

Population Association of America

Annual Meeting

Boston, MA, USA 1 – 3 May 2014

Topic: Poster only submissions
1202 Applied Demography Posters

Convenor: Nancy S. Landale. Pennsylvania State University.
Nsl3@psu.edu

Provisional title:

Internal migration on both sides: Sociodemographic characteristics of internal migration of Latin Americans in their countries of birth and Spain

Authors:

Joaquín Recaño Valverde, jrecano@ced.uab.es
Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics,
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Doris Cristina Quintero Lesmes, dquinterol@ced.uab.es
Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore certain sociodemographic characteristics that define the internal mobility of different groups of Latin Americans in their born countries and in Spain. The features studied are the average age at migration, the migration profile by sex and age, the average intensity of migrations from a demographic perspective (Gross migration rates). The study period corresponds to the first decade of the century XXI. The population data used in this study for Spain, are the Census 2011, the population register (Padrón Continuo) that delivers the denominators for calculating rates and Residential Variation Statistics, that allows knowing the places of residence of the individuals during the study period; and for Latin American countries were used micro-data samples supplied by IPUMS International at the University of Minnesota. The analyzed countries are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivian and Peru.

Keywords: Internal migration, Latin-Americans, migration factors, Spain, International migration.

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Background

International migration is a fundamental component of the country's population growth and structural changes in the system of internal migration. In recent years have identified a number of economic variables, social and immigration contextual and individual that have given rise to a theory of geographical mobility of the foreign population in the countries of destination (Bartel, 1989; Bartel and Koch, 1991; Kritz and Nogle, 1994; Liaw and Frey, 1998; Newbold, 1996; Nogle, 1994). On the contrary there are no studies comparing simultaneously the sociodemographic characteristics of internal migration of these immigrants in their countries of origin and destination. In this context, Spain following the massive influx of foreign immigrants in the second half of the nineties has become an excellent laboratory for developing this type of research.

Early studies on geographical mobility of foreigners made during the explosion of the immigration phenomenon in Spain (Recaño and Roig, 2006) indicated its growing importance as well as its future consolidation as a determinant of structural changes in the system of internal migration. In recent work from Recaño and Miguel (2009 and 2012), the authors suggest that the determinants of internal mobility of the foreign population are strongly associated with the gender composition, age, nationality and the presence of family and social networks that act in a similar way in several countries; however, the intensity varies according to nationality and country of destination. In addition, these authors also suggest that the current economic downturn has had a significant impact on the number and composition by nationality of the newly arrived flows to Spain, which also affects the spatial distribution of immigration and the internal migration patterns of the foreign population.

Given the above, this paper aims to explore and identify the sociodemographic and economic contextual conditioning the geographical mobility of the Latin American population in Spain and those of their countries of birth and how their influence differs by the origin.

Data and methodology

The data used in the preparation of this paper come from the Statistics Residential Variation (EVR) of the National Statistics Institute (INE) for the period 1998-2011. This source records all changes related municipality the management of the municipal population registry and provides

information on citizenship of people moving as well as other demographic and geographic characteristics (origin and destination of movement, among others). Information on the number of foreigners in Spain, which are used to calculate rates of internal migration, comes from the Municipal Register (MR) (Padrón Continuo) for the period 1998-2011. The EVR is part of the Population Register, which ensures statistical consistency between recorded flows (numerator) and the population at risk (denominator). The Labor Force Survey (second quarter of each year 1998-2011) and Census of Population 2011 provides information on the labor market and other characteristics of provincial socio-demographic contexts, in this work are included as independent variables or predictors in the regression models.

Have been classified in focus groups: Spanish, foreign, Latin (all American except the United States and Canada), and for this we present in detail the following countries in Latin America: Argentine, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Bolivian, Brazilian and Peru. Demographic indicators were developed concerning the intensity and timing of migration (Gross migraproduction rates, standardized rates, average age at migration). In turn, we analyzed the spatial distribution and impact of new arrivals from abroad, changes of residence of the American in the 52 Spanish provinces in the years 1998-2011 and types of mobility (short and long distance).

The methodology applied in this work is divided into two: the first has a component that analyzes the "evolution of internal migration flows in terms of intensity and timing, in Spain", by absolute values, relative specific migration rates by sex and age, gross migraproduction rates, average age at migration. The second analyzes the evolution of internal migration flows in each country (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru), used micro-data samples supplied by IPUMS International at the University of Minnesota.

Given the long period under study (1998-2012), since during this stage are reflected three times, raised the need to establish intervals between these years and so facilitate analysis. The periods analyzed are three: 1998-2002 "prior to the arrival from abroad"; 2003-2007 "coming from abroad or mobility boom", 2008-2012 "economic crisis".

Preliminary research results

Our investigation is still ongoing, but some of the preliminary results can be advanced in this point. First, among the Spain.

Table 1. Latin American population present in Spain, by country of birth

	1998 (%)	2003 (%)	2007 (%)	2011 (%)
Ecuador	3.4	37.3	27.2	21.7
Colombia	8.5	23.4	16.7	16.5
Bolivia	1.1	2.7	12.8	12.0
Perú	16.9	5.3	6.6	8.0
Argentina	16.4	10.4	9.0	7.3
Brasil	5.7	3.0	5.7	6.5
Dominican Republic	14.2	4.2	4.1	5.5
Paraguay	0.5	0.2	2.9	5.3
Venezuela	7.4	2.8	3.3	3.6
Cuba	8.8	3.7	2.9	3.3
Uruguay	3.8	2.0	2.9	2.6
Chile	5.6	2.3	2.6	2.5

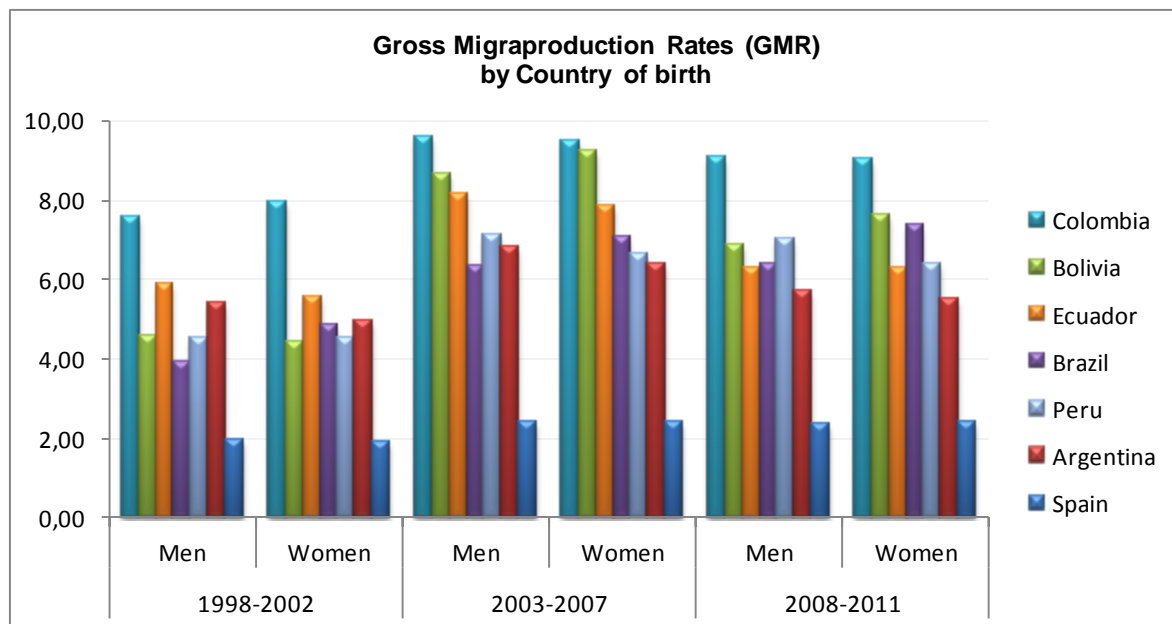
Honduras	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.9
Mexico	3.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Nicaragua	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9
Guatemala	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Panama	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Costa Rica	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
El Salvador	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
*Rest of Central America	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
*Rest of South America	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	100	100	100	100

Source: Own elaboration from data of Municipal Register (MR)

* Rest of Central America: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, St. Cristobal and Nieves.

* Rest of South America: Guyana, Surinam

Figure 1. Gross Migraproduction Rates (GMR), by Country of birth



Source: Own elaboration from data of the Statistics of Residential Variations (EVR) and Municipal Register MR)

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