

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INMIGRATION IN A REGION WITHOUT TRADITION: CASTILLA-LA MANCHA MORE CONCRETELY CIUDAD REAL (1996-2006)

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the last century, Spain has been a migration and emigration country, but nowadays it is a place of destinations for immigration. The start of the phenomenon in Spain explains that the presence of inscribed foreign people is under other European countries because they have a higher level of development and in the past they had an influent economy.

We can not forget that there is a difference between Spain and other Europeans countries in rhythm of incensement of the phenomenon. It was not a problem at the beginning of 1990 but when the new millennium started a change took place: it became the third most important problem for the country right after terrorism and strike. In few years the country entered an unexpected situation.

This new migratory stage is of multicultural immigration and makes a new social landscape which reflects an increase since 1950 and that is unequally distributed in the Spanish territory. In 2001 the 81.8% of the immigrants took refuge in Cataluña, Madrid, Andalucía, Valencia, Canarias and Baleares, Castilla la Mancha followed Navarra, La Rioja, Aragón, País Vasco and Cantabria (Ferrer 2005:67).

This is a recent event that makes us doubt of the study of the immigration phenomenon. We have done the analysis of the event in Castilla La Mancha and Ciudad Real; which have changed from being an emigrant region to be a place for immigration.

II. FOREIGN INMIGRATION OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

According to the Padrón Municipal of 2006, the foreign population in Spain was 4.144.166 people and 132.725 in Castilla La Mancha. In only five years have produced an

increase of 3.000.000 and more of 100.000 people in the region. The 9.3% and the 6.9% of the Spanish population is formed by foreign people. We are approaching to the levels of other countries with migratory reception.

1. Spain

From 1996 to our days the biggest increase of foreign immigration has been produced with a rhythm of 21.3% in a year. This last period announces the start of a new cycle in which immigration is one of the most important characteristics in the social Spanish structure. The most significant facts are the acceleration of the foreign population incensement and the changes in the immigrant characteristics.

One of the events of this last stage is the immigrate intensity that is manifested in the duplication of the foreign population from 240.000 to more than 500.000 because it coincided with an economic successful period that started in 1995 lasting until 2001 and it made that the employment appeared establishing the unemployment.

The second event is the change of the immigrant origins that have had some changes during this period. The main origin of the immigrant is Morocco. They are the first foreign group in Spain, although there is a diminution because between 1996 and 2001, Americans in Spain are going to increase fifth the quantity, Africans are going to increase third the quantity and Europeans are going to increase twice the quantity because no European community people arrive. In 1996 after the Moroccans, the principal origin was the European community and in 2001 the South and Central America community with the Ecuadorians and Colombians. Bulgarians, Bolivians and Rumanians star coming in 2003. After that, in 2006 Rumania became the third most important focus of immigration.

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INMIGRATION IN A REGION WITHOUT TRADITION: CASTILLA LA MANCHA

During 1980 and the start of 1990, in Castilla La Mancha there were few foreign immigrants. In 1995 there were 821 foreign people with work permission in the region. Three years later the number of foreigners increased twice the quantity although the majority came from the European community. In 1991 there were 2.302 foreign people (in Albacete 331, in C. Real 424, in Cuenca 249, in Guadalajara 383 and in Toledo 915).

In the first fifth teen years of 90's increased the number of foreign people coinciding with the change in the national levels and with the rise of the economy. There were improvement in the economy because of the start of the regional administration, the frontier effect, the unallocated industry of Madrid, European helps of European funds and the creation of the regional university.

This situation would last until 2001 in which a diminution of unemployment that is more than the national unemployment and there is also an increase of active population and a evolution of the women (in 1998 was 5.2 % and in 2000, 14.3%). Because of this, the immigrant refuge has been appropriated in this region.

In Castilla La Mancha in 1996 there was an evolution of the immigration. In the country between 1996-2002 the number of immigrants increased twice the quantity and in Castilla La

Mancha third the quantity. The migratory percentage of the Spanish and regional population has changed from 1% in 1996 to 9.3% or 6.9% in 2006. There is an increase in the foreign population but it becomes more noticeable from 2002 because in 2000 a lot of «temporeros» arrived looking for farming work.

The provincial distribution of the foreigners is diverse (Figura nº 2): Toledo would be in the first place with 46.243 immigrants, then Ciudad Real with 27.888, and Albacete with 22.811. The proximity with Madrid is very important in the case of Toledo and Guadalajara. The agriculture and the agro alimentary industries are very important for Ciudad Real. The date of the arrival of the immigrants is important for Cuenca.

The number of immigrants in Castilla La Mancha is similar to the number of immigrants in the country where there were a lot of Moroccans until 2006 when there were more Rumanians.

We can finish saying that the differences between Castilla La Mancha and Spain in general, talking about the origin of the immigrants, are: a) The unequal quantity of communitarian foreign people which in Spain is the 18.6% while in Castilla are the 3.7%. b) The quantity of Rumanians that Castilla is the 30% while in Spain it is only the 8% and c) Bulgarians and Ukrainians in Castilla are the double than in Spain.

IV. EVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS IN CIUDAD REAL AND ITS REGIONS

Ciudad Real is one of the regions from Castilla-La Mancha whose immigrant population has increased the more, and his fact is independent from the increase of Madrid. Immigrant population increased until 2002 and since this year it had has a strong increase until our days that is a 5.5% of the total population. In the last ten years it has changed from 1.146 to 27.888 immigrants according to the municipal register of 1996 and 2006 with an spectacular increase in the last five years in which the number has increased third the quantity.

In 1996 people of Venezuela and central Europe were in the first place of immigrants in Ciudad Real while in 2001 were Ecuador, Colombia, Marruecos and Rumania. Finally in 2006 Rumanians and Moroccans were in the first place like in the region but inverse to the national. Although the morocco proportion is smaller than in Castilla La Mancha while the proportion of Rumanians, Colombians and Equatorials is bigger because of the migratory channel.

The distribution of foreign population among the municipalities of the province is independent from their size. Foreign population is usually in the most populated provinces.

The biggest number of immigrants is in Castilla La Mancha, bigger than in the province capital because the wine growing activity. This is the case of other such as Tomelloso, Alcázar de San Juan, Socuellamos, Valdepeñas, Herencia or Campo de Criptana and then the province capital that is different of other Spanish capitals. In the municipalities where live 5000 inhabitants there are a lot of Rumanians, then is Moroccan, Ecuadorians and Colombians, but this order isn't the order of all the municipalities.

There isn't almost immigration in the occidental part where the immigrant population is less than the 2%. In the oriental part the percentage is higher.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Since the 90's, the number of foreign population has increased. The majority of them were from Africa, Europe and Latin America. The income of immigrants in Castilla La Mancha has been similar than in Spain. There were a lot of Moroccans that have been replaced by Rumanians in 2006.

In C. Real province, that is one of the provinces that has had bigger increases, and his fact is independent from the increase of Madrid, the proportion of Moroccans is smaller than in the rest of Castilla La Mancha while the proportion of Rumanians, Colombians and equatorial is bigger because of the migratory channel. Since 1996 In C. Real a variety of immigrants flow has been produced. The one started by Rumanians in 2003 has been the most intense and fast. The most benefit zone has been Castilla La Mancha because the immigration of this province has a relationship with farming work of the «*temporeros*». Farming municipalities have the biggest values of the province overcoming the capital values.

With regard to the meaning and the evolution of the immigrant population with regard to the effectives, our province has the same tendency than our region: a constant increase until 2002, immigration in the province had no any repercussion at all because it was less than 1% of the population while in the last ten years, Ciudad Real has changed from 1.146 to 27.888 immigrants according to the municipal register of 1996 and 2006 with an spectacular increase in the last five years in which the number of immigrants has increased third the quantity.