☺.

Do you continue Polish traditions in the United States of America?

Yes, we continue Catholic traditions, we feel them as really Polish customs.

Have you adapted customs , traditions and style of life of Americans ?

Yes. We try to connect our own habits with traditions of our place. We have many opportunities to spend nice time with family and friends e.g. Saint Partric's Day or Independence Day.

Have you ever had ethnic problems as an emigrant/student ?

No. Everone in the USA came from "somewhere" and it is really rarely met to have a contact with people who were born in the same state. People often migrate from the east to the west etc.

Had you a specific educational programme as a student ?

In my case I was included in a normal system. I don't know how does it work if somebody doesn't know foreign language.

Did the teachers help you in a specific way to aclimatize in new environment ?

No, I didn't need particular need because in the USA there is a multicultural society.

Did you have any difficulties in finding the job ?

No, I didn't.

What do you do for a living?

I work in Computer Management.

Are you still going to work abroad?

Yes, I am.

Are you glad of your rights as an emigrant ?

Yes.

Is this country opened for emigrants ?

Yes, it is.

What do you do in your free-time?

I spend time with my family, friends and my dog Miska.

Is this country open for emigrants?

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Yes, it is.

What problems did you hit in a new country ?

I haven't got specific problems , rather civilization... sedentary work, not much of movement, unhealthy diet.

What do you think- is it a difference between being an emigrant and citizen of this country ?

No, it isn't.

Were the cultural values attractive to you ?

Yes, they were.

Are you interested in politics of the country ?

No, I am not.

Do you enjoy traditional dishes ?

I have an access to all of tastes of the world, also Polish so, my answer is "yes". I started noticing the same dishes in different cuisines and one of the sayings is: 'there is nothing new under the sun.

Is the weather the same as in your motherland ?

A little bit different - we have 4 seasons, which I love very much - light winter and so long, hot summer.

Can you name your emigration country as your second home?

Yes, I can.

Do you plan you return to Poland ?

No, I don't.

Is the USA good country to emigration ?

Yes, it is.

Is your life better now ?

Yes, it is.

What is you tip for future emigrants ?

Emigration is not for everone- there are people who love their own places and they should stay in their own countries. There are also open-minded people, ready for adventures and new possibilities and emigration for them will be a good choice - it is individual matter😊.

Thank you very much.

Katarzyna Bartasz - biography

When I was a little girl my grandfather's family from Poland used to visit us. Later when I was a teenager I found out that they come from the eastern Belorussia and they arrived in the 50's to Poland with their parents at a very young age. Moreover, my grandmother's family emigrated as well as my grandfather's. As a result, my whole family lives in Poland.



In 1996 I started education in a primary school. At the same time the first school with Polish language in Belorussia was established in my town, Grodno. I heard about it when my grandmother was talking to her sister about opening Polish school. So I decided to attend this particular school. The next day I applied there. After two months I was a student of first class in the new school. Within eleven years I have been learning about Polish culture, literature and tradition. All subjects were carried on in Polish. What is more, I spent every holidays in Poland.

It came to my senses that Poland is my motherland because all of my family is from Poland



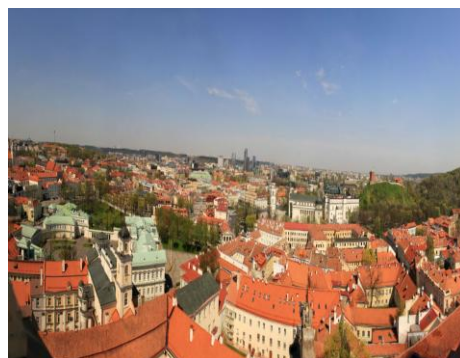
Geographical features of Lithuania. The country is divided into 10 counties.

1. Telšiai county.
2. Klaipėda county.
3. Marijampolė county.
4. Alytus county.
5. Vilnius county.
6. Panevėžys county.
7. Kaunas county.
8. Utena county.
9. Šiauliai county.
10. Tauragė county.

All of the counties are further subdivided into 60 municipalities which consist of over 500 elderships.

The three largest cities of Lithuania are:

1. Vilnius (542932 pop.)
2. Kaunas (336912 pop.)
3. Klaipėda (177812 pop.)



Aukštaitija National park

The oldest and most popular Lithuanian natural treasure, about 100 km north of Vilnius. Established in 1974. It takes about 405,70 square kilometres.

Trakai Island castle

Is an island castle located in Trakai, Lithuania on an island in Lake Galvė. The castle is sometimes referred to as "Little Marienburg". The construction of the stone castle was begun in the 14th century by Kęstutis, and around 1409 major works were completed by his son Vytautas the Great, who died in this castle in 1430. Trakai was one of the main centres of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the castle held great strategic importance.

Nemunas Delta Regional park

Venice of Lithuania, area is located next to the Šilutė town. The floodplains of Nemunas delta are submerged every spring, transforming the small hills crowned by farmsteads into islands.

Vilnius old town

One of the largest surviving medieval old towns in Northern Europe, has an area of 3.59 square kilometres (887 acres). It encompasses 74 quarters, with 70 streets and lanes numbering 1487 buildings with a total floor area of 1,497,000 square meters. The oldest part of the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, it has developed over the course of many centuries, and has been shaped by the city's history and a constantly changing cultural influence. It is a place where some of Europe's greatest architectural styles - gothic, renaissance, baroque and neoclassical - stand side by side and complement each other.

Christs Resurrection Church

Is a monumental Roman Catholic church in Kaunas, Lithuania. The church was consecrated in 2004, and in 2005 it was finally completed.

Gediminas tower

Is the remaining part of the Upper Castle in Vilnius, Lithuania. The first fortifications were built of wood by Duke of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Gediminas. Later the first brick castle was completed in 1409 by Grand Duke Vytautas. Third floor tower was rebuilt in 1930, by Polish architect Jan Borowski. Some remnants of the old castle have been restored, guided by archeological research.



Pasvalys is a city in the north of Lithuania, in Panevėžys district. It's located on the confluence of three rivers: Svalia, Lėvuo and Mūša. Pasvalys is 180 km away from Lithuania's capital city Vilnius. It's a small but very beautiful city. Ethnographic region: Aukštaitija
Population: 7395

Area: 7,22km²



Young Migrants-at home abroad



Pasvalys is an old city. The first church here was built in 1494.

After that first shops, marketplaces, pubs began to settle in Pasvalys.

But officially the city of Pasvalys was founded in 1546.

Pasvalys has stunning scenery. There are 2 nice parks. One of them is Sinkholes Park and it's the only one in the world! In this park you can see many sinkholes, a playground for kids, amphitheatre. The park is a beautiful and quiet place. Also, Pasvalys has another really big green park with a big stadium. In Pasvalys there is a great city centre. There are a big Culture Centre and an old St. John's church. Also in Pasvalys there are two museums. One of them is about Pasvalys city history and another is The Millstones museum. The millstones museum is near our Lėvens basic school. Our city is famous for sporting achievements of its people because there is a great Sports School with a big pool, gym and big basketball hall. Also our city has three big stadiums.



In 2012, **immigration** to Lithuania increased and around 20 thousand people immigrated to Lithuania. Returning Lithuanian residents accounted for 87 per cent of all immigrants. The rest (around 2.5 thousand or 13 per cent) were foreigners.

Immigration is usually associated with the arrival of foreigners. In 2012, **immigration** to Lithuania increased and around 20 thousand people immigrated to Lithuania. However, most of immigrants in Lithuania are returning Lithuanian citizens. They accounted for 87 percent of all immigrants. The rest (around 2.5 thousand or 13 percent) were foreigners. It is argued that significant growth of number of returning citizens may be caused by changes in health

insurance regulation. As a result people started to declare both their arrival and departure more diligently. Politicians argue that the increase of returning citizens is influenced also by better economic situation in Lithuania.

The immigration of foreigners to Lithuania remains very low with the annual average of 2000-2500 people. In 2012, 2.5 thousand foreign nationals immigrated to Lithuania – 1000 of them from EU and 1500 non-EU countries. In 2012 immigration increased and due to the increased labour demand: the number of issued work permits for third country nationals increased by 1300 permits. Most foreigners come from Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

United Kingdom: 8160; Ireland: 2218; Norway 1455; Spain 875; Germany 821; USA 518; Denmark 436; Sweden 431; Russian Federation 424; Netherlands 385; Other countries 1634

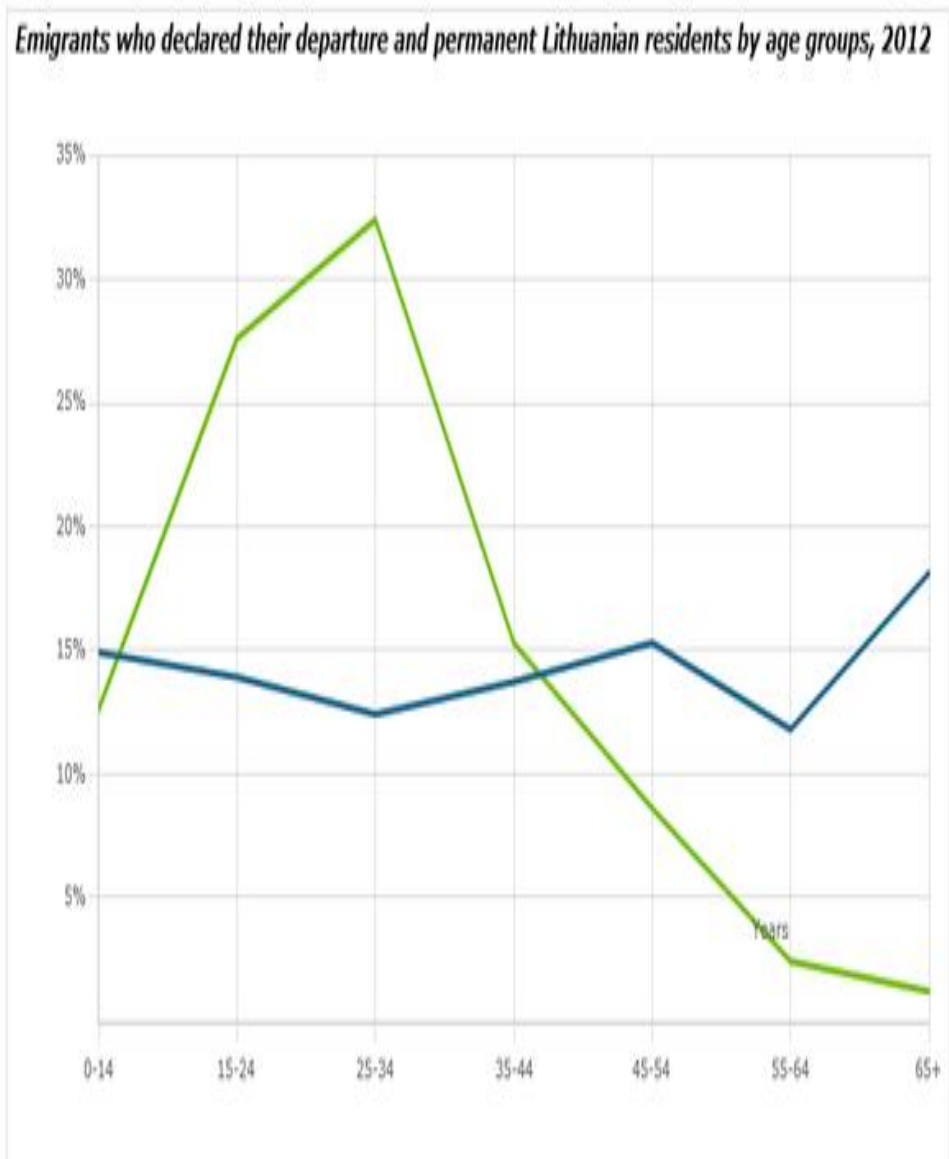
Total: 17357

It is expected that with the revival of the economy the inflows of returning emigrants as well as foreigners will increase.

Lithuania is de facto a country of **emigration**. Lithuania's emigration rate is among the highest in the European Union. According to the Population Census data (2011), around 769 thousand people or one fifth of the population have left the country since independence in 1990. Although emigration in itself is not a negative phenomenon, Lithuania faces great challenges due to the high rates of emigration: changes age composition of the society (ageing of the population), anticipated labour and skills shortages, brain drain (emigrants work in low-skilled occupations while abroad). In 2012 emigration flows from Lithuania decreased (compared to 2010), but still remain high, if one compares them to pre-crisis period of 2006-2009.

41 thousand people declared their departure in 2012. Compared to the previous years, emigration flows decreased but they still remain high in comparison with 2004 - 2009.

Emigrants by age group



Data based on the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania

Emigrants who declared their departure and permanent Lithuanian residents by age groups, 2012

■ Emigrants ■ Residents

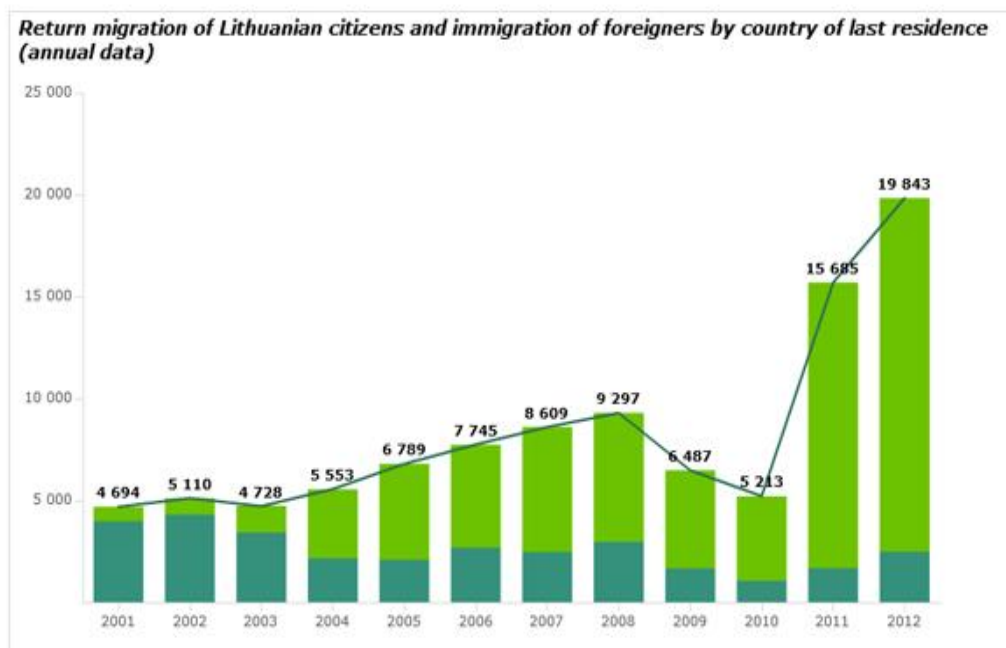
Young Migrants-at home abroad

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During the period from 2004-2009, on average 16 thousand people emigrated from Lithuania annually. In 2010 and 2011 this number increased by several times: 83 thousand declared their departure in 2010 and 54 thousand in 2011. It is argued that such a striking increase was partially related to changes introduced to the public health care scheme requiring all permanent residents in Lithuania to pay monthly contributions. In order to avoid payments, emigrants declared their departure, including those who had emigrated prior 2010. 41 thousand people declared their departure in 2012. Compared to the previous years, emigration flows decreased but they still remain high in comparison with 2004 - 2009.

In terms of destinations, the UK, Ireland, Spain and the USA continue to be the main emigration countries for Lithuanians mainly due to well established social networks in these countries. However, since 2010 emigration to the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway has been on the rise. In the beginning of 2013 around 43 thousand Lithuanians resided in Norway.

Who is coming to Lithuania?



Return migration of Lithuanian citizens and immigration of foreigners by country of last residence (annual data)

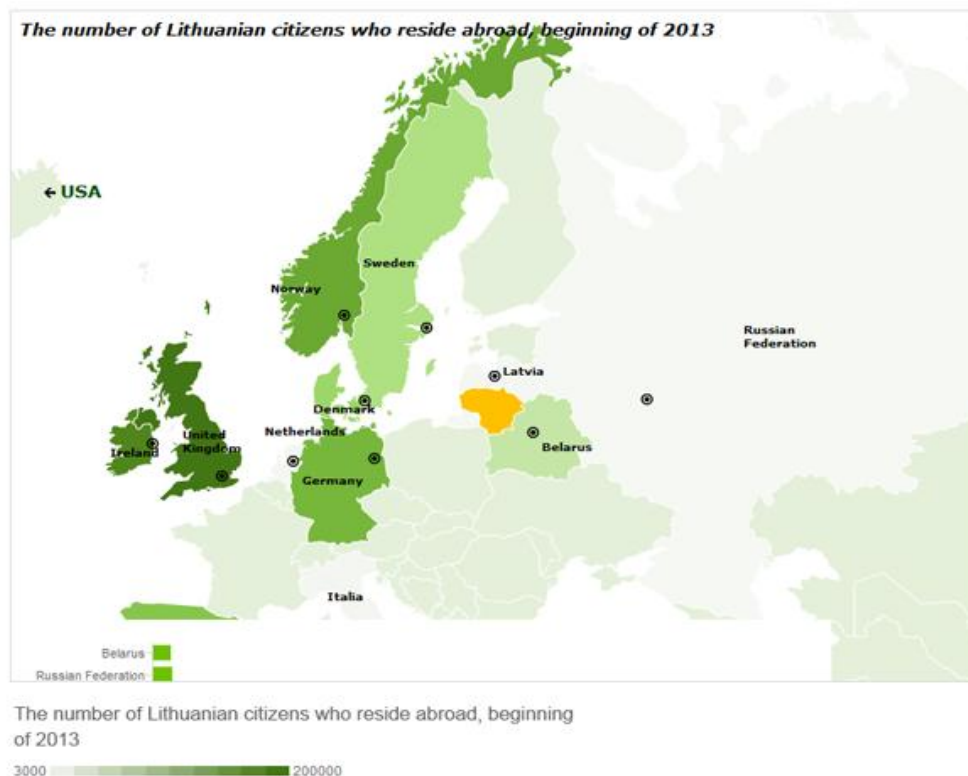
■ Foreigners ■ Lithuanian citizens

Young Migrants-at home abroad

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Due to emigration, Lithuania loses a high percentage of the young working-age population. 76% of emigrants are between 15 and 44 years old. To compare, less than half (40%) of Lithuania's residents belong to this age group. In the emigrants cohort only 1 % are citizens over 65 years old while in Lithuania citizens over 65 years old constitute 18 %. Should this trend continue, it could undermine the development of the country, for two main reasons: first, the labour market might suffer from shortages of workers, especially those who can add value to the economy. Second, the burden on workers will increase as they will have to support more non-working people (i.e. those receiving benefits). On the individual level, emigration might have also positive effects: emigrants earn more money, gain new skills, some return after they reach their goals.

Which countries have the biggest number of Lithuanians?



United Kingdom 135000; Ireland 84958; Canada 46690; Norway 45000; Germany 27751; Spain 22316; USA 13951?; Denmark 8657; Sweden 7745; Belarus 5011; Italy 4524; Israel 4000; Latvia 3999; Netherlands 3701; Russian Federation 3403; Estonia 1830; Belgium

Young Migrants-at home abroad

1604; Iceland 1332; Switzerland 1087; Austria 1050; Finland 917; France 894; Czech Republic 554; Poland 550; Portugal 546; Cyprus 305; Turkey 297; Japan 174; China 139; Slovakia 115; Georgia 105; Other countries 1283.

Total: 429488

Which continents receive most immigrants from Lithuania?



Emigrants by the destination continent, 2012

50 40000



We have questioned 12 emigrants and 3 immigrants. It was very interesting and important for us to know the reasons, why all these people migrated. We wanted to learn and see, how they felt, adapted to the new environment, customs and traditions. We have come to a conclusion, that most of them migrated due to the economical reasons. However, studies also indicate that the decision to emigrate is influenced mostly by a combination of different factors, such as lack of social security and justice, no trust in the state, demeaning attitude of employers toward employees as well as better work opportunities abroad.



Conclusion:



Theories developed to understand contemporary processes of international migration posit causal mechanisms that operate at widely divergent levels of analysis. Although the propositions, assumptions, and hypotheses derived from each perspective are not inherently contradictory, they nonetheless carry very different implications for policy formulation.

Depending on which model is supported and under what circumstances, a social scientist might recommend that policymakers attempt to regulate international migration by changing wages and employment conditions in destination countries; by promoting economic development in origin countries; by establishing programs of social insurance in sending societies; by reducing income inequality in places of origin; by improving futures or capital markets in developing regions; or by some combination of these actions. Or one might advise that all of these programs are fruitless given the structural imperatives for international movement growing out of market economic relations.

Whatever the case, given the size and scale of contemporary migration flows, and given the potential for misunderstanding and conflict inherent in the emergence of diverse, multi-ethnic societies around the world, political decisions about international migration will be among the most important made over the next two decades.

Likewise, sorting out the relative empirical support for each of the theoretical schemes and integrating them in light of that evaluation will be among the most important tasks carried out by social scientists in ensuing years.

We hope that by explicating the leading theories of international migration and by clarifying their underlying assumptions and key propositions, we have laid the groundwork for that necessary empirical work.