

**Generating tolerance and social cohesion:  
comparative perspectives on interethnic coexistence in the city.  
April 28-29, 2011 Lisbon**



**Caring and the role of transnational family  
networks in the transformation of the  
citizenship idea of the immigrant women in  
Spain and Chile**

## Main goals.

- To describe the scope and characteristics of the care crisis and its relationship with the increase of female migration.
- To identify the motivation that encouraged the women to migrate and how it is related to caregiving.
- To analyze female migration models and the differences or similarities between migratory flows.

## TYOLOGY OF CONTEMPORARY FEMALE MIGRATION MODELS.

Adult women who are married or have a partner and family responsibilities.

Regrouped through their husbands.

Emigrant women accompanying their husbands

Women head of households who decide to migrate to support their families

Single women (children and teenagers dependent on parental decisions and young adults who leave home to migrate).

Migrant daughters or regrouped through the parents.

Leaders in undertaking migration, representing the family.

The women themselves make the decision to migrate for personal reasons.

# **I. Contracting female migrants as a response to the care crisis in Spain and Chile.**



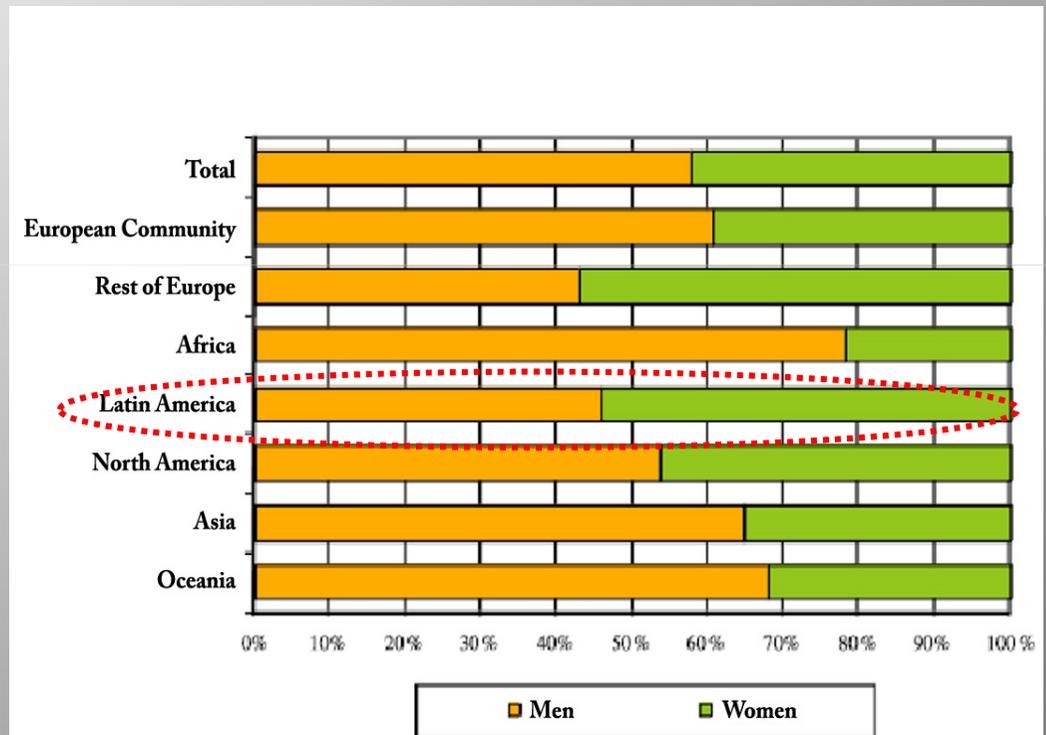


# SPAIN

## Receiving country of migratory flows south-to-north

### Foreign workers with legal contracts by continents and gender, SPAIN 2008

- Strong growth of immigration: 0.9 to 10% of total population.
- Growth characterized by:
  - Latino Americanization (rose 256% between 2001 and 2007, represents 35 % foreign population).
  - Feminization (46 of every 100 foreign residents in Spain were women, 2008).
- Latin-American immigrants shows the highest percentages of women.
- Increase of work permits granted to immigrant women (annual rate of 10% since 1997).
- 56.6% of the persons registered in the Special System for Domestic Service were immigrants (2008)



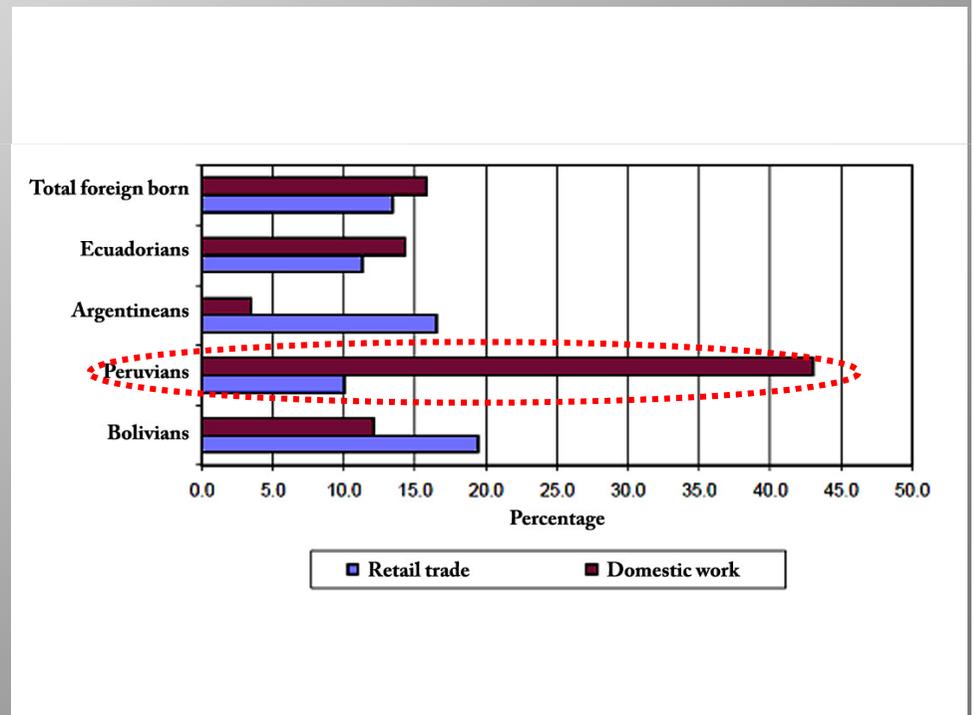


# CHILE.

## Receiving country of migratory flows south-to-south

- Emerging country in attracting immigrants from the Latin-American region.
- Growth characterized by:
  - Quantitative Feminization of the immigration.
  - Peruvianization: rose 394% between Census 1992-2002.
- Domestic work has become the main paid occupation of women immigrants, most of whom are Peruvians.
- Peruvians are the most numerous nationality in domestic work (43%).
- Almost 80% of the immigrant women employed as domestic worker are Peruvians.
- High concentration of women Peruvians immigrants in live-in domestic work (60%).

Main groups of foreign born persons entering the work force in the retail trade and domestic service. Chile CENSUS, 2002



Source: Martínez, 2003: 44.

## II. The profile of immigrant women carers and their reasons for migrating.





<b>Age (average)</b>	<b>Average age of 43 (the oldest was 57 and the youngest under 20).</b>	<b>Average age of 43 (the oldest was 49 and the youngest 26).</b>
<b>Years of residence in destiny (Average)</b>	<b>Ecuadorians: 8 Peruvians: 5</b>	<b>Peruvians: 4</b>
<b>Years devoted Care work</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Similar number of single and married women. Also numerous divorced or separated women.</b>	<b>Majority single</b>
<b>Number of children</b>	<b>1.3 children (most of whom are past early childhood).</b>	<b>2,3</b>
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>High school</b>	<b>Post high school studies</b>
<b>Jobs or professions</b>	<b>Predominance of Hairdressers and shopkeepers Nursing, geriatric assistants and primary or kindergarten teachers</b>	<b>Nursing assistants or nurse technicians Important number of women without professions.</b>
<b>Number of working hours</b>	<b>Predominance of part time</b>	<b>Full time work and live-in arrangements.</b>

### III. Motivations prompting migration and their relation to caring for dependents.



*"We are leaving this country because it is a mess"*

*"I wanted to have a private life"*

Motivations and goals  
Based on the FAMILY

Motivations and goals  
Based on migrant women  
themselves

Economic  
reasons

Family  
reunification

Better opportunities for  
their children

Divorce or  
Marital problems

"Adventurous"

Freedom  
Personal and social independence

Get infected by "culture of  
Migration"



## Final Considerations



- Feminization and Latin Americanization (peruvianization) as a tendency of immigration in Spain and Chile.
- Care work as a niche for immigrant women and opportunity to reach legal immigrant status (but limited job mobility: high labour segmentation and specialization as live-in domestic workers).
- Motivations based **on the family** as a priority but women's **personal motivations** are also relevant, particularly in the case of women migrants to Spain.
- Gender as a key factor restricting the labour mobility of migrants and their future opportunities to **social integration**.