Tendences in European Migration

1. Exchange Partners

<table>
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<th>Partner 1</th>
<th>Partner 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and Surname</td>
<td>Lucian BĂLĂNUȚĂ</td>
<td>Albert GUASCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Job title</td>
<td>News Editor / EU affairs Reporter</td>
<td>Editor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisation / Media</td>
<td>Radio România Iași (Romanian Regional Public Radio)</td>
<td>SomAtents</td>
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2. Summary

Romanian and Spanish youngsters share the feeling that in their country the young generation has been marginalized and excluded from economic and social life by the crisis. Thus, mobility remains one of the best solutions for them. Whether they get to paint people without heads, to clean the floor or to be called “Slaves” by kindergarten children, as the main actors of our story show, the young Romanian and Spanish generation continues to draw maps which they follow far and wide. Language and cultural approach, better study/work opportunities and living conditions, besides proximity, explains a lot of their movements in the European Union. That’s why Romanian youngsters do not often choose countries from the North of the EU. A young journalist can earn more money inserting windows in Spain than chasing subjects in Romania. You cannot see Spaniards migrating to Romania for work, but you can see them explore the Romanian culture as Erasmus students. Our outcome reflects also the fact that the majority of the Romanian and Spanish youth consider that the education system in their country is not adapted to the world of work. The European Commission also stresses this issue stating that there are large discrepancies between the skills and abilities acquired by youngsters in school and the ones which employers need and search for. If young people are not ready once they make their first steps in a career, that precious time is lost forever. This would have an impact on productivity. When they will be employed, they will range in level some time ago. While people gladly approve and support mobility, they are choosing it, often, due to economic failures in national countries. Freedom of labour, when exercised forcibly, is plain old migration.
3. **Dissemination of the Output**

Radio listeners (Radio România Iaşi) and portal.radioiasi.ro readers - First of all, the main output in Romanian was published here - http://tinyurl.com/mvxtrwl - on the radio's news portal where readers (18-64 years, from the Moldavian region of Romania, secondary and high education) could read and recommend through Facebook and Twitter (it gathered 660 visits and 112 likes). Also, the report was promoted through radio programs from Radio România Iaşi (over 400.000 daily reach, people between 18 and 64+ years old from the Moldavian region of Romania, secondary and high education). I had also recommended the report on Journalist Facebook groups (Almost 1000 members, journalists and journalism students from the Moldavian region of Romania) in order to promote the benefits of the Mediane program. The main output in Spanish was published in online magazine SomAtents, you can find it in the following link: http://tiny.cc/94ryjx. SomAtents is a digital magazine created in the Autonomous University of Barcelona by cultural journalism professor David Vidal. The magazine advocates for a freer and more literary journalism, without the constraints and routines of a corporate or hierarchical environment. With over 1.4000 likes in Facebook and 2.000 followers in Twitter, SomAtents addresses a young audience with lots of journalism students and recent graduates. Also, the report was shared in a Facebook group of over 200 journalism graduates, where the support of the Mediane program was mentioned and promoted.

4. **Biographies of the authors**

**Lucian BĂLĂNUŢĂ – Romania**

*News Editor / EU affairs Reporter - Radio România Iaşi - Romanian Regional Public Radio*

Lucian Bălănuţă has been practicing journalism at a professional level since the beginning of his academic training. He is currently working as a news editor/ presenter and EU affairs reporter for the Regional Public Radio Iaşi, Romania. In 2011, he graduated the Faculty of Journalism from the University "Al. I. Cuza" Iaşi as valedictorian and recently, he obtained his MA degree in European Studies at a profile institute from the same university with a dissertation thesis on the topic of British Euro-scepticism. Expressions of his interest and performances in European related issues are three of his most important achievements: "EU Journalist Award - Together against discrimination 2010", "European Parliament Prize for Journalism 2011" and „European reporter 2012“ – all of them as national winner.

**Albert GUASCH – Spain**

*Editor - SomAtents*

Albert Guasch has just recently graduated in Journalism. He has been complementing his studies with collaborations in online media, such as Final de Trajecte or nuvol.cat, both cultural mag.