

Possible reasons for the migration of young people (18-35 years old) to Spain

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Modern statistical data indicate an increase in migration processes. Including data on the dynamics of migration from Russia. Unfortunately, scientists, cultural figures, businessmen, athletes and ordinary residents are leaving their homeland.

The question of migration begins to arise for many at the age of 17-25 years, this category includes students of higher educational institutions. Immigration leads to problems related to violations of the law, brain drain, racism, extremism, and so on.

Immigration to Spain is a long historical process that began in the 15th century and continues to this day. A sharp jump in immigration was noted in the period from 1993 (after the end of the economic crisis) to 2011, but the largest number of people (over 500,000) was noted in 2004, when the euro became the national currency. Today, according to the UN, 6,104,203 immigrants live in Spain, which is 12.9% of the total number of immigrants, and immigration among women is higher than among men, and accounts for 3,190,456 women (52.3%) of the total number of immigrants compared to 2,913,747 male immigrants (47.7%). Russia is among the twenty countries where immigrants come from.

In order to officially become a Spanish citizen, it is necessary to take into account at least one of the factors: to enroll in an educational institution, marry a Spanish citizen, open your own business, buy real estate or accept the status of a "refugee". However, you can get a "residence permit" - a residence permit, which is granted when you get a job for a certain period. Unlike citizenship, a person who has received a residence permit is still a foreigner and bears full responsibility for his actions on the territory of the country. In case of violation of the order, he may be fined and deported from the country [2].

Among the main reasons for immigration are the following:

- warm Mediterranean climate, thanks to which Spaniards live much longer than Russians (average age - 80-82 years);
- short work schedule (less than 50 hours per week);
- study at the best oldest European universities built in the Middle Ages, where customs and traditions are now passed down from generation to generation;
- ecology (the fight against "acoustic pollution", a ban on the sale of non-recyclable products, a Royal decree establishing measures to preserve natural habitats of wild flora and fauna, and others);
- roads that are in good condition, and transport that is becoming more environmentally friendly every year (by 2050 it is planned to use only electric vehicles);
- Spanish is the third language (more than 500 million people) the language is in demand and popularity after Chinese (1.6 billion people) and English (1.4 billion people);
- high pension (640-2600) and salary (1800-2450);
- prices (at the rate of 10.02.2022: 1 Euro= 85.4 rubles). The main prices are shown in Picture 1 (Рис. 1).

Among the disadvantages of immigration to Spain, the following are noted: rising unemployment, high temperatures in the south of the country, lack of high quality housing and communal services, high prices for housing and communal services, transport and gasoline, demand for the Spanish language, low level of medicine, mentality and complexity of immigration in general [4].

The consequences of immigration to Spain are both positive and negative: working capacity increases, new peoples, traditions, customs appear, the economy and politics of the country improve, people develop in the cultural, scientific, sports sphere; but at the same time, the risk of emergencies related to terrorism and extremism increases, and immigrants feel psychophysical pressure from local residents [1, 3].

Thus, it can be concluded that immigration is a very complex historical process, with consequences of various nature and level. The main reason for immigration is the desire to improve their lives.

Источники и литература

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- 3) The life of Russians in Spain - reviews, difficulties and prospects. Emigrant.ru: <https://emigrant.guru/kuda/plusminus/kak-zhivyotsya-russkim-v-ispanii-otzyivyi-lyudey.html>
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Иллюстрации

Price comparison in Russia and Spain		
Name	Price in Russia € / rub.	Price in Spain € / rub.
Rental housing (month)	250 € / 21350 rub.	350 € / 29890 rub.
Utilities (water, electricity, heating, light, telephone, Internet)	77 € / 6500 rub.	190 € / 16230 rub.
Health insurance + medical care	110 € / 8500 rub.	195 € / 16650 rub.
Dinner at the restaurant and cafe	19 € / 1625 rub.	35 € / 2990 rub.
Clothes (basic)	330 € / 28180 rub.	200 € / 17080 rub.
The cost of public transport (one way)	0,35 € / 30 rub.	2 € / 180 rub.
The cost of gasoline per 1 liter	0,6 € / 52 rub.	1,4 € / 120 rub.
Cosmetic procedures (haircut, painting, manicure, visit to a cosmetologist)	70 € / 6000 rub.	75 € / 6405 rub.
A standard basket of products for two per month (bread, milk, meat, eggs, cereals, cheese, vegetables, fruits)	320 € / 27350 rub.	290 € / 24800 rub.
Total:	1182,35 € / 100972 rub.	1338,4 € / 114300 rub.

Рис. 1. Price comparison in Russia and Spain (for 2022)