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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION IN LATIN AMERICA: WHAT'S STAYING AND WHAT'S CHANGING?

**Jorge Rodríguez V.
ECLAC, Santiago**

CELADE
DIVISIÓN DE POBLACIÓN DE LA CEPAL

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TOPICS TO BE PRESENTED

- ✓ Background

- ✓ Hypotheses about Latin American spatial population distribution and internal migration
 - A real urbanization
 - Countryside revitalization due to new development strategies
 - Deconcentration process in national urban systems
 - Increasing intensity of internal migration
 - Continuous flow from poor areas to rich areas, but exceptions increasing
 - Internal migration does not foster territorial convergence
 - For very poor and net out-migration regions, migration can generate spatial poverty traps
 - Rural to urban migration is still eroding countryside population, but it is losing relevance as engine of urban growth
 - A real net out migration from big cities

- ✓ New policy scenario: issues, tools, insights and challenges



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BACKGROUNDS

Several CELADE studies since 2003:

- ✓ A synthesis of findings : **Social Panorama of Latin America 2007** (preliminary version) www.cepal.org/publicaciones/. A complete document due to first semester 2008
- ✓ Internal migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) database: www.eclac.cl/migracion/migracion_interna/
- ✓ IDB-ECLAC Project “Migration and development: the latin american case”: just finished (last december)
- ✓ Participation in others UN agencies reports (SWOP 2007; SWCR 2008/09; World Bank 2009; IDB 2009)
- ✓ Subsite in CELADE’s webpage: www.eclac.cl/celade/minterna/



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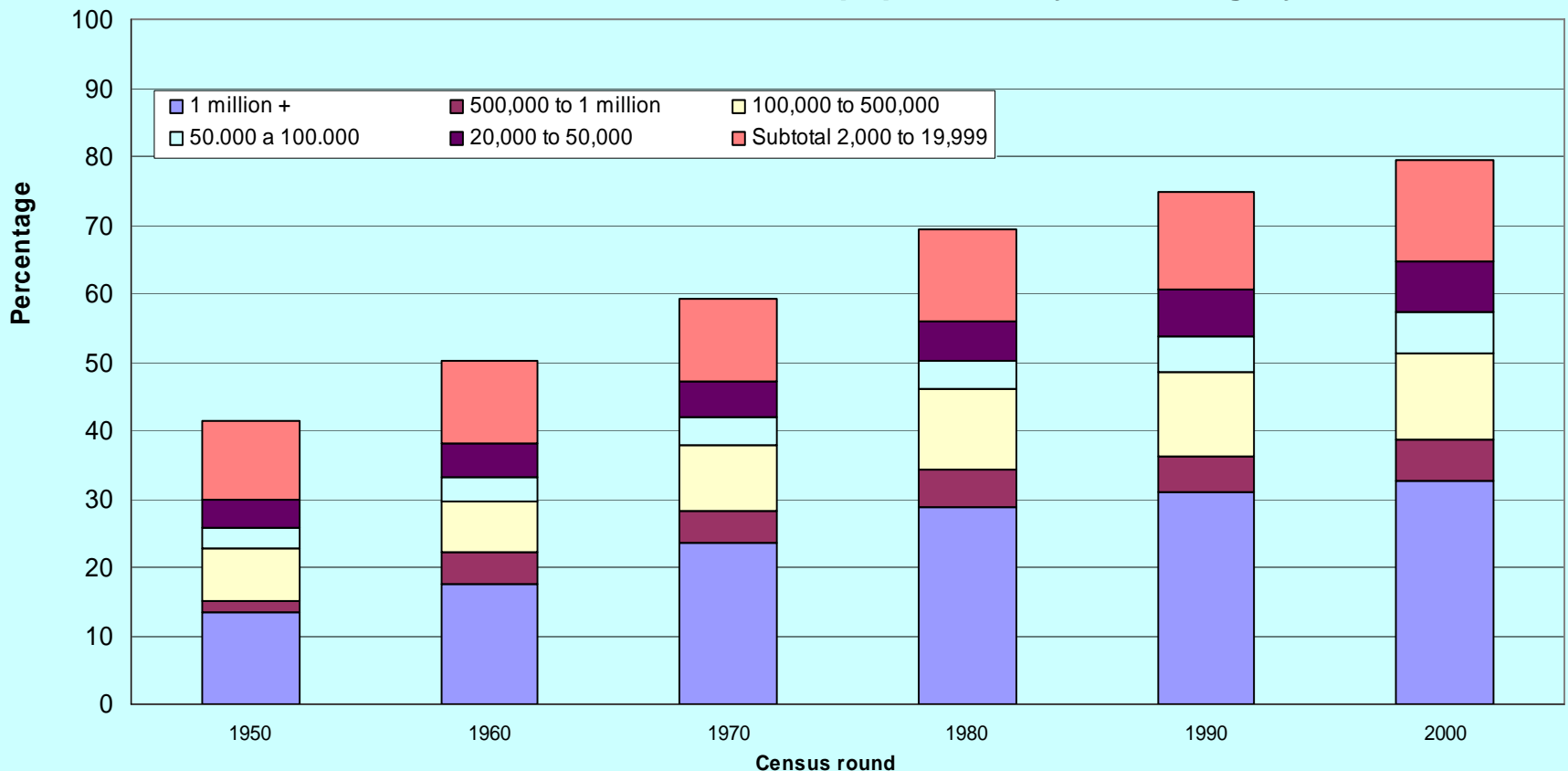
HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: A REAL URBANIZATION

Yes, because:

Two of out of three people live in a city of 20 thousand or more inhabitants (more than double the amount in 1950)

In spite of its problems "of development", these nodes experience a "urban way of life"; in addition they party explain the region's gains in MDGs relative to access to services and Information/Communication Technologies

Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): share of towns with 20,000 or more inhabitants in total population, by size category





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: COUNTRYSIDE REVITALIZATION BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

•No, because:

- Urbanization continues
- The region is consolidating like most urban networks of the developing world
- The rural population is decreasing in absolute terms
- The rate of the urbanization is falling, but the intensity of the decline depends on the indicators

Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Total	167,321	218,577	285,196	362,210	443,747	522,929	598,771	666,955	722,377
Rural	97,084	111,062	122,178	126,522	129,007	128,717	125,210	120,613	113,409
Urban	70,237	107,515	163,018	235,688	314,739	394,212	473,561	546,342	608,968
% Urban	42	49.2	57.2	65.1	70.9	75.4	79.1	81.9	84.3
Urbanization rate (UR)	1.58	1.51	1.29	0.85	0.62	0.48	0.35	0.29	
% Rural	58	50.8	42.8	34.9	29.1	24.6	20.9	18.1	15.7
Ratio UR / % Rural	0.029	0.032	0.033	0.027	0.023	0.021	0.018	0.017	



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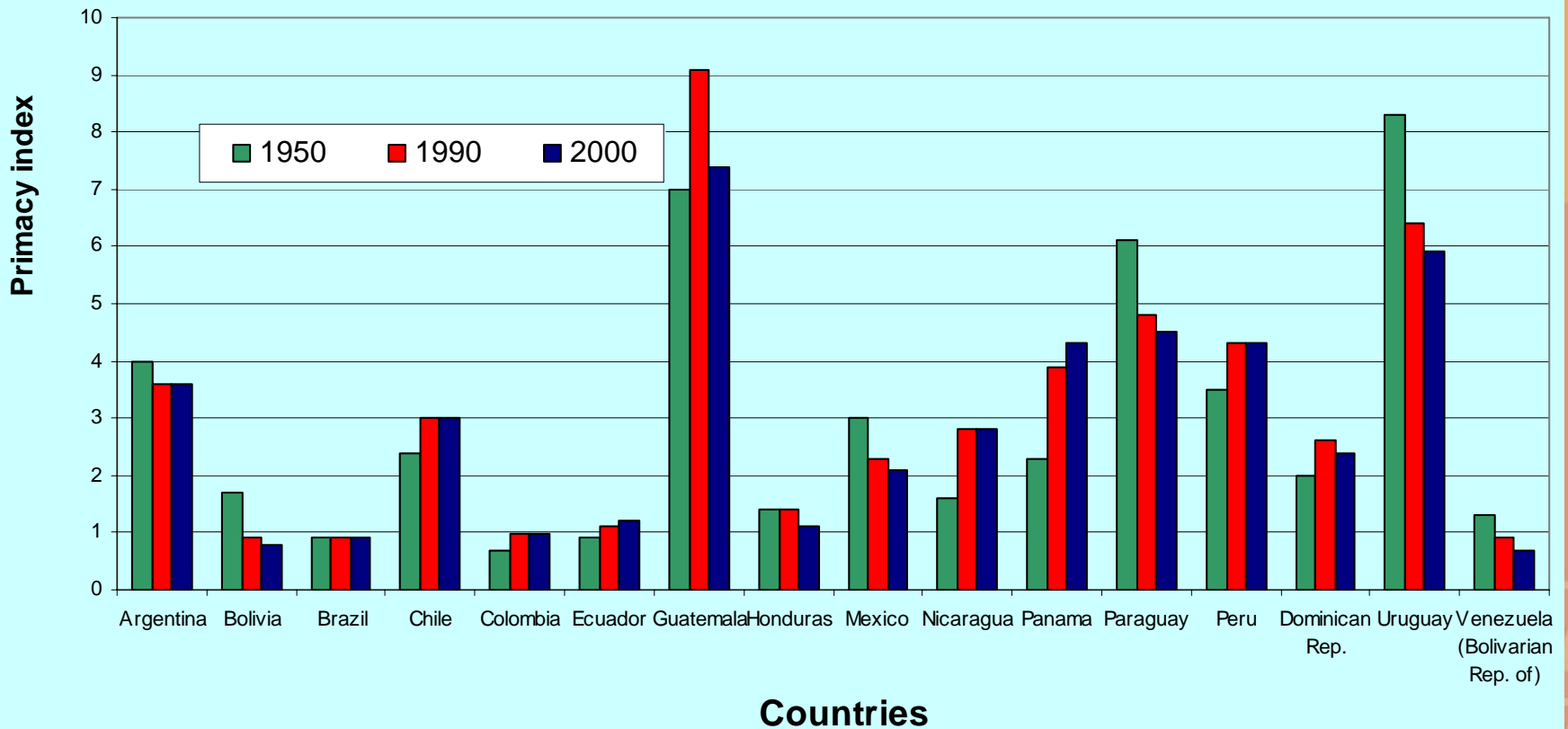


HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: URBAN SYSTEMS DECONCENTRATION

• Yes, because:

- Primacy is falling in most of the countries
- But still it continues being high; the majority of the countries have indices of 2 or more

Latin America, selected countries: primacy index, circa 1950, 1990 y 2000





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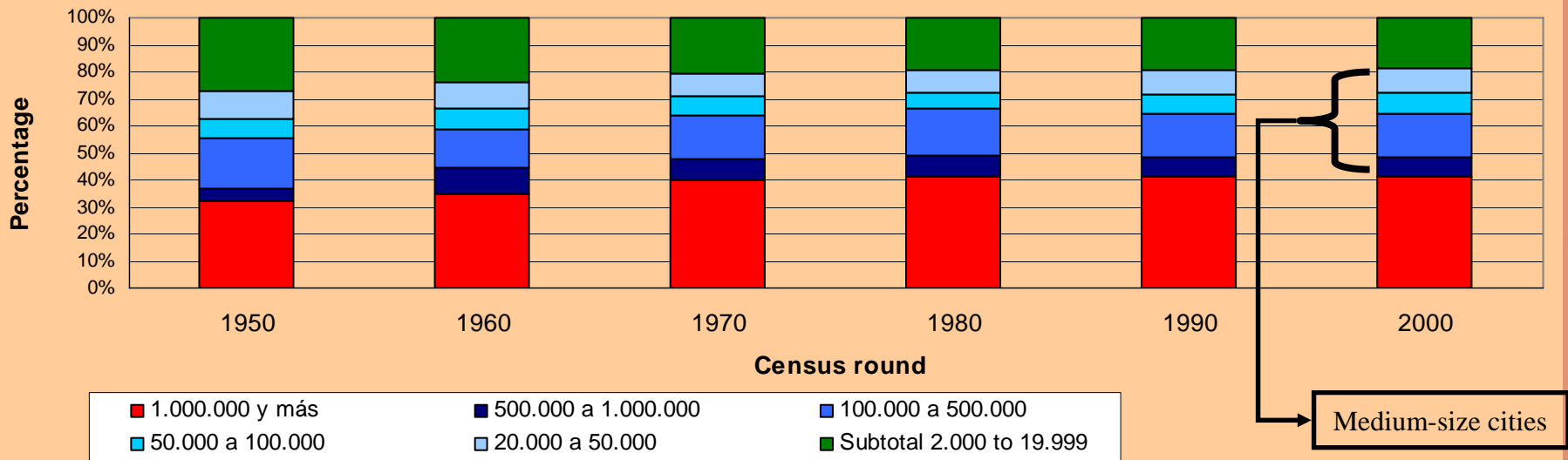
HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: URBAN SYSTEMS DECONCENTRATION

• Yes, because:

- The urban system has diversified and is getting significantly more complex
- Moreover, at the top of the system the growth of the population and the number of cities becomes stabilized; not so in the intermediate cities, which were more dynamic in both senses during the last two decades

Size category	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1,000,000 and above	5	9	17	23	33	35
500,000 to 1,000,000	4	13	14	20	28	33
100,000 to 500,000	42	64	112	171	202	225
50,000 to 100,000	54	95	135	166	261	314
20,000 to 50,000	167	261	374	540	754	921
Total cities with 20,000 and above	272	442	652	920	1 278	1 528

Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): relative structure of the urban system by size classification





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: INCREASING MIGRATION INTENSITY

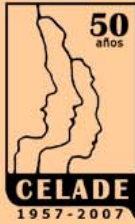
•No, it is not at the regional level.....

•In spite of the great changes in the location of the population in the last 50 years due to massive migrations, the magnitud of regional migration is smaller than that of the USA

Census round	Absolute or lifetime migration		Recent migration (last 5 years)	
	Major administrative division (%)	Minor administrative division (%)	Major administrative division (%)	Minor administrative division (%)
LAC 1990	17.5	34.2	5.1	12.6
LAC 2000	17.7	35.2	4	8.7
USA, 2000	31.7	-	8.7	18.6



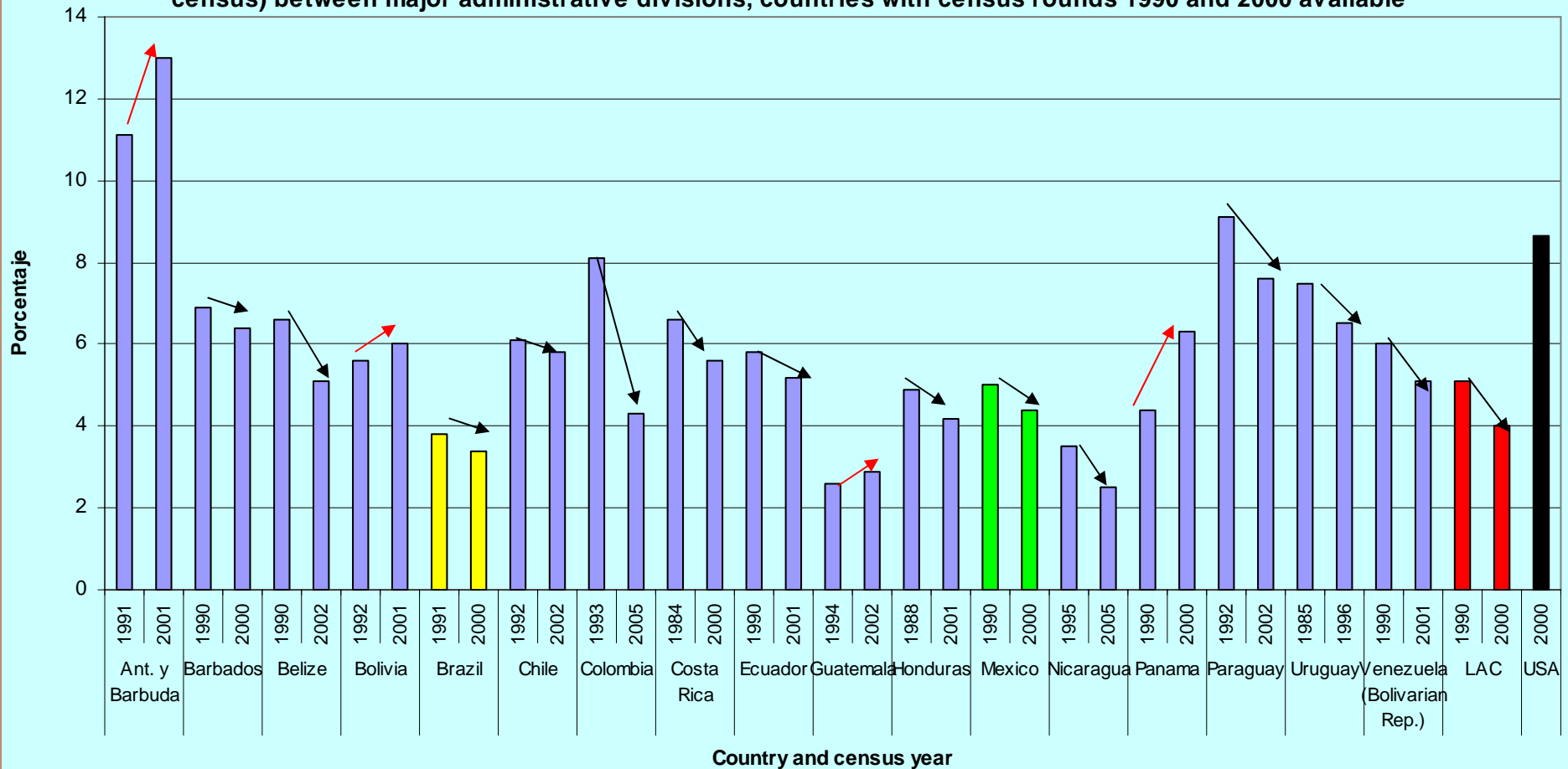
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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: INCREASING MIGRATION INTENSITY

•...and nor at the national level. Possible causes: a) high urbanization implies less rural to urban migration; b) unexpected consequences of socioeconomic development (more commuting, more secure housing tenure, etc); c) increasing international migration (substitution effects). **But not for a decreasing regional inequality; in fact these are steady or increasing**

Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States: recent internal mobility rate (5 years prior to census) between major administrative divisions, countries with census rounds 1990 and 2000 available





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: CONTINUOUS FLOW FROM POOR AREAS TO RICH AREAS, BUT EXCEPTIONS INCREASING

Yes, it is on average, but many cases already not statistically significant

Country, reference year, number of Major Administrative Divisions (MAD) with data, and indicator	Simple correlation between indicator and rate of net migration (p-value between brackets)
Argentina, 2001: 24 MAD, IDH 1996	0.407 (0.0242) *
Bolivia, 2002: 9 MAD, IDH 1994	0.619 (0.0378) *
Brazil, 2000: 27 MAD, IDH 1996	0.451 (0.0091) *
Chile, 2002: 13 MAD, IDH 1998	-0.01136 (0.5147)
Colombia, 2005: 24 MAD, IDH, 2000	0.414 (0.0222) *
Cuba, 2002: 14 MAD, IDH 1996	0.770 (0.0006) *
Ecuador, 2001: 15 MAD, IDH, 1999	0.650 (0.0044) *
Guatemala, 2002: 22 MAD, IDH 1995-1996	0.442 (0.01972) *
Honduras, 2001: 18 MAD, IDH 1996	0.697 (0.0006) *
Mexico, 2000: 32 MAD, IDH 1995	0.408 (0.0102) *
Nicaragua, 2005: 17 MAD, IDH 2000	0.055 (0.4170)
Panama, 2000: 12 MAD, IDH 2000	0.484 (0.0554)
Paraguay, 2002: 18 MAD, IDH 2000	0.133 (0.29936)
Uruguay, 1996: 19 MAD, IDH 1991	0.063 (0.60097)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), 2001: 23 MAD, IDH 1996	0.0686 (0.3780)



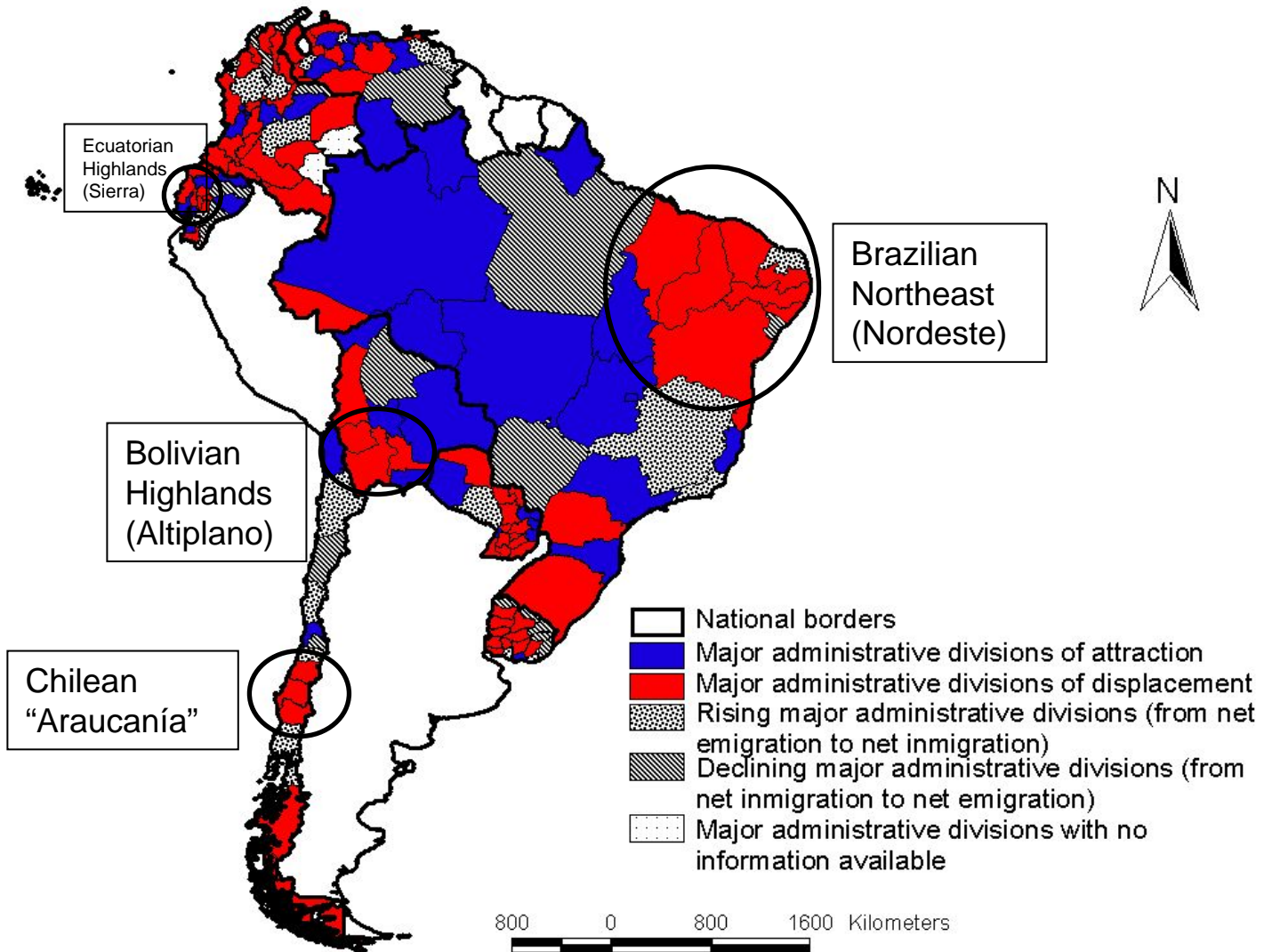
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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: CONTINUOUS FLOW FROM POOR AREAS TO RICH AREAS, BUT EXCEPTIONS INCREASING

...but the stylized fact is net out-migration from poor regions





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: INTERNAL MIGRATION DOES NOT PUSH TO TERRITORIAL CONVERGENCE

Building a new technique aimed to estimate the effect of internal migration for places of origin and destination: comparing marginals (vertical=factual and horizontal=counterfactual)

Address: http://www.eclac.cl/migracion/migracion_interna/xls/BO01D5AJ.xls

B15 Fuente: CELADE, Proyecto MIALC. Procesado con REDATAM + SP. 22-12 2004

Departamento de Residencia Habitual	Departamento de Residencia 5 años										Total
	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Potosí	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando		
Chuquisaca	4.99	11.24	9.43	11.37	8.49	10.16	8.97	12.81	13.00	5.32	
La Paz	12.26	7.14	10.61	9.91	9.42	11.52	10.63	9.95	10.81	7.21	
Cochabamba	8.08	9.88	6.38	9.21	6.63	11.44	9.17	10.70	12.20	6.57	
Oruro	12.38	8.51	8.61	7.19	8.26	10.66	9.69	11.08	12.17	7.30	
Potosí	10.91	10.52	8.17	10.69	4.57	9.04	7.81	10.08	9.20	4.75	
Tarija	6.49	10.48	9.67	9.48	8.06	6.34	8.75	11.02	15.29	6.54	
Santa Cruz	6.76	10.04	7.76	9.06	6.46	9.19	7.67	8.94	10.10	7.73	
Beni	11.06	9.26	10.04	9.61	6.76	11.44	9.15	7.02	6.33	7.18	
Pando	13.76	10.01	9.72	10.41	9.38	9.61	10.81	8.07	6.75	7.18	
Total	5.23	7.24	6.52	7.47	4.86	6.58	7.73	7.32	6.94	6.84	

Fuente: CELADE, Proyecto MIALC. Procesado con REDATAM + SP. 22-12 2004

Nota: Se excluyen valores omitidos en variable años de estudio.

Factual

Counterfactual



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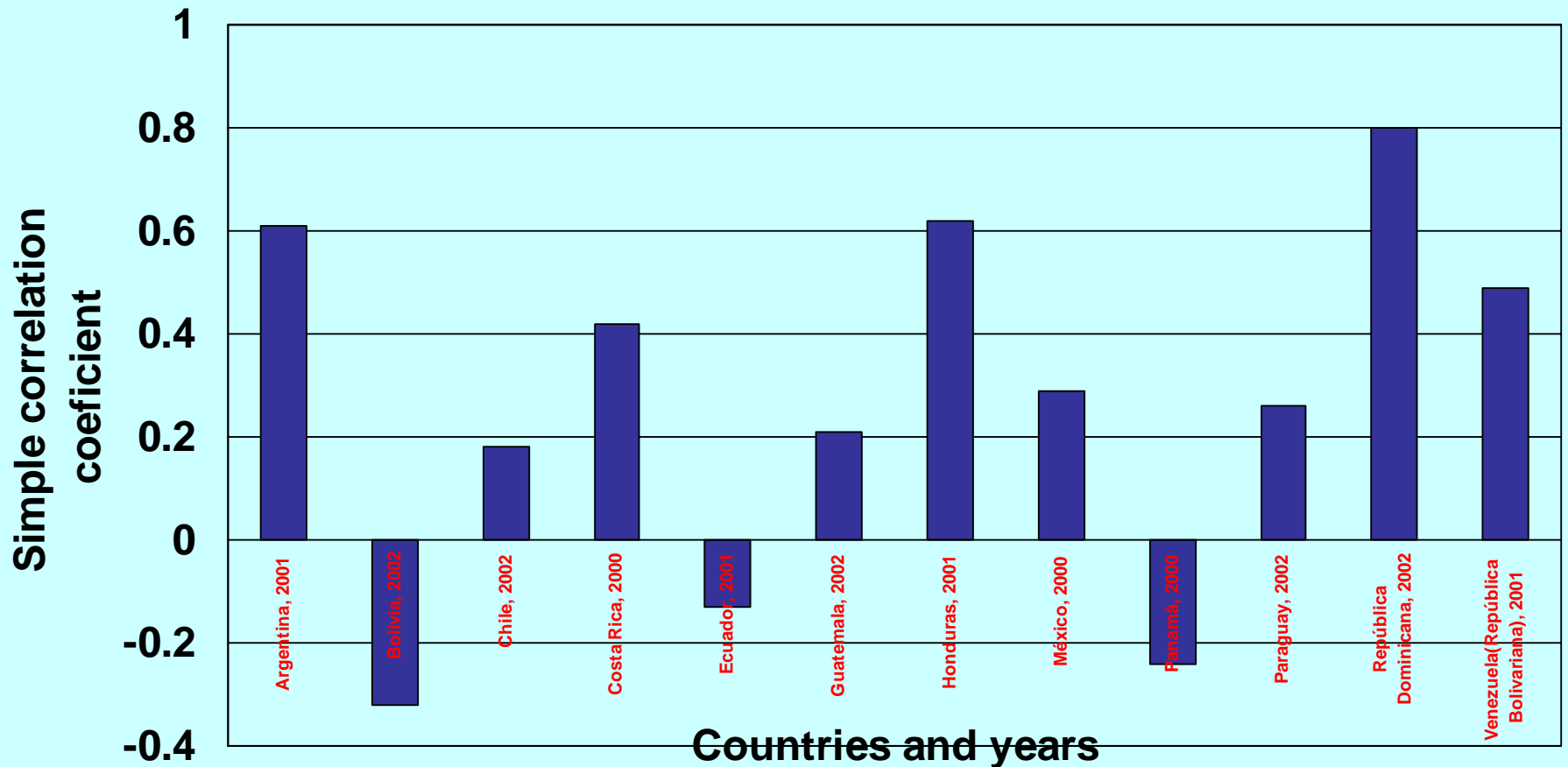
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HYPOTHESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: INTERNAL MIGRATION DOES NOT PUSH TO TERRITORIAL CONVERGENCE

Clearly not in some indicators as childrearing burden...others less clear

Simple correlation between the initial level of percentage of child and the net and exclusive impact of migration on this percentage





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: FOR VERY POOR AND NET OUT-MIGRATION REGIONS, MIGRATION CAN FOSTER SPATIAL POVERTY TRAPS

Yes, because internal migration tends to increase age structure burdens and decreases human capital in poorest regions

BOLIVIA: the poorest, more indigenous and most net out migration MAD (“Altiplano”)	Net rate of migration (per thousand)	Effect (%) of internal migration on the age structure and level of schooling of the population		
		Proportion of children	Proportion of older adults	Schooling of heads of household
Chuquisaca	-6.27	0.76	1.73	1.724
La Paz	-3.11	0.14	0.2	-0.393
Oruro	-8.88	2.38	2.94	-2.268
Potosí	-14.76	1.67	3.34	-2.168



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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: FOR VERY POOR AND NET OUT-MIGRATION REGIONS, MIGRATION CAN FOSTER SPATIAL POVERTY TRAPS

Yes, because of internal migration tends to increase age structure burdens and decreases human capital in poorest regions

BRAZIL: the poorest, and ,most net out migration MAD (“Nordeste”)	Net rate of migration (per thousand)	Effect (%) of internal migration on the age structure and level of schooling of the population		
		Proportion of children	Proportion of older adults	Schooling of heads of household
Maranhão	-6.88	0.77	2.52	-0.248
Piauí	-4.06	1.32	1.83	-0.657
Ceará	-0.72	0.47	0.57	0.599
Paraíba	-3.92	0.82	1.86	-0.173
Pernambuco	-3.21	0.49	1.14	-0.072
Alagoas	-5.70	0.4	2.61	-0.033
Sergipe	-0.61	0.31	1.13	-0.063
Bahia	-4.50	0.42	1.95	0.081



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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IS STILL ERODING COUNTRYSIDE POPULATION BUT IT IS LOSING RELEVANCE AS ENGINE OF URBAN GROWTH

First finding (message): Currently, most of the migrants are urban to urban

Brazil, 2000: rural to urban migration, 1995-2000	Cases	%
Rural to urban (within counties)	1,211,381	7.0
Urban to urban (between counties)	10,775,021	62.1
Rural to urban (between counties)	2,032,908	11.7
Urban to rural (within counties)	823,177	4.7
Urban to rural (between counties)	1,345,422	7.8
Rural to rural (between counties)	1,161,891	6.7
Total	17,349,799	100.0



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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IS STILL ERODING COUNTRYSIDE POPULATION BUT IT IS LOSING RELEVANCE AS ENGINE OF URBAN GROWTH

Second finding (message): rural exodus is still happening in all the countries of the region

Third finding: rural to urban migration (plus reclassification) is losing relevance as the engine of urban population growth, but still represents a third of urban population growth

	Net rural-to-urban migration		Growth of urban population aged 10 and over		Relative significance of rural-to-urban migration to urban growth	
	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-1990	1990-2000
Argentina	1 248 867	829 981	4 146 455	3 414 868	30.1	24.3
Bolivia	565 718	341 525	882 210	1 174 625	64.1	29.1
Brazil	9 167 628	9 483 867	22 868 322	26 856 555	40.1	35.3
Chile	146 535	382 623	1 447 011	1 939 951	10.1	19.7
Costa Rica	82 656	338 002	194 507	717 006	42.5	47.1
Cuba	735 083	370 110	1 525 671	918 531	48.2	40.3
Ecuador	647 934	612 251	1 341 021	1 598 897	48.3	38.3
Guatemala	226 021	824 486	525 724	1 384 850	43.0	59.5
Honduras	258 003	303 742	501 918	685 610	51.4	44.3
Mexico	3 997 266	4 183 486	12 108 257	13 103 802	33.0	31.9
Panama	113 677	234 038	292 298	432 624	38.9	54.1
Paraguay	280 103	296 914	504 441	652 302	55.5	45.5
Dominican Republic	218 172	553 575	709 784	1 096 408	30.7	50.5
Uruguay	83 300	34 446	233 238	132 306	35.7	26.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	735 042	847 392	3 171 190	4 235 917	23.2	20.0
AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE (15 PAÍSES)	19 941 608	19 636 438	54 462 553	58 344 252	36.6	33.7



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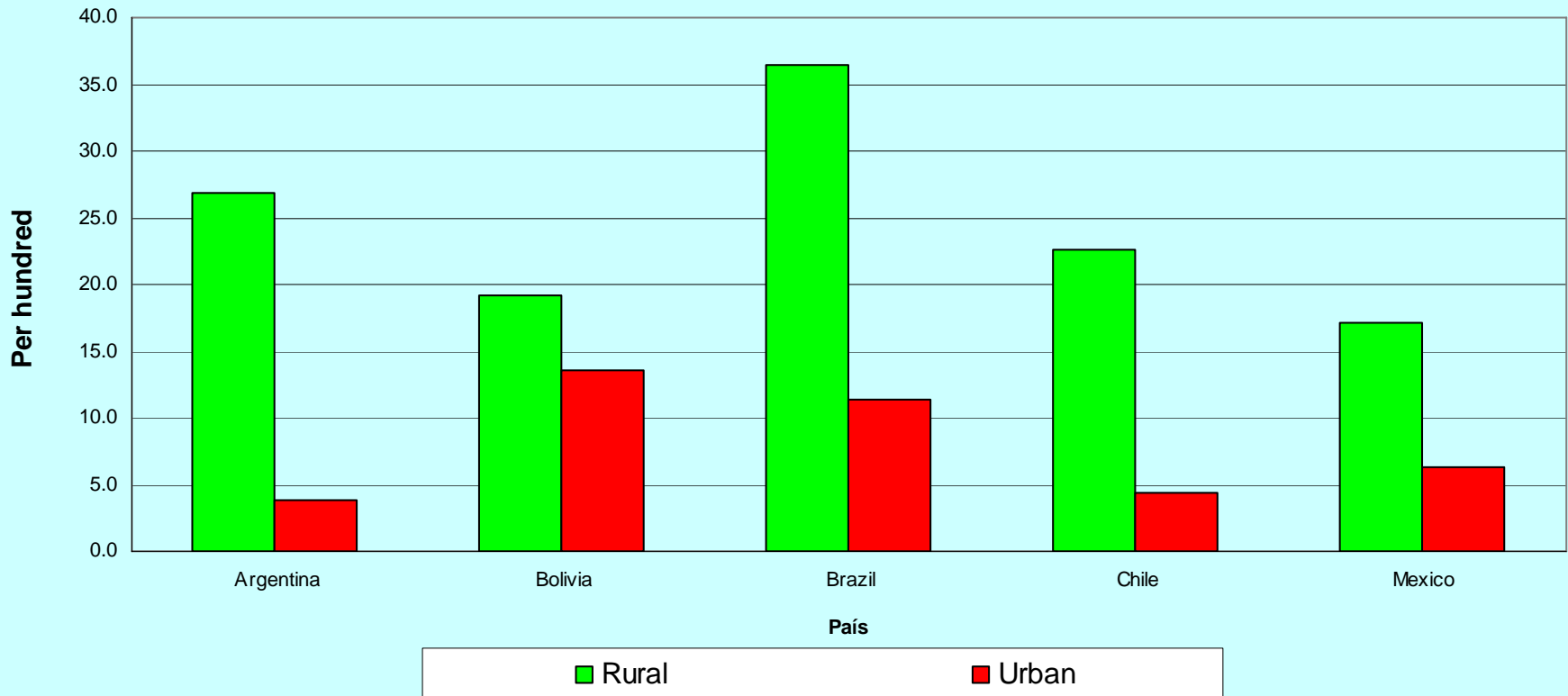


HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IS STILL ERODING COUNTRYSIDE POPULATION BUT IT IS LOSING RELEVANCE AS ENGINE OF URBAN GROWTH

- The rural exodus continues to contribute to the development of the population of rural areas; in fact, it is the cause of demographic stagnation in these areas

* Through migratory selectivity rural areas also lose human resources in terms of working age population, thus prematurely ageing the population

Ratio between net rural-to-urban migration 1990-2000 and the rural and urban population in 1990





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HYPHOTESIS, EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION: A REAL NET OUT MIGRATION FROM BIG CITIES

Yes, and it is a real decocentration (except for the case of Sao Paulo)

But the majority of main city in latin american coutries are still of net inmigration

Country and year	Cities	Net migration	Close net migration	Far net migration
Bolivia, 2001	Santa Cruz	45,811	1,772	44,039
Brasil, 2000	São Paulo	-231,821	-340,454	108,633
Chile, 2002	Santiago	-49,717	-31,892	-17,825
Costa Rica, 2000	San José	-13,927	216	-14,143
Ecuador, 2001	Guayaquil	44,136	11,640	32,496
Guatemala, 2002	C. Guatemala	11,155	-31,487	42,642
Honduras, 2001	Tegucigalpa	11,452	1,186	10,266
México, 2000	C. de México	-70,926	18,822	-89,748
Panamá, 2000	C. de Panamá	82,321	6,140	76,181
Paraguay, 2002	Asunción	11,452	1,186	10,266



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FINAL POLICY ORIENTED REMARKS

- ✓ internal migration continues involving great numbers of people and continues bearing relevant consequences for people and territories
- ✓ internal migration has diversified, the reason why to act on it requires updating and extending conceptual framework, sources of data and policy approaches
- ✓ migration within the country is a right and a resource for the people, reason why it does not have to be limited nor pressured.
- ✓ governments must assure migration is carried out in the best possible conditions, and also they must fight the territorial discriminations that tend to force the exit from certain less developed territories
- ✓ When the implications of these trends are taken as a whole, governments can have interest in acting on migration, for which they can use
 - ✓ Incentives for people and companies (many options)
 - ✓ Promotion of the subnational development (regional or local)
 - ✓ Regulations outside of the field of migration (territorial ordering, urban regulation, etc.)
 - ✓ Social policies with indirect effect on migratory behaviour