

The new “El Dorado”: Brazilian migration in the Iberian Peninsula, the profile of the Brazilian immigrant in Madrid<sup>1</sup>

“Spain is good for making money; Brazil is good for living.”  
(Quotation from one of the Brazilians interviewed during research.)

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**Abstract**

Following the opposite direction taken by Portuguese and Spanish immigrants, thousands of Brazilians have chosen Portugal and Spain as a place to try a new life. This work, based on a survey with over 400 interviews, depicts the profile of these immigrants in Madrid. These emigrants leave stable jobs behind in exchange for irregular jobs in Madrid with monthly salaries ranging from 800,00 to 1.000,00 euros. The majority of men work in civil construction, while women tend to labor as daily maids.

Migration stays are short-lived lasting no more than two years - time enough to raise the necessary funds to build a house back in Brazil. Despite the relatively small number of Brazilians in Madrid, compared to the overall foreign population, this immigrant group is gaining importance given its socioeconomic profile.

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# **The new “El Dorado”: Brazilian migration in the Iberian Peninsula, the profile of the Brazilian immigrant in Madrid**

## **1) Introduction**

From the last decade of last century and with greater force in recent years, migration has become a topic of great importance to the Spaniards. If by 1996, according to the empadronamento<sup>4</sup>, the number of foreigners in the country was of the order 542,314 people and represented 1.4% of the total population. On 01 January 2007, this quota was 4,519,554 people and represented approximately 10.0% of the total population of the country.

In the context of industrialized countries, Spain, and Italy and Japan are considered the "latecomers" to the process of international migration (Cornelius, Martin, Hollifield-1994.p-22). Although in the past they have experienced a significant process of emigration, mainly Italy and Spain from the 1990's they go through a process of continuous and increasing arrival of immigrants. In the European Union, together with Portugal and Greece, these countries are considered as prototypes of a new model of international migration with special characteristics which contribute to the geographic location, the framework of laws related to immigration and immigrants and issues concerning the economy with strong participation of informal sector employment. According Cachón (2003), international migration towards Spain may be divided into three stages, with different characteristics. The first of these steps will be by mid-1985 when the quota of immigrants in Spain international was formed mainly by Europeans (65% according to data from 1981), Latin Americans (18%) and North America (7%). The remaining 10% were from Africa, Oceania and Asia. Thus, 90% of foreigners living in Spain had a closer relationship with the culture and customs of the country. Important to note that among Latin American predominance those leaving their countries for reasons of policy.

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<sup>4</sup> The “empadronamento” is the registration of citizens of the city where the city lies. In the case of foreigners, the administrative status of their stay in the Spanish soil, regular or irregular residence is not taken into account. For the record, you need a proof of residence provided by the lessor or proof of ownership of the property where he resides and an identity document. In possession of this record, the public has access to healthcare and education system.

The second stage goes from 1986 to 1999, starting with the entry of Spain into the European Union. From this moment, the international profile of immigrants passing through significant changes that, according Cachón (2003), are equally or more important than the numerical value of arriving at this time. This makes the migration process in a social in the sense "durkiano" of expression and create a new migration. New in terms of area of origin, in terms of new cultures and new religions and the economic aspect because of the effect "called" emerged with the restructuring of the Spanish labor market, which goes through profound changes with the entry of the country in the European Union . This leads to expansion of the secondary labor market and informal, with the increase in the supply of ancillary services and low pay.

Also according Cachón (2003), the last and third phase will start in 2000 with the increasing acceleration in the number of immigrants coming to Spain and the institutionalization of immigration as a social problem, leading to creation of government bodies to deal with so (eight autonomous communities created in 2000, programs for the integration of immigrants) and concrete actions, such as the reformulation of the law and the promotion of foreign regularisations overtime. This last step completes the cycle of integration of Spain in the group of countries where it is possible to identify the general trends of international migration, identified by Castles and Miller (2003. P 7), which would: a) the globalization of migration, a trend that indicates the expansion of areas of origin, b) the acceleration of growth in the volume of immigrants, c) the diversity of immigrants who mixed refugees, economic migrants and those who seek a new homeland, d) the feminization of the growing participation women in the quota of immigrants, and e) the increasing politicization of immigration to the implementation of domestic policies, bilateral and regional.

As regards the participation of South America in this process, the available information indicates that it was the beginning of the current century that mass migration took place. Before this period, the movements of South America to Spain were focusing on southern cone countries of emigration and were bound for political reasons and factors related to the economic crises that shook the region. This contingent was formed, for the most part, by National which could amount to dual citizenship. Considering the period 2002 to 2007, the volume of immigrants from South America

has had considerable growth, from 647,363 immigrants in 2002 to 1,454,566 in 2007. Despite this growth, in both moments, the participation of South American immigrants in total varied slightly, with around 32%. Among the groups that make up this group is worth highlighting the Ecuadorians, who in 2007 represented 28.5% of immigrants living in this region in Spain (415,328) and Colombians representing 17.9% (260,989).

Regarding the participation of Brazilians in this process, we can say that the migration to Spain is not a recent phenomenon, but has characteristics that vary over time. In the 1990s until the early years of the current century, it was composed of Brazilian immigrants in the most part, by those who had the opportunity to acquire the Spanish nationality of another country or even the European Community. To this fact compete not only changes in the laws of Spain, but also the possibility of Brazilians have dual nationality which was possible in 1994, after the enactment of constitutional amendments adopted in the reform. In 2000, people "*empadronadas*" which declared Brazil as the place of birth (25,037), 55.7% had Spanish nationality. This proportion was slightly lower than that found for the Argentines (62%) and higher than that observed for the Venezuelans (48%) and Peru (27.9%), effective population groups with higher than that observed for the Brazilians. In 2007, data of "*empadronamento*" indicate that the total of people who say Brazil as country of birth (113,448), 18.6% had Spanish nationality and 3.3% of a country other than Brazil (3.2% European countries). For this same year, the Argentines with Spanish nationality represented 31.8% of this group, the Venezuelan 59.2% and 23.6% Peruvians<sup>5</sup>.

Although the group of Brazilians do not represent a large number of immigrants in general in Spain in 2007 were 2.04% of the total, among the countries that comprise the group of South American Brazil has some features, such as the significant growth rate due to other groups of immigrants from the same region. Considering the last five years (2002/2007), it is observed that the number of Brazilians has grown at an average annual rate of 21.2%, inferior only to that observed for Paraguay (64.6%), Bolivia (46.7%) and Uruguay (23.1%).

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<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that the system of "*empadronamento*" has been going since its inception, several modifications and has only recently been amended to extend the records and update the basis of information.

Important to note that only the group of Bolivians had in 2007, a volume greater than that observed for the Brazilians<sup>6</sup>.

Several factors may have contributed to the expansion of the flow of Brazilian immigrants to Spain. The growing difficulties to enter the United States, especially after the visa requirement for Brazilians who go to Mexico for many years a gateway to North America, led to changes in the plans of candidates for migration to this now traditional fate. Within Europe, the more accurately the points of entry in England, which is not a signatory of the Schengen agreement, coupled with wage differentials between Portugal and Spain has led the Brazilian immigrants to opt for that country. Facing this reality and ally to recent events<sup>7</sup>, it is concluded that the thesis on the "invisibility" of this community of Spanish foreign soil (Cavalcanti, 2005) no longer occurs.

In 2007, Brazilians in Spain were concentrated in the regions of Madrid and Catalonia where he lived for approximately 42% of them. However, this group only accounts for 2% of foreign immigrants in these two regions. The greater participation of Brazilian immigrants in the total of developments in the region of Galicia, which represented over 10% of foreigners living there. Regarding distribution by gender it is very favorable to women in all of Brazilian immigrants in Spain, they account for 60.5% of total immigrants. The region with greater participation of women among Brazilian immigrants is Riojas, where they represent 77% of the total and the lowest share is found in Madrid where women are 53% of Brazilians living there.

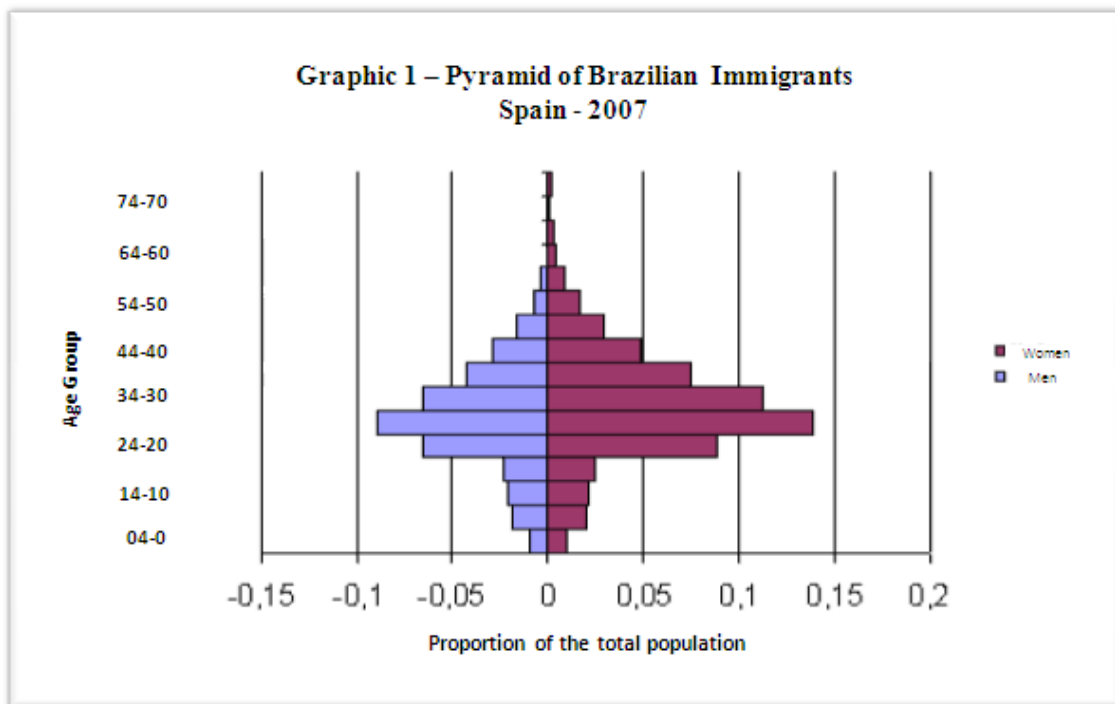
In terms of age structure, the pyramid in Graphic 1, constructed based on "*empadronamento*" represents the distribution by age and sex of the population that lived in Spain in 2007. Observe that this distribution indicates a

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<sup>6</sup> In 2007, the number of South Americans Paraguayan foreign was the order of 46.157, 196.656 Bolivians, 92.292 Brazilians and Uruguayans 55.480. Of these 4 countries, only the Bolivians need an entry visa in Spain ( "Schengen area").

<sup>7</sup> In February 2008, at the height of a process already latent, more than 400 Brazilians have prevented its entry in Spain, which flared a crisis between the governments of this country and Brazil.

population of immigrants still young, with most immigrants, approximately 56% in the age group 20-34 years and low participation of children and elderly.



Source: Field Research

This paper presents the results of fieldwork<sup>8</sup> carried out in the city of Madrid, which aimed to draw the profile of Brazilian immigrants living in that city. The first part discusses this profile in a second, aspects of participation in these immigrants in the local labor market and in a third, the remittances to the country of origin.

## 2) Profile of the Brazilian Immigrant

### 2.1) Field Research

In January 2006, it was estimated, according to the "empadronamento", which the Brazilians living in the city were 10700 Madrid. During the fieldwork, conducted in the period March to July 2007 were interviewed 404 people which represents approximately 3.8% of Brazilians in the city, while the distribution by gender observed in the "empadronamento", 54% women and 46% men.

<sup>8</sup> The survey information was carried out in a post-doctoral project funded by CAPES.

Information was raised in several places, as the waiting list for attendance at the Brazilian Consulate in Madrid, in shops frequented by Brazilians, churches with worship toward Brazil and elsewhere. The number of refusals to participate in the interviews was relatively low, and the only 16 cases during the fieldwork. The interviews followed a questionnaire divided into nine blocks with all the 48 questions. The instrument collection was assembled based on surveys conducted in Brazil with other countries (Martes, 1999, Tuesday-2004, Rossi-2004) and with other collectives in Spain<sup>9</sup>. The pre-test of the questionnaire revealed that the average time of interview, counted from the initial approach would be 20 to 25 minutes. However, when the survey, in some cases the time of collection was increased, by the interviewee that had in detail in the answers to the questions.

## 2.2) Maritus Status

Most respondents (52.5%) stated living in some kind of union, the following are the singles that accounted for 41.6%, as shown in table 1 below. However, those who reported living in some kind of union<sup>10</sup>, 13, 77% lived in Madrid with their companions or companions. This indicates that 23% of respondents were there alone despite family. When observed in separate men and women, among those who reported living in some kind of union, 80.5% were with your partner in Madrid among men and 72.7% were in the same situation.

**Table 1 – Entrevistados segundo estado civil – Madri 2007**

<i>Maritus Status</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>
Single	168	41,6
Married	138	34,2
Widower	6	1,5
Divorced	18	4,4
Consensual Union	74	18,3
<b>Total</b>	404	100

*Source:* Field Research

<sup>9</sup> Questionnaire research “*Insercion laboral de los inmigrantes colombianos en la comunidad de Madrid*”.

<sup>10</sup> Married and Consensual Union; Informal Union.

### 2.3) Level of Education

Table 2 below presents the results of the survey on instruction. It is observed that women have a higher level of education than men. For both sexes the predominant 2nd degree complete, even those who have at least this level, representing a total of 73%. When seen separately, men and women for the first, 69.3% of men had at least 2 full degree and 76.3% women. These results are compared with other surveys with Brazilian immigrants show up close, but below, the observed by Martes (2004) for the states of Florida in 2002 and Massachussetts in 2004, where the first condition, 80.7% of Brazilians living there was at least the 2nd degree complete, in the second state, this proportion reached 84% of cases. In the work by Rossi (2004) in Portugal, are also found higher than those in Madrid. In this country, 75.9% of Brazilians interviewed had at least second full degree.

**Table 2 – Level of Education and Gender - Madri 2007**

<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Gender</i>			
	Men		Women	
	Value	%	Value	%
1º degree incomplete	23	12,5	22	10,0
1º degree complete	21	11,4	18	8,2
2º degree incomplete	12	6,6	12	5,5
2º degree complete	81	44,0	102	46,4
3º degree incomplete	29	15,8	29	13,2
3º degree complete	16	8,7	29	13,2
Post degree	1	0,5	8	3,5
Unanswered	1	0,5	0	-
<b>Total</b>	184	100	220	100

*Source:* Field Research

### 2.4) Home

In the map shown below is the last State of residence of the immigrant, as well as the cities most important source of the interviewees. Most Brazilian immigrants interviewed had UF<sup>11</sup> as the last residence of the Brazilian state of Paraná (23.3%), followed by the State of São Paulo (15.3%), Minas Gerais (11.6%), Goiás (7.7%), Rio de Janeiro (7.7%) and Rondônia (6.9%). Among the cities listed as the last home stand out from São Paulo

<sup>11</sup> Unity of federation at Brazil or, States of Brazil



with 9.9% of respondents, followed by Maringá with 7.7% to 6.4% and both Curitiba in Paraná, (see Annex 1).

It is interesting to note that among the respondents, approximately 70% of them said as the last State of residence to the State of birth and of these, 61% had never lived outside the city of birth, this means that for this group, the first migration experience was emigrating to Europe. In the three most important states for the number of immigrants captured in the survey, the proportion of respondents who stated as the last State of residence of the same birth varies from 83% in Paraná and Minas Gerais to 65% in São Paulo.

### Map 1 - States and cities of origin of respondents



Source: Field Research  
Organization: PALHARES, R.M (2008)

### 3) Arrival in Europe

Significant portion of respondents, as shown in table 3, came to Europe in the period 2005 to 2007 (58.7%). Of these the largest number came in 2006, approximately 28% of the total.

For 48 of those interviewed (12%), Spain was not the first place of residence in Europe, these 24 (50%) lived in Portugal before.

**Table 3 - Date of arrival in Europe of the interviewees – Madrid 2007**

<i>Period/Year</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>
Before 1995	19	4,7
1995 until 1999	20	4,9
2000 until 2004	128	31,7
2005	68	16,8
2006	112	27,7
2007	57	14,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source:* Field Research

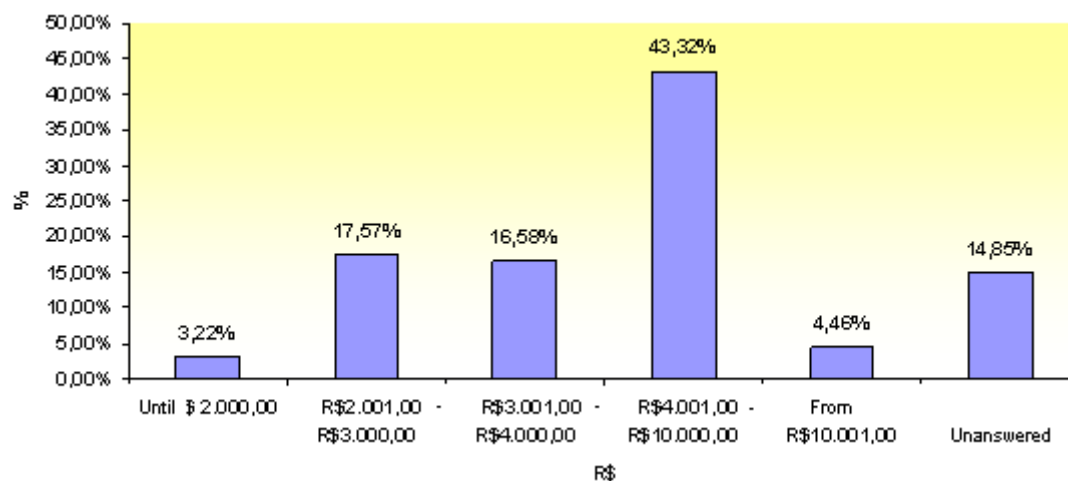
If for many respondents, it appears that migration to Europe was a new experience, in 80% of cases the immigrants had a contact at the destination, which were mostly relatives (53,4%) and friends (40,4%). These values are close to those found in other studies with Brazilian immigrants, as performed by Fusco (1999) with the migrant “valadarense”, where 75,3% of them had some contact in the destination.

Expenses for travel, including transit, housing and money they carried, following the pattern shown in Graphic 2. This investment is not only the expenses of the interviewee, but in some cases also included the expenditures of the companions, when they were a family traveling together. Even considering this limitation, it is estimated that the average expenditure was the order of \$ 5.5170,00<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Calculated in Real value based on the exchange rate prevailing at the time, in the case of expenditures are reported in another currency.

**Graphic 2 – Expenses for travel to Europe – Madri 2007**



Source: Field Research

Among the respondents, 64.7% of them financed the trip with their own resources. Those who need to borrow for the trip (35.3%), seeking money from the relatives (62%), friends (14%), banks or loan sharks (11.6%) and others as girlfriend / or the company (12.4%). Those who used a loan to make the trip were on average spending of about US\$ 5.240,00.

The reason to migrate, is possibly the most difficult to raise, most respondents had different reasons that ranged from financial needs, desires to improve the living to search for a new life experience and adventure.

Table 4 presents the main reasons for migration. The financial need which accounts for 38.6% of reasons, also includes the desire to obtain resources for the purchase of goods, mainly housing. The result is similar to that of Martes (2004) when analyzing the reasons for Brazilians to migrate Massachusetts. In the search for work, 11.6% of the total, included are the reasons that related to migration by the loss of employment in Brazil and some cases of bankruptcy of small businessmen. In the latter category, we aggregated the reasons concerned the search for new experiences, length of stay to see Europe and the migration cases where it was because of personal problems in Brazil.

**Table 4- Reasons to emigrate - Madri 2007**

<i>Reasons to emigrate</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>
Financial	156	38,6
Job	47	11,6
Join the family	29	7,2
Study	30	7,4
Others	126	31,3
Unanswered	16	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source:* Field Research

#### **4) Job, Occupation in Brazil and Occupation in Madri**

This session will be to compare the employment situation of respondents in Brazil and Madrid. During the interviews sought to ascertain the occupation held in Brazil as well as the situation in this occupation.

The situation in employment in Spain, it noted that to be regular in the labor market in Spain is necessary to have the alien permission to work while having a visa allowing a stay on Spanish soil. Thus, the informality of the work to be an illegal immigrant means for his stay in the country. Table 5 shows the comparison between the two situations in the occupation, in Brazil and Spain.

The situation in employment in Brazil, 55.7% of respondents had a formal job, 20.5% were declared independent, 2.5% were civil servants and those in informality in Brazil accounted for 8.2%. In Spain, for its part only 33.6% of respondents said they had permission to work. In this situation were also 32.3% of that in Brazil were in the formal sector (portfolio of work done and civil servants). Migration contributed to 24.3% of those in the informal sector in Brazil, signed without portfolio, had the opportunity is incorporated into the formal market. In summary, the migration process has interviewed most of the transit sector formal and informal work for those in Brazil had not signed wallet, little improved with the arrival in Spain.

**Table 5 – Brazillians Immigrants' Status of Work in Brazil and in Madri2007**

*Source:* Field Research

<i>Status of Work in Brazil</i>	<i>License of work in Spain</i>									
	Yes		No		Not Working		Unanswered		Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Formal Job	74	32,9	134	59,6	13	5,8	4	1,4	225	100
Independent	27	32,6	48	57,8	7	8,4	1	1,2	83	100
Informal Job	8	24,3	21	63,6	4	12,1	0	0	33	100
Civil Servant	2	2,0	7	7,0	1	10	0	0	10	100
Not Working	23	47,0	15	31,3	10	20,8	0	0	48	100
Unanswered	1	5,0	0	0	0	0	1	5,0	2	100
<b>Total</b>	136	33,6	225	55,7	35	8,8	6	1,7	404	100

The occupations, both performed on the origin and the destination are grouped into categories that mirror the sectors seeking activities performed. Table 6 below, it is compared both for men and for women the occupations carried on in Brazil and Spain. For men, before the migration, the activities were concentrated in positions of sales, administrative and service delivery. If this all those who worked in the aggregate industry in Brazil would have the occupancy of 52.1% of workers. The women were also concentrated in the first three of these occupations and aggregating those who worked as a hairdresser, seamstresses and cooks, the group concentrated 61.2% of respondents.

To see the occupations that we developed in Madrid, in the case of men, approximately 50% work in construction, while women, in approximately 55% of cases work in domestic services. This greater proportion of immigrant workers in specific occupations is an indication that the migration opens for the majority of opportunities in sectors of lower prestige and that this process, though financially advantageous, impose new challenges to immigrants.

**Table 6- Distribution of occupations of respondents in Brazil and Spain –Madrid 2007**

<i>Occupations</i>	<i>Brazil</i>				<i>Spain</i>			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Seller	28	16,8	36	19,2	4	2,3	10	5,2
Administrative Services	17	10,2	34	18,1	6	3,5	20	10,2

Freelancers	24	14,4	20	10,6	21	12,2	11	5,6
Attendant/Waiter	11	6,6	18	9,5	17	9,8	14	7,2
Micro-entrepreneur	15	8,9	8	4,3	2	1,2	4	2,1
Factories Workers in general	18	10,7	6	3,2	10	5,8	1	0,5
Civil Servants	12	7,3	4	2,1	0	0	1	0,5
Managers	4	2,4	10	5,3	2	1,2	0	0
Hairdresser/Dresser/Cook	4	2,4	25	13,3	6	3,4	15	7,7
Driver/Safety	16	9,6	2	1,1	13	7,5	4	2,0
Civil Construction Worker	13	7,8	0	0	85	49,1	2	1,0
Home Services	1	0,6	9	4,8	0	0	107	54,9
Professionals	4	2,3	16	8,5	7	4,0	6	3,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source:* Field Research

## 5) Remittances

The survey shows that 72.77% of respondents send money to Brazil. Of these, 1.36% did not reveal how much was sent and 1.02% did not reveal the purpose of the shipment.

Among the male respondents (52.38%), the monthly average value shipped was \$677.98, while the female average was \$447.50, taking 46.26% of the sample. Table 7 indicates the average value of remittances, according to gender and marital status.

**Table 7- Middle Value sent to Brazil, by sex and marital status (US\$) – Madri 2007**

<b>Men</b>	<b>Middle Value(US\$)</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Middle Value(US\$)</b>
Single (54)	717,41	Single (60)	371,67
Married (45)	556,67	Married (47)	520,21
Widower (0)	0	Widow (5)	680,00
Divorced (6)	963,33	Divorced (8)	223
Consensual Union (31)	730,16	Consensual Union(34)	274

*Source:* Field Research

Most remittances come from the single, independent of gender. However, as the average transmitted, or divorced men living together had an average of \$ 767.97, against the highest average female for \$ 520.21 on married women.

As the purpose of remittances, 55% claimed to help families, 23% for applications in immobilized, followed by payment of accounts and financial applications, with around 18% (Table 8).

**Table 8 – Purpose of financial remittances to Brazil – Madri 2007**

<i>Goals</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Payment of accounts	52	18	239	82	291 (100%)
Financial Applications	56	19	235	81	291 (100%)
Help family	160	55	131	45	291 (100%)
Immobilized	68	23	223	77	291 (100%)
Other	17	6	274	94	291 (100%)

*Source:* Field Research

## **6) Final Considerations**

Despite the relative limitations of the information raised as the work was restricted to Madrid, it is possible to consider that the track here is the profile of Brazilian immigrants in Spain.

This profile is similar to that observed in other studies conducted with Brazilians living abroad. Apparently, there is a redirection of the flow of immigrants after the expansion of the risks and difficulties for the migration to destinations that previously had the choice of those who abandoned the country.

If on the one hand increased the difficulties to get in some countries, the ease to get to Europe, especially Spain, and remain, even illegally, has been the attraction for Brazilian immigrants. The possibilities offered by the legislation to regularize the stay in the country, is also a factor to be considered of interest.

The needs for labor in the host country are estimated at worst in case of economic crisis in an annual input of more than 150,000 new immigrants by the year 2020<sup>13</sup>. This fact, combined with better pay for the activities carried out by foreigners in precarious employment situation in Spain, for some activities, mainly in construction, you pay 20% more than in Portugal, see enlarge the range of incentives for choosing this country as the best destination.

For Brazilians, it was observed that there is a network of social support that acts both at the time of departure, with loans of money, as on arrival. Upon arrival, the network takes care that the immigrant is the first time, a house, most often rent a bed is in a "shared surface" and begins to search for work. The first concerns may be a distributor of planfetos the streets or "palmeiros"<sup>14</sup> programs in the auditorium.

Over time, and has restored the first disenchantment, it is learning to live in the city and find work opportunities. But time is somewhat relentless and decisions should be taken. When you complete three months of residence in the country the immigrant is in the situation of irregular, now must also assess whether it is worth staying and running the risk of receiving a letter of expulsion. This letter is rarely the object of an execution, but may mean for those who wish to obtain a permit of residence in order of their dreams. Another important moment is when they will complete a year of stay abroad. To exit from Brazil, usually buys a round-trip ticket with validity of one year, when they complete this period is necessary to assess whether it is worth staying and losing part of the investment or from knowing that you have at least the guarantee the means to return to Brazil.

The implementation of plans that warrant the migration changes with time. The construction of the house, in most cases, the first goal, will become more bold in dreams which may include up to open a small business in Brazil. The maximum boldness to those who manage the permit, the acquisition of a property in Spain. Today, the return is no longer the primary concern and Brazil is seen as the place to holiday and in the distant future, on retirement, a place to live.

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<sup>13</sup> Report: "Apesar de la incertidumbre económica, España seguirá necesitando nuevos inmigrantes laborales. Grupo de reflexión y propuestas sobre empresa e inmigración. Fundación Empresa y Sociedad."

<sup>14</sup> Participate in program of auditorium is the lowest level of occupation, to which immigrants use when not at work, receives approximately 10 euros for share and a snack.



In the process, success stories, real or not, stimulate the imagination taking a portion of people who never had an experience migration to embark in this adventure and go through situations that only accepted on account of which are temporary and believe that the most important, achieve the dream, it is worth any sacrifice.

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## Annex 1

### Last city of residence of the interviewees in Brazil - Madri 2007

City	Value	%	City	Value	%
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São Paulo	40	9,90	Goioerê	2	0,50
Maringá	31	7,67	Palotina	2	0,50
Curitiba	26	6,44	Terra Boa	2	0,50
Rio de Janeiro	25	6,19	Tubarão	2	0,50
Goiânia	23	5,69	Barra do Garças	2	0,50
Uberlândia	18	4,46	Não se aplica	1	0,25
Cuiabá	18	4,46	Colorado do Oeste	1	0,25
Salvador	12	2,97	Rolim de Moura	1	0,25
Belo Horizonte	12	2,97	Buritis	1	0,25
Brasília	9	2,23	Marabá	1	0,25
Jarú	7	1,73	Estreito	1	0,25
Vitória	6	1,49	Santa Inês	1	0,25
Porto Alegre	6	1,49	Teresina	1	0,25
Anápolis	6	1,49	Natal	1	0,25
Londrina	5	1,24	Campina Grande	1	0,25
Paranavaí	5	1,24	João Pessoa	1	0,25
Campo Grande	5	1,24	Maraiá	1	0,25
Presidente Medici	4	0,99	Terezinha	1	0,25
Recife	4	0,99	Maceió	1	0,25
Ariquemes	3	0,74	Andradas	1	0,25
Cacoal	3	0,74	Contagem	1	0,25
Porto Velho	3	0,74	Curvelo	1	0,25
Vilhena	3	0,74	Fronteira	1	0,25
Fortaleza	3	0,74	Ipatinga	1	0,25
Governador Valadares	3	0,74	Ituiutaba	1	0,25
Poços de Caldas	3	0,74	Manhuaçu	1	0,25
Foz do Iguaçu	3	0,74	Naque	1	0,25
Florianópolis	3	0,74	Patos de Minas	1	0,25
Joinville	3	0,74	Santa Rosa da Serra	1	0,25
Dourados	3	0,74	Mantenópolis	1	0,25
Ji-Paraná	2	0,50	São Mateus	1	0,25
Belém	2	0,50	Macaé	1	0,25
Gurupi	2	0,50	Nova Friburgo	1	0,25
São Luís	2	0,50	Petrópolis	1	0,25
Aracaju	2	0,50	Volta Redonda	1	0,25
Vila Velha	2	0,50	Bertioga	1	0,25
Niterói	2	0,50	Campo Limpo Paulista	1	0,25
Ribeirão Preto	2	0,50	Guarujá	1	0,25
São José do Rio Preto	2	0,50	Guarulhos	1	0,25
São José dos Campos	2	0,50	Itaporanga	1	0,25

Sorocaba	2	0,50	Limeira	1	0,25
Astorga	2	0,50	Praia Grande	1	0,25
Cascavel	2	0,50	Rio Claro	1	0,25
Cianorte	2	0,50	Santo André	1	0,25
São Bernardo do Campo	1	0,25	São Tomé	1	0,25
São Miguel Arcanjo	1	0,25	Umuarama	1	0,25
São Roque	1	0,25	Brusque	1	0,25
Taciba	1	0,25	Camburiu	1	0,25
Valinhos	1	0,25	Itajaí	1	0,25
Castro	1	0,25	Guaíba	1	0,25
Francisco Beltrão	1	0,25	Cassilândia	1	0,25
Ivaiporã	1	0,25	Mundo Novo	1	0,25
Japurá	1	0,25	Ponta Porã	1	0,25
Jesuítas	1	0,25	Alta Floresta	1	0,25
Juranda	1	0,25	Cáceres	1	0,25
Lupionópolis	1	0,25	Guarantã do Norte	1	0,25
Mandaguari	1	0,25	Novo Mundo	1	0,25
Marechal Cândido Rondon	1	0,25	Rondonópolis	1	0,25
Paiçandu	1	0,25	Bom Jardim de Goiás	1	0,25
Pérola	1	0,25	Morrinhos	1	0,25
			Total	404	100

Source: Field Research