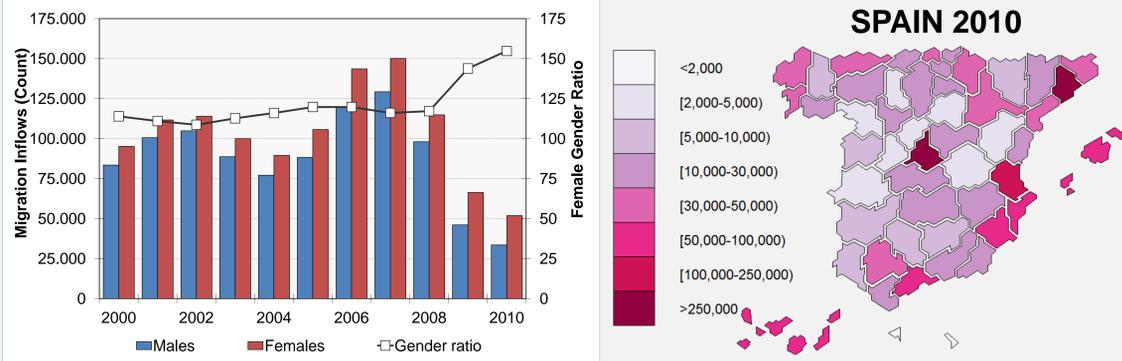


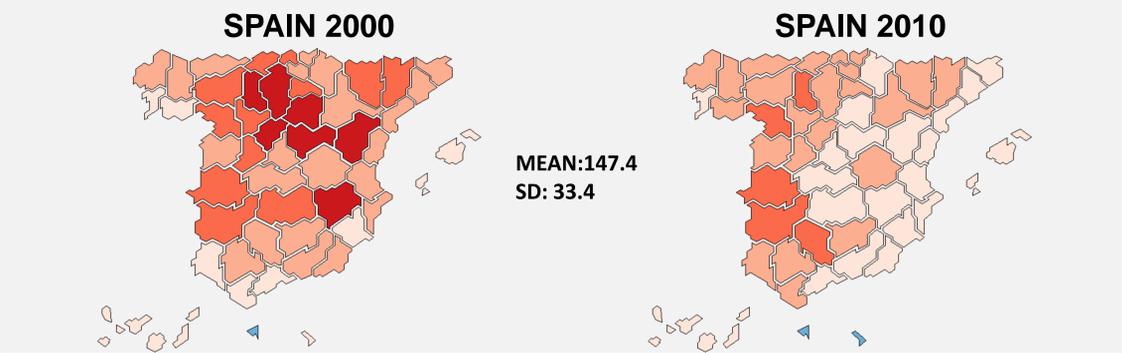
The Gendered Nature of Migration and Settlement of Latin-Americans in Spain (2000-2010)

CONTEXT: FLOW & STOCK (LATIN AMERICAN POPULATION)

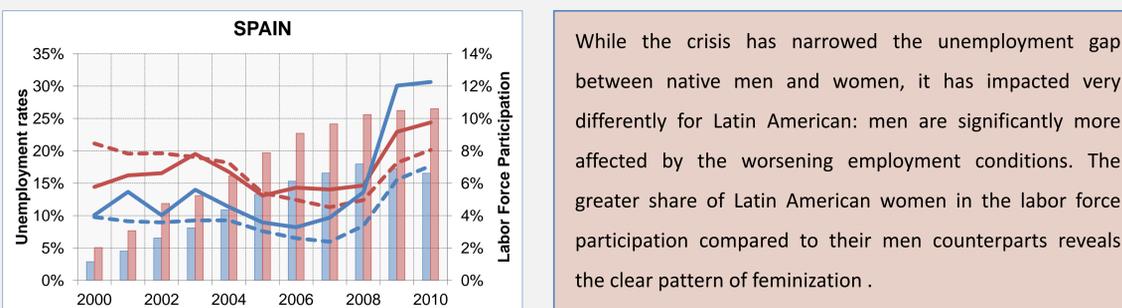


Throughout the last decade, a third of the new inflows towards Europe were directed to Spain, thus making the most important destination of international migration in Europe (Pellegrino, 2004). The growing demand for care work is considered the main responsible of the feminization of migration flows from Latin America to Spain. Although this has prompted various examinations of occupational disadvantage, little is known about the connection between occupational and residential segregation.

A FEMALE-DOMINATED SETTLEMENT/MIGRATION



LABOR FORCE

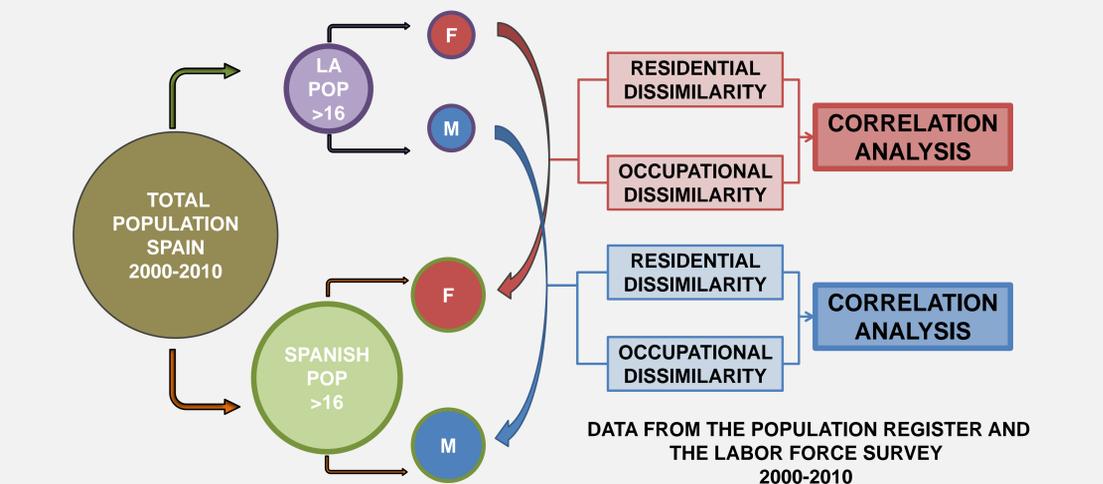


While the crisis has narrowed the unemployment gap between native men and women, it has impacted very differently for Latin American: men are significantly more affected by the worsening employment conditions. The greater share of Latin American women in the labor force participation compared to their men counterparts reveals the clear pattern of feminization.

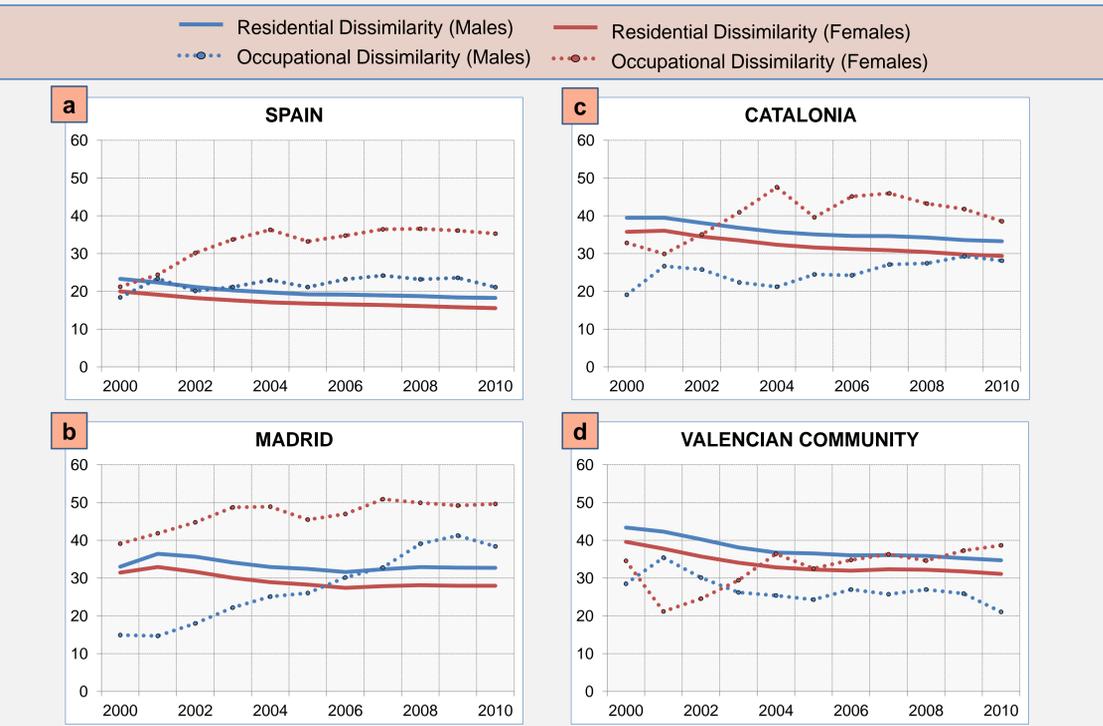
MAIN AIM

To examine the correlation between occupational and residential segregation of Latin Americans in Spain. This allow us to assess whether or not they are independent systems, thus giving further insight into their socio-spatial behaviour.

METHODOLOGY & DATA



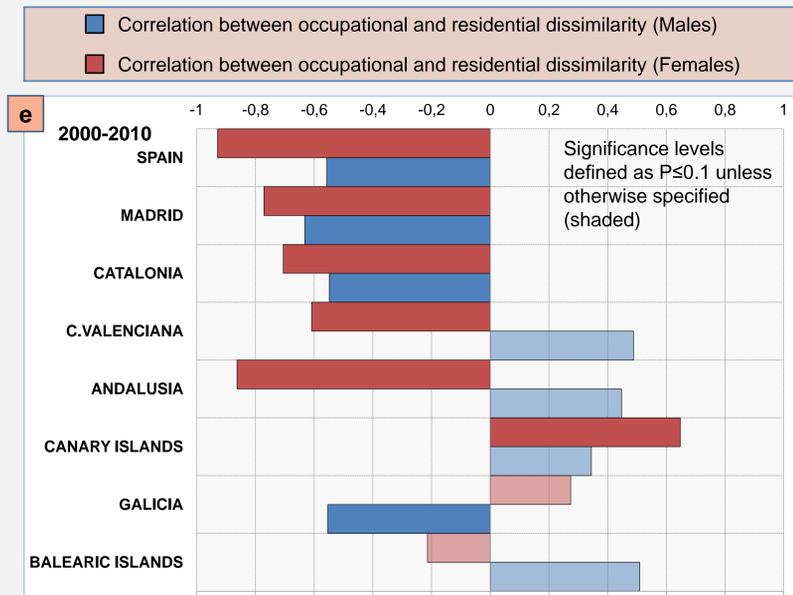
RESIDENTIAL & OCCUPATIONAL DISSIMILARITY ANALYSIS



BIBLIOGRAPHY

PELLEGRINO, A. (2004) 'Migration from Latin America to Europe: Trends and Policy Challenges', International Organization for Migration, Migration Research Series, 16, Geneva.

CORRELATION ANALYSIS



RESULTS

a e Taking Spain as a whole, we can confirm a clear negative correlation between residential and occupational dissimilarity of the Latin-American-born during the study period 2000-2010. This negative correlation is strongest for women, which exhibit lower residential dissimilarity values than men, but markedly higher within the occupational field.

b c e In the Autonomous Communities of Madrid and Catalonia, where almost half of all Latin-Americans live, the correlation follows the same negative trend, although the gap between occupational dissimilarity of males and females has tended to decrease over time.

d e In the Valencia Community, where ten percent of Latin-Americans currently live, the negative correlation between residential and occupational is only confirmed for females.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Contrarily to the parsimony hypothesis (i.e. positive correlation), occupational and residential segregation are generally negatively correlated in our study. The level of residential segregation for Latin American is generally moderate and a tendency of rapid de-segregation is found. However, Latin Americans still have a difficult time finding occupations in sectors other than care work (mostly women) and construction (mostly men), thus leading to higher levels of occupational segregation. Therefore, spatial integration occurs at the cost of occupational disadvantage. In addition, the Latino Americanization of care work, which has become encouraged due to perceived cultural proximity, appears less subject to the impact of the economic recession, thus reflecting the widespread commodification of informal care work in Spain. This has implications for occupational integration as well as for informalisation.