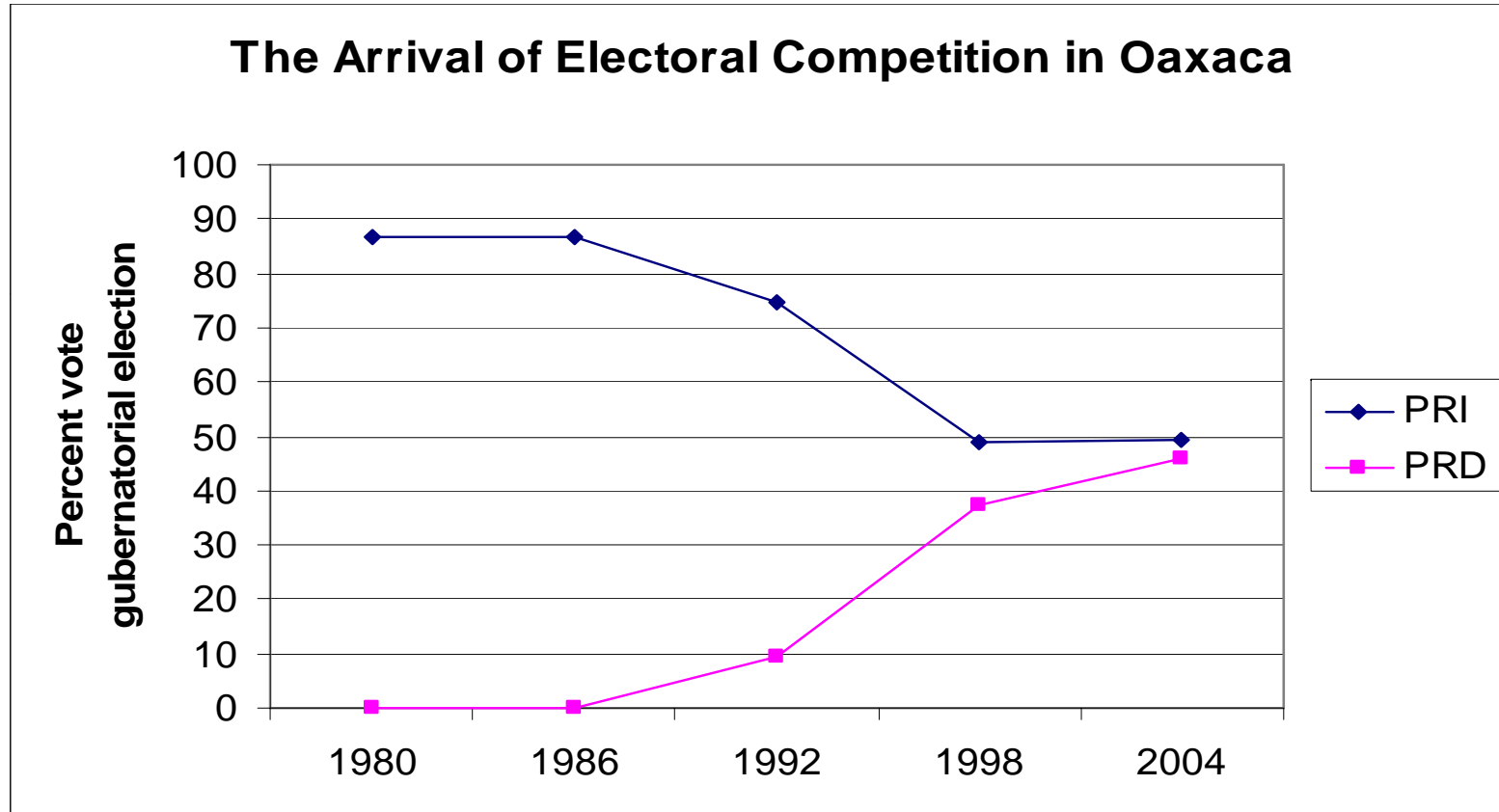

Transition Exits: Emigration Dynamics in Latin America's Emerging Democracies

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Oaxaca in Transition



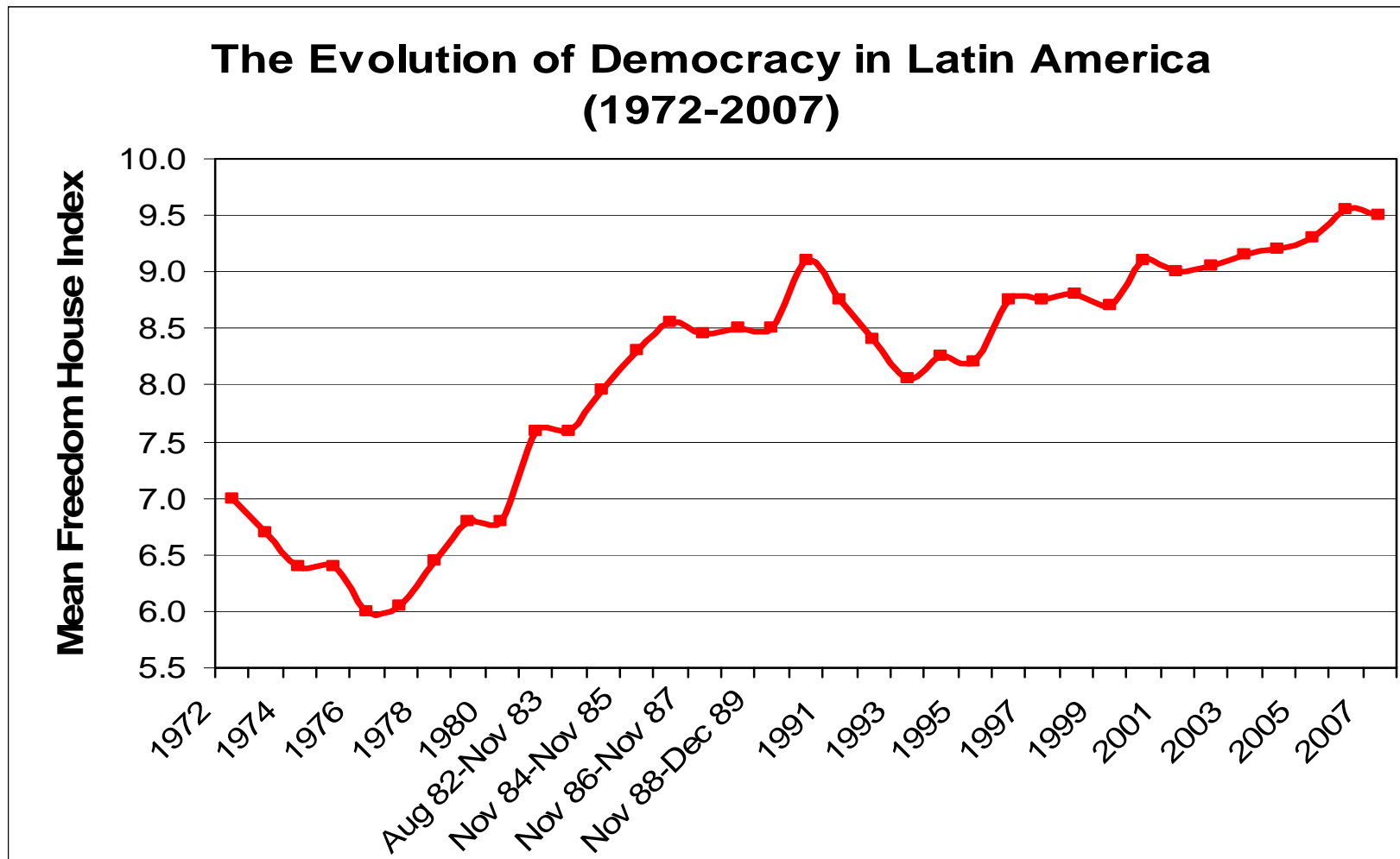
Oaxaca in Transition



Mexico in Transition

- Foley (1999): Contested elections, violent confrontations between partisans of the PRD and the PRI, and military occupation and action to ensure the seating of PRI mayors have marked the state [Guerrero] since 1988, while much of the rest of Mexico moved toward a multiparty democracy.
 - Fox (1996): The 1994 presidential elections were in fact “two distinct election-day processes, one ‘modern’ and relatively clean, the other filled with irregularities, including widespread violation of ballot secrecy and direct pressures by local bosses on voters” (Fox 1996, 205).
 - SourceMex (1995): One “remarkable aspect” of the Baja California gubernatorial election, won by the National Action Party (PAN) candidate, was “the lack of post-electoral conflict among the various parties . . . due in part to a ‘civility agreement’ reached before the election by the executive committees of the [Institutional Revolutionary Party] PRI and PAN to hold a peaceful and transparent vote.”
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Latin America in Transition



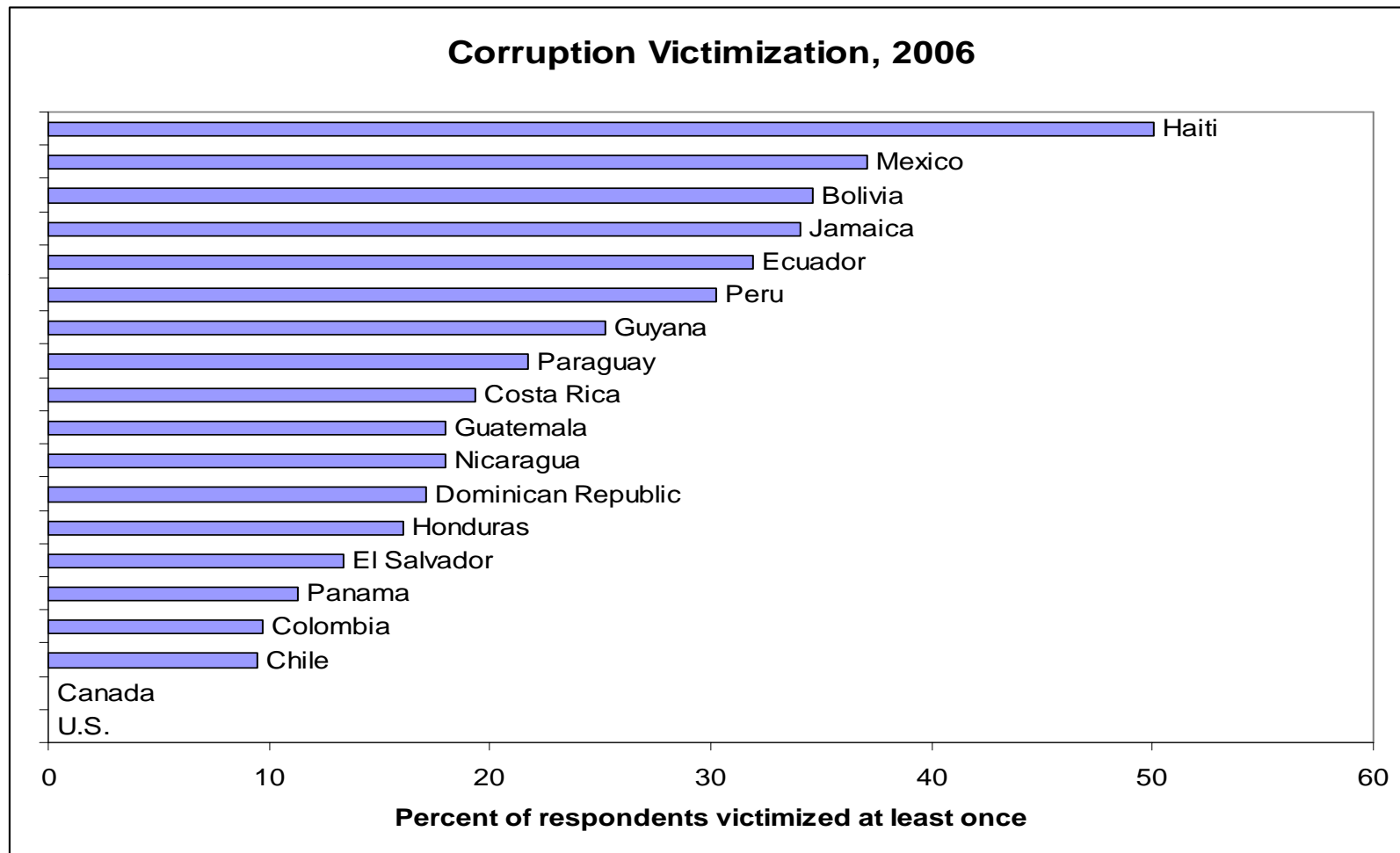
Latin America in Transition

Region (Number of countries)	Full democracies (%)	Flawed democracies (%)	Hybrid regimes (%)	Authoritarian regimes (%)
North America (2)	100	0	0	0
West Europe (21)	86	9	5	0
E. Europe (28)	8	50	21	21
Latin America/ Caribbean (24)	8	71	17	4
Asia/Australasia (28)	11	43	14	32
M. East/N. Africa (20)	0	10	10	80
Sub-Saharan Africa (44)	2	16	29	52
Total (167)	17	32	18	33

Latin America in Transition

- O'Donnell (1993): “Low intensity citizenship”
 - “Provinces peripheral to the national center (which are usually hardest hit by economic crises and are already endowed with weaker bureaucracies) create (or reinforce) systems of local power which tend to reach extremes of violent, personalistic rule open to all sorts of violent and arbitrary practices”
 - Fox (1994): “Authoritarian enclaves”
 - Zakaria (1997): “Illiberal democracies”
 - Smith (2004): As of 1999, 93% of Latin Americans lived in an electoral regime with restricted civil liberties
-

Latin America in Transition



Hirschman (1978) on emigration:

What is needed in order to avoid excessive emigration is for a society to provide its members with *some* “attractions” that will reinforce their normal reluctance to leave. Besides an adequate supply of goods for individual consumption, such attractions can also consist of what is known to economists as “public goods” . . . [such as] guaranteeing human rights and democratic liberties(105).

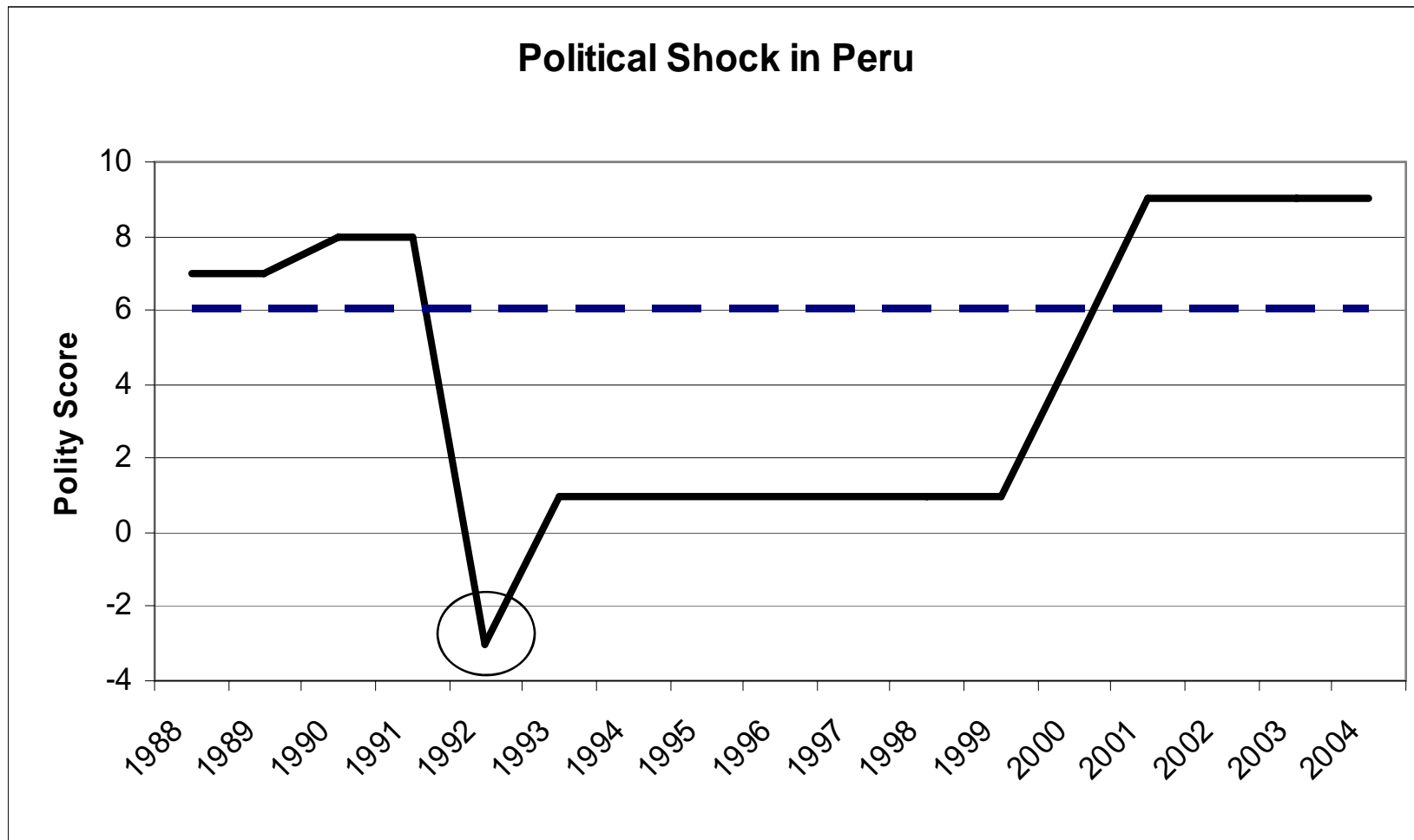
Political Transitions and Emigration

- Latin American transitions:
 - Uneven, lengthy, performance “issues”
 - Shaped by economic transitions
 - Era of crisis-based development
 - Connections to emigration decision
 - Subnational political inequalities
 - Conflict/uncertainty over “rules of the game”
 - Regional variations in political instability
 - Political ceiling on economic opportunity
-

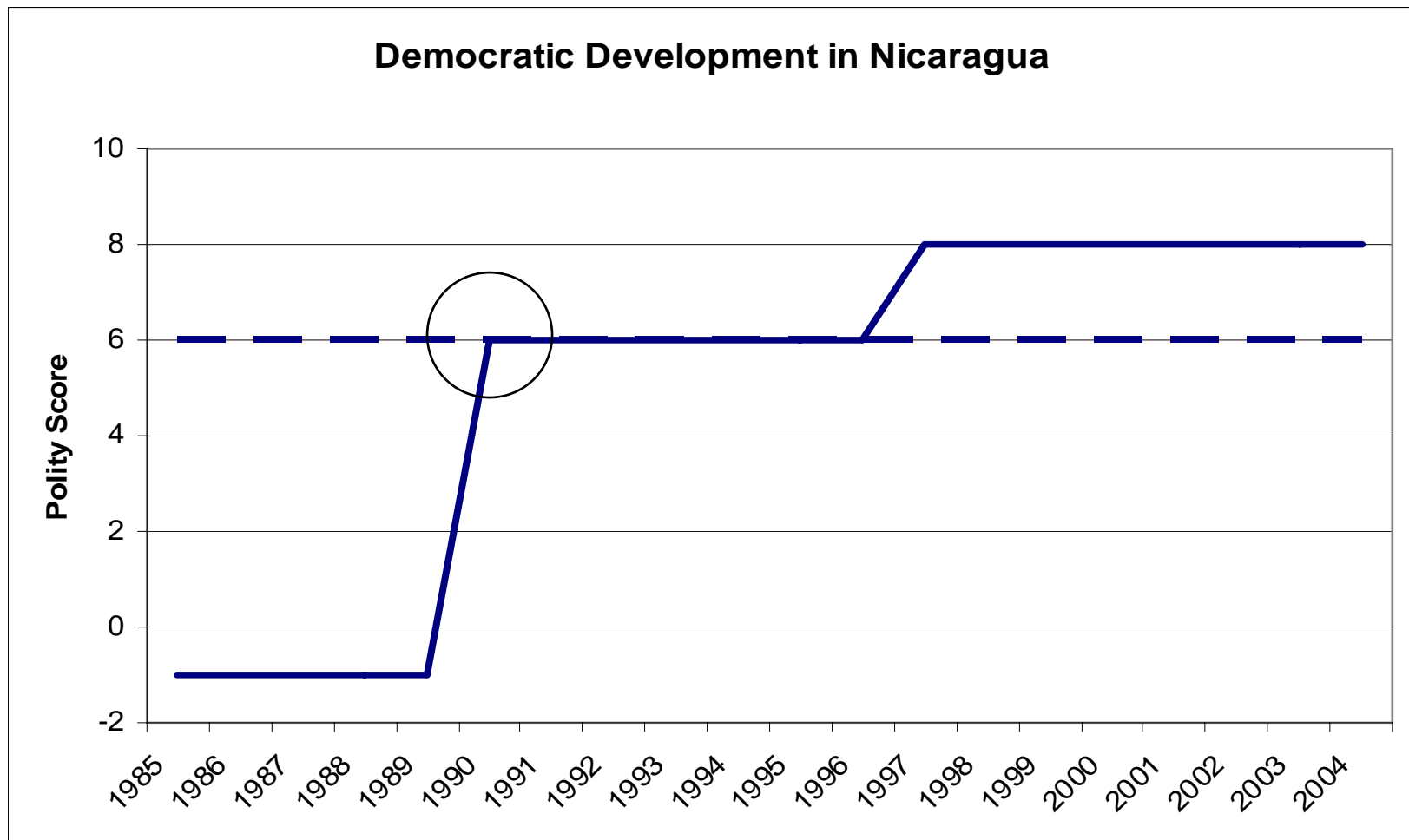
Exploring the Dynamics of Transition Emigration

- Regime Shocks and Migrant Profiles
 - Peru and Nicaragua (LAMP)
 - Uneven Transitions and Migrant Profiles
 - Guerrero, Michoacan, Oaxaca (MMP)
 - System Performance in Transition and Thinking about Exit
 - Emigration Intentions across 13 LAC countries (AmericasBarometer survey data)
-

Peru: Democracy Interrupted



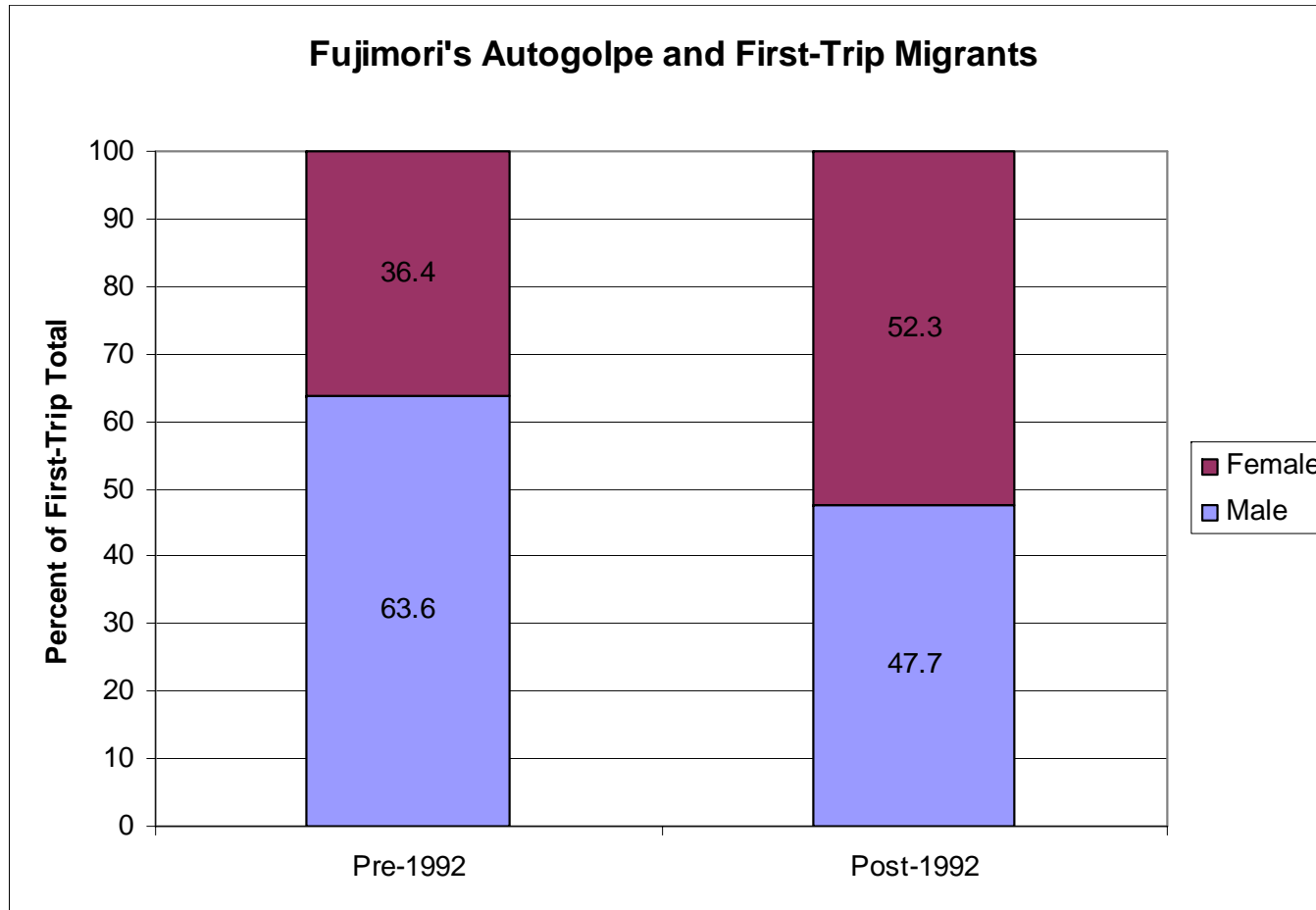
Nicaragua: Democracy Jumpstart



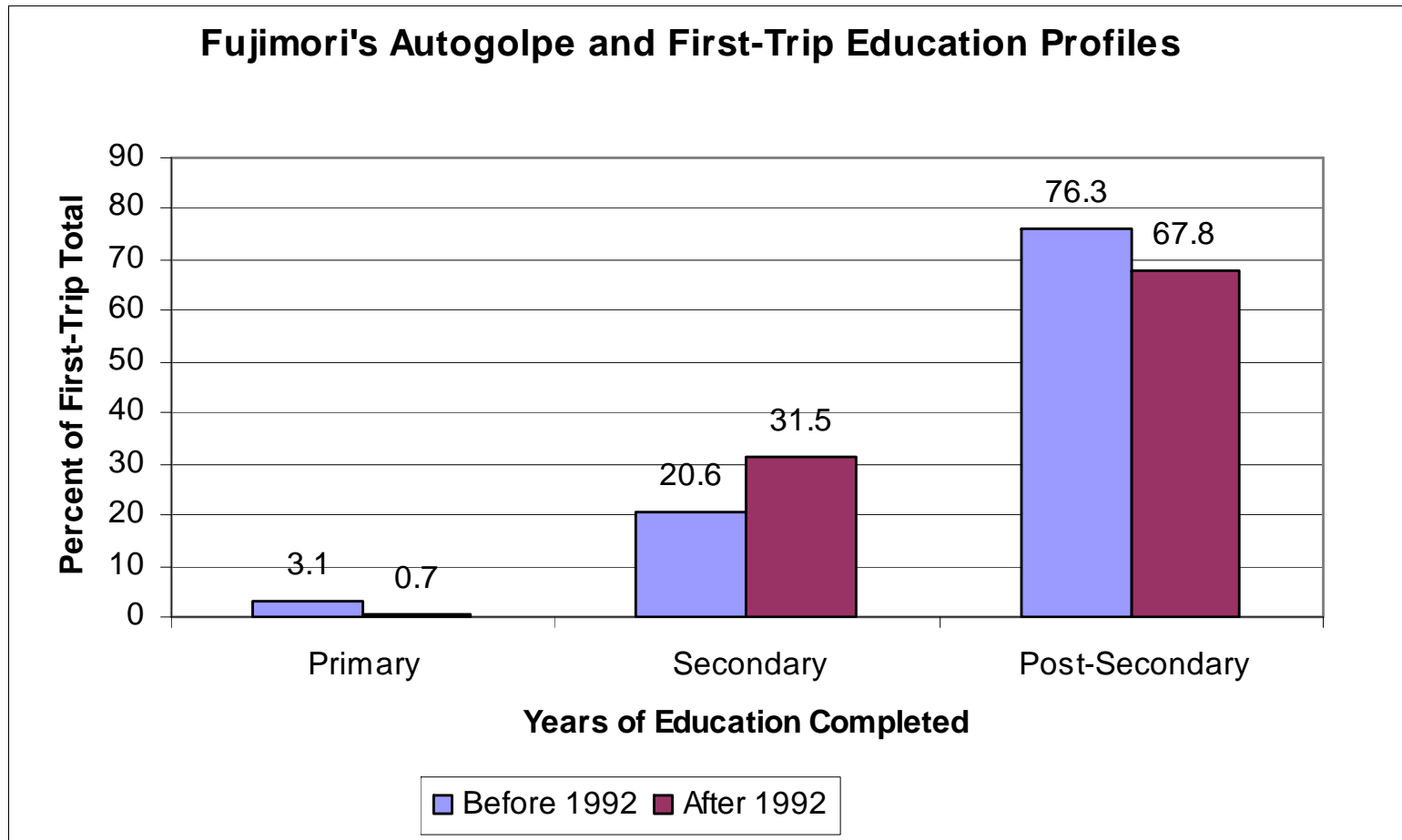
Peru and Nicaragua Political Shocks Compared

- Fujimori Autogolpe in Peru: Neoliberal, anti-terror campaign
 - Expectation: Shift toward lower income, rural, more women
 - UNO Electoral Victory in Nicaragua: Reduced threat to private property, structural adjustment
 - Expectation: Rise in economic migrants, decline of political migrants
-

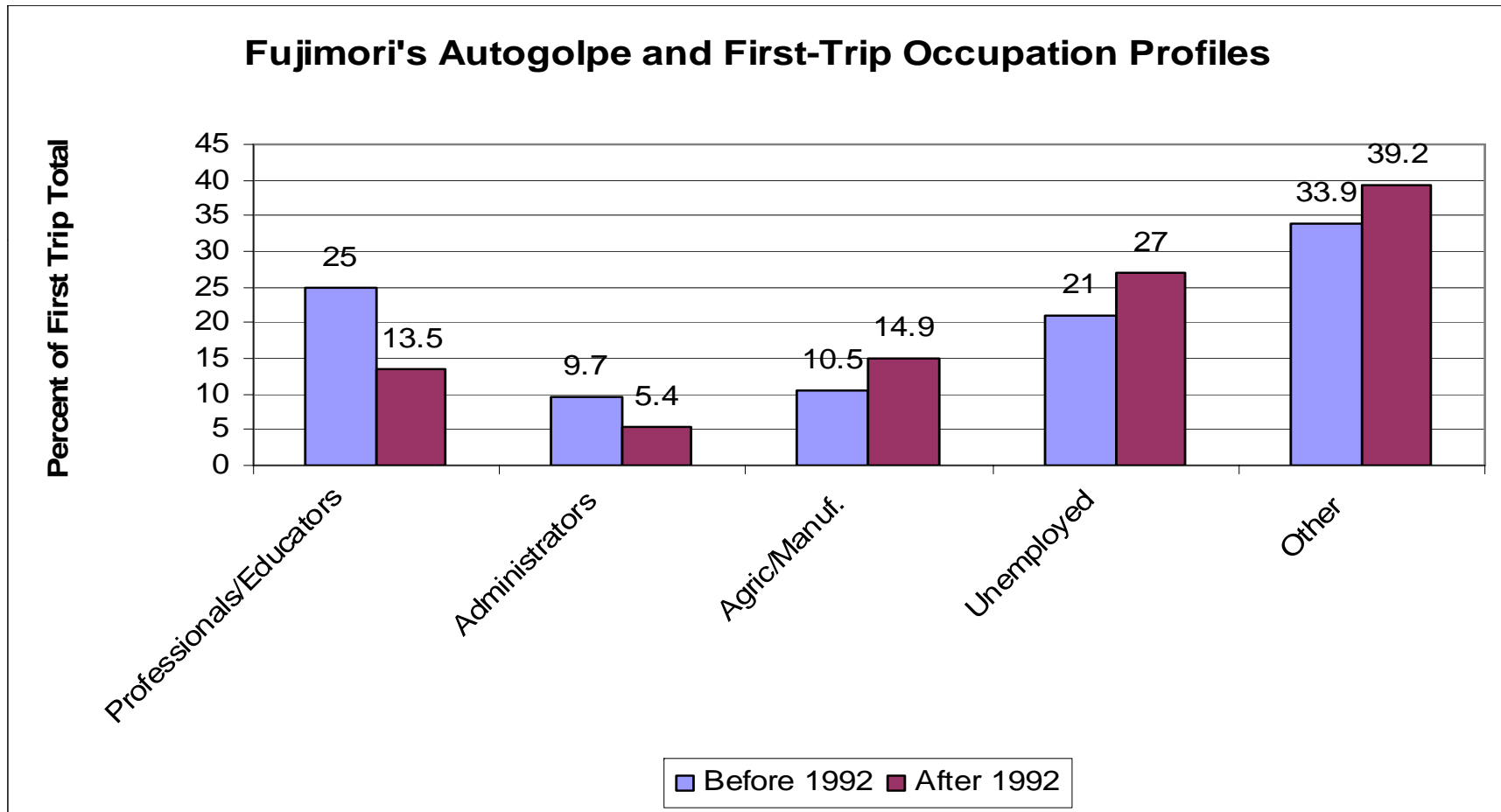
Peru: Pre- and Post-Autogolpe Migrants Compared



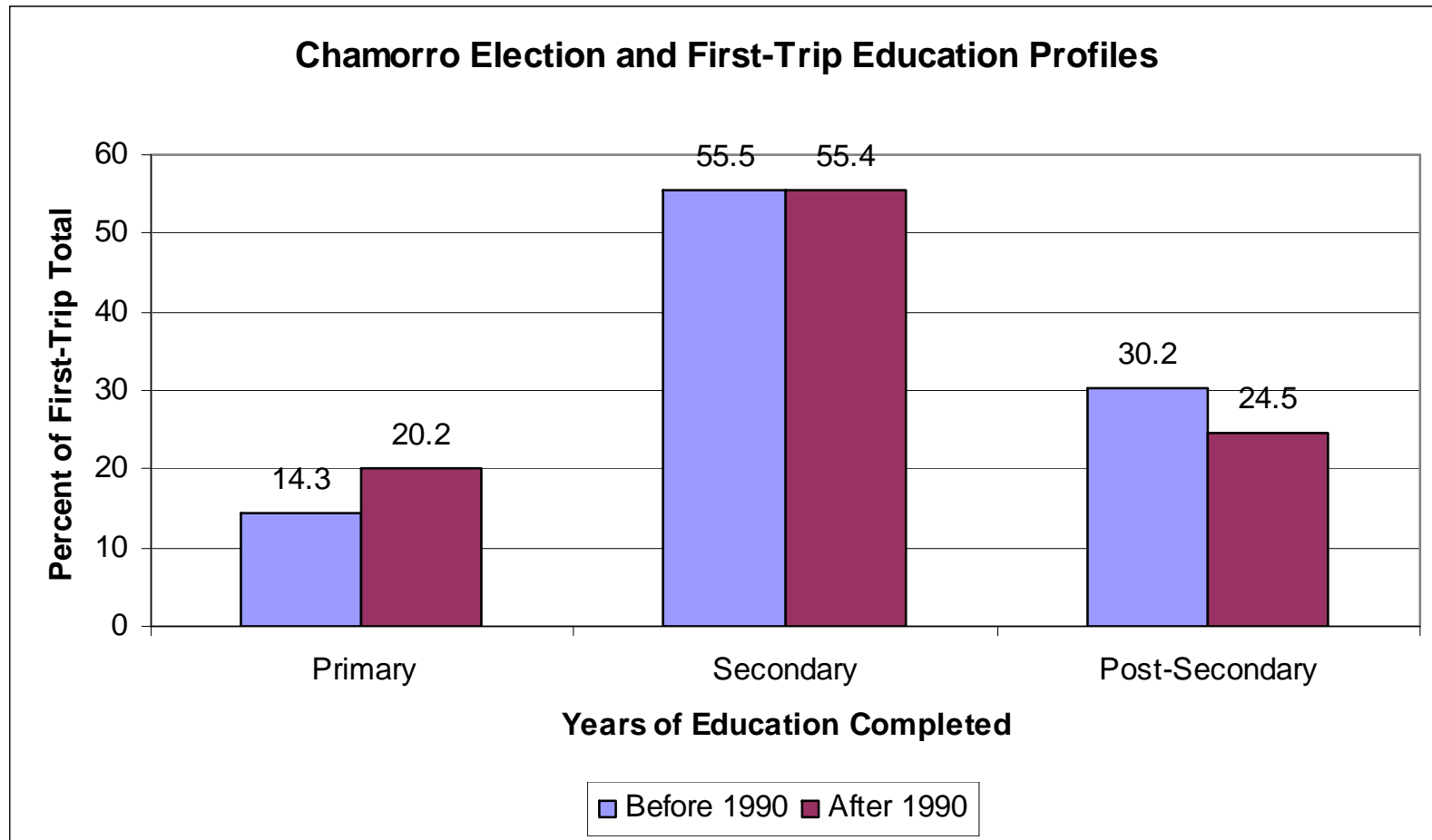
Peru: Pre- and Post-Autogolpe Migrants Compared



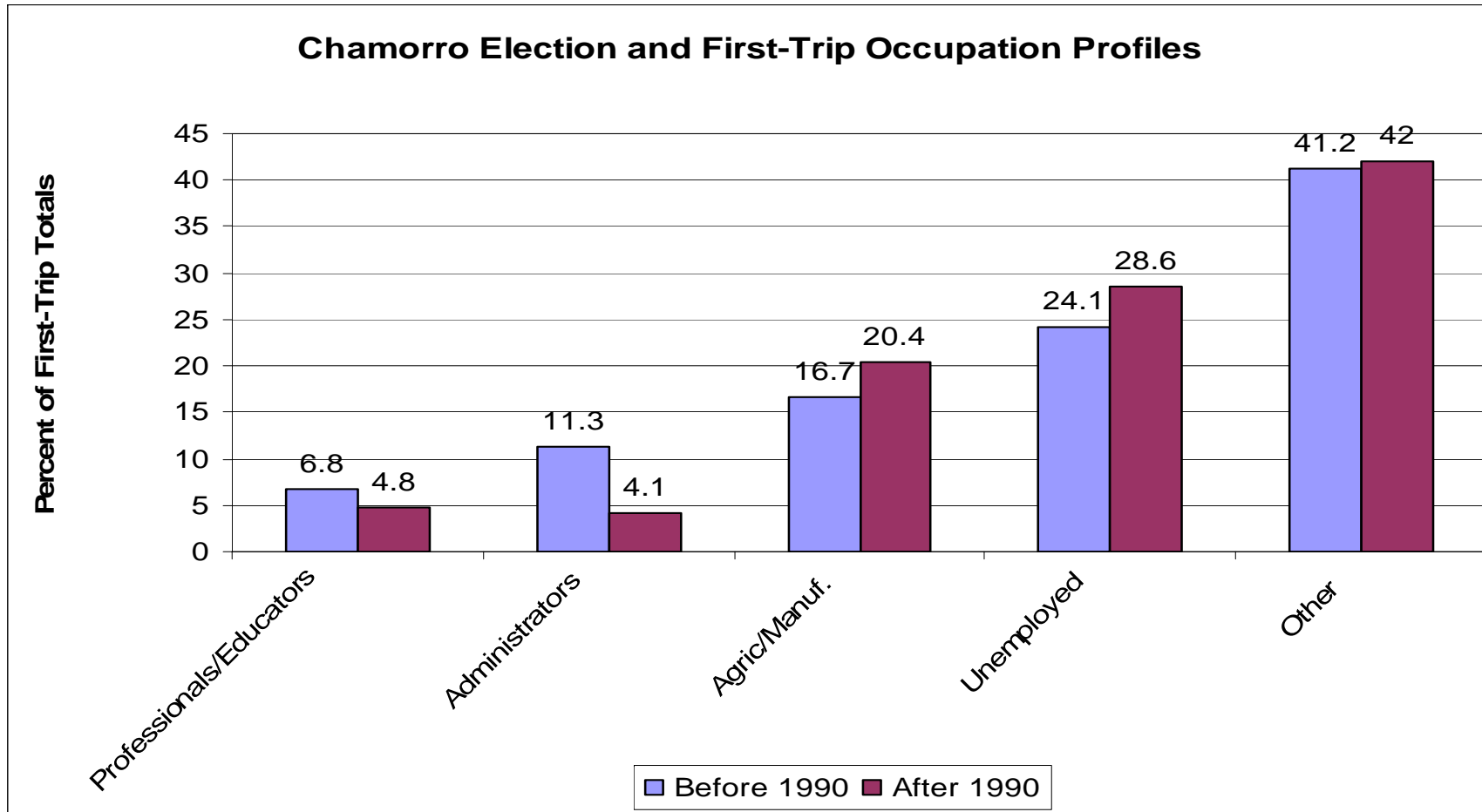
Peru: Pre- and Post-Autogolpe Migrants Compared



Nicaragua: Pre- and Post-1990 Migrants Compared

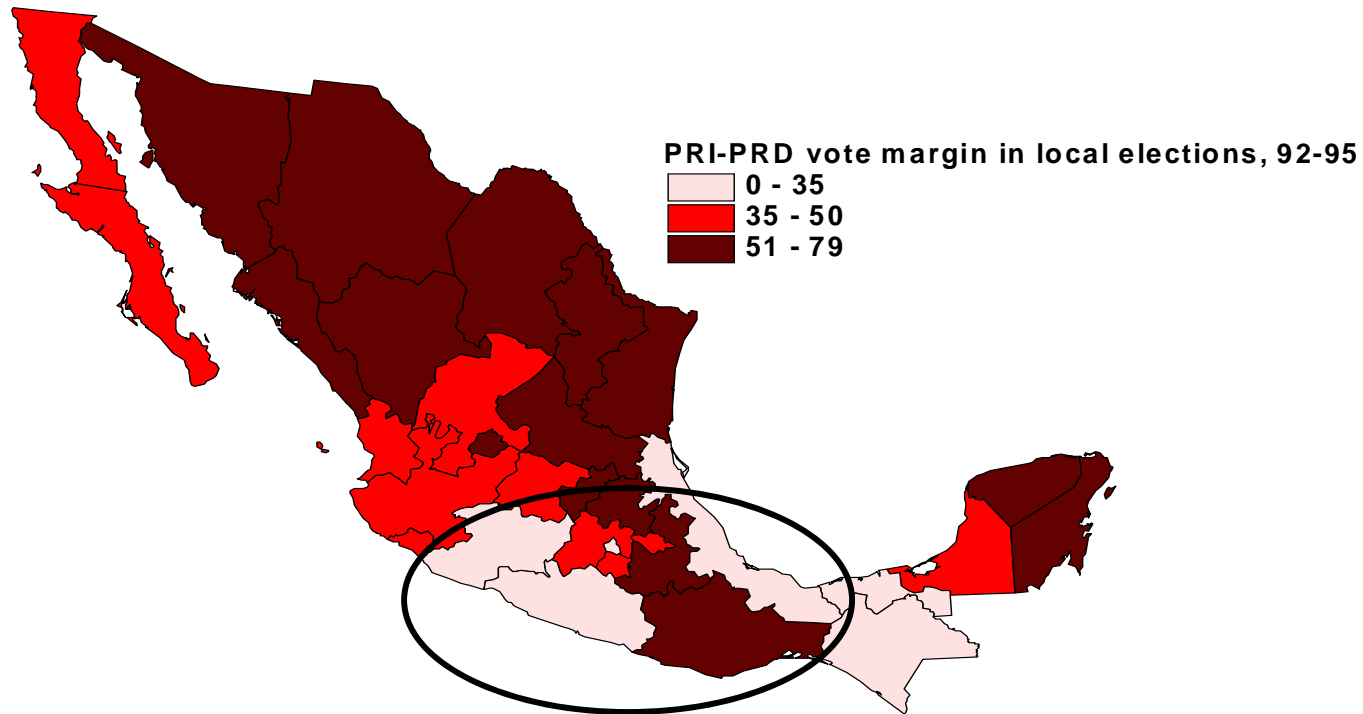


Nicaragua: Pre- and Post-1990 Migrants Compared

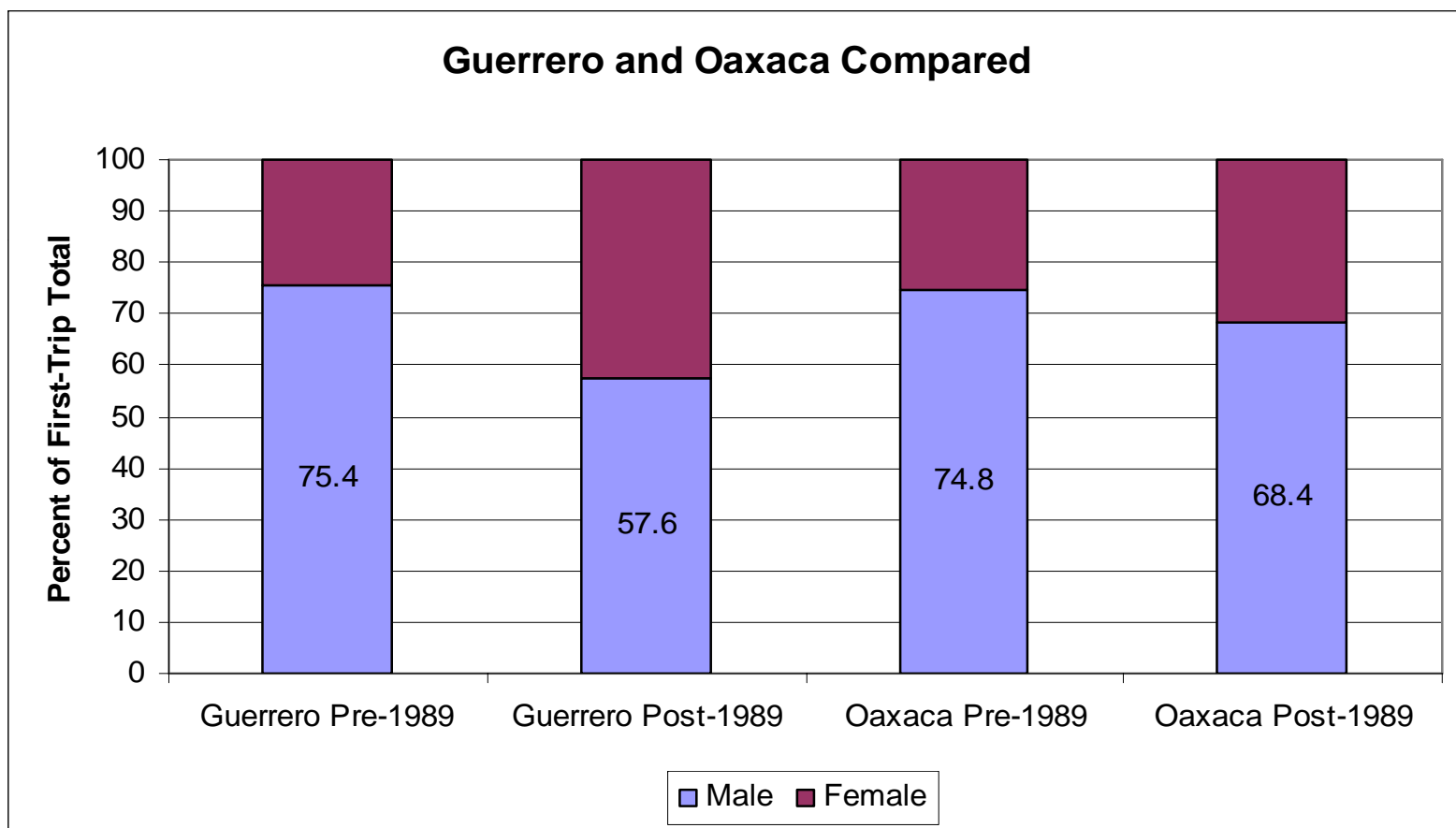


Mexico: The PRD-PRI Conflict and Migrant Profiles

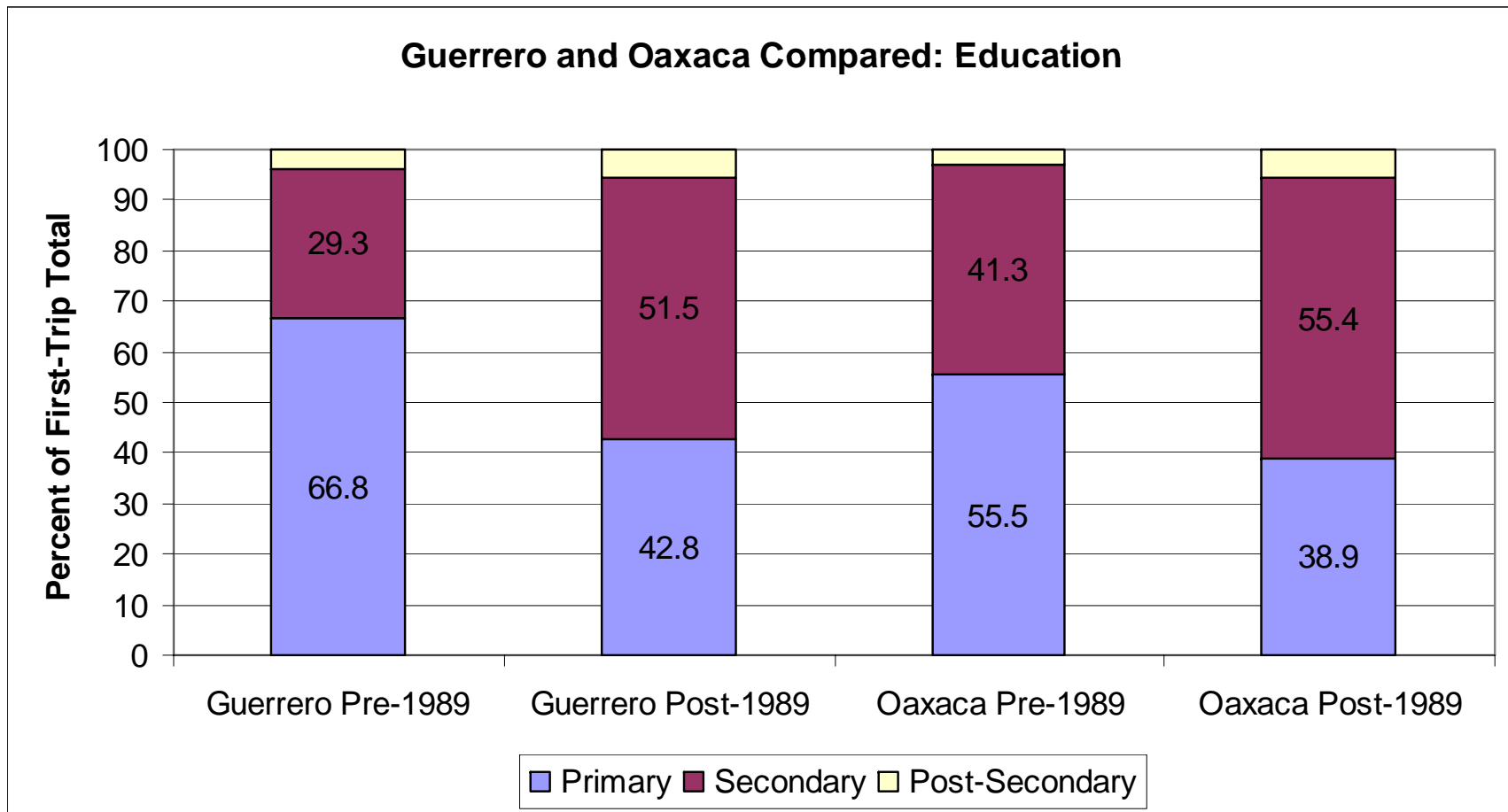
**Mexico's Transition Continuum as Measured
by Average PRI-PRD Vote Margin, 1992-95**



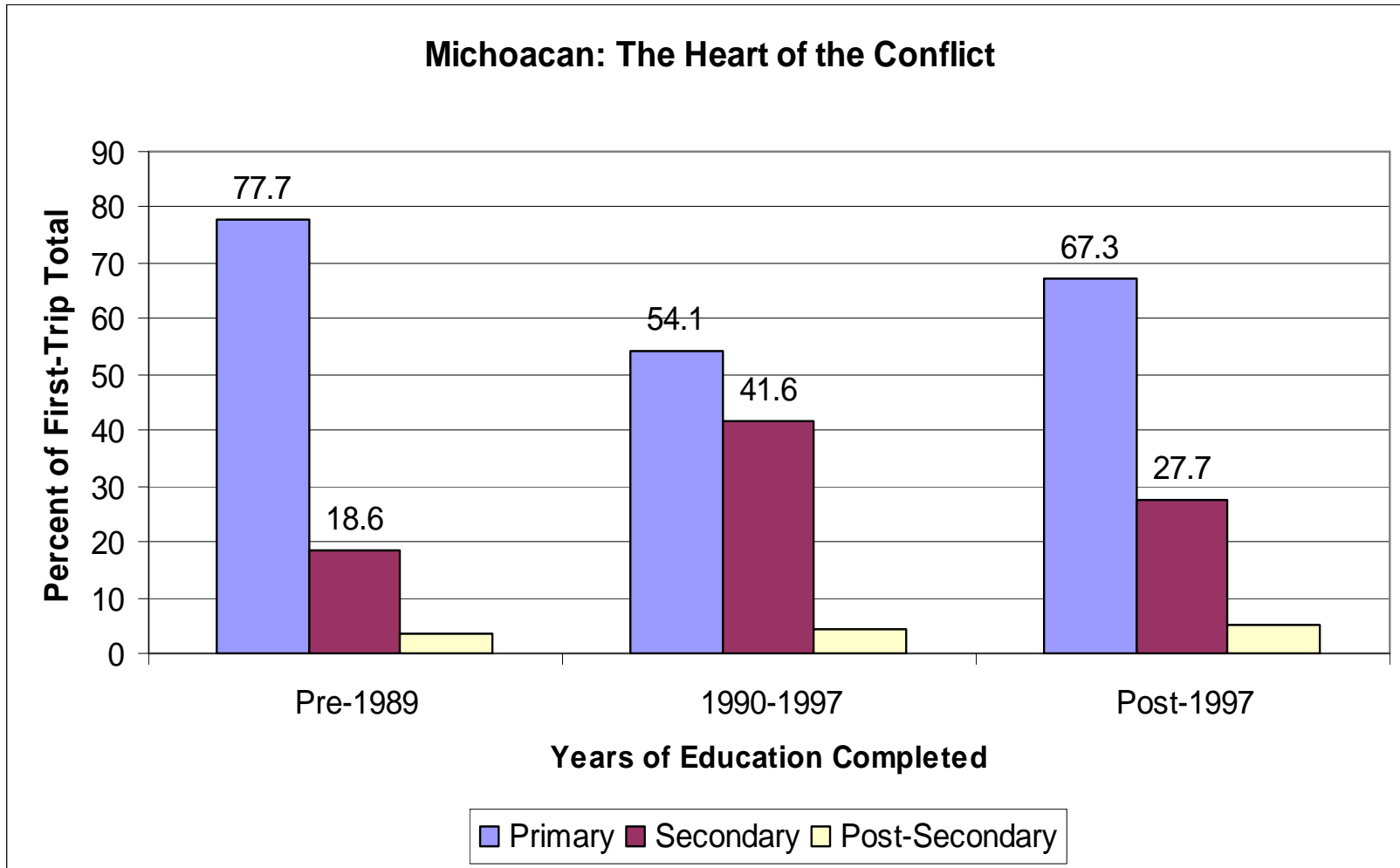
Guerrero and Oaxaca: Two Stages of Transition



Guerrero and Oaxaca: Two Stages of Transition



Michoacan: Transition of Conflict



Modeling Intentions to Migrate

■ **Dependent Variable:** *Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years?*

■ **Socioeconomic / “Friends and Family”:**

- 1. *Relatives living abroad:*
- 2. *Remittances*
- 3. *Personal economic situation*
- 4. *Macroeconomic situation*
- 5. *Salary sufficient*

■ **Political Engagement:**

- 1. *Voting*
- 2. *Political Knowledge Index*
- 3. *Campaign work*
- 4. *Political persuasion*

■ **Other Controls**

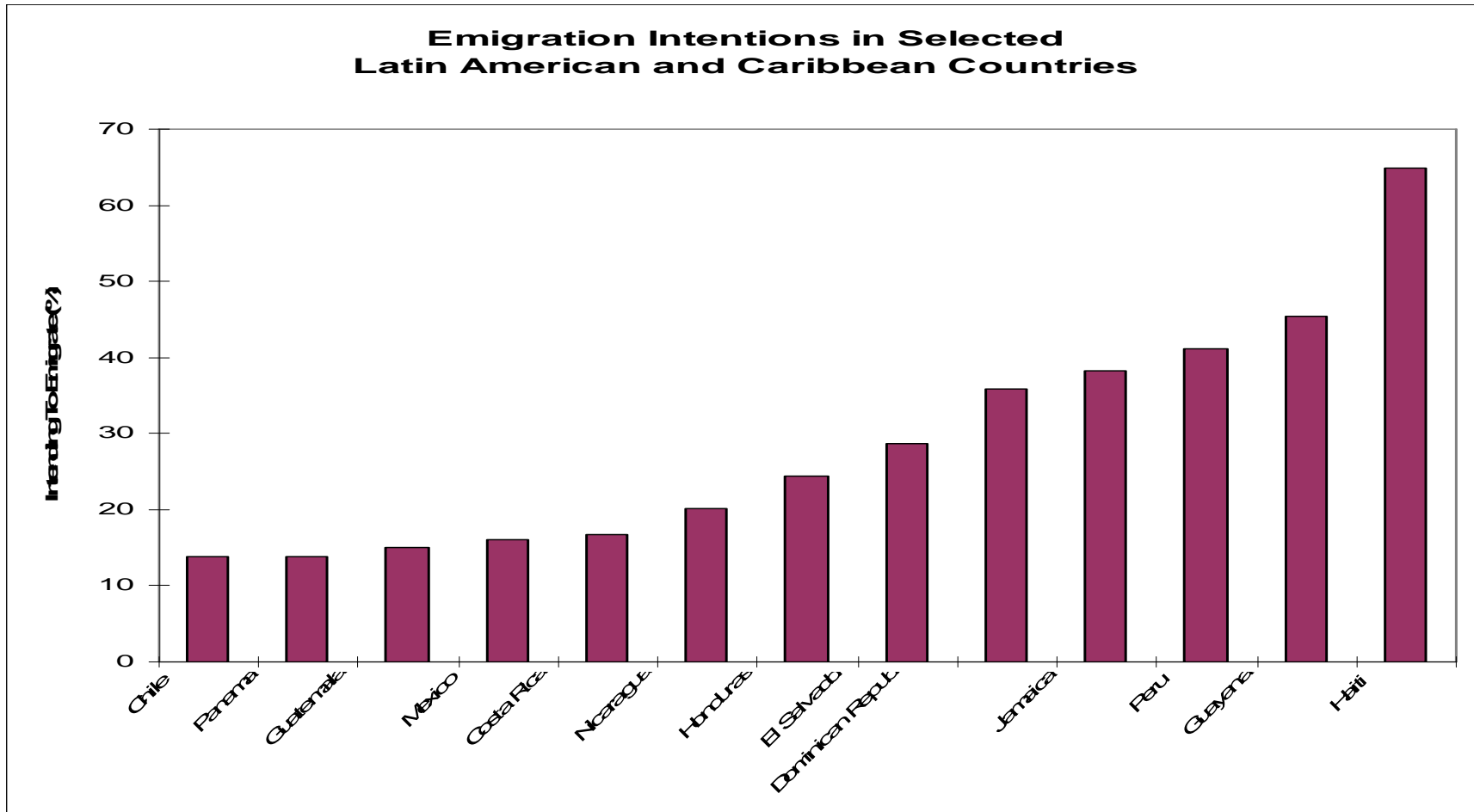
- 1. *Education*
- 2. *Sex*
- 3. *Age*
- 4. *Children*
- 5. *Income*
- 6. *Marital Status*
- 7. *Urban/Rural*

Government Performance:

1. *Government protection of democratic principles*
 2. *Corruption Victimization Index*
 3. *Government discrimination*
 4. *Victim of crime*
 5. *Feel safe in one’s neighborhood*
 6. *Satisfaction with municipal services*
 7. *System Support Index*
-

Modeling Intentions to Migrate

- **Dependent Variable:** *Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years?*



Modeling Intentions to Migrate

■ Results:

□ Friends and Family Effect

- Respondents with relatives living abroad and those who receive remittances more likely to express intentions to migrate

□ Socioeconomic

- Respondents who feel their income is not sufficient to satisfy basic needs more likely to express intentions to migrate.

□ Controls:

- Young, single males more likely to express intentions to migrate
-

Modeling Intentions to Migrate

■ Results:

□ Political System Performance

- Respondents who reported direct experiences with corruption, government discrimination, crime, and/or feel unsafe in neighborhood more likely to express intentions to migrate
 - Respondents who perceive their government as defender of democratic principles less likely to express intentions to migrate
 - Political engagement positively related to intentions to migrate
-

Implications and Future Research

- Political determinants of emigration in era of transitions and flawed democracies
 - Political tipping points in neoliberal period?
 - Subnational political divides
 - El Salvador, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil
 - Open to Suggestions
-

