

The background of the slide is a photograph of a coastal landscape. It shows a wide expanse of blue water meeting a hazy, distant shoreline. In the foreground, there's a rocky, brownish coastline with some sparse green vegetation. A small, white, rectangular building is visible on a slight rise on the right side of the frame. The sky is a pale blue with some soft, white clouds on the left side.

UNATTENDED MINORS IN BARCELONA, THE SENDERS OF UNATTENDED MINORS IN MOROCCO

Núria Empez Vidal -May 2005

Some about the departure country:

- Population: 30 millions of people.
- Land: 706.550 Km².
- Fecundity taux: 3,4 (2,1 urban zone/ 4,1 rural zone).
- Politically organization: constitutional “monarchy”.
- Analphabetism: official 47%, real 60%.
- Going to school: 2/3 in urban zones and 45% boys and 20% girls in rural areas.
- Unemployment tax 2001: 12.5%.





OMS Indicators (2003)

	Spain	Morocco
Total population 2001	39,920	30,430
% people older 60 years old in 2001	22	6'4
Fertility 2001	1.1	3.1
Child mortality (x1000)	5 boys 4 girls	46-71 boys 44-67 girls
PIB x person in international \$, 2000	20.071	3,706

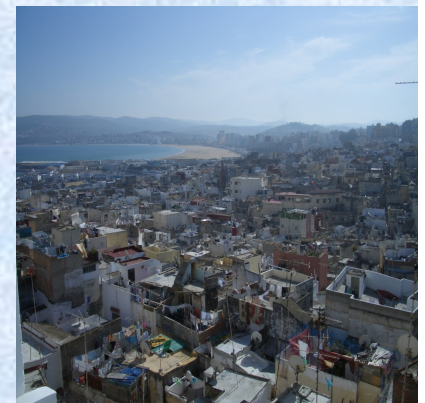
Some More:



- Rural exodus___ disorderly growing of the city's.
- Selective unemployment: now work for woman's, that produces changes in the traditional patterns of family.
- 1 worker in Spain= 7 workers in Morocco.
- 12 years old the working age, UNICEF 15.

The Example of Tangier

- 70% live in the suburbs (no water, no light, no sewer)
- 20% no regularized constructions.
- Rural exodus= 250.000 persons a year in Morocco. (ruralization of the city's).
- Problems to access to health welfare or education.
- Urban poorest.



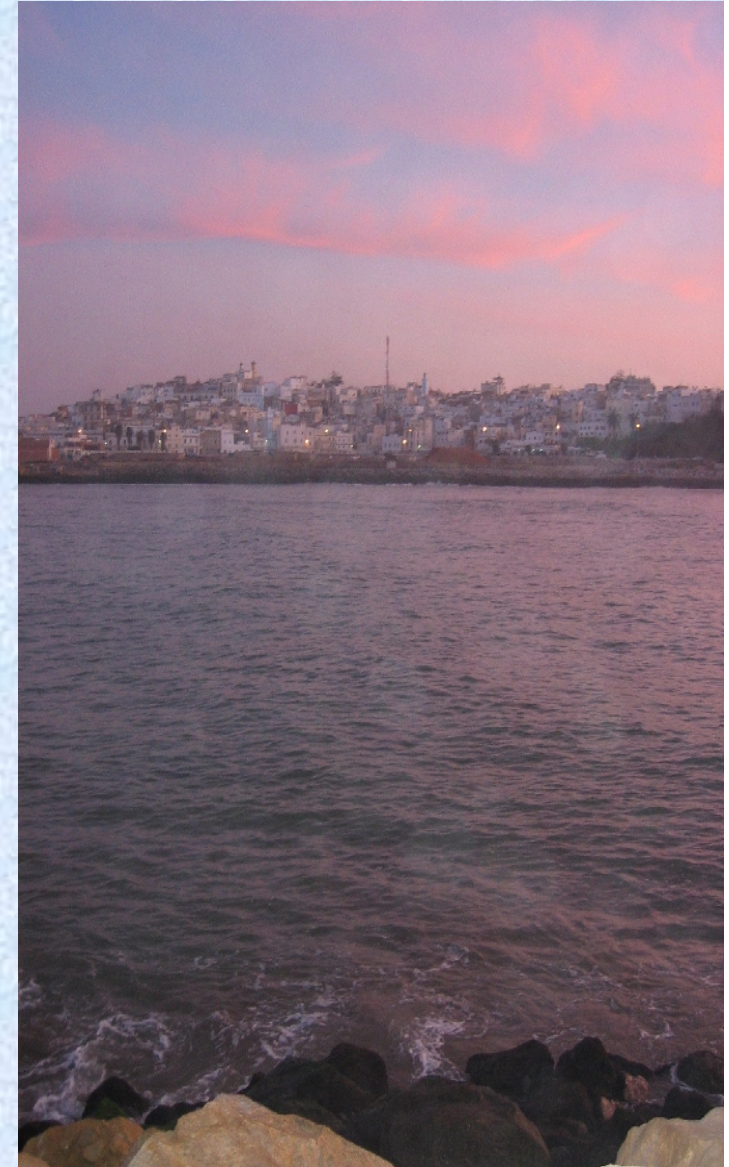
Who I'm talking about?

Minors who came alone, without any responsible adult, most of them under a truck or a bus, from their departure countries (Morocco and Algeria) to Spain, concentrating in the Catalanian case.



What I did before (in my master thesis)

- Analysing who they are.
- Some of their characteristics:
 - Their departure countries.
 - The Spanish child protection laws and the child protection system.
 - Analysing why some of this children end up in street (how organize their roles, use of public space).
 - First contact with minors, family's of the minors, repatriated minors, etc.



What I'm turning to ask:

**-Who comes,
or who is trying
to come?**

**-Who tries to
send whom?**



We can think that:

**Who families try to
send is a function
of who they believe
has more
opportunities to
succeed.**



In the Spanish Law Minors From 16 to 18 Without Parents, Have the Greatest Opportunity, If They Come Illegally, to Gain the Residence Perm Before They Turn 18.

- 16 and 17 are thus what we call, the **two years window of opportunity.**
- Its a time of liminality, during witch they could get repatriated or legalize their status.



Letting the children go to Spain can be a strategy for having someone from the family to Europe, it represents an opportunity of success in the future.

They came unaccompanied by families, but they represent very much their families

HYPOTHESIS:

**The changes in Spanish law
produce changes in family
strategies back in North Africa**

For the minors legislation it not clear, in one hand they're minors they should be protected, but by the other hand they're illegal immigrants, they should be repatriated.

-Immigration laws belong to the National State.

- Minors protection laws belong to the autonomic regions.



Who has more opportunity's of success now:

- Boy's between 16 to 18 years old.(What we call the two year window of opportunity).
- With the Spanish law in view , many families in Morocco press boys to migrate just as they turn sixteen.

Laws are changing constantly, we will have to see how this is going to affect to the migratory process and the vital events of the people who have emigrated or that are thinking in emigrating.



Questions for Keep Going...

- When do family's start to think in Europe?
- When starts the pressure to the boy's?
- Differences between family's that they try or others than not?
- How they chose who they prefer to migrate?
- Changes in the family after some member migration?
- Strategy's, and different levels for sending people.

Success and Failure

- How affects the boy and their own family.
- Ex: In case of being repatriated do their come back home or they stay in the streets, what does the family, society think of them (neighborhood, etc.).