

MIGRATION MODEL IN THE COMMUNITY OF MADRID: MORE INTENSE AND COMPLEX FLOWS (1991-2006)

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INTRODUCTION AND METHOD

This paper analyzes the recent migration model of the Madrid region, putting attention on internal migration and its various types. To do this, data provided by the Residential Variation Statistics (RVS) of National Statistics Institute (Spanish Statistical Office, INE) were used. The RVS data collect records of arrivals and departures of people in each of the municipalities. The period studied is from 1991 to 2006, dividing the information on three year periods (1991-1996, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006). In the last five years, we have obtained the information by nationality and age. With this information, we study the migration of foreigners and internal redistribution of age group 60 to 64 years (migrations by amenity and family reunification).

It works at a triple spatial scale. It starts from an analysis of the total data set of the Community and a municipal level. For better interpretation of data, the municipalities were grouped in rings according to the distance to the capital (to analyze the dispersion processes of migration) and in sectors as transport corridors (with very different socio-demographic characteristics). In the analysis, different indicators were used. On one hand, presents the rates of immigration and emigration for each period. On the other hand, has used the *migration effectiveness index* (MEI) in order to know the weight of the population who wins or loses a municipality in relation to total population mobilized.

RESULTS

1. Intensification and dispersion

Migration in the Madrid region has intensified from 1991 to 2006. The growth has been particularly high, something less than 478,000 new registrations in the RVS between 1991

and 1995, to 785,000 between 1996 and 2001, and more than 1,618,000 in the last five years. But also the number of outputs has grown strongly in many municipalities, although its pace has been much less. As a result, net migration of the Community has increased dramatically, moving from a situation of practical stability in 1991-1996, a surplus of 158,000 in 1996-2001, with a balance of more than 496,000 between 2001 and 2006.

The increase in arrivals and departures of people and the generalization of the positive results in the net migration rates have been extended to the whole Community. The evolution of the capital and first ring are very interesting. The capital has a negative balance in the first two periods and a significant recovery since 2001. The first ring has gone from a situation of stagnation to a strong recovery. Beyond the first ring, from 2001 to 2006, decreases the attractiveness of the third and fourth rings, which presented in 1991-1996 and 1996-2006 the highest values, while now the highest values in immigration rate and MEI are in the more external rings.

According to metropolitan sectors during the first half of the nineties, the corridors from the west (A6 and M501-Brunete), north (Colmenar and M607-A1) and the A3 corridor showed the highest dynamics. However, in the last ten years have seen an overall increase in mobility in all sectors, so that even if the spaces in the west and north are still the highest rates in the arrivals and departures of population, its capacity attraction is reduced, while increases in other corridors.

The intensification and spread of residential mobility in Madrid particularly affects smaller municipalities. Between 2001 and 2006, annual output rates grow with the decrease of population size. Despite the recovery of the capital and major suburban municipalities, the rates are three times higher in municipalities between 1,000 and 500 inhabitants, and their attractiveness is significantly higher.

2. Changing of migration model

Since 1996, the region of Madrid began a new migration model characterized by an increase in the arrival of foreigners. However, internal migration (origin-destination within the Community of Madrid) remains the first type of migration, while has declined the importance of relationships with other autonomous communities.

Between 1991 and 1996, 60% of arrivals to the municipalities were changes of residence within the Community, 33% came from other communities and only 7% from abroad. Since 1996 the importances of internal flows and from other communities begin to decline (but always with much generalized increase of all flows). That trend continues in the last five years. Arrivals from abroad soar (until to represent 40% of all new records) and are similar with internal flows (41%), while arrivals from other communities now have a minority weight (19%). Only in recent years the economic crisis appears to have reduced the importance of foreigners, but also internal flows.

The analysis by rings and metropolitan sectors reveals the difference between the migration model from the capital and the rest of the Community. Since 1996, the migration model from the capital is supported by the dramatically increased to the flow of foreigners. In the rest of the rings dominate internal flows, although the high spatial generalization of foreigners in the past five years means that all the rings, the flow of foreigners are ahead

of flow from other regions. High rates of internal migration in the rings 4, 5 and 6 confirm the extent of metropolitan growth processes almost the whole region, and beyond if we consider the rates of nearby municipalities in the provinces of Guadalajara and Toledo. But the increase in outputs and small decrease to the IEM in these spaces confirmed that the decision to migrate is not unique to the metropolitan area. To characterize the migratory patterns as municipalities use a typology created in accordance with the importance of the three migration flows.

3. Internal migration

In internal migration are still evident the predominance of radial migration flows and centrifugal (flows between the capital and rings and between the rings). But there is a tendency to decrease the weight of radial flows and increase transverse migrations in the metropolitan and periurban spaces (movements made within each rings).

Among the radial flows, the centrifugal flows decrease is more evident in intra-metropolitan spaces, expressing the lower attractiveness of the two metropolitan rings. While the decrease of the flows between the metropolitan and periurban rings are lower. Meanwhile, highlights the growth of centripetal intrametropolitan flows and those between periurban and metropolitan rings. Finally, increase the weight of short-distance migration. Apart from the flows inside each ring, a 55% of changes are always between adjacent rings. The role of distance is also seen in the analysis by corridors, in the last five years a 22% of changes are intracorridor flows.

The data from EVR allow to highlight the growing diversity of flows. Obviously the flows are still mainly residential migrations from Spanish people, besides with a family character. But there are two different flows with higher growth: amenity migration of the elderly population and internal migrations of foreigners.

Amenity migration of the elderly population has tripled since 1991-1996, encompassing 44,121 residential changes between 2001 and 2006. Internal migrations of foreigners are the fastest growing flow. Between 2001 and 2006 represent the 26.1% of all internal flows, when in the previous period reached only 6.8%. The analysis by rings shows three significant facts: 1) the heavy concentration of changes in the metropolitan spaces, 2) the existence of a clearly negative migration balance in the Capital that consolidates this as center of migrants redistributing and 3) the conversion of rings 1 and 2 as the main beneficiaries of the resettlement of foreign flows.

CONCLUSIONS

Since the mid nineties the Community of Madrid has had a dramatic population growth. The migration factor, especially due to the large increase in foreign immigration, explains this population growth. The massive influx of foreign immigration has changed the migration model that prevailed in the region since the seventies. Internal flows remain the majority, but now its values are similar to the flow of foreign, clearly higher that those have its origin to other regions. This new pattern of migration is not homogeneous in the region. Appearing

a clear contrast between the capital, with a pattern defined by the dominant role of foreign flows, and the different rings and sectors, dominated by internal migration.

Internal migration flows have also had strong growth as consequence of the arrival at the age of emancipation for numerous generations. The price difference in the housing between the periphery and the capital and metropolitan rings takes these generations to external rings.

In other cases, they want better housing and a more pleasant environment. The trend is toward greater complexity and diversity of flows, since the weight of the centrifugal flow decreases with the advance of centripetal radial flow, the cross and down inside the suburban area. Internal migration also increases the growth of new flows that obey other motivations. These should emphasize the recreational or amenity migration and resettlement of foreigners.