

Chain Migration and Residential Segregation in the São Paulo Mesoregion

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Powerful processes of internal migration have guaranteed the constant transformation of urban Brazil.



Yet there is very little empirical research examining the socio-spatial impacts of internal migrants *within* various metropolitan settings.

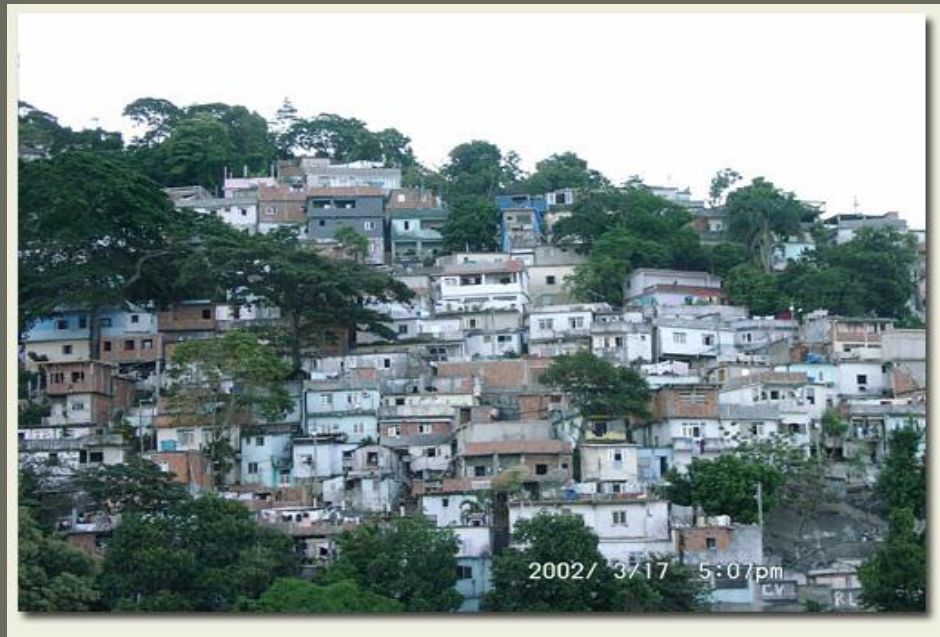


This paper focuses on the geography of internal migration to and settlement within the mesoregion of São Paulo.



The research objectives are to:

- 1) Document and map the newcomers' patterns of settlement
- 2) Approximate the role of social networks and chain migration
- 3) Determine the extent to which internal migrants are concentrated in the mesoregion



The Segmented Metropolis: A Methodology

- Detailed sample data released from the 2000 Brazilian Census
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques



Internal Migration Flows to São Paulo

Table 1 - Population of the Mesoregion of São Paulo by Migration Status

	Frequency	Percent
Short-term migrant	3,663,317	19.09
Long-term migrant	9,274,114	48.33
Non-migrant	6,252,320	32.58
Total	19,189,751	100.00

Source: 2000 Brazilian Census, IBGE.

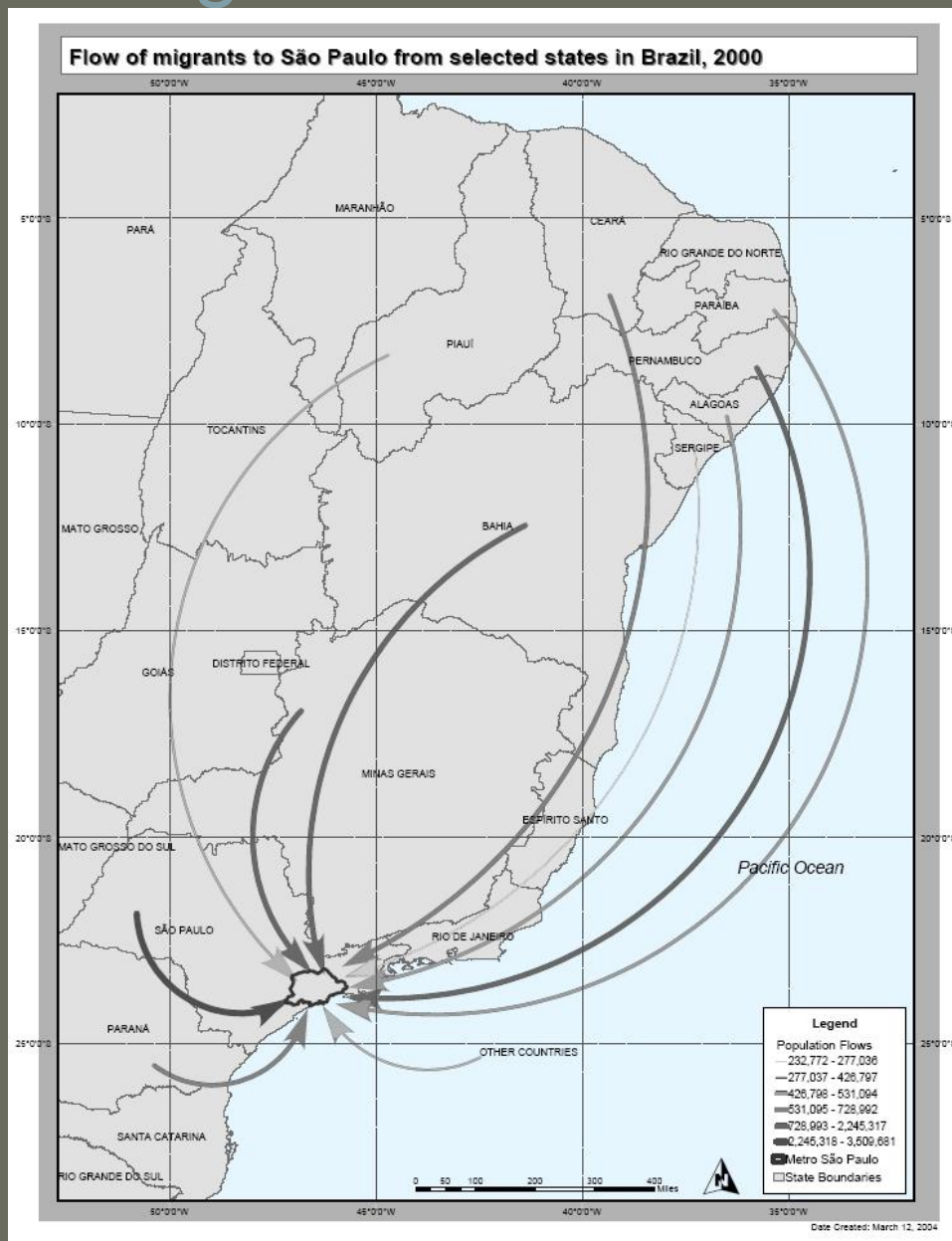
Internal Migration Flows to São Paulo

Table 2 - Short-term Migrants by State of Birth, 2000

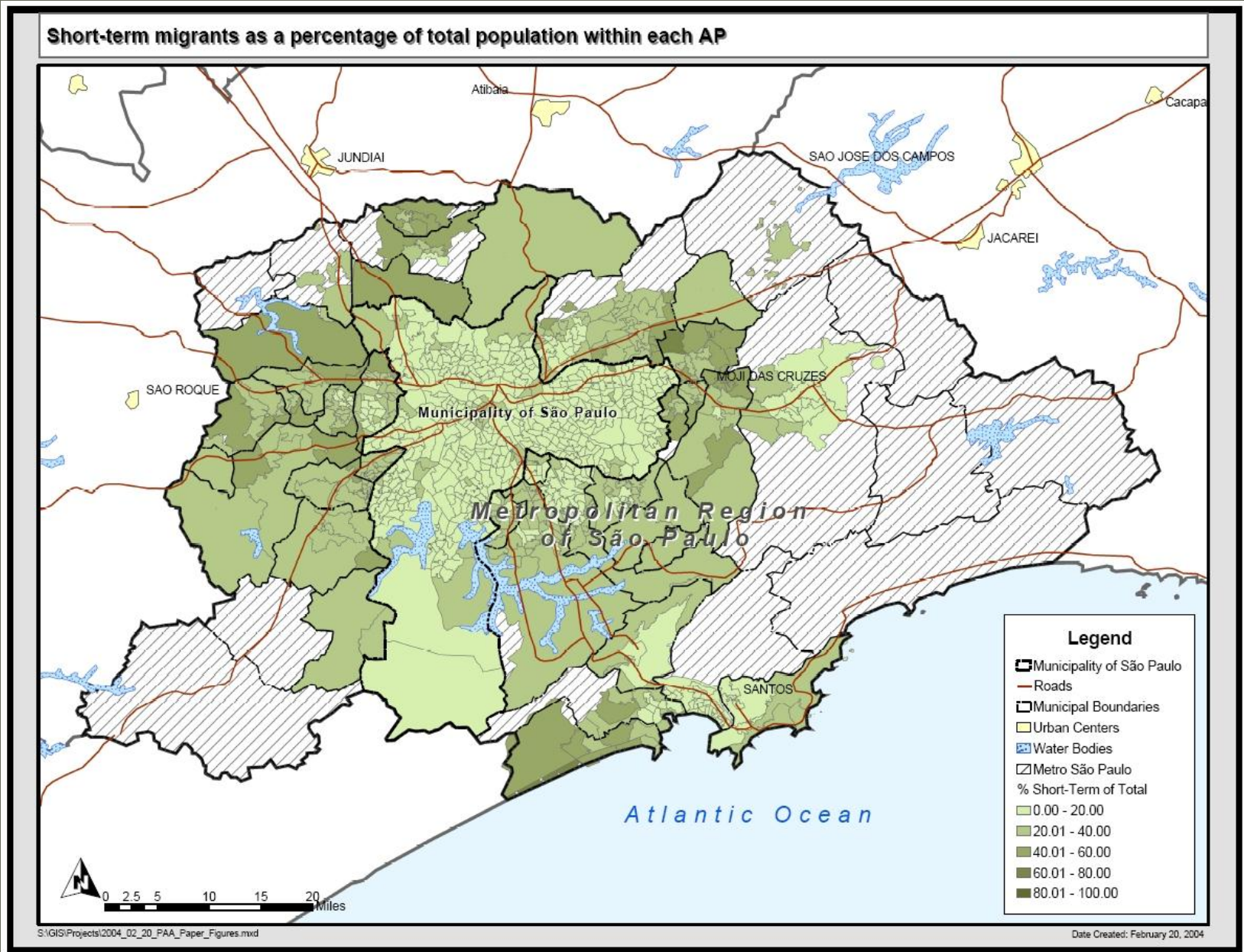
State of Birth	Total	Percent
São Paulo	912,510	24.91
Bahia	755,591	20.63
Pernambuco	453,796	12.39
Minas Gerais	322,276	8.80
Ceará	207,105	5.65
Paraíba	164,184	4.48
Alagoas	156,461	4.27
Paraná	151,498	4.14
Piauí	136,307	3.72
Maranhão	61,130	1.67
Sergipe	59,558	1.63
Other States/Countries	282,901	7.71
Total	3,663,317	100.00

Source: 2000 Brazilian Census, IBGE.

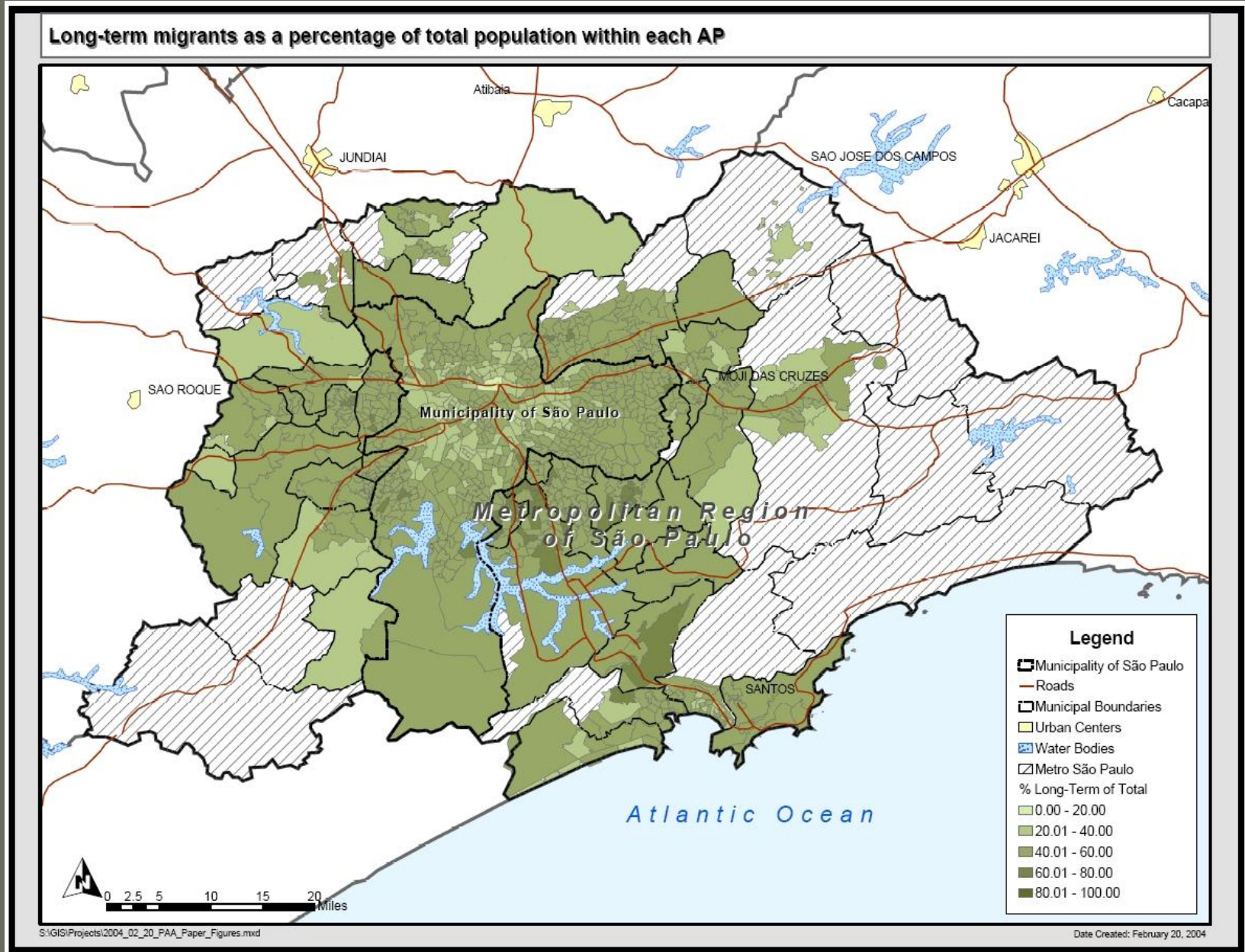
Internal Migration Flows to São Paulo



The Spatial Organization of Internal Migrants within São Paulo



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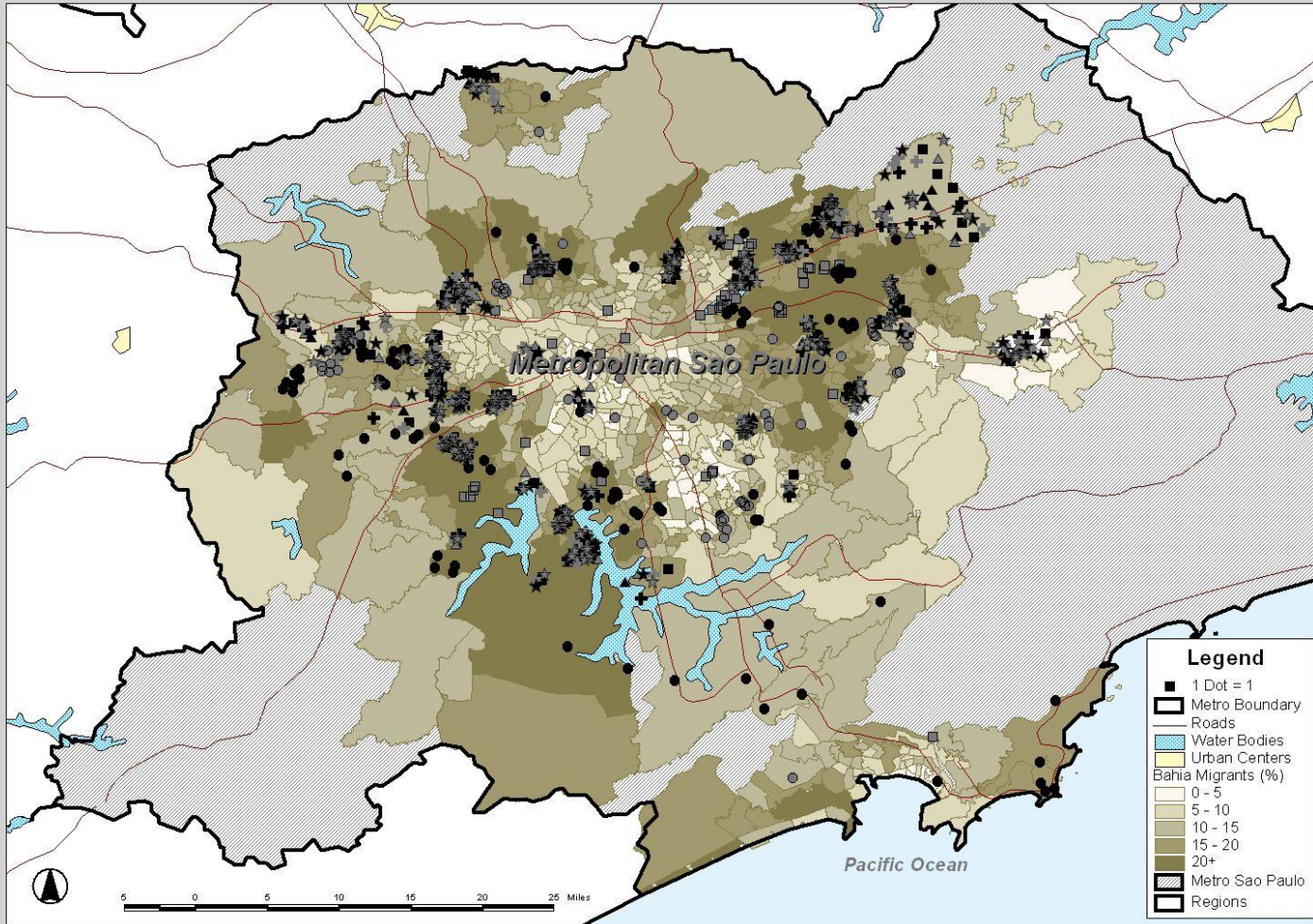
The Effects of Chain Migration



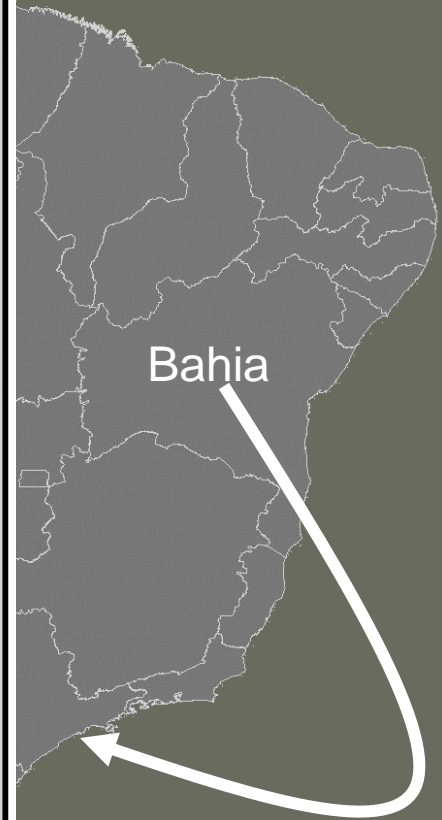
Bahia

The Effects of Chain Migration

Distribution of migrants from the 10 most significant sending municipalities in Bahia



Date Created: March 28, 2004

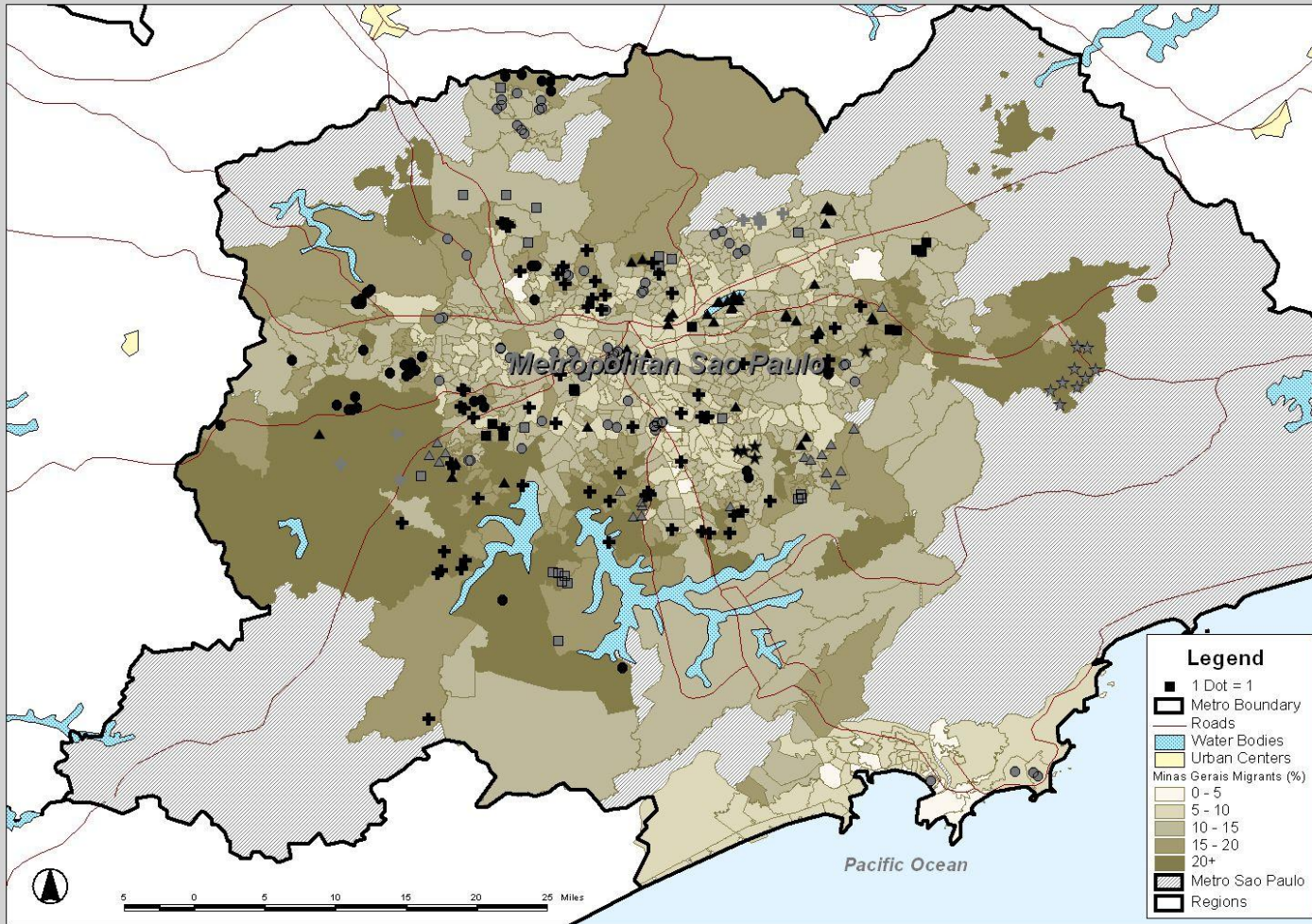


The Effects of Chain Migration

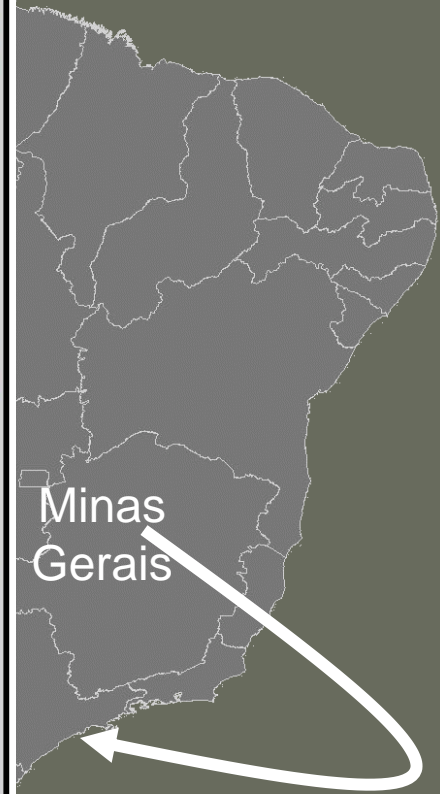


The Effects of Chain Migration

Distribution of migrants from the 10 most significant sending municipalities in Minas Gerais



Date Created: March 26, 2004

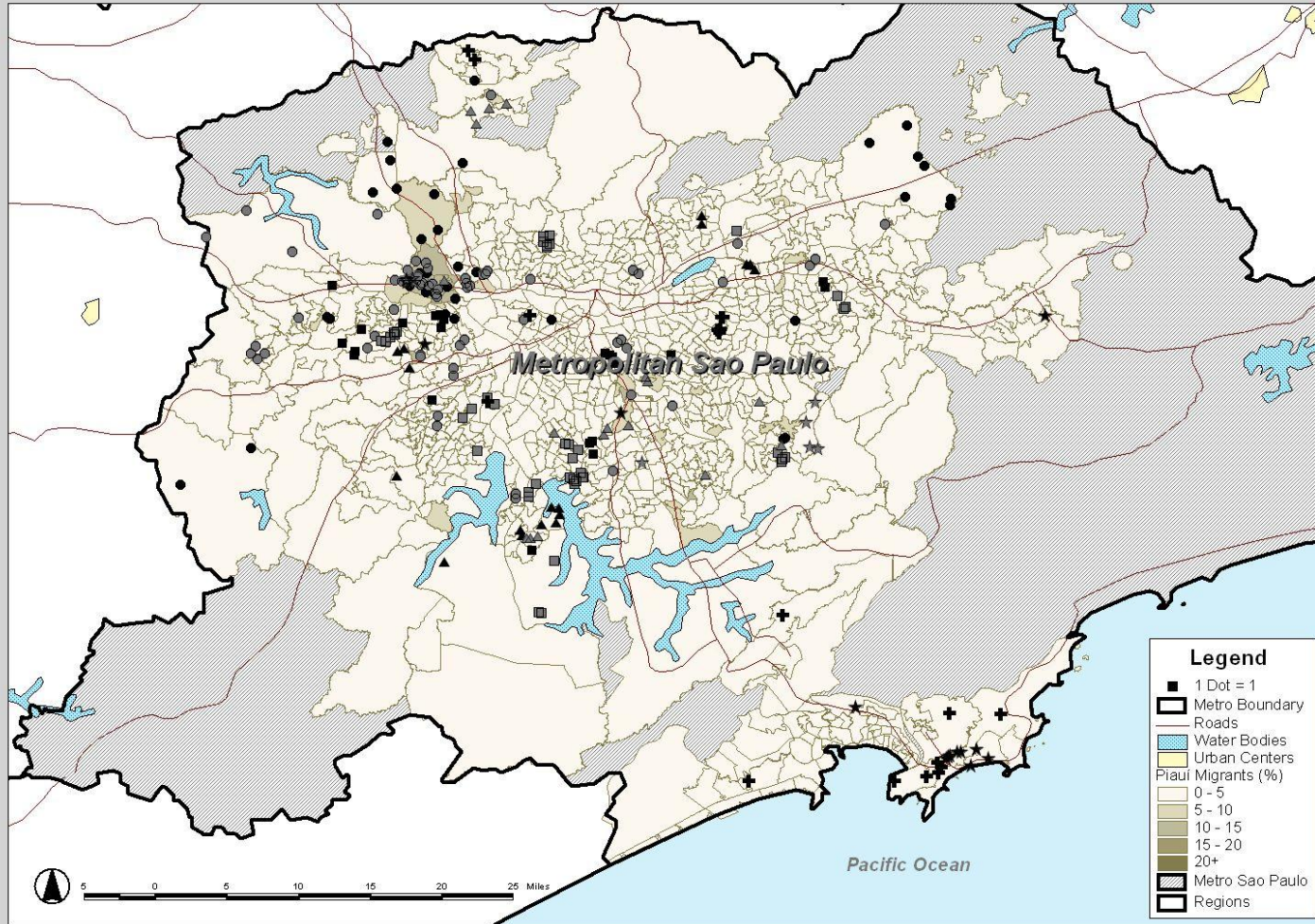


The Effects of Chain Migration

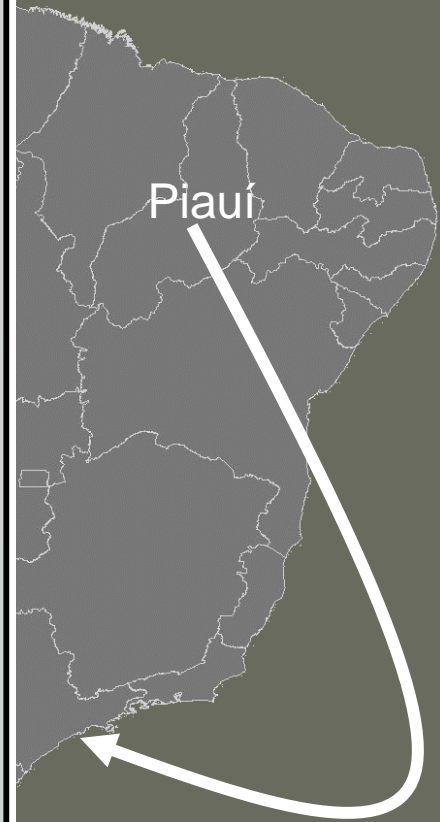


The Effects of Chain Migration

Distribution of migrants from the 10 most significant sending municipalities in Piauí



Date Created: March 26, 2004



Residential Segregation in São Paulo

Table 3: Concentration of Migrant Groups in São Paulo by AP, 2000

	Threshold Bands							Totals	(D)	Percent Migrant
	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35			
<i>(% of total population)</i>										
BA – Bahia	4.35	19.10	29.03	30.64	12.44	3.82	0.63	100.00	0.24	17.09
MG - Minas Gerais	7.47	48.52	31.78	10.85	1.38	---	---	100.00	0.19	12.47
PE – Pernambuco	11.08	44.38	34.77	8.50	0.25	1.02	---	100.00	0.23	11.41
PR – Paraná	73.13	26.60	0.27	---	---	---	---	100.00	0.18	5.13
CE – Ceará	60.32	36.86	2.82	---	---	---	---	100.00	0.24	5.20
PB – Paraíba	84.74	12.93	1.15	0.52	0.67	---	---	100.00	0.23	3.89
AL – Alagoas	90.34	9.66	---	---	---	---	---	100.00	0.23	3.61
PI – Piauí	94.21	3.57	2.22	---	---	---	---	100.00	0.34	2.47
SE – Sergipe	93.40	5.23	1.16	0.21	---	---	---	100.00	0.35	1.80
OC - Other Countries	52.41	39.85	5.53	1.40	---	0.81	---	100.00	0.45	3.13

Source: 2000 Brazilian Census, IBGE.

Summary of Findings

- São Paulo is saturated with both short-term and long-term migrants.
- Recent migrants appear to be channeled to certain neighborhoods within the mesoregion.
- But none of the migrants live in significantly isolated enclaves.

