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Budapest, Hungary, 25-28 June 2014

Topic: 6. Internal migration and urbanization

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Provisional title:

The internal geographical mobility of Latin Americans in Spain, in times of economic crisis

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Abstract

An analysis of the evolution of spatial patterns of internal migration of Latin Americans in Spain between 1998 and 2012 from the Residential Variation Statistics (E.V.R.) and the Municipal Register. The aim of this paper is to present changes during these years and the effect that has produced the economic crisis. In this sense, I propose an approach to analyzing migration flows before and after the economic crisis, the effect produced on geographic patterns and internal migration covering the entire Spanish territory. The first part of the article shows the results from a descriptive statistical analysis allows you to see the changes in the two types of flows (intra and inter provincial). The second part delves into the study of the results by determining the effect on the distance and the spatial focus (spatial focus). These two analyzes allowed to determine the course of internal migration and intensity of flows of Latin Americans in Spain.

Keywords: Internal migration, Latin American, foreign population, spatial distribution, Spain.

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Topic: 15. Poster only submissions

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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.

Since 2008, the economic situation began to change with the arrival of the "Economic Crisis (2008 -?)". From a business cycle expansion in previous years, Spain passed a recessive in which the decrease in activity and rising unemployment are two of the indicators show a bad economic situation. Therefore, we consider the 2008-2011 period analyzed here as the period of the "jobs crisis". Between 2007 and 2011, 2.2 million jobs lost in Spain, while the population increased by 910,000 people, as a result the volume of unemployed grew by 3.1 million to over 6 million unemployed.

With this view of the presence of Latin Americans in Spain and on the assumption that the current economic crisis has changed the existing spatial patterns. We have to present a study of the latest developments in international migration distance of these displacements covering the entire Spanish territory and spatial analysis, data from annual Residential Variation Statistics from 1998-2011, taking into account country of birth, given the role that Latin Americans have had internal movements.

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: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Cuba, Re Dominicana Republic and Peru. Demographic indicators were developed concerning the intensity and timing of 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, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Peru).

Given the long period under study (1998-2011), 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

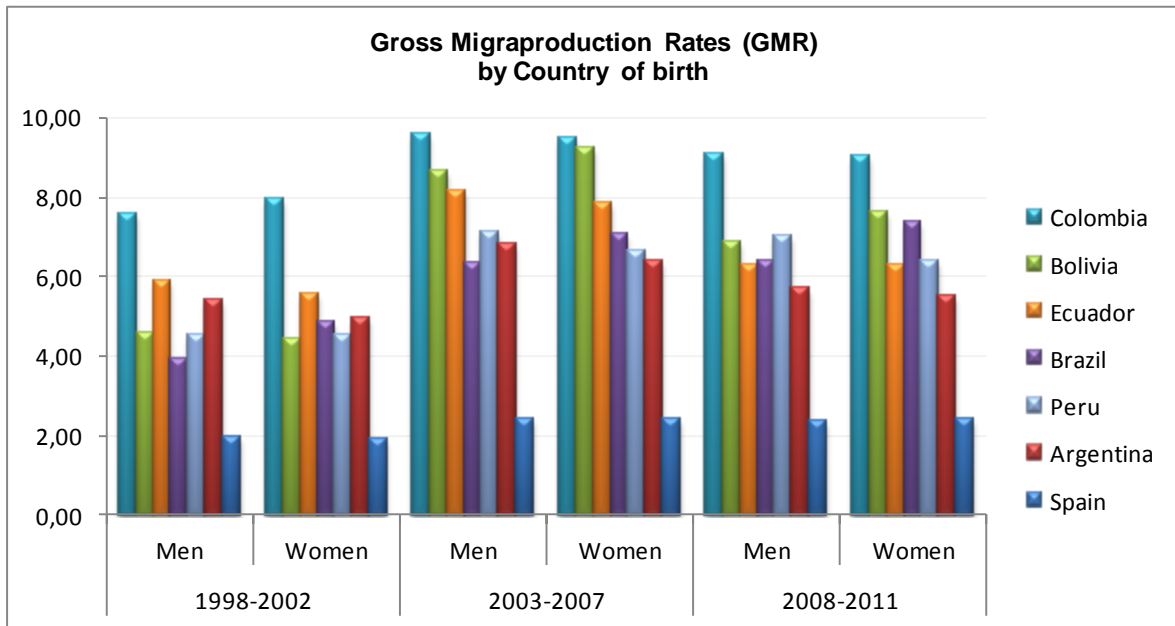
	1998 (%)	2003 (%)	2007 (%)	2011 (%)
Ecuador	3.4	37.3	27.2	21.7
Colombia	8.5	23.4	16.7	16.5
Bolivia	1.1	2.7	12.8	12.0
Peru	16.9	5.3	6.6	8.0
Argentina	16.4	10.4	9.0	7.3
Brazil	5.7	3.0	5.7	6.5
Dominican Republic	14.2	4.2	4.1	5.5
Paraguay	0.5	0.2	2.9	5.3
Venezuela	7.4	2.8	3.3	3.6
Cuba	8.8	3.7	2.9	3.3
Uruguay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

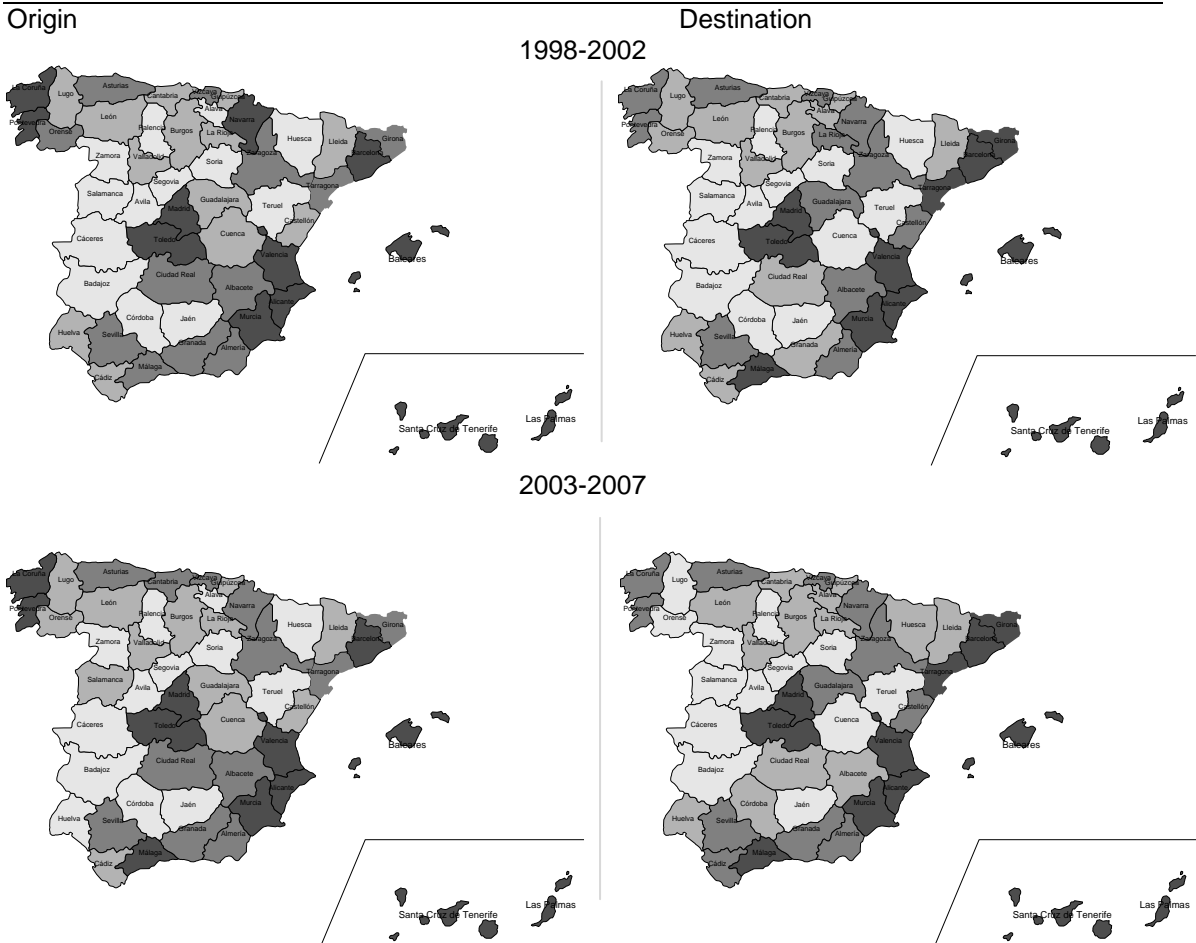
* Rest of South America: Guyana, Surinam

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

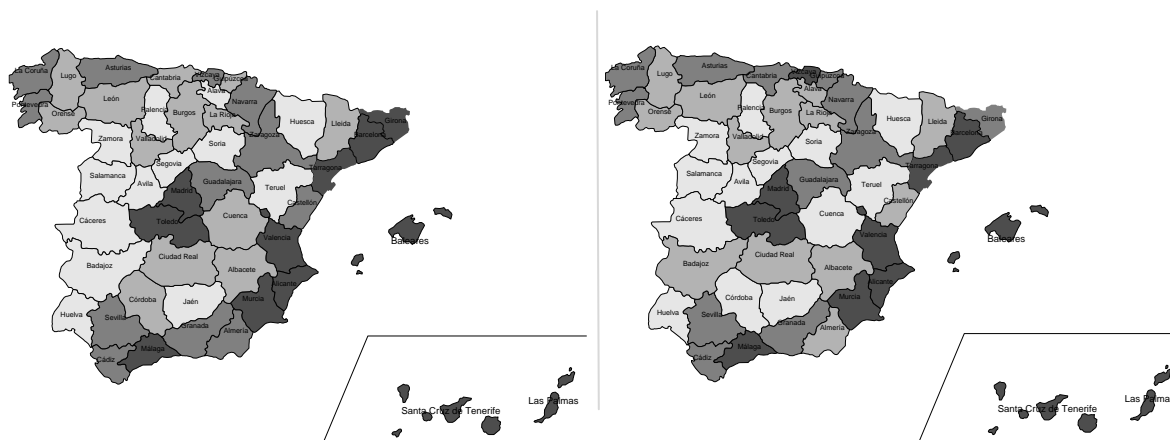


Source: Own elaboration from data of the Statistics of Residential Variations (EVR) and Municipal Register MR)

Figura 2. Principal provinces of origin and destination of inter provincial migration of Latin Americans, by country of birth. 1998-2011.



2008-2011



Source: Own elaboration from data of the Statistics of Residential Variations (EVR).

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