

Corrientes migratorias Latino Americanas en una mirada comparativa: el caso de Colombia

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Colombia en la encrucijada
El Proyecto LAMP – Colombia sobre migración

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Purpose



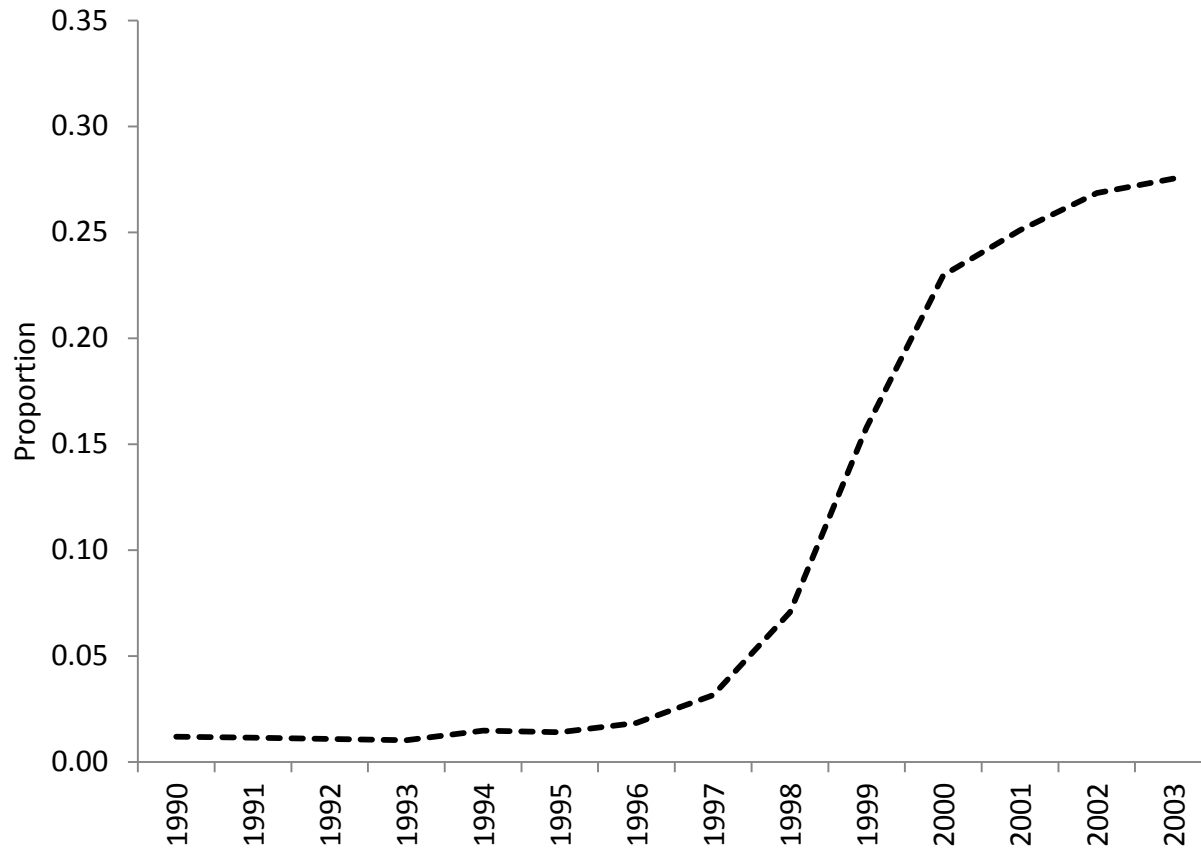
- Present a method for dividing the historical development of community migration streams into an initial stage, a take-off stage, and a maturation state.
- Develop multivariate models and hypotheses for testing the structural determinants of the developmental trajectories of community migration streams.
- Compare community level migration streams in Colombia to migration in other Latin American countries.

Background

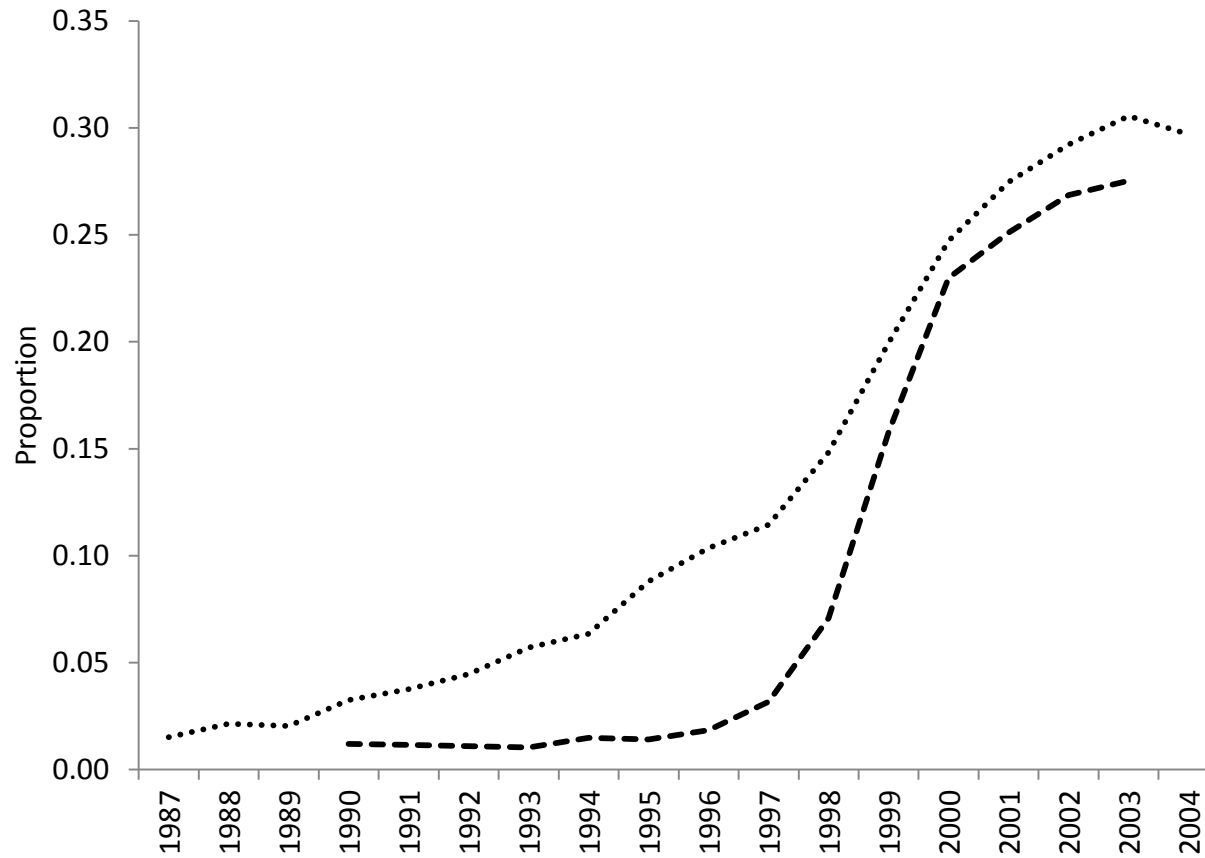


- Theory of cumulative causation predicts a staged, developmental process of migration at the community level: (1) pioneer or innovator stage, (2) take-off or early adaptor stage, (3) mature or late adaptor stage.
- Process of diffusion, facilitated by the progressive lowering of migration costs explains the spread of migration.
- Once migration takes-off it will continue to spread until everyone in the community who has an incentive to migrate will have migrated.
- Migration prevalence curves are commonly used to represent the process of cumulative causation at the community level.

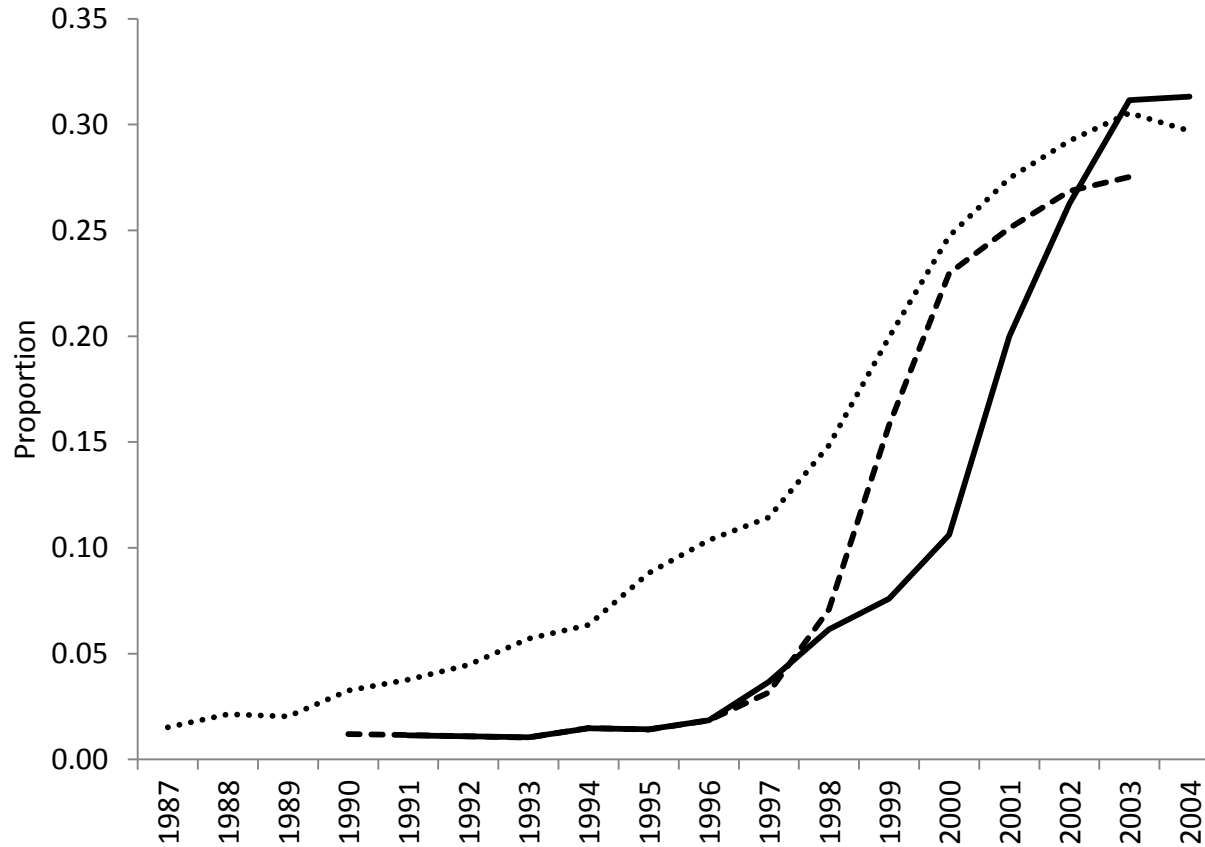
Prevalence of male international migration



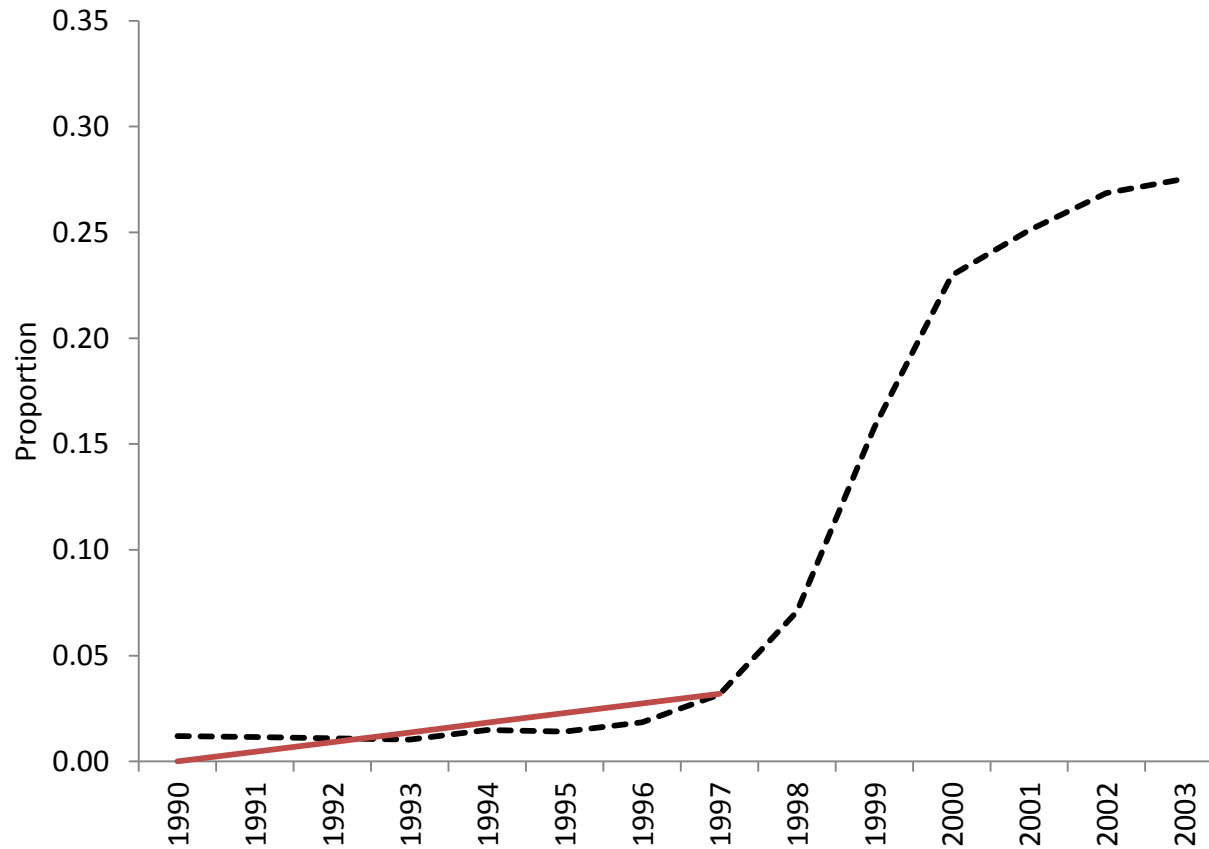
Prevalence of male international migration



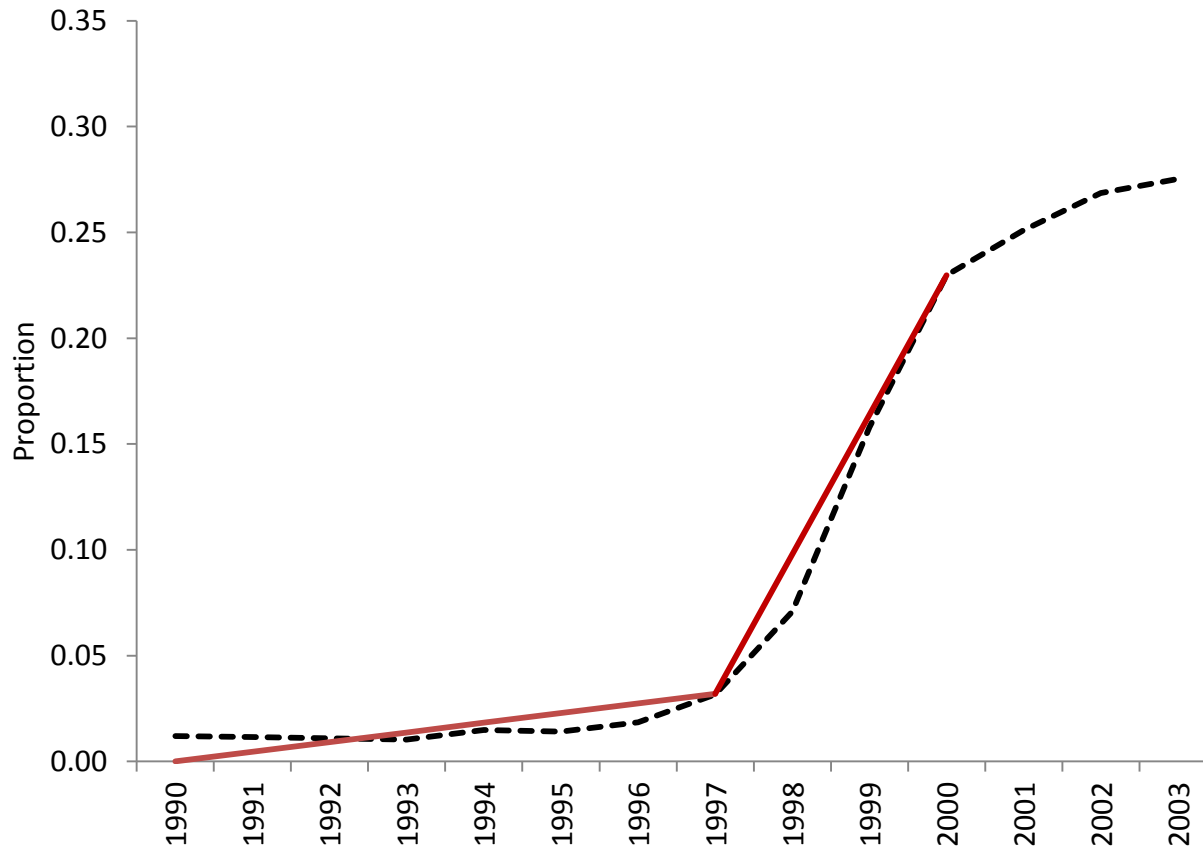
Prevalence of male international migration



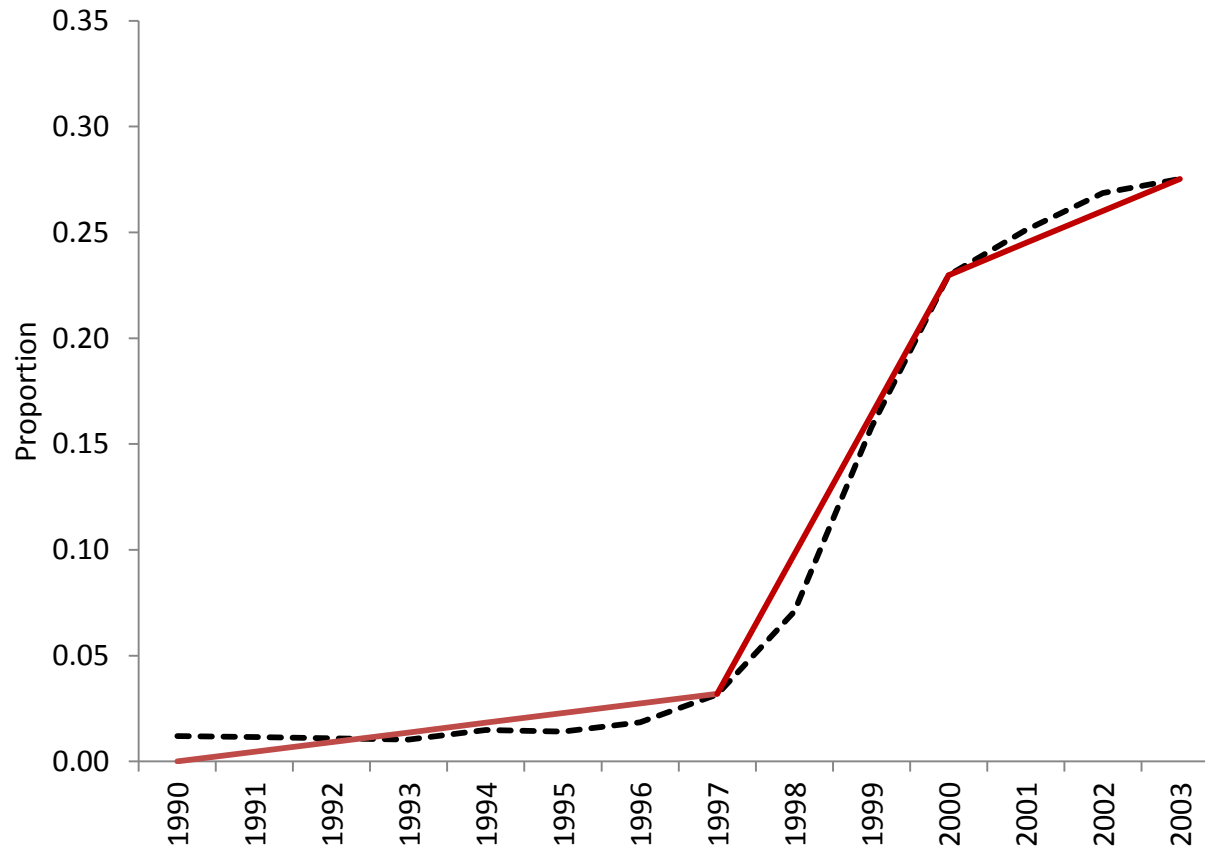
Using a spline function to model migration prevalence curves



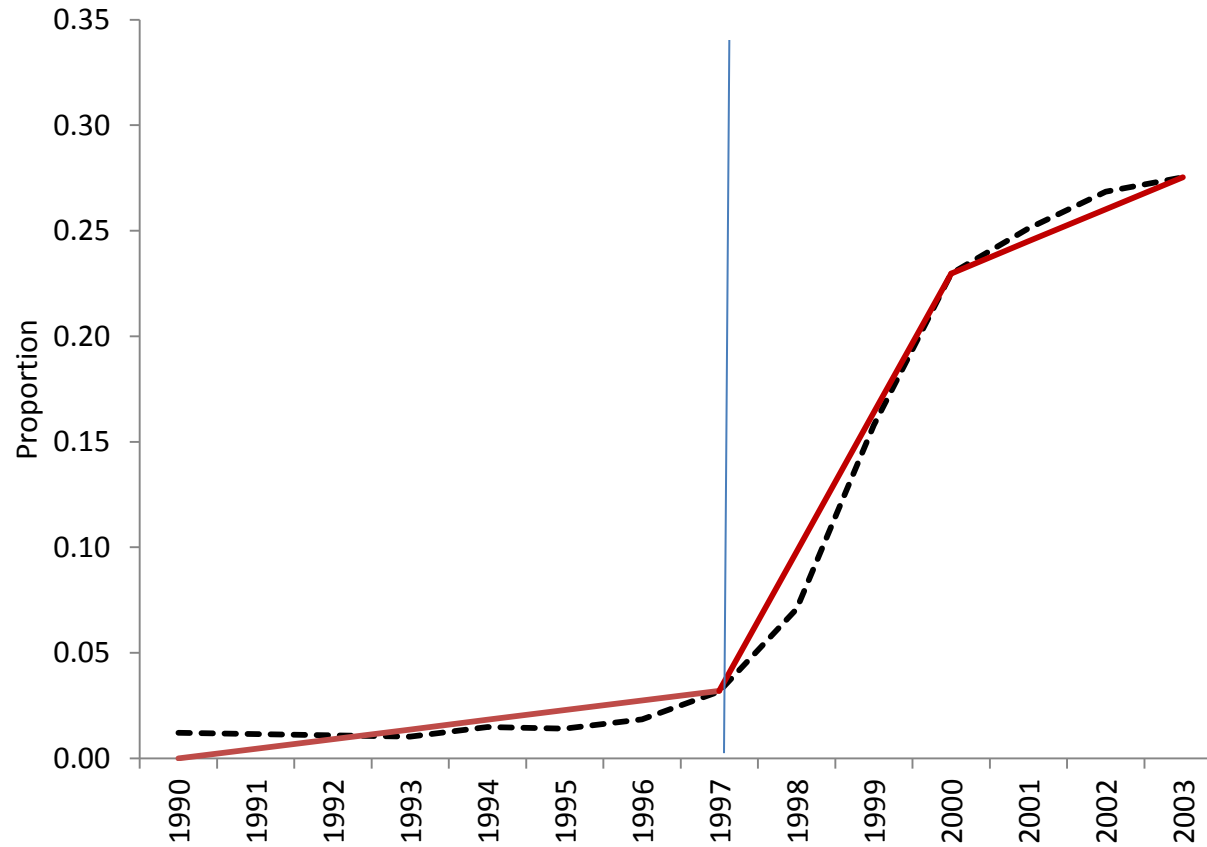
Using a spline function to model migration prevalence curves



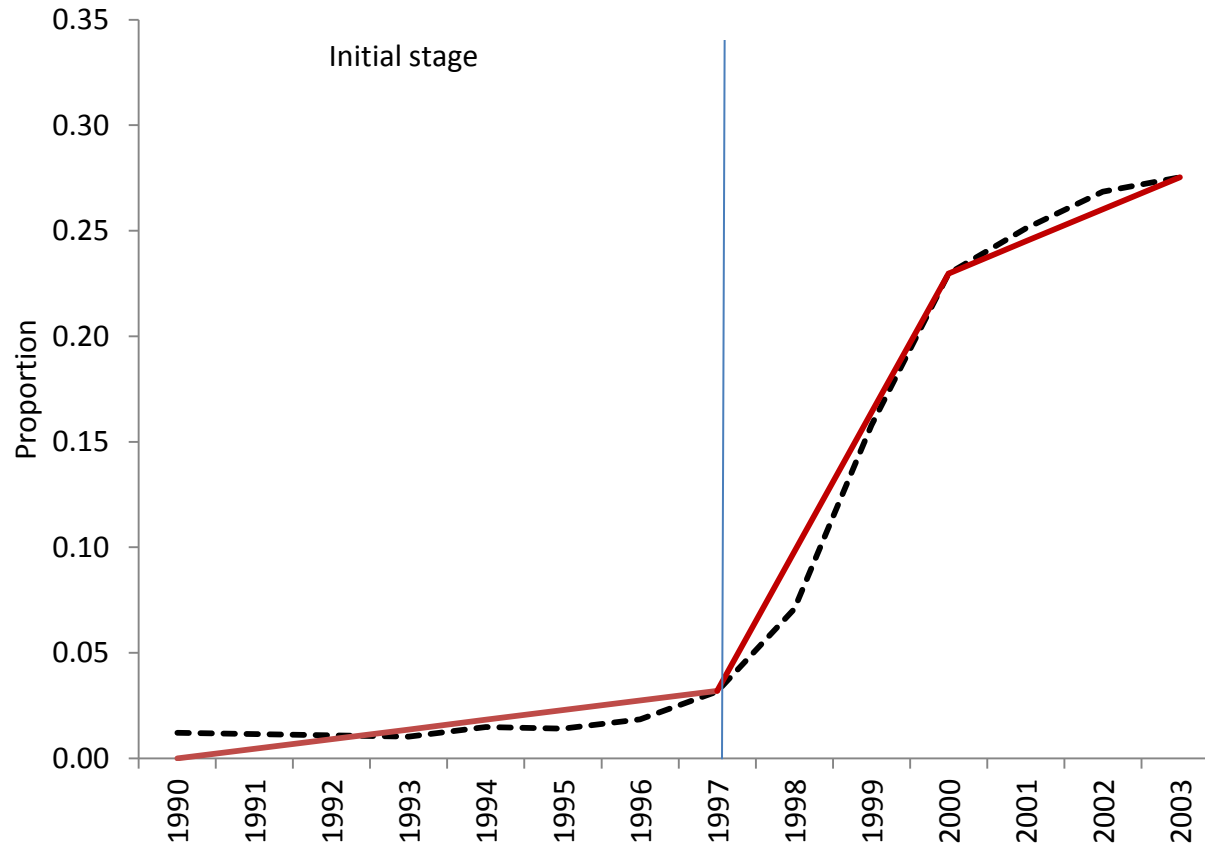
Using a spline function to model migration prevalence curves



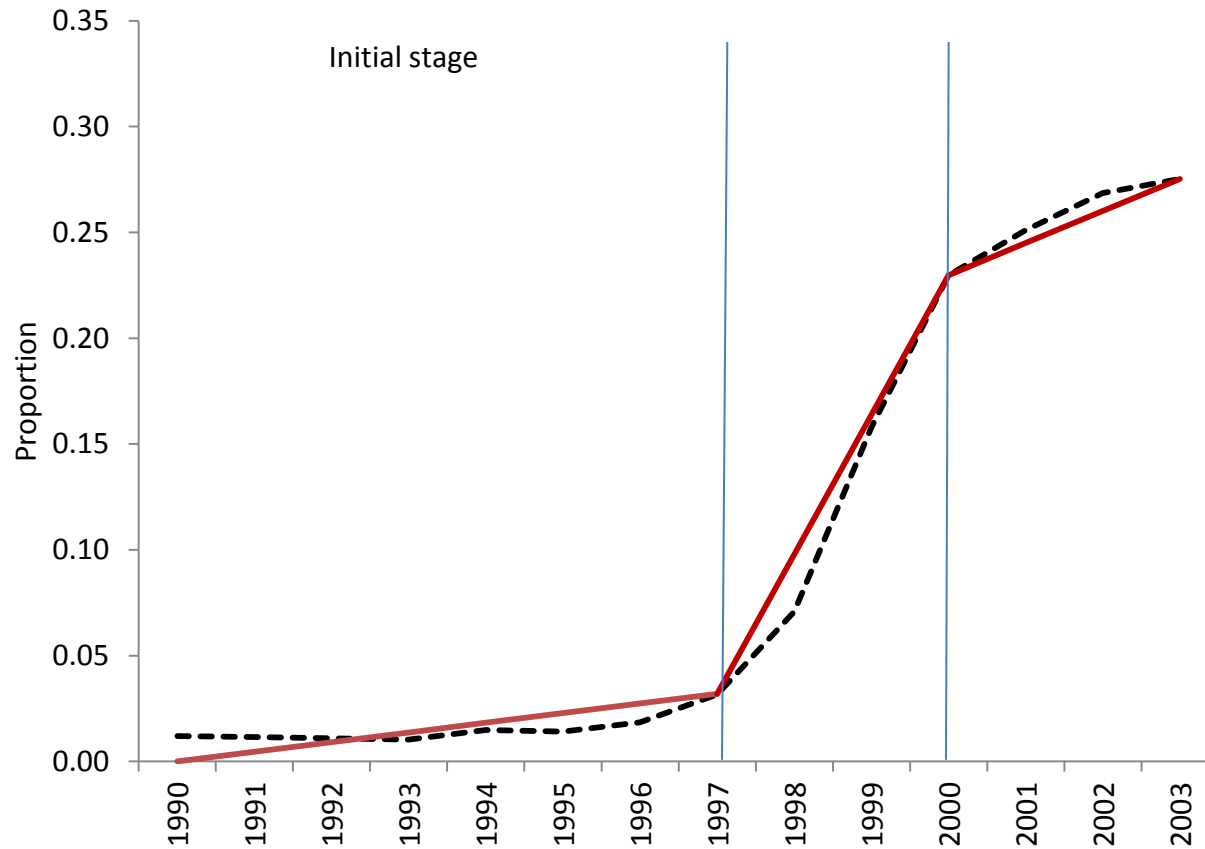
Defining stages in community migration streams



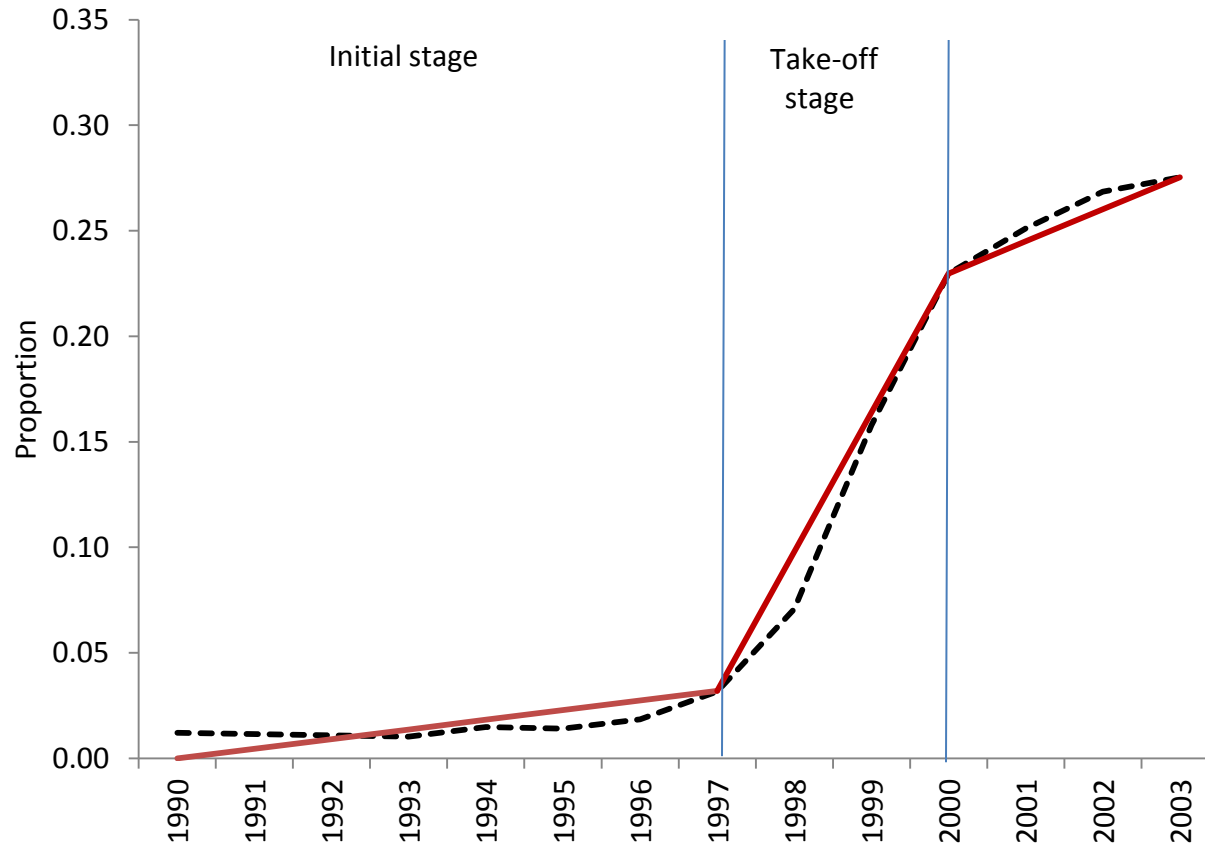
Defining stages in community migration streams



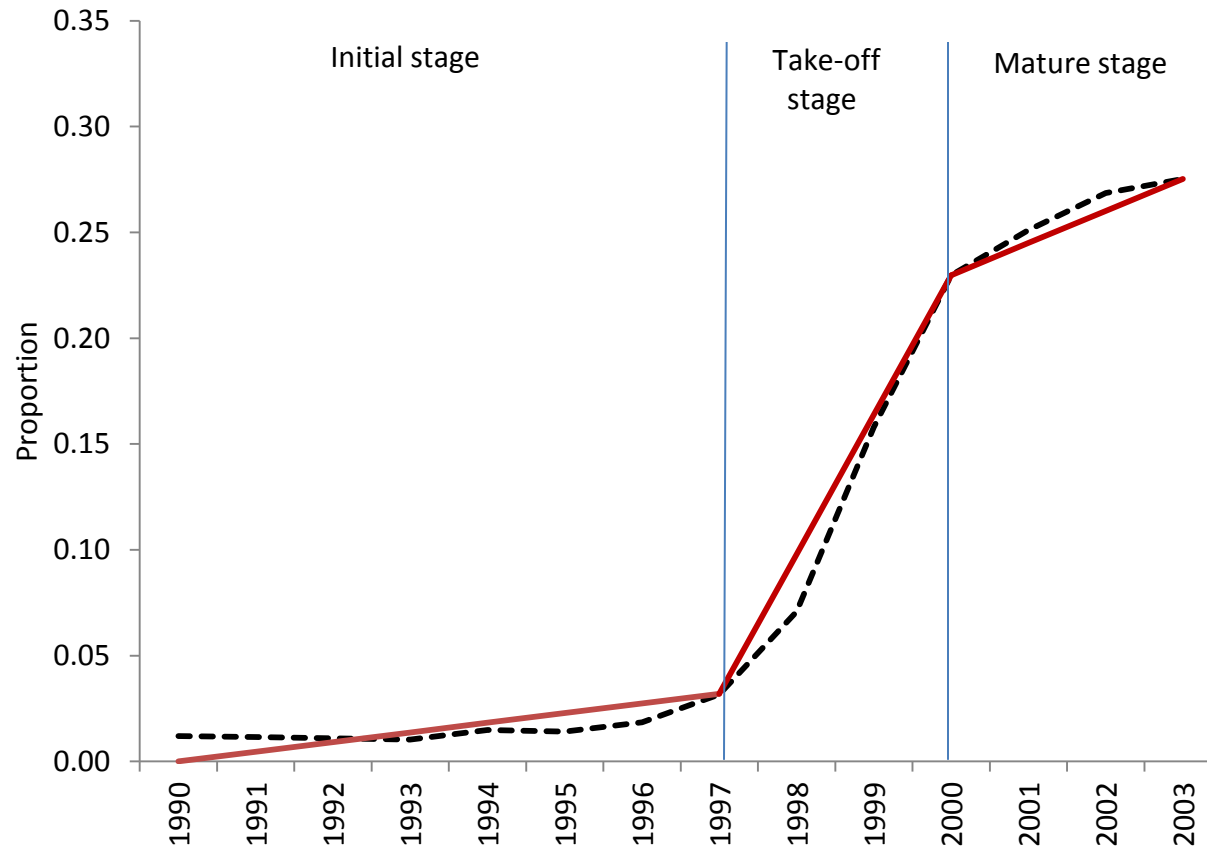
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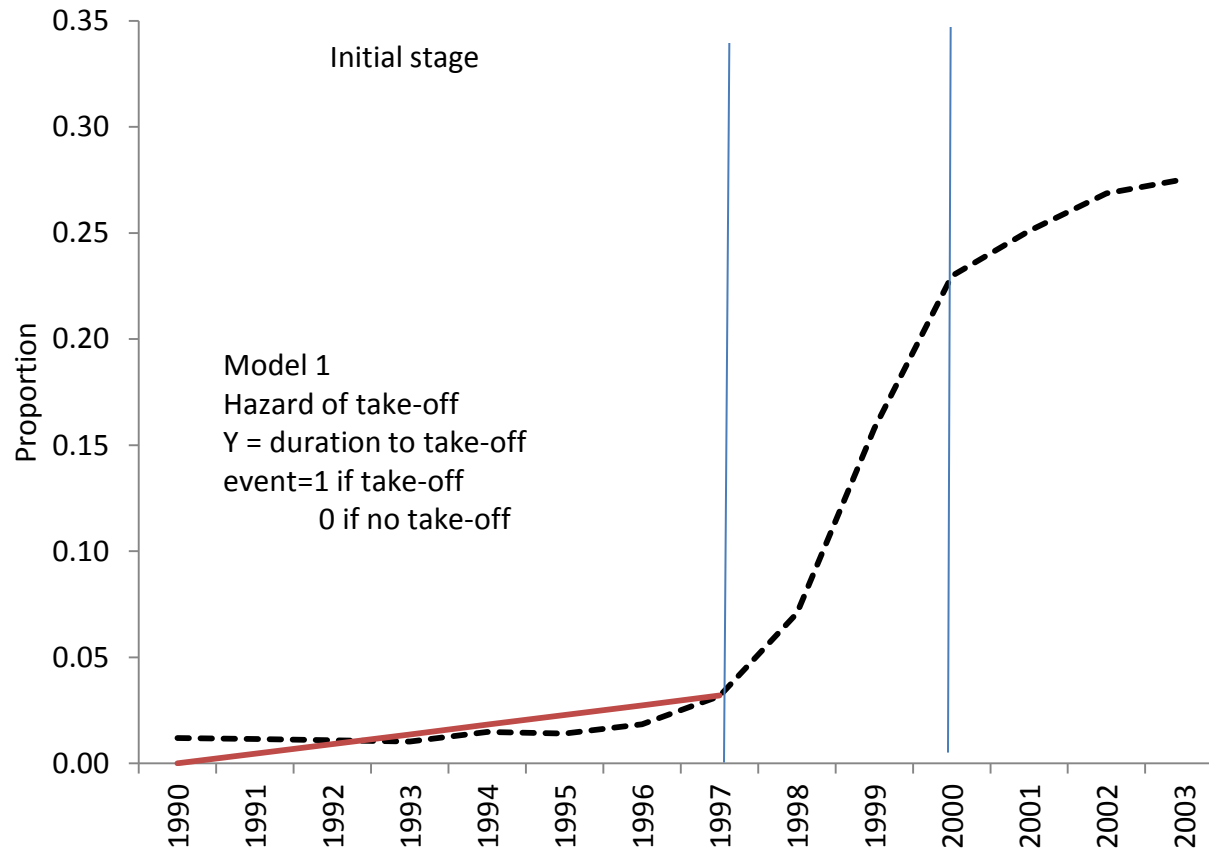
Defining stages in community migration streams



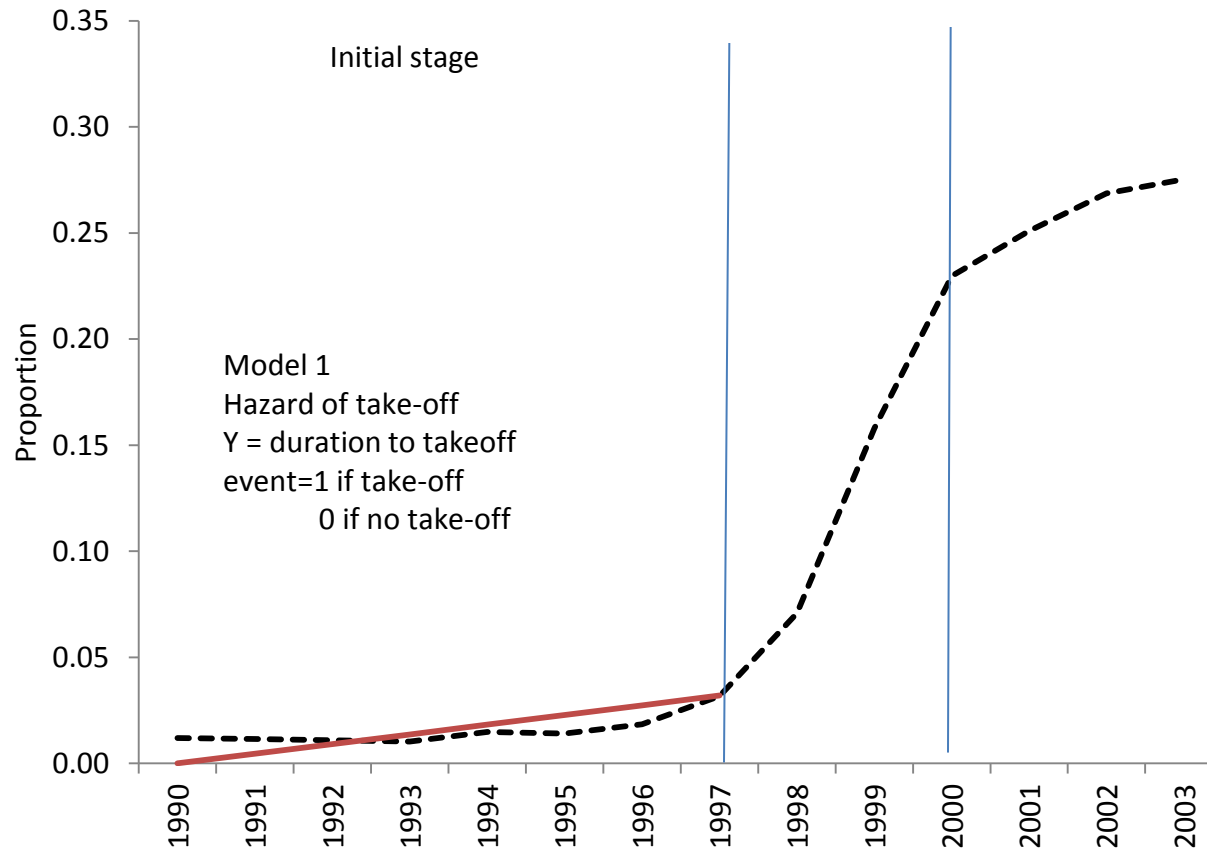
Defining stages in community migration streams



Modeling the development of community migration streams



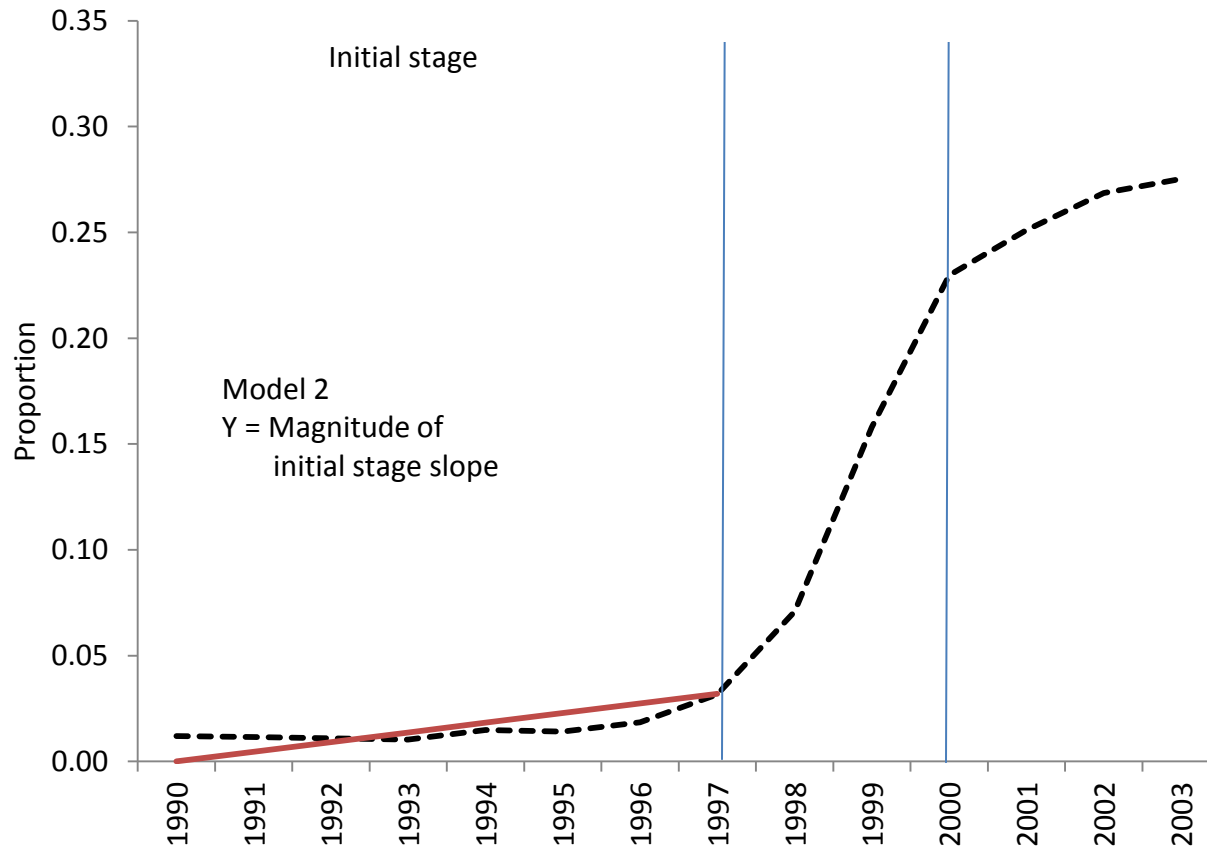
Modeling the development of community migration streams



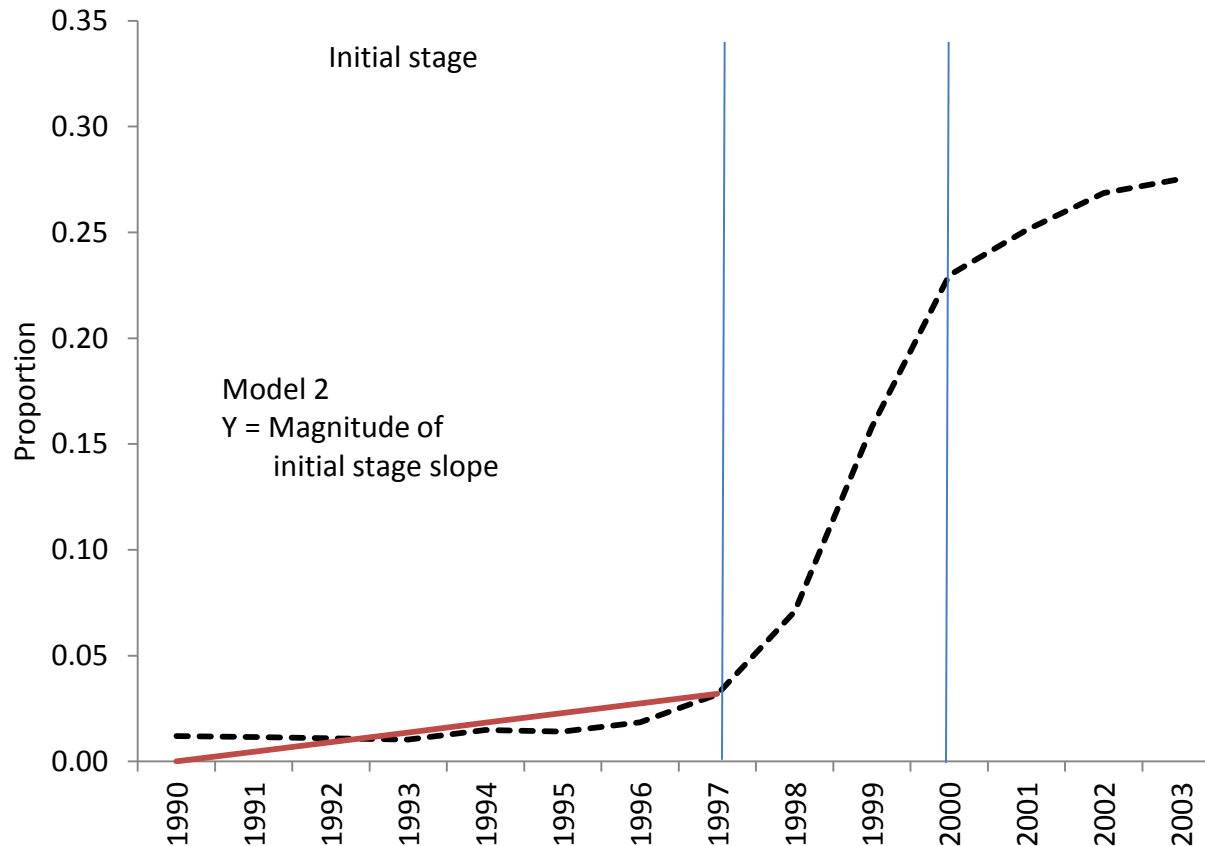
H1: Take-off is more likely in communities with lower levels of economic development.

H2: Take-off is more likely in communities with easier access to high income labor markets.

Modeling the development of community migration streams



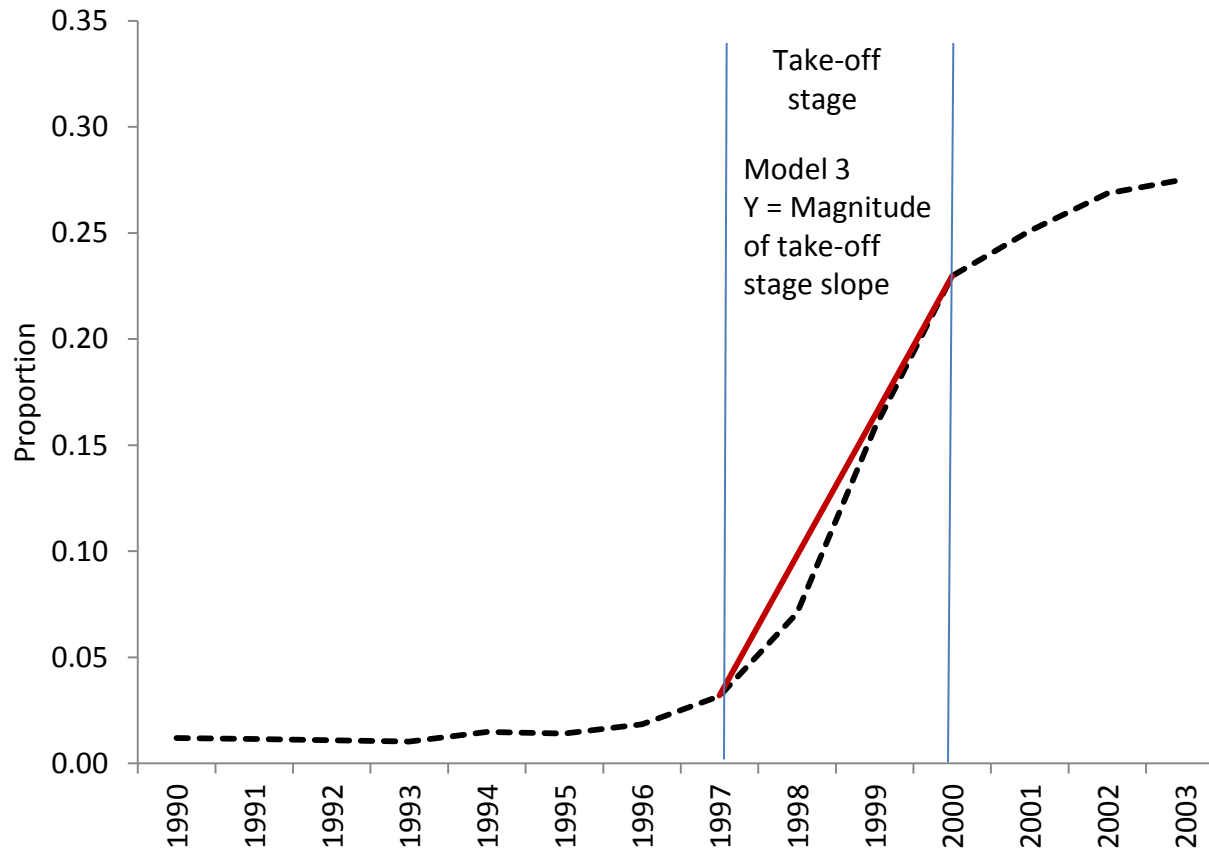
Modeling the development of community migration streams



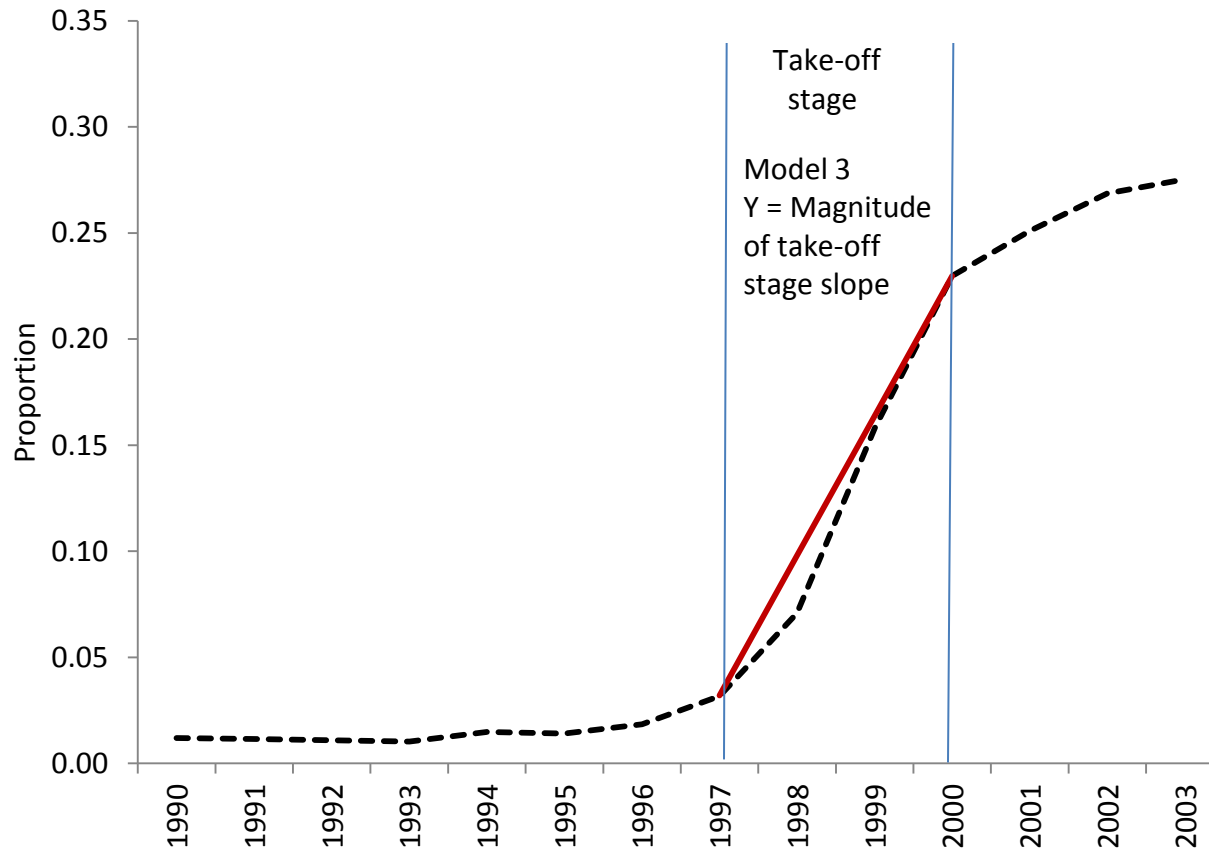
H3: Rate of growth in initial stage is higher in communities with lower levels of economic development.

H4: Rate of growth in the initial stage is higher in communities with easier access to high income labor markets.

Modeling the development of community migration streams



Modeling the development of community migration streams

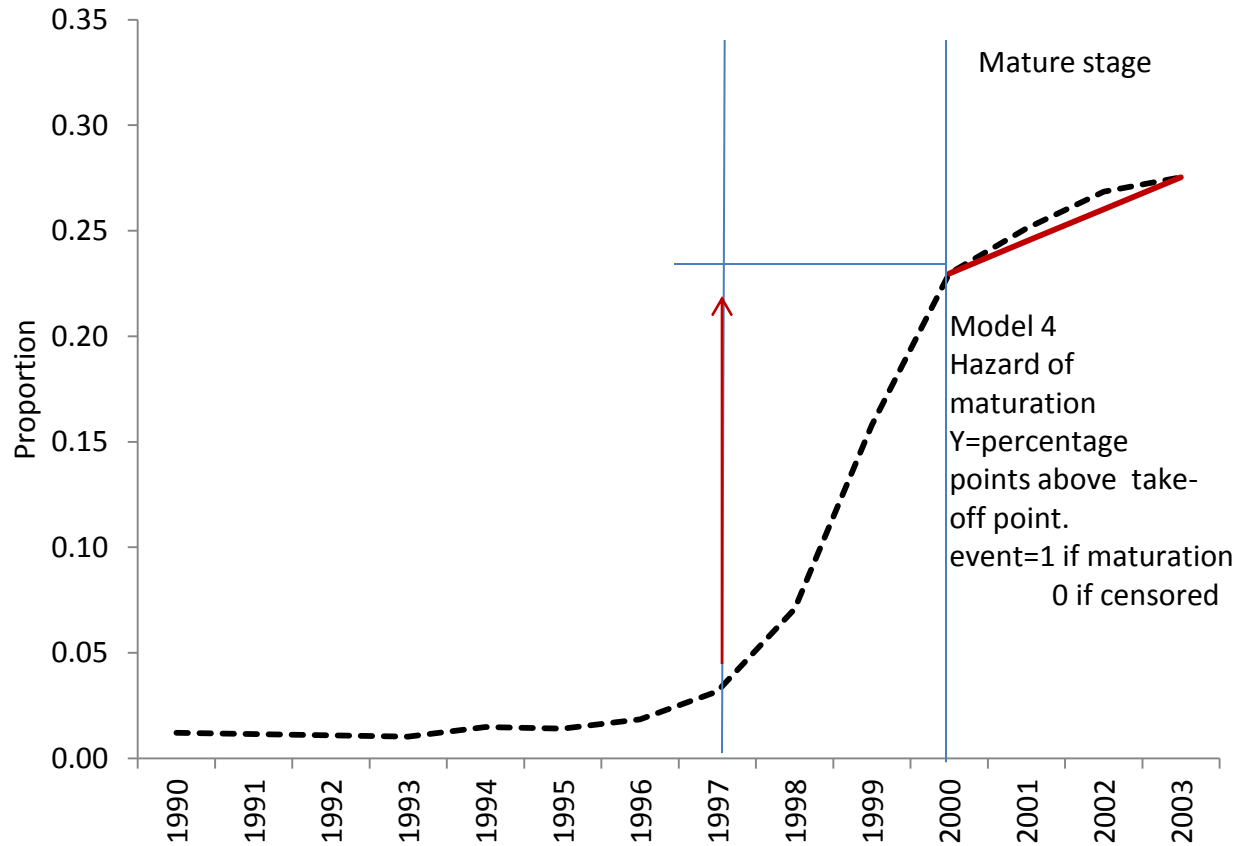


H5: Rate of growth is higher in communities with lower levels of economic development.

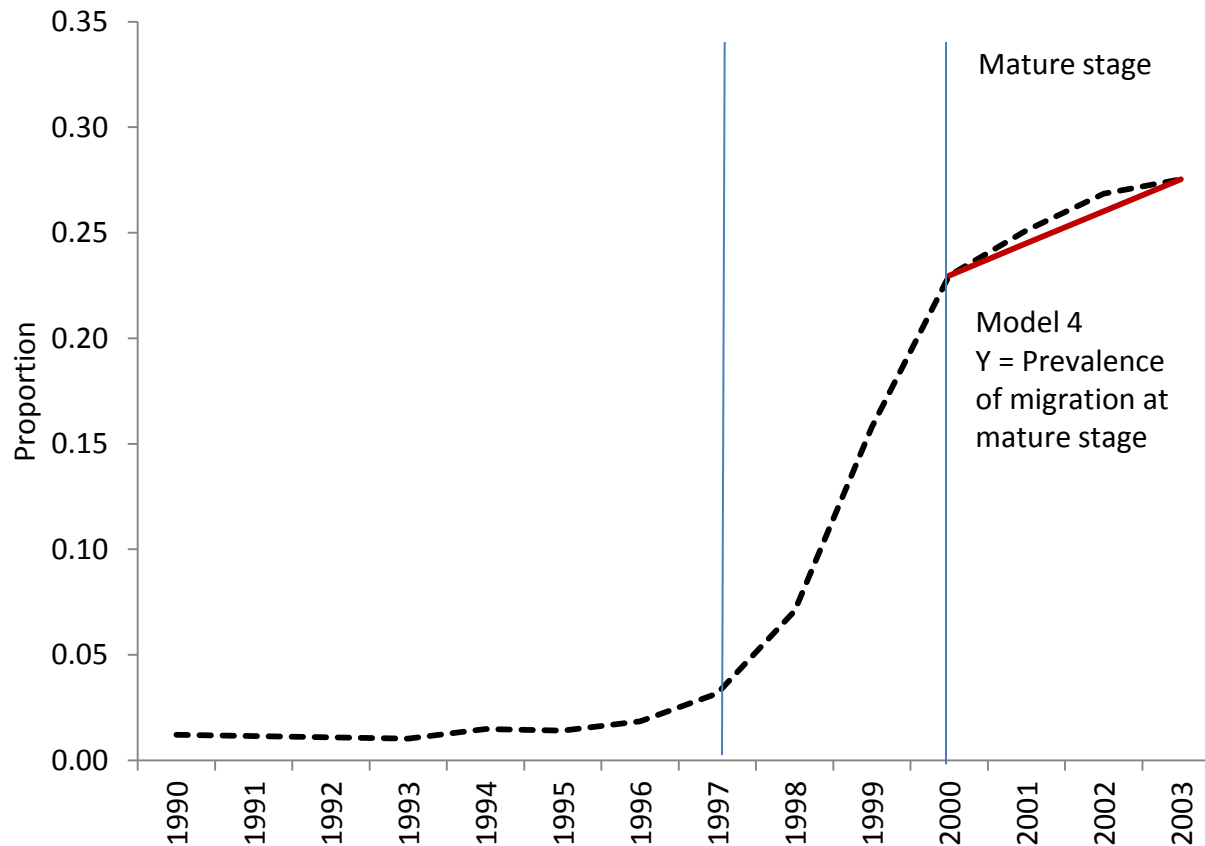
H6: Rate of growth is higher in communities with easier access to high income labor markets.

H7: Rate of growth is higher in communities with smaller populations.

Modeling the development of community migration streams



Modeling the development of community migration streams



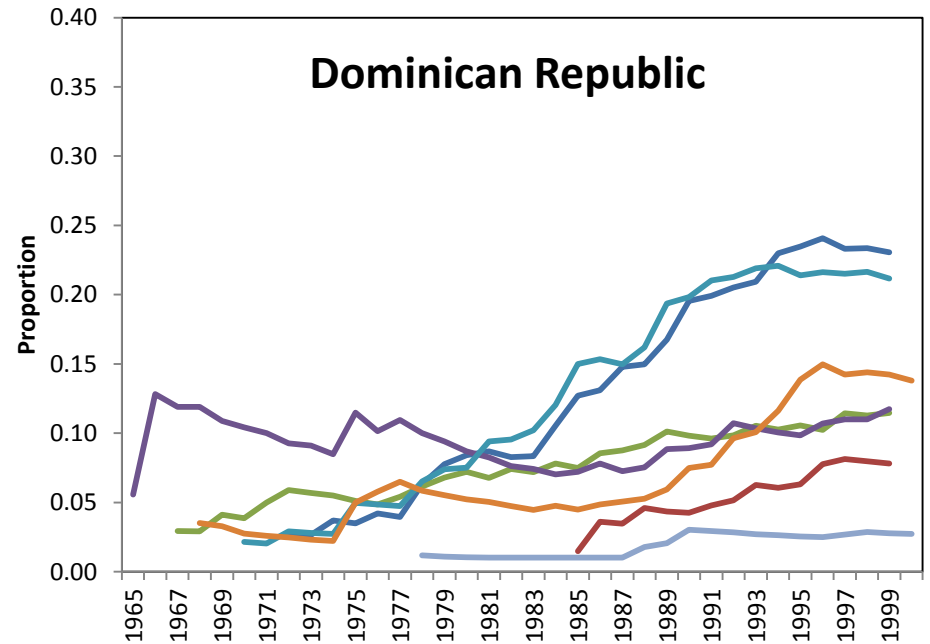
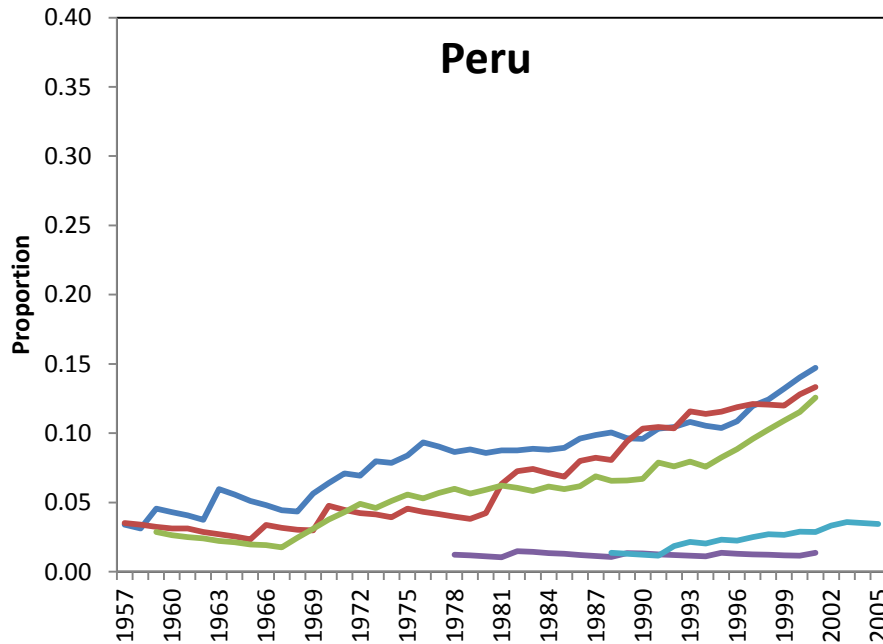
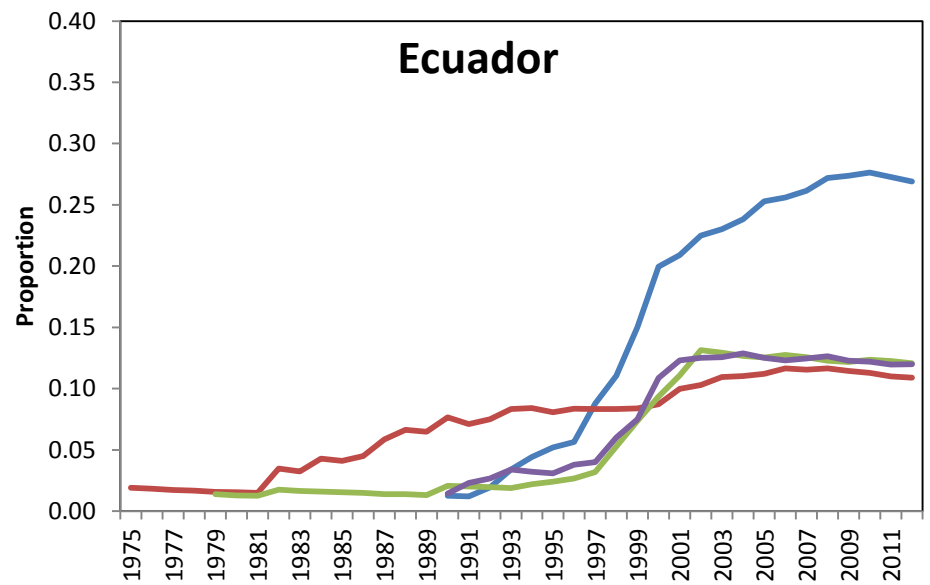
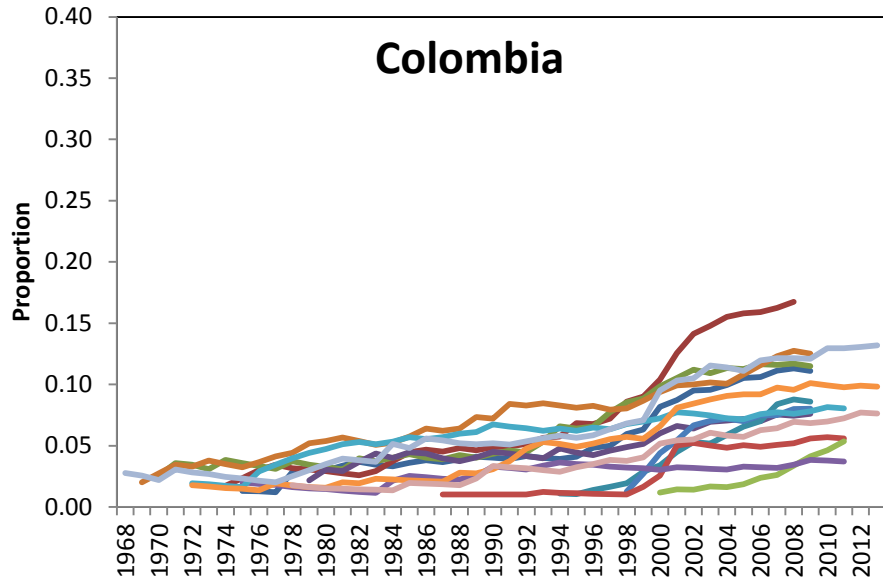
H8: Maturation happens at higher prevalence levels in communities with lower levels of economic development.

Data: Latin American Migration Project (LAMP) and Mexican Migration Project (MMP).

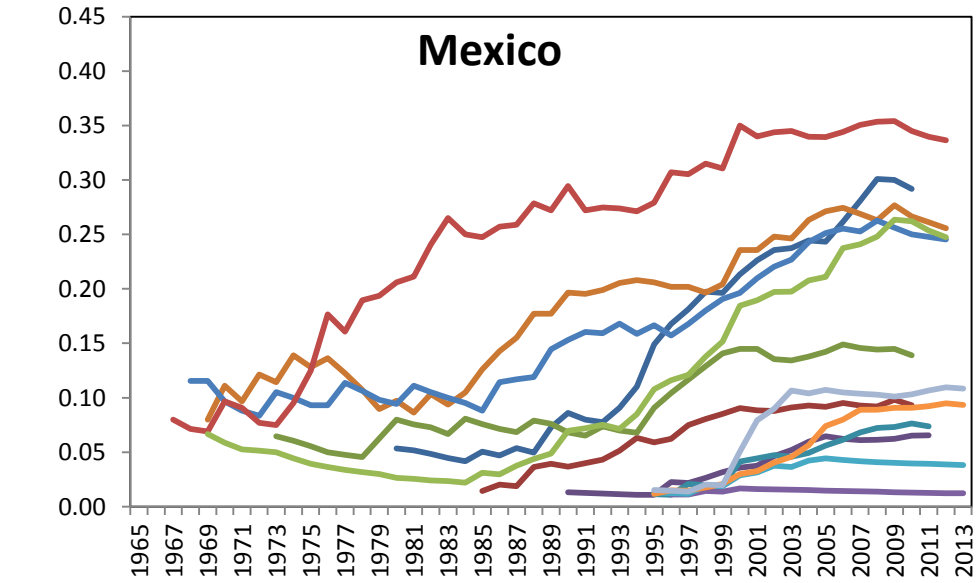
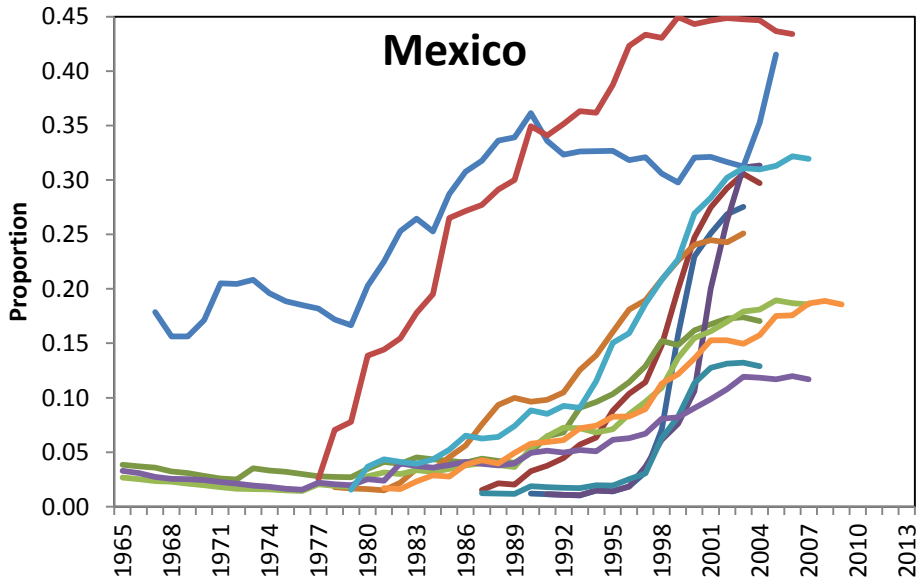
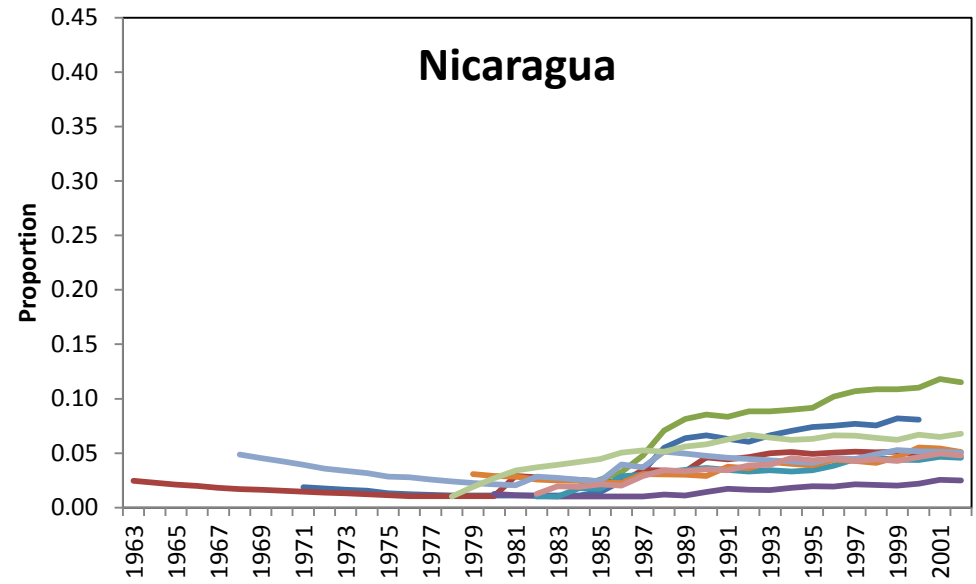
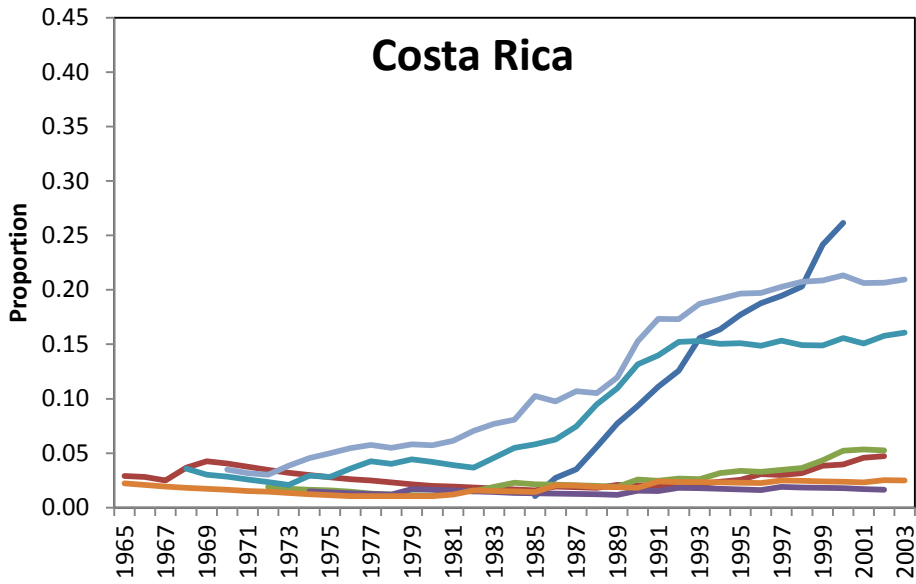


- LAMP: 59 communities surveyed in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala (1999-2013).
- MMP: 32 post-bracero period Mexican communities (1996-2013)
 - Prevalence of male migration below 0.01 before 1964.
- Use person level data on year of first international trip for all males ages 15 and above.
- Prevalence of international migration based on number of adult males with migration experience in a calendar year divided by the number of adult males alive in the calendar year.
- Prevalence curves are left truncated at levels below 0.01, denominators below 25, and numerators below 2.

Prevalence of male international migration, (LAMP 1993-2013, MMP 1996-2013)



Prevalence of male international migration, (LAMP 1993-2013, MMP 1996-2013)



Distribution of communities by migration stage



	Number of communities	Initial stage	Takeoff stage	Mature stage
Colombia	14	57.1%	35.7%	7.1%
Ecuador	4	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%
Peru	4	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Dom Rep	7	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%
Costa Rica	7	57.1%	28.6%	14.3%
Nicaragua	9	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%
El Salvador	4	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%
Guatemala	10	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%
Mexico	32	25.0%	53.1%	21.9%
Total	91	34.1%	41.8%	24.2%

Mean migration prevalence by migration stage and mean model fit



	Mean prevalence male migration survey year	Mean prevalence male migration take-off year	Mean prevalence male migration maturation year	Mean spline regression R_2
Colombia	0.092	0.054	0.113	0.976
Ecuador	0.155	0.033	0.126	0.963
Peru	0.091	0.078		0.958
Dom Rep	0.131	0.054	0.150	0.811
Costa Rica	0.110	0.058	0.152	0.981
Nicaragua	0.059			0.864
El Salvador	0.223	0.145	0.210	0.962
Guatemala	0.242	0.062	0.268	0.961
Mexico	0.198	0.069	0.259	0.967
Total	0.155	0.067	0.209	0.952

Mean characteristics of initial migration stage



	Mean slope initial stage	Mean duration (years) initial stages that transition to take-off stage	Mean duration (years) initial stages right censored
Colombia	0.002	22.7	25.1
Ecuador	0.006	14.5	
Peru	0.001	31.7	20.0
Dom Rep	0.009	12.0	18.0
Costa Rica	0.003	11.0	33.3
Nicaragua	0.002	12.0	26.1
El Salvador	0.008	12.0	
Guatemala	0.004	7.4	
Mexico	0.004	12.8	20.2
Total	0.004	13.7	24.3

Summary



- Development of community migration streams is highly structured, similar pattern of staged migration across 91 communities in 9 countries.
- Linear spline models fit the data exceptionally well, mean R^2 of 0.95 among all communities that reach a take-off point.
- Migration can take a very long time before it takes-off, 20-30 years in the case of many communities in Colombia and Peru. In some communities migration will never take-off.
- Among the 9 Latin American countries examined, migration from Colombia has tended to grow at slow rates, with long durations to take-off, and overall lower levels of migration prevalence.
- Maturation of migration streams also tends to occur at much lower levels in Colombia than in the other Latin American countries examined.
- International migration patterns for Colombia are consistent with high barriers to international migration.



Thank you