Migration and diversity policies
Moroccans in Spain

Rafael Durán Muñoz

Málaga, March 14, 2013
Annual variation

Migration, the most significant cause for population change

Figure 1 - Demographic balance, EU-27

Source: Eurostat (2012)
Figure 4: Stock of migrants, by destination, as a percentage of total population in Western and Central Europe: top ten destinations in 2000, 2005 and 2010

Source: UN DESA, 2009

World Migration Report 2010 (International Organization for Migration)
2010 (Eurostat)
Statistical Office of the EU)

32.5 million foreigners living in EU
(12.3 EU citizens + 20.2 non EU citizens)

77.4% in:

Germany (7.1 millions)
Spain (5.7 millions)
United Kingdom (4.4 millions)
France (3.8 millions)
Italy (4.2 millions)

Countries reporting the highest share of foreign residents in the total population:

Luxembourg (43%)
Estonia and Cyprus (16%)
Spain (12.3%)
Austria (10.5%)
Foreigners residing in Spain (2000-2012)

- Foreigners residing in Spain:
  - 2000: 923,879
  - 2011: 773,995

- Migratory balance (foreigners / Spaniards):
  - 2009: 51,505 / -4,143
  - 2010: 64,324 / -2,168
  - 2011: -29,606 / -20,484
  - 2012 (January thru September): -112,089 / -25,539

- Registered Moroccans:
  - 173,158

- Moroccans x 4.6

- Less than 16,000 (1991)

- 5,751,487 (12%) \( \Rightarrow \) 5,736,258 (12%)

- (INE: 2000.1.1) \( \Rightarrow \) (INE: 2011.1.1) \( \Rightarrow \) (INE: 2012.1.1)
Moroccans in Spain

Percentage of legality always higher than 74%

Immigrants in Spain (INE, 1 January 2012)

- Foreign EU citizens: 43%
- Non EU residents: 57%

Foreign population by country of nationality (INE, 2012.1.1)

- Romania: 17%
- Morocco: 14%
- Rest: 30%
- Ecuador: 5%
- Colombia: 4%
- Germany: 3%
- Italy: 3%
- Bolivia: 3%
- China: 3%
- Portugal: 2%
- Peru: 2%
- France: 2%
- Argentina: 2%
- UK: 7%

More than 120 nationalities... from all continents.
Settled in all the Spanish regions

Stocks of foreign population by region of residence (INE, 2012.1.1)

- 11.9 millions (Moroccans)
- 7.5 millions (Rest of foreigners)
- 2.4 millions (Rest of foreigners)
Stocks of foreign population by province of residence (INE, 2012.1.1)

- Madrid: 18% (84,799 Moroccans)
- Barcelona: 14% (141,636)
- Alicante: 8% (36,074)
- Valencia: 5% (43,217)
- Málaga: 5% (30,883)
- Islas Baleares: 4% (73,029)
- Murcia: 4% (40,312)
- Gerona: 3% (41,440)
- Tarragona: 3% (43,217)
- Santa Cruz de Tenerife: 3% (41,440)
- Las Palmas: 3% (30,883)
- Almería: 3% (30,883)
- Zaragoza: 2% (30,883)
- Castellón: 2% (30,883)

...and in all the provinces

7CCAA (2011)
28 localities (2,639, 1%) without registered foreigners
Main countries of origin of non-nationals, EU-27, 2010 (million)

- 1.9 million in EU
- 0.75 million in Spain

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop10tz)
Las caras que ya son de aquí
Cuatro destacados artistas españoles retratan durante un año los nuevos rostros de la región

R. RIVAS - Madrid - 28/04/2009

Agneska, Hui Chi Chiu, Orisel, Dairon, Bill, Laurent, Lee Hua, Youssef, Manana, Naomi, Lilián, Lucía-Asué, Johann, Sarka, Álex... **Viven y trabajan aquí, pero proceden de allá, de muchos allá.** Son algunos nombres que tienen el millón de extranjeros que viven en la Comunidad de Madrid. Diecisésis de cada 100 madrileños no han nacido aquí.

Si Internet tiene caralibro, Madrid tiene cientos, miles de caras, que caben en un libro. Un catálogo hermanado con una exposición son la herramienta con la que cuatro destacados fotógrafos retratan los rostros de la ciudad contemporánea. Alberto García Alix, Luis Baylón, Ouca Leele y Javier Campano miran, absorben, el capital humano y reflejan, en blanco y negro y en color, el lenguaje de la nueva Babel. Los modelos fueron escogidos mediante una selección tras un llamamiento público en el que se animaba a posar "para destacados artistas españoles".
"Multikulti [Multikulturalität] hat ausgedient"

"Ha fracasado la sociedad multicultural"

“El multiculturalismo en Alemania ha sido un fracaso total"

“This multicultural approach, saying that we simply live side by side and are happy about each other has failed. Utterly failed”

Attempts to create a multicultural society in the country have "utterly failed"

Merkel told the annual meeting of young Christian Democrats that Multiculturalism in Germany had "utterly failed"

"the tendency had been to say 'let's accept the multicultural concept and live happily side by side, and be happy to be living with each other'. But this concept has failed, and failed utterly."

“Natürlich ist der Ansatz zu sagen, wir machen hier so Multikulti und leben einander her und freuen uns über einander, dieser Ansatz ist gescheitert, absolut gescheitert”
"We have been too concerned about the identity of the person who was arriving and not enough about the identity of the country that was receiving him."

Sarkozy, February 2011

"This raises the issue of Islam and our Muslim compatriots," he said. "Our Muslim compatriots should be able to live and practice their religion like anyone else ... but it can only be a French Islam and not just an Islam in France."

"Under the doctrine of state multiculturalism, we have encouraged different cultures to live separate lives, apart from each other and apart from the mainstream. We’ve failed to provide a vision of society to which they feel they want to belong. We’ve even tolerated these segregated communities behaving in ways that run completely counter to our values."

Cameron, February 2011
Immigration quotas for workers
Work and residence permits
Family reunification
Visa
Schengen zone
Frontex (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union) plus bilateral agreements with countries of origin
Confinement centres
Repatriation
Asylum

Migration policies
(ideological biases)

Push factors

Managing flows

Once settled
Approaches handling cultural diversity
Whether and how to bridge cultural diversity
What is meant by “integration”?

**Multiculturalism o communitarianism**
Cultural relativism
Preeminence of the ethno-cultural community
“politics of difference” (Taylor)
“politics of recognition” (Kymlicka)
“Plural monoculturalism” (A. Sen)

**Assimilationism**
Minority cultural groups to be similar to larger (dominant) cultural group(s)
Approaches handling cultural diversity
Whether and how to bridge cultural diversity
What is meant by “integration”?

Multiculturalism o communitarianism

Cultural relativism
Preeminence of the ethno-cultural community
“politics of difference” (Taylor)
“politics of recognition” (Kymlicka)
“Plural monoculturalism” (A. Sen)

Assimilationism

Minority cultural groups to be similar to larger (dominant) cultural group(s)

Interculturalism

Convivence vs. co-existence vs. assimilation

Respect (tolerance)

Indifference Relativism
First integration plan, 1993/2000 Catalan plan
Second one, 2001/2004 Andalusian plan
National plan, 2007/2010
Second Andalusian Comprehensive Immigration Plan (2006-2009)

(Integration, a complex and bidirectional process of mutual respect)

General objectives:

1. Promoting social, economic and cultural welcoming policies consistent with an inclusion and autonomous model for new Andalusian men and women.

2. Promoting full-integration of immigrants, as subjects of rights and duties within the Andalusian society, at the social, work, and personal levels.

3. Ensuring access of the immigrant population, in conditions of equality and equity, to basic services common to the whole population, such as health, education, employment, housing, social services, and legal attention.

Inclusion (and equality)

Social cohesion

Respect for cultural diversity?
2010 Judgment of the court:

Moral damages and crimes of abuse
Domestic violence and sexual assault (rape), that is, attempt on her sexual freedom

"The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope" (UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001, art.4)

Reduction in previous prison sentence (for threat and wife abuse [(domestic) violence against a woman]) because the offender was a Muslim and he reproached her "not respecting Muslim traditions, and in particular those relating to the obedience a woman has to shown to her husband"
Dissolution of Marriage vs. divorce / separation

Spanish / European family law vis-à-vis Moroccan family law

National laws → cultural diversity vis-à-vis human rights

Integration in Spain / Europe vis-à-vis personal and family ties in Morocco

Social protection

Woman

Child(ren)

Men and women

Dignity

Equality

Anti-discrimination

Moroccans, 88% of the total foreign Muslim population in Spain
Individual’s will

Group’s will

People’s will

Najwa affair
April 2010
High-school Camilo José Cela (Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid)
High school internal rules prohibited clothes covering head
Rules are there to be obeyed
Respecting the rules is part of the learning process
Equality between men and women, a human right

(cultural exception)

Internal rules

Constitution
Universal Declaration of Human Rights
European Convention on Human Rights
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Respect for the dignity of persons
(Cultural) identity right
Religious freedom

Regional authorities

Transfer to another school

Right to education guaranteed
Macho submission of Muslim women
Islam’s incompatibility with democracy
Menace of islamization of Spain

Spain, a "non-confessional" state
Laic state

State neutrality
Individual freedom

Education
Culture of submission and inequality acceptance

State
Personal gender violence
Mauritanian abused-child affair, one case
Najwa’s veil affair, one case
Moroccans, +788thousand (2012), 14% of the total immigrant population
Foreign Muslims, +897thousand, 15% || 1.9% (total population)

Muslim-majority countries
Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Western Sahara, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen
Cuadro 2

“Para cada una de las siguientes frases indique si está usted muy, bastante, poco o nada de acuerdo”

(porcentaje sobre total de inmigrantes musulmanes entrevistados)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frase</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debemos todos esforzarnos por respetar las creencias religiosas de los demás</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunca se debe utilizar la violencia para defender o difundir creencias religiosas</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La religión islámica es perfectamente compatible con la democracia y los derechos humanos</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Es perfectamente posible ser a la vez buen/a musulmán/a y buen/a español/a</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>