

# Childhood residential biographies in Andalusia (Spain)

**Sergi Vidal**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona & Centre d'Estudis  
Demogràfics

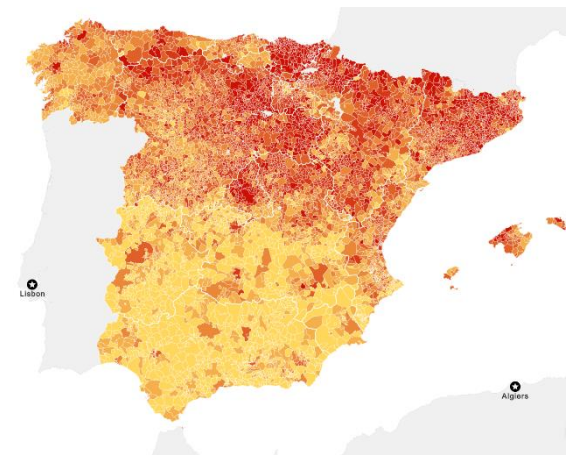
**Francisco Viciano**, Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de  
Andalucía (IECA)

# Relevant pop. features of Andalusia

- Andalusia had circa 8.5 Mio. residents in 2022 – about 18% of the Spanish population
- Population born abroad was less than 2% until 2001. It expanded between 2001-2011 and has remained around 8% to date (12% in Spain)
  - Largest foreign national groups are Moroccans, British and Romanians
- Andalusian pop. features substantively higher unemployment rates (and lower geographic mobility rates among the unemployed) than the Spanish average
- Residential mobility among Andalusians is largely intra-regional (70% of all moves; mostly intra-municipal)



\*Andalusia in red



Income distributions across municipalities in 2019

# Longitudinal database of the Andalusian Population (BDLPA)

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Longitudinal micro-level data infrastructure that integrates statistical and administrative register data available to Statistics Andalusia

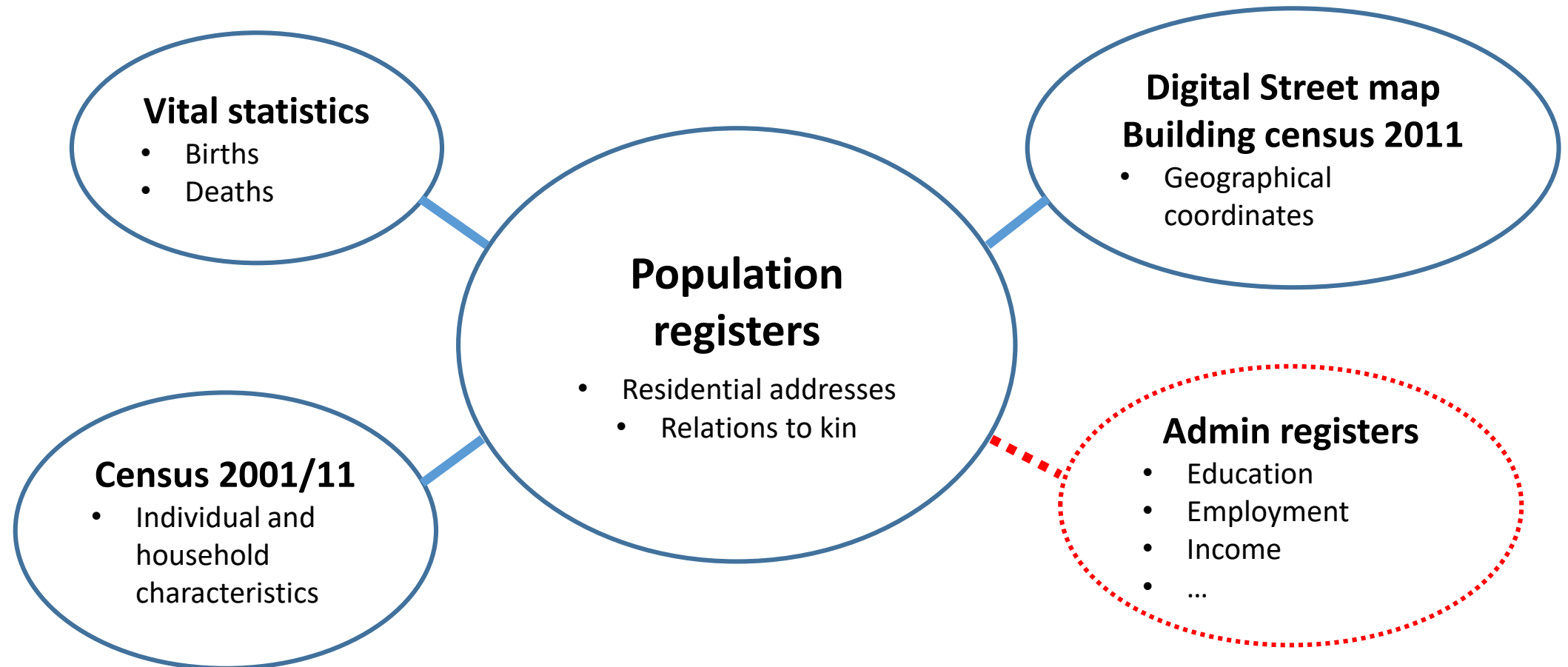
- 1. Municipal population registers** – Padrón (since 1996)
- 2. Census** (2001 and 2011)
- 3. Administrative registers** (e.g. education, social security,...)

Recent studies based on the BDLPA:

- Longitudinal Statistics on Survival and Longevity in Andalusia, 2002-2016
- Longitudinal Statistics on Reproductive Biographies in Andalusia, 2002-2019
- Spatial Distribution of the Population in Andalusia

# Longitudinal database of the Andalusian Population (BDLPA)

Design for the study of **residential mobility** and **context**



# Residential mobility in BDLPA

Any registration or change of address reported to the local authorities

How much can we rely on the municipal population registers?

## Strengths

- Legal obligation for residents
- Homeless and undocumented migrants can be registered
- Registration grants access to public services (health, school,...)
- High homeownership levels and low residential mobility

## Weaknesses

- Only the habitual address can be registered
- Censoring of multiple registrations per year
- Administrative burden for residents
- Advantageous registration in previous address (e.g. taxes, public housing, elections)
- Transient populations
- Vulnerable housing situations (e.g. sublets)

# Spatio-temporal granularity

Information on the **date of the move** coded as **tenths of a year**

e.g. first tenth of the year is between January and mid-February

Information on **moves across administrative boundaries**

- intra-municipal
- Intra-regional (within Andalusia – several admin levels)
- Inter-regional (from or to Andalusia)
- International (from or to Andalusia)

Information on **geographic distances** across residential addresses

- only for moves with origin and destination in Andalusia

Information on **context characteristics**

- at the municipality level
- at lower spatial levels (i.e. 1Km and 250mts geo-grids) for Census years

# Datasets to study childhood / family mobility

## Sample of individuals under age 18 in 2001

- 10% random sample of households with minors in the 2001 Census
- Random selection of one minor from each household (*EGO*)

### 1. Residential trajectories (2001-2021)

- Residential episodes of each EGO for the entire period
- Info: start and end date of episode, geo distances to previous and first address

### 2. Co-residence with and proximity to kin (2001-2021)

- Dyadic records of kin relationships of each EGO for the entire period
- Up to third-degree relatives (incl. grandparents, cousins,...)
- Distances to non-coresident relatives

### 3. Census variables (2001)

- Household and hh members' information



# MYMOVE book chapter

# Objectives

Summarize average experiences and diverse patterns of residential mobility throughout childhood, among heterogeneous populations

## *Average residential biography*

- Assess **prevalence, frequency & distance** of childhood moves
- Assess differences across periods (2001-2008; 2009-2014; 2015-2019; 2020-2021) and developmental stages (ages 0 to 2; 3 to 5; 6 to 11; 12 to 17).
- Summary indicators and event history methods
- Individuals born between 1984-2001

## *Diverse trajectory patterns*

- Identify **patterns in residential trajectories** from birth to age 18
- Residential episodes by distance to first address, or distance to relatives in 2001
- Sequence and cluster analysis
- Individuals born in 2001

## *Heterogeneous populations*

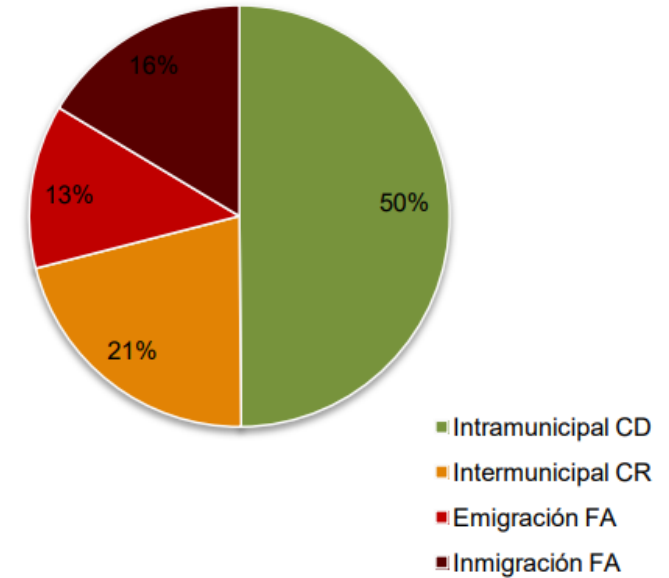
- Assess **heterogeneity across population** characteristics (measured in 2001 Census):
  - Migration background (parents' country of birth)
  - Social background (parents' education)
  - Family background (parents' partnership status)

Thank you!

# Geographic mobility in Andalusia (2002-2013)

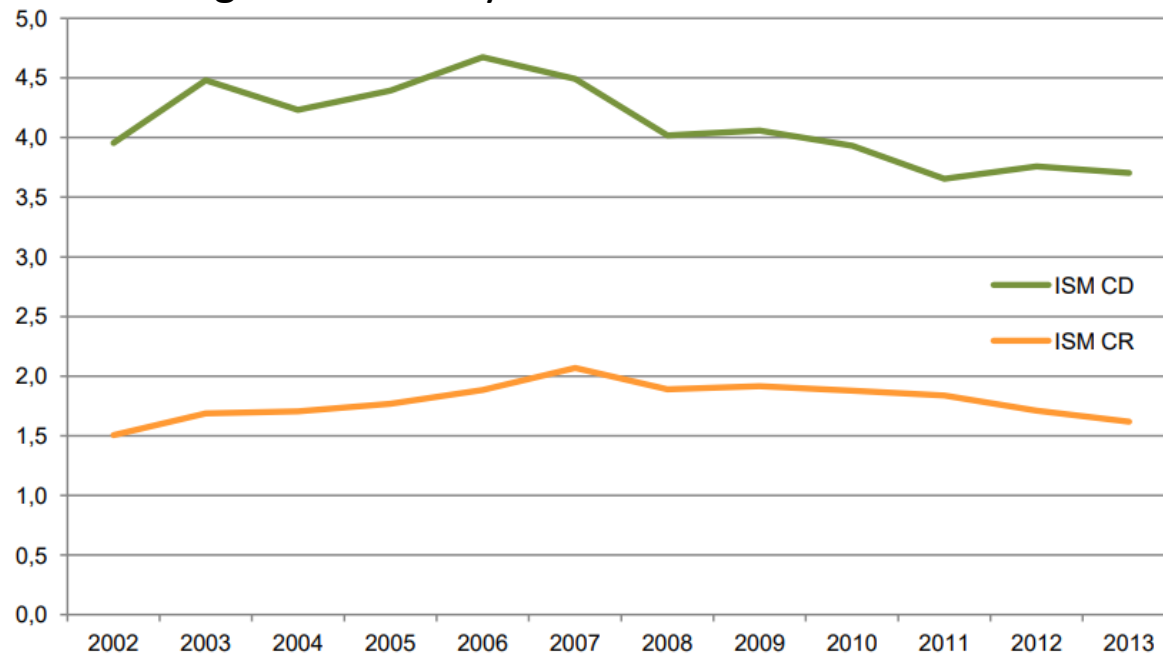
Up to **70% of all moves are intra-regional** (within Andalusia)

- Half of all moves occur within the same municipality



Intra-regional mobility in Andalusia

Sinthetic index of residential mobility



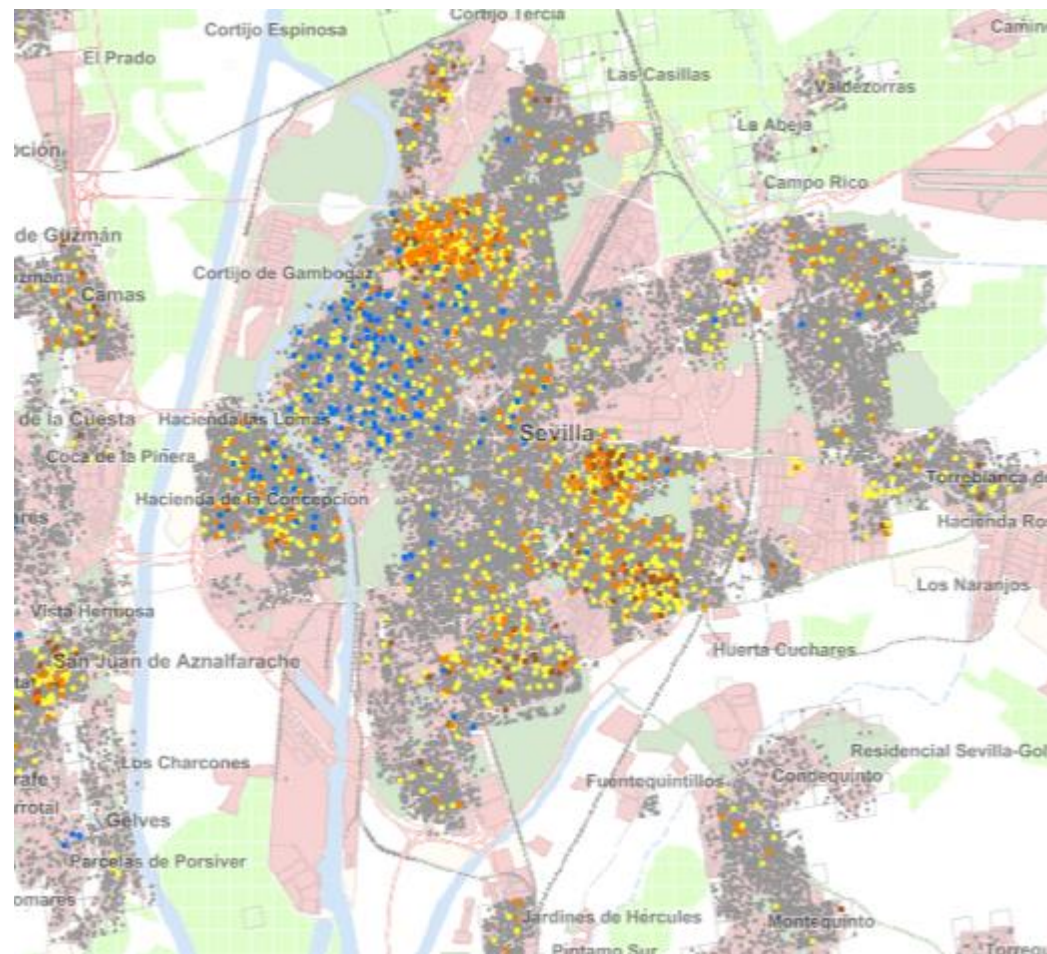
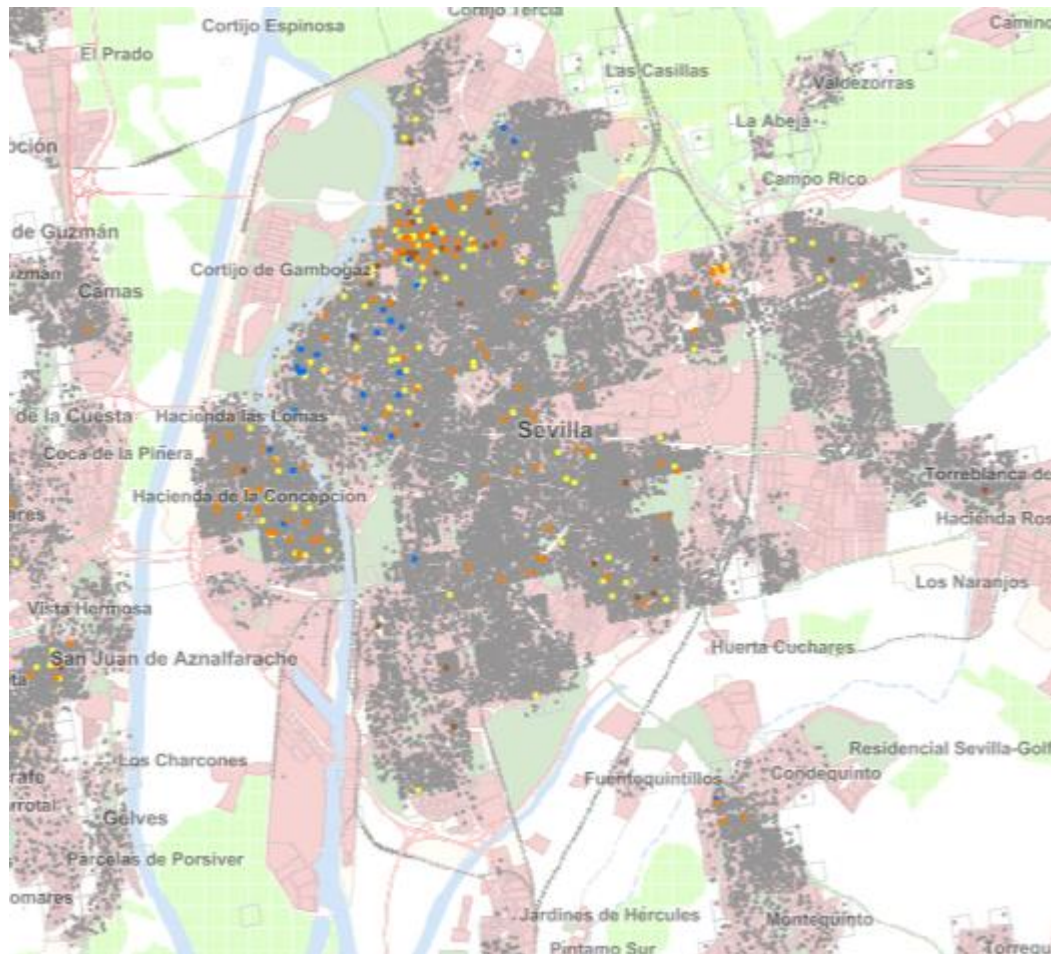
Over a lifetime, Andalusians move:

- 4 times within the same municipality
- 1.5-2 times across municipalities (within the region)

# Foreign population in Sevilla (Distribution)

2002

2019



Citizenship:

- España
- Unión Europea (UE-15)
- Magreb
- América del Sur
- Otras nacionalidades