

102.00

1515: 000 116

51272 00410300

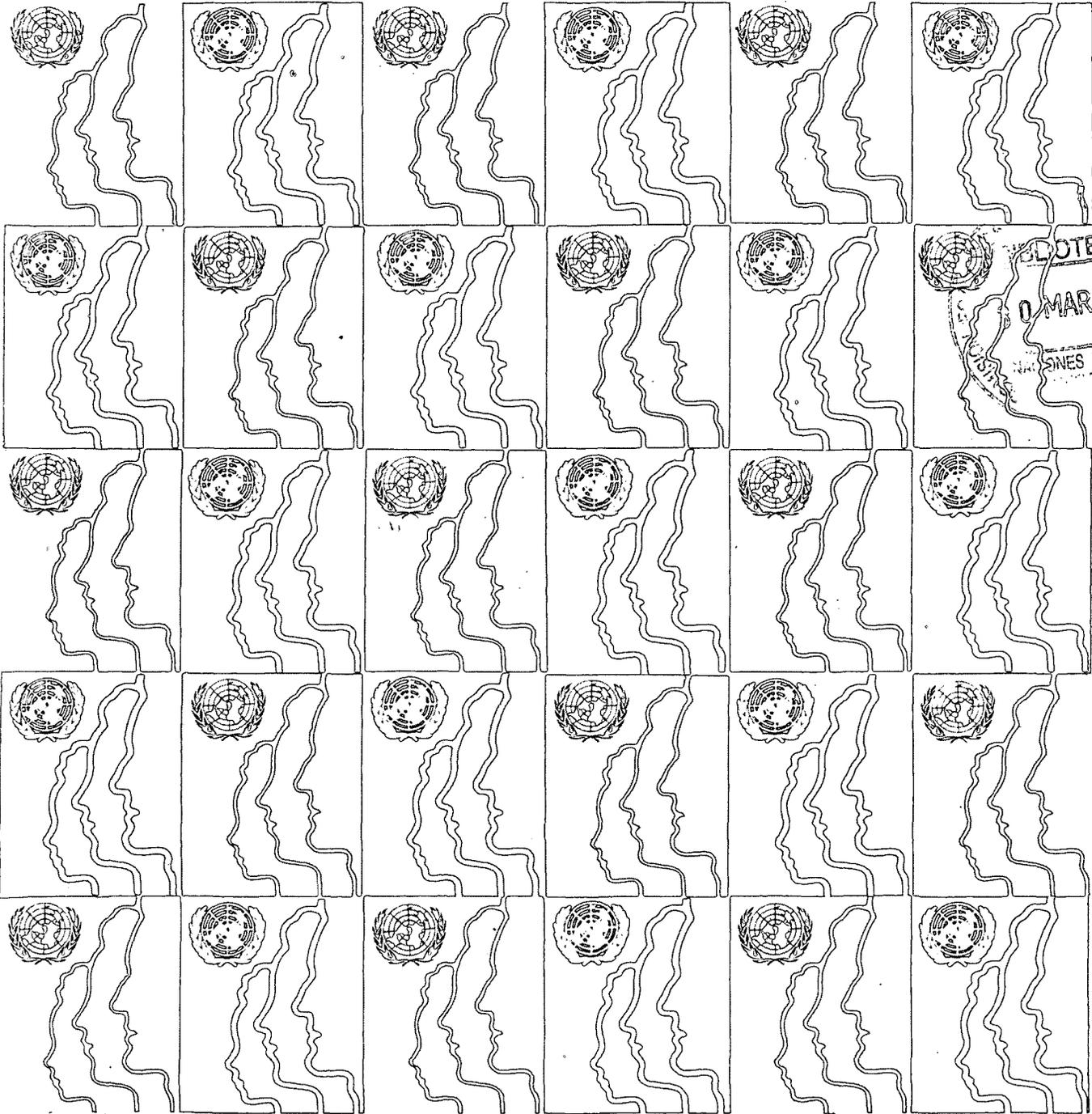
Fecha recibida: 3/8/76

ARCHIVO de DOCUMENTOS

MIGRANTS TO METROPOLITAN LIMA,

a case study

John J. Macisco, Jr.



Santiago de Chile

Agosto de 1975

Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía

celade

TABLE KATHAROSOMIA OF STRAUBER
yhr. 1913

of 1913

1913

of 1913

(102.00)

CELADE

CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA

John J. Macisco, Jr.



900023213 - BIBLIOTECA CEPAL

Serie A, Nº 133
Agosto, 1975
300

MIGRANTS TO METROPOLITAN LIMA,
a case study

The views and opinions expressed therein
are those of the author and do not
necessarily reflect those of the
Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
PRESENTATION	1
I. THE MIGRATION PROCESS	5
1. Sex and Age of Migrants: Sex Ratios	6
2. Age at Time of Arrival	8
3. Size of Place of Previous Residence	12
4. Where Were They Born?	17
5. Similarity of Region of Birth with Last Place of Previous Residence	19
6. Number of Moves Prior to Arriving in Metro- politan Lima	21
7. Educational Attainment	22
8. Conclusions of "The Migration Process"	26
II. REASONS FOR LEAVING	45
1. Description of the Voluntary Migrants	45
2. Reasons for Leaving	48
a) Reasons by Age and Sex	50
b) Size of Place of Previous Residence and Reasons for Leaving	51
c) Marital Status	52
d) Educational Attainment	53
e) Previous Occupational Status	53
3. Summary	54
III. ADJUSTMENT OF MIGRANTS	59
1. Demographic Background	63
2. Economic Background Variables	66
3. Adjustment of Migrants	70
a) Economic Adjustment	70
b) Housing	74
c) Social Indicators	78
BIBLIOGRAPHY	86
IV. DIFFERENTIALS	103
1. Age and Sex	106
2. Civil Status	107
3. Educational Attainment	111
4. Occupation	118
5. Fertility	118
6. Conclusion	120
BIBLIOGRAPHY	122
ANNEX	134

Index of tables and figures

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
I- 1 Lima: Percent distribution of inmigrants by period of arrival and sex	28
2 Lima: Sex ratios of inmigrants by age	28
3 Lima: Sex ratios of inmigrants by age and period of arrival	28
4 Lima: Inmigrants by age and by period of arrival	29
5 Lima: Inmigrants by age at the time of arrival, by period of arrival	30
6 Lima: Inmigrants by period of arrival and size of place of previous residence	31
7 Lima: Male inmigrants by age and period of arrival by size of place of previous residence.	32
8 Lima: Female inmigrants by age and period of arrival by size of place of previous residence.	35
9 Lima: Sex ratio by period of arrival and size of place of previous residence	35
10 Lima: Male inmigrants by age at time of arrival, period of arrival and size of place of previous residence	35
11 Lima: Female inmigrants by age at time of arrival, period of arrival and size of place of previous residence	37
12 Lima: Inmigrants by size of place of previous residence, period of arrival and rural-urban characteristics of place of birth	38
13 Lima: Inmigrants by period of arrival and rural-urban characteristics of place of birth .	39
14 Lima: Percent of inmigrants whose last region of previous residence was the same as their region of birth	39
15 Lima: Inmigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over and who came between 1955-1965, by size of place of previous residence and by number of moves	40
16 Lima: Inmigrants to Metropolitan Lima by age at the time of arrival, by level of schooling attained	40
17 Lima: Inmigrants by level of education attained by period of arrival and size of place of previous residence	43
II- 1 Lima: Adult male inmigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by age at the time of arrival	55
2 Lima: Adult female inmigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence by age at the time of arrival	55

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
II- 3	Lina: Adult innigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by sex and size of place of prior residence 56
4	Lina: Adult innigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by marital status at the time of arrival 57
5	Lina: Adult innigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by sex and level of schooling attained 57
6	Lina: Adult male innigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by occupational status in place of prior residence 58
7	Lina: Adult female innigrants who came between 1956-1965, by reasons for leaving their prior place of residence, by occupational status in place of prior residence 58
III- 1	Lina: Age at time of arrival by size of place of previous residence and sex 87
2	Lina: Period of arrival by size of place of previous residence and sex 88
3	Lina: Civil status at the time of arrival and sex by size of place of previous residence and percentage 88
4	Lina: Number of persons accompanying nigrant by size of place of previous residence and sex 89
5	Lina: Labour force status and type of occupation of nigrants before migration by size of place of previous residence and sex 90
6	Lina: Labour force status and type of occupation of nigrants before migration by age and sex 90
7	Lina: Proportion "Looking for Work" prior to coming to the metropolis by size of place of previous residence and sex 91
8	Lina: Proportion "Looking for Work" prior to coming to the metropolis by age and sex 91
9	Labour force status of nigrants and time it took to get the first job, by size and sex ... 92
10	Lina: Labour status of nigrants and time it took to get the first job, by age and sex 92
11	Lina: Type of housing secured by nigrants by size of place of previous residence and sex .. 93
12	Lina: Type of housing secured by nigrants by age and sex 93
13	Lina: Section where nigrants had their first home by size of previous residence and sex ... 94

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
III-14 Lina: Proportion of migrants not having a Carnet de Seguridad and proportion using Carnet by size of place of previous residence and sex	95
15 Lina: Proportion of migrants watching television or listening to radio by size of place of previous residence and sex	96
16 Lina: Proportion of migrants who read newspapers by size of place of previous residence and sex	97
17 Lina: Proportion of migrants who go to espectáculos by size of place of previous residence and sex	98
18 Lina: Possession and use of Carnet de Seguridad among immigrants, by duration of residence in Lina, present age and sex	99
19 Lina: Proportion of migrants watching television or listening to radio, by duration of residence, present age and sex	100
20 Lina: Proportion of migrants who read newspapers, by duration of residence, present age and sex	101
21 Lina: Proportion of migrants who go to espectáculos, by duration of residence, present age and sex	102
IV- 1 Lina: Age, sex and sex ratio of natives and migrants	123
2 Lina: Distribution of natives and migrants by sex and age	124
3 Lina: Male natives and migrants by civil status	125
4 Lina: Female natives and migrants by civil status	126
5 Lina: Male natives and migrants by age and educational level	127
6 Lina: Female natives and migrants by age and educational level	129
7 Lina: Natives and immigrants by sex, age and occupational groups	131
8 Lina: Female natives and migrants by age, civil status and average number of children ever born alive	132
 <u>Figure</u>	
I- 1 Lina: Age at time of arrival for male immigrants by period of arrival	10
2 Lina: Age at time of arrival for female immigrants by period of arrival	11

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
IV- 1	Lina: Percent composition of male migrants by civil status	110
2	Lina: Percent composition of female migrants by civil status	110
3	Lina: Migrants and natives by educational level	115

RESUMEN

En este informe se presentan los resultados más significativos de un estudio del Dr. John J. Macisco, Jr. sobre la migración al Area Metropolitana de Lima, a base de datos de una encuesta en una muestra representativa de aproximadamente 2 000 hogares, realizada en 1965-66 por la Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos del Perú con la asistencia técnica de CELADE.

Sendos capítulos están dedicados a cuatro tópicos básicos de la investigación micro social del fenómeno migratorio a las grandes ciudades: i) el proceso, ii) los motivos, iii) la asimilación y iv) los diferenciales.

Del proceso migratorio se analizan sus patrones más significativos: categorías de lugares de emigración, movilidad previa y nivel de educación.

Las variables explicativas de las motivaciones para migrar son aquéllas relacionadas con el ciclo vital del individuo y con la jerarquía de los lugares de origen, esta última en términos de urbanización y de sus correlativos económicos y sociales.

Ciertamente, el interés dominante en los estudios sociológicos sobre esta materia ha recaído sobre los aspectos de la asimilación de la población migrante. En el capítulo tercero se analiza la asimilación respecto de tres dimensiones: ocupación, vivienda y seguridad social. Variables explicativas intervinientes en el análisis: "duración de la residencia" en el Area Metropolitana y "tamaño del lugar de la residencia previa".

Por último, el informe dedica un capítulo a las características -demográficas, económicas y sociales-diferenciales entre nativos e inmigrantes, utilizando diversas variables de control.

A través de ésta y de otras contribuciones, representativas de una acumulación de conocimientos sistemáticos sobre la materia, CELADE desea poner al alcance de los lectores interesados los resultados más significativos de una cuidada labor de investigación.

PRESENTATION

This report gathers in its final form the most significant contribution of the studies on migration to Metropolitan Lima carried out by Dr. John J. Macisco, Jr., during the period he served as a researcher in CELADE. *

The statistical information used was derived from a survey specially designed to investigate the main demographic and sociological aspects of the migration process to Metropolitan Lima and of immigrants' assimilation. ** For purposes of the survey Metropolitan Lima was defined as the area covered by the fifteen districts which formed Greater Lima (1961 Census), *** plus the districts of Comas, Independencia and El Agustino (established after the 1961 Census was taken) and the urban area of the Constitutional Province of Callao. An estimated population (1965) of 2 250 000 inhabitants made up the universe thus defined.

* Dr. Macisco was attached to CELADE during the years 1969 and 1970, working on a programme of studies on internal migration in Latin America. His participation was made possible through a grant from the Ford Foundation, which also rendered financial support in other aspects of the abovementioned programme.

** The survey was undertaken by the "Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos" of Peru, with CELADE's technical assistance, in 1965-1966. Similar research was promoted and carried out in Santiago, Chile (1962), Caracas (1967) and Asunción, Paraguay (1973-1974). The "Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos" of Peru made the main results of the Metropolitan Lima survey available in three reports published in the years 1966 and 1968 (Encuesta de Inmigración. Lima Metropolitana, Informe I (1966), Informe II (1968) and Informe III (1968). Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Lima, Perú).

*** Barranco, Breña, Chorrillos, La Victoria, Lima, Lince, Magdalena del Mar, Miraflores, Pueblo Libre, Rimac, San Isidro, San Martín de Porres, San Miguel, Santiago de Surco and Surquillo.

Research was carried out through a household probabilistic sample, representative of the population of Metropolitan Lima. In the sample design five strata composed of districts with similar socio-economic characteristics were considered; within each of them "blocks" were selected with probabilities proportionate to the number of housing units and, finally, six housing units, with systematic spacing, were selected from each "block". Of a total of 2 208 housing units which composed the sample, it was possible to interview 2 093 households, that is, a response rate of 94.8 per cent was attained.

In carrying out interviews two types of questionnaires were used, one of a collective character and the other of an individual nature. Through the first of them, information on the main demographic and social characteristics of all household members was collected and the migratory status of each one of them was identified. The individual questionnaire was used to make direct interviews to those persons with migrant status, provided that they had arrived in Metropolitan Lima at the age of 14 or over and during the decade previous to the survey date (1956-1966). This questionnaire contained a "migratory history", information on the migrant's living conditions before moving to Metropolitan Lima (economic activity, reasons for leaving, etc.) and finally, several aspects on "adjustment" to the city way of life.

In four chapters this report deals with what could be said to be all the basic topics through which the migration phenomenon in the big cities has been investigated at the micro-social level. They refer specifically to:

Chapter I : The migration process

Chapter II : Reasons for leaving

Chapter III : Adjustment

Chapter IV : Differentials

The migration process is analyzed through patterns, referred to categories (size) of places of emigration, number of previous movements and educational level, controlling in each case sex and age variables.

In principle there was interest only in investigating the reasons for leaving of persons who, because of their characteristics of sex, age and position within the family group, were assumed to have voluntarily decided to migrate. Since motivations are assumed to be related to the individual vital cycle, as well as to the hierarchy of the places of origin in terms of urbanization and its social and economic correlates, the analysis is centered upon the variables sex, age, civil status, education, occupation and size of places of previous residence of migrant.

No other topic has probably deserved more attention, concerning sociological studies, than the subject of immigrants adjustment to the receiving society. The Metropolitan Lima survey was not designed to investigate this matter in depth, but rather to provide marginal information which was expected to be of use -combined with other data- in order to test a few general hypotheses which are frequently used in specialized literature, although they are not generally supported by results from empirical research. In the present study the author resorts to two explanatory independent variables, "size of place of previous residence" and "duration of residence" in Metropolitan Lima, through which degrees of adjustment in three aspects are attempted to be found: occupation, housing, and social security. An important limitation in this study arises from the lack of information on the population born in Metropolitan Lima concerning the aspects being analyzed. Consequently, comparisons are limited to those groups of immigrants defined according to the aforementioned variables and others (i.e., sex and age) which are control variables.

The final chapter, dealing with "differentials", has been approached from two interesting viewpoints. First, that of the impact of the differences observed between immigrants and natives regarding sex and age composition, civil status, education, occupation and fertility on population structure and dynamics. Second, the study of differentials complements some aspects of "adjustment" which have been already considered in Chapter III. A relatively complete explanation of the observed differentials,

as far as possible with data from a multiple purpose survey, implies introducing in the analysis a minimum of control variables in order to separate generational factors or influences from those of exposure time to the risk of "socialization", at different ages, in the different environments in which persons have lived, including Metropolitan Lima.

Migration and metropolization are inseparable aspects of the same and universal demographic process of contemporary societies. To define, to describe and to explain this population phenomenon have been the aims of innumerable theoretical works and of a great number of empirical studies in countries and regions with very different levels of economic and social development. It can be said that in Latin America scientific work in this field began during the 60's, particularly through surveys done in large cities. CELADE has played an important part in this activity and this monograph is a partial result of its efforts. Through it and other contributions which are representative of the systematic knowledge being accumulated on the subject, the most significant findings of careful research work are made available to interested readers. *

Juan Carlos Elizaga
Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

* Among the CELADE publications of greatest interest on the subject are the following:

Elizaga, J.C., Migraciones a las Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina, Series E, N° 6, 1970. Santiago, Chile.

Alberts, J., Migración en Areas Metropolitanas de América Latina: Un Estudio Comparativo. Work Progress Reports, Parts I (1974) and II (1975).

I. THE MIGRATION PROCESS

In this chapter on the demographic structure of the migration flow to Lima, the following questions are considered: (1) What is the age and sex composition of the migrant population living in Lima in 1965? When did they come to the city? (2) How old were the migrants when they came? Were there differences in age at the time of arrival by period of arrival? (3) Where did the migrants come from? What were the sizes of place characteristics of the last place of residence? Did the pattern vary by period of arrival, by age, sex, and age at time of arrival? (4) What is the place of birth of the migrants in terms of proportion, rural or urban? (5) What is the degree of similarity of place of birth and the last place of previous residence? (6) How many moves were made prior to arriving in Lima? (7) What was the educational attainment of the migrants at the time of arrival in Lima?

In a primate city like Lima, it is generally found that migrants form a relatively large proportion of the population of the metropolitan area. This conclusion is valid for Lima as about 40 percent of its residents are migrants to the area. That is, they were not born there. Such an influx necessarily has a strong influence on the socio-demographic characteristics of the receiving city. What would be the age distribution or the sex ratio if no migrants were present? Would indexes such as educational attainment differ? In other words, do migrants bring characteristics that vary from those of the natives to such an extent that the overall pattern is substantially altered by their presence?

Generally it has been found that migrants do have different socio-demographic characteristics than the native-born urban dwellers. If one is concerned with the social implications for the urban social system, it is differentials between migrant and urban natives which may be crucial. What happens to the migrants after they arrive? What does the influx mean to the urban social system? How is the urban area different as a result of the migration? While these questions are important, this first

chapter will be limited to the migration process itself and comparisons with urban natives will be discussed in the chapter dealing with differentials.

With regard to the numbers of migrants and time of arrival it can be seen that there were 4 290 migrants included in the 1965 survey. It is especially important to look at these migrants by their time of arrival. While all persons not born in Lima are defined as migrants, there is a vast difference between a "migrant" aged 30 who just arrived from a rural place and a "migrant" aged 30 who moved to Lima with his parents 28 years ago. The effect of such a difference will be considered later. For the present, it is sufficient to note that no less than 37.3 percent of all migrants in Lima in 1965 arrived within the previous decade (See Table 1). As migrants constitute 40 percent of the total population, about 1 in 6 Lima residents have been in the city less than 10 years. A word of caution is in order. It should not be concluded that the degree of migration is increasing in recent years. Mortality exerts a toll, and the number of persons moving to the city, before 1950 for example, was undoubtedly greater than indicated in this study. It is not possible to determine the effect of mortality on the number of migrants in Lima at the time of survey.

1. Sex and Age of Migrants: Sex Ratios

There were slightly more female migrants than male migrants residing in Lima at the time of the 1965 survey, the sex ratio being 93.2.^{1/} This index varies significantly by age of migrants.

^{1/} The sex ratio was calculated in the following manner:

$$\frac{\text{Number of males}}{\text{Number of females}} \times 100$$

The results of this calculation give the number of males per 100 females. This type of index has been more appropriately called a masculinity index by many demographers.

however. Among those under 15, as seen in Table 2, there were more males than females. This is at least partially due to the sex ratio at birth and of course, many migrants came with their families and therefore were in a sense involuntary migrants. Inasmuch as this under 15 age group does contain a large proportion of involuntary migrants one would expect a more normal sex ratio. Between ages 15 and 29, females predominate among the migrants there being 79 males for every 100 females.^{2/} Males are more prevalent in the migrant population 40 years and over.

Looking at the sex ratio for those migrants who came in the past 10 years, there is evidence that young females are more likely than males to be migrants to the metropolitan area -a phenomenon that has been noted elsewhere. From Table 3 it can be seen that among migrants thirty and over coming in the last 10 years, females also tend to be in the majority, but not to the extent noted for the younger women aged 15-29. Turning to those who arrived prior to 1956 among older migrants there are approximately equal numbers of males and females. This is all the more striking in light of the fact that mortality has undoubtedly affected older males more than older females. However, when all migrants are considered irrespective of their age at time of survey, females predominate regardless of the time of arrival with the exception of the very earliest migrants (i.e. 1945 or earlier). Indeed, the sex ratio exhibits a secular increase with earlier time of arrival, from 84 among those coming between 1956 and 1965, to 109 among the earliest migrants.

It can perhaps be speculated that males were more likely to move "to the city" in earlier periods as "push" factors may have been more important. This would tend to resemble a "pioneer" type of migration. As the years progressed and communication and transportation improved, such a move was no longer "dangerous and pioneering". The primate city began "pulling" people from

^{2/} The index would be even lower if only those who arrived at 15 years and over were considered, since part of the immigrants aged 15 to 29 came before being 15 years old.

the rural areas and, as has been noted for large cities in developed nations, this usually resulted in the attraction of more females -especially young single women. At any rate, it is clear that proportionately, more female migrants have moved to Lima in recent years than was the case in the past. A continuation of this pattern into the future may well have important effects on the population structure of the city and hinterland.

Age differentials among migrants are not especially substantial, as seen in Table 4. For all migrants, 56.6 percent were between 15 and 39. As would be expected, these proportions increase among females (59.3 percent) and decrease among males (53.6 percent). It should be stressed that these data are based on age at the time of the survey and not on age at date of arrival in Lima, and that it is a description of only the migrant population of the city.

In conclusion, it has been observed that of all people living in Lima in 1965 who were not born there, slightly more were female. There were however, variations according to current age with males dominating in the under fifteen and over thirty categories. The age distribution of the migrant population indicated few children under age 15 and slightly more than half between the ages of 15 and 39.

2. Age at Time of Arrival

There is a significant age variation among migrants by age at time of arrival. Such a differential was masked when limited to present age. For all migrants, male and female, and for all periods from 1941 to 1965, about 40 percent were between the age of 15 and 24 when they moved to Lima (See Table 5). For example, among those who migrated between 1961 and 1965, 44.5 percent (males) and 41.3 percent (females) were 15-24; among those who migrated between 1956 and 1960, 39.2 percent (males) and 35.1 percent (females) were 15-24 and 40.8 percent (males) and 37.9 percent (females) were 15-24 among those who came between 1946 and 1950.

Although this generalization is true for both sexes, the evidence shows that females were likely to move at a slightly younger age and this was especially true of the decade 1956-1965. Within the 15-24 age group, the proportion of females 15-19 is generally greater, while among the males the reverse is true. Indeed, about 30 percent of all female migrants in the 1961-1965 period were between 15 and 19. Furthermore, the age category 10-14 (at time of migration) has a larger proportion of females than males regardless of date of arrival. This finding suggests that the traditional pattern of sending girls to work as domestics in the city is still operative.

Figures 1 and 2 show the very distinct trend reflecting the tendency of the migrants, both males and females, to be young adults. The females are likely to be a little younger than the males. This is true regardless of period of arrival back to 1941. Before that time, the conclusion remains correct, but not to such an extent. Again it is possible that mortality may be a factor in this latter group.

Conclusions: This brief analysis of the basic demographic characteristics of migrants to Lima indicates that, as of 1965, there were both age and sex differentials with the former perhaps more important. This was not evident from a static examination of the migrant group. However, after utilizing data on time of arrival, it was obvious that, regardless of period and sex, migrants were likely to be young adults. Sex differences increased with recency of urban move. That is to say, recent migrants were more likely to be females than earlier migrants. Generally, it appears that those who arrived prior to 1940 were apt to be a little older and males predominated. By the late 1950's and early 1960's, the characteristics of the migrants had changed - they were younger and more likely to be female. It is speculated that this may be an indicator of development in the sense that Lima is no longer "psychologically removed" from rural areas. The urban areas through mass media, and earlier migrants have most likely interpenetrated the hinterland. Such a pattern of migration is generally to be found in advanced countries and it is

Figure 1

LIMA: AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL FOR MALE INMIGRANTS
BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL

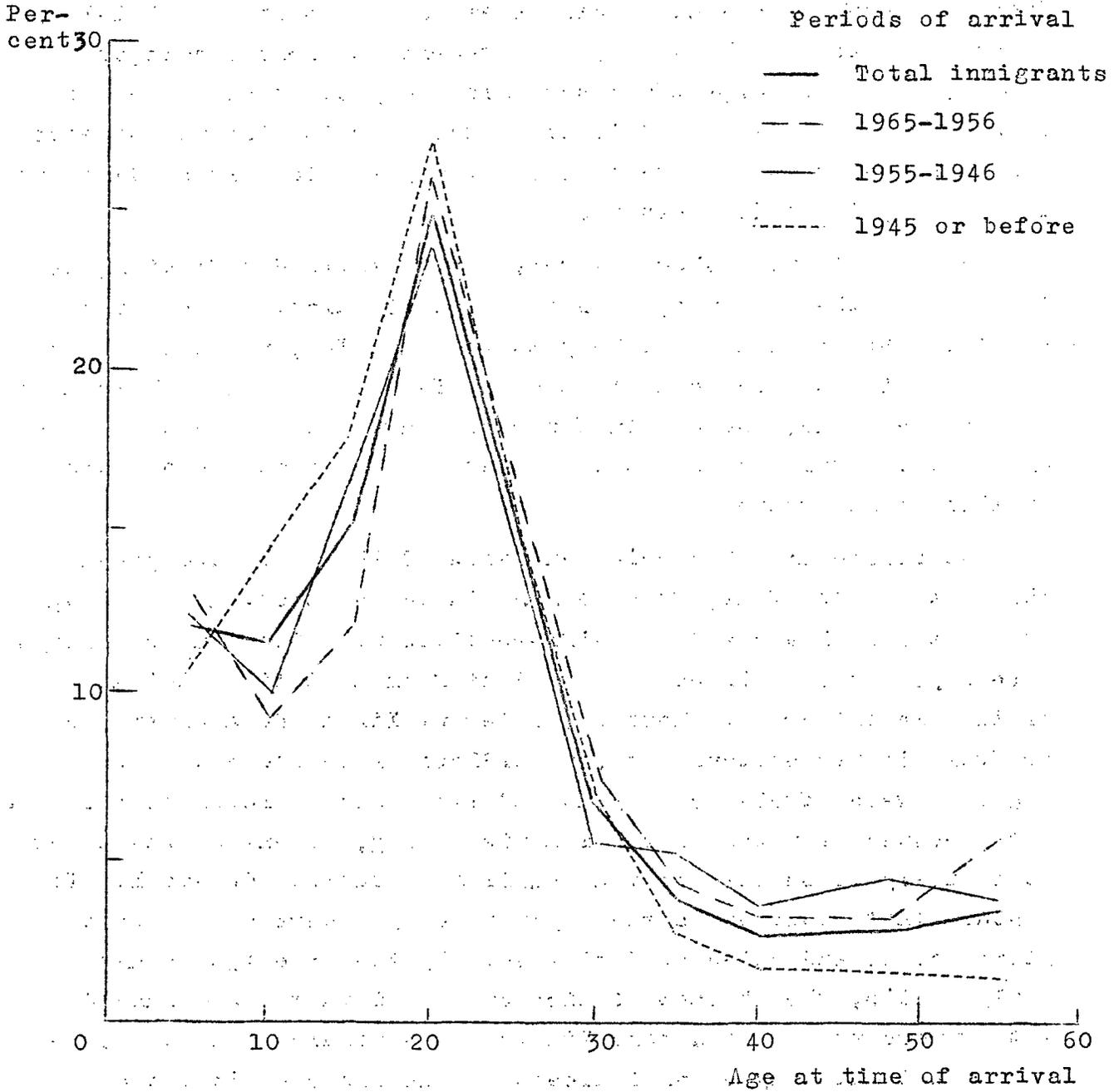
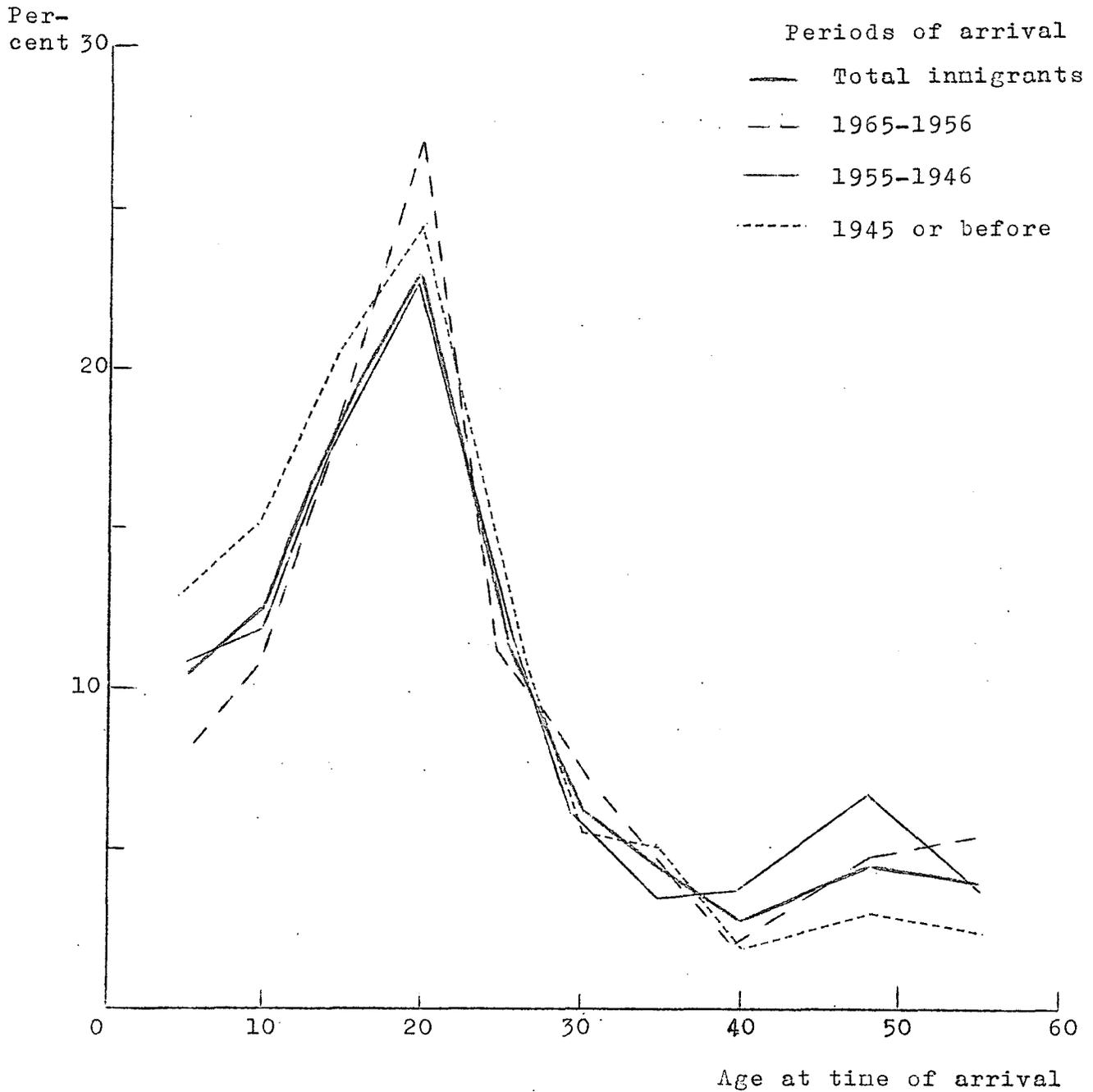


Figure 2

LIMA: AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL FOR FEMALE IMMIGRANTS
BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL



apparent that this pattern is emerging in Peru as of 1965. This changing nature of the migrant characteristics is bound to have a strong effect on the demographic structure of Lima as increasingly more females and younger people move into the city.

3. Size of Place of Previous Residence

Some insights on the characteristics of migrants can be gathered by looking at their place of origin. Certainly migrants from rural areas differ in many attributes from those who come from larger cities. These possible differences will be compared and discussed in a subsequent chapter. For now, the emphasis is on type of place of previous residence as defined by its size. It is, of course, possible for place of origin to differ from place of previous residence. However, in Peru, about 82 percent of all the adult migrants to Lima the last decade 1956-1965 came directly from their place of birth (See Table 15). Few made intervening stops on their way to the primate city of the country.

In interpreting these data it should be realized that the proportion of citywards migrants coming from any particular size of place is considerably affected by the proportion of such cities and towns in the nation. The population coming from villages under 1 000 in population, for example, cannot be very large if there are very few of these units in the hinterland. Thus in the United States, migration from rural-farm areas to urban areas has been decreasing over recent decades. This should not be interpreted as a change in attitudes vis-a-vis urban living. Rather it is due to the fact that there are very few "available" rural-farm dwellers remaining to move to the cities.

Of all the migrants living in Lima at the time of the survey, 29.2 percent came from cities with populations of 20 000 or more, with another 15.3 percent having been residents of towns with populations between 5 000 and 20 000. The greatest proportion of migrants came from towns that were even smaller -between 1 000 and 5 000 (38.2). Few came from the smallest villages (under 1 000) or from foreign countries. These proportions do not change when sex of the migrant is considered. That is to say, sex differentials

among migrants with regard to size of place of previous residence are not significant. More came from towns between 1 000 and 5 000 and this was true of both males and females (See Table 6).

When comparing size of place of previous residence with period of arrival in Lima, differences are again not noteworthy. In the 1956-1960 period close to half the migrants (45.3 percent) came from towns of 1 000-5 000, while less than one-quarter came from the largest cities. On the other hand, in the 1941-1945 period, slightly more were from these latter centres than from those communities of 1 000-5 000 population. Male and female migrants exhibited similar patterns with the peak years for the small towns being between 1956 and 1960 and those for the largest cities being 1941-1945.

It has been noted that 29.2 percent of all migrants came from cities of at least 20 000 population. Controlling for age at time of survey fails to uncover any important variations. Among all age groups, the proportion coming from various size communities does not differ very much, although there is a tendency for older people to be in a greater proportion among migrants from large cities, and the same tendency is observed among young adults who came from small localities (under 1 000 inhabitants). It is also interesting to note that close to 10 percent of all migrants 50 years of age and over are from foreign countries (See Tables 7 and 8).

Whether it be for males or females, these same generalizations tend to be valid. Any differentials, based as they are on relatively small numbers of cases, are perhaps due to sampling error rather than to basic social differentials. An additional control on time of arrival (i.e., since 1960 or prior to that date) fails to yield any more information on possible variations in the proportion of migrants coming from various size communities.

It can be concluded that generally about 40 percent of all Lima in-migrants came from communities with populations between 1 000 and 5 000. Another 30 percent or thereabouts came from the largest cities in the country. Whether it be sex, age, time of

arrival, or combinations of these, deviations from these proportions were minimal. (These results lead to the speculation that the warning alluded to earlier may have been warranted. To a considerable extent, the proportion of migrants coming from any particular size area is dependent on the number of people in Peru who live in such communities).

Another analysis considers the following possible questions. Are migrants from large cities more likely to be female than those coming from smaller towns? Are they younger or older? Did they move more recently than did rural migrants?

It can be readily seen from Table 8 that there is selectivity of females from the large cities, with the sex ratio being 91.4, and from those towns between 1 000 and 5 000 being 89.9. These comprise the two largest groups of migrants. On the other hand, the sex ratio for those coming from the smallest villages is 98.3. Also, males are much more likely to be predominant among the foreign born.

Little difference is to be noted between size of communities and period of arrival in Lima. There is, nevertheless, some evidence that among migrants from communities under 5 000 population, a larger proportion have migrated in the latest decade (1956-1965) -about 41 percent being in that category. Among those coming from larger cities and town (5 000 and over) about 35 percent came in that period. Also worth comment is the fact that 47,6 percent of the foreign-born came prior to 1940 while only 29,5 percent moved to Lima since 1956.

The relation between size of place of previous residence and recency of migration is especially marked among females. No less than 45 percent of all such migrants from places under 5 000 came since 1955. Only one-third of those coming from the largest cities are such recent movers. No such clear-cut relationship is noted for male migrants. Apparently the enticements of the large city are increasingly more appealing to females coming from small villages. One can perhaps speculate that improvements in communication and ease of transportation may have contributed to such a change. It is also possible that the

opportunity structure in small villages offers little for the female. This may also help explain the overall finding that the proportion of recent migrants is greater the smaller the previous place of residence. Earlier movers came from the larger cities where presumably communications were superior. More recently the "migration spirit" has spread to the smaller villages of the nation.

Further evidence for this suggestion can be noted when the age (in 1965) of migrants is compared for the various size places of previous residence. For all migrants, male and female, the median age decreases with smaller community of origin, as seen previously in Tables 7 and 8. For example, almost two-thirds of all migrants from villages under 1 000 were under age 35. But just over one-half of such migrants from the large cities were in that age group. At the other extreme, 16.5 percent of those from small villages were 50 and over, while one in five of the migrants from the cities were of that age. The pattern is similar for males and females and suggests that recent migrants are increasingly coming from the smaller areas of the country. Furthermore, these migrants from small villages are predominantly female and tend to be younger than average.

A further refinement of the analysis of Lima migrants by size of place of previous residence can be made by studying their age at time of arrival (See Tables 10 and 11). This also sheds additional light on some of the suggestions made above, regarding possible differences in the characteristics of migrants.

The question to be considered is: Are there any differences in the age of migrants at the time of arrival in Lima by the size of the locality from which they moved? The answer is clearly affirmative. For all migrants irrespective of sex or date of arrival, substantially more coming from communities with populations under 5 000 were between 10 and 24 than was the case among those coming from larger towns and cities. Over 60 percent of all Lima newcomers who moved from the smaller areas were in that age group, as compared to only about one-half of those coming from the larger areas. However, the young (0-9)

and the adults (25 and over) were substantially more represented in the groups who previously resided in the larger cities and towns. About one-quarter of all such migrants were "young", while only about 20 percent of those coming from smaller villages were under age 10. The difference among the adult migrants is especially marked for those 25-34.

This overall general finding suggests that not only are the smaller areas the point of origin of more females and younger people, as well as being the point of origin gaining in emphasis within the recent decade, but they are also the starting point for more "individual movers", whereas the larger communities are perhaps more likely to send more families to the central city.

This same generalization apparently is true for both, the recent migrants (1961-1965) and the earlier migrants. That is to say, the 10-24 groups are overrepresented among those coming from smaller areas, while the young and the adults are overrepresented among those coming from the larger areas.

Both males and females are likely to exhibit similar patterns regarding age at arrival and size of place of previous residence. However, the differential among males is greater than among females. About 64 percent of all male migrants from small areas were 10-24 at their time of arrival; only about 50 percent of all such migrants from larger areas were of the same age when they arrived in Lima. Again the proportions of young and adults are greater for males coming from large cities than for males coming from the more rural villages. The difference in age at arrival by size of previous residence is not as significant for females - although the difference nevertheless persists. Female migrants from small areas are still more apt to be between 10 and 24 than female migrants from the larger cities and towns. An interesting difference can be seen in the 10-14 age group where a secular increase in proportion migrant is noted with decreasing size of the place of previous residence. Only 16,2 percent of the females from the cities of at least 20,000 population are between 10 and 14, but about one-quarter

of those from the small areas were that age at time of arrival in Lima (See Table 11). As suggested earlier, it is possible that most of these females might be individual movers, most likely working as domestics. Among males, as in Table 10, the predominant age at time of arrival was 15-19 with a secular increase noted here as well -from 22.9 percent to 31.6 percent among those coming from the small areas.

Comparisons of migrants according to period of arrival yield similar results (Tables 10 and 11). In general, persons coming from the smaller areas are more likely to be in the 10-24 age category and those from larger towns in the young and adult categories.

Some tentative conclusions emerge from these data based on size of place of previous residence. Females and slightly less males are overrepresented in the very largest and the 1 000-5 000 size places of origin. Generally, the migrants from the small areas are younger than those from the larger cities. Also, the evidence indicates that those coming from such communities are more likely to have moved within the past decade than those coming from the larger centres. Finally, there is some evidence that migrants from small areas, regardless of when they moved, are proportionately more in the 10-24 age group while those from the larger cities are proportionately more in the younger (0-9) and the adult age (25 and over) groups. Thus it is speculated that earlier migrants were more apt to be from the larger centres of population and consist of families. More recently, the emphasis has shifted to the smaller areas and these migrants are likely to be young individuals.

4. Where Were They Born?

A four-way typology of rural-urban provinces has been derived to determine the kind of areas that were the birthplaces of the migrant to Lima. "Urban areas" consist of those provinces which were between 35 and 50 percent urbanized; "semi-rural" between

20 and 35 percent urbanized; and "rural areas" less than 20 percent urbanized.^{3/}

It should be made clear that a migrant could have been born in a rural setting and yet be characterized as coming from an "urban type" province. These data merely classify migrants by types of provinces of birth on a four-way urban-rural scale rather than actual place of birth (See Table 12).

About two-thirds of all migrants to Lima were born in either semi-urban or urban provinces -40 percent in the latter type. A slightly greater percent of the early migrants (before 1956) came from such areas than of the more recent movers to Lima. This is to be expected in light of the earlier noted phenomenon that the more recent migrants are more likely to come from smaller places of previous residence and in view of the fact that most migrants come from the region of their place of birth. Males and females exhibit similar patterns regarding province of birth -65,7 percent of the males and 65,6 percent of the females being born in either urban or semi-urban type provinces.

Females who migrated earlier are somewhat more likely to have been born in the more urban provinces than the males who migrated in the same period. That is to say, the proportion of early female migrants coming from such provinces was 68.7 percent -males 67.2 percent. Among more recent migrants the respective percent were 61.4 and 63.3. It is also interesting to note that almost 20 percent of the female recent migrants came from rural provinces, as compared to only 12.2 percent of the females who came to Lima prior to 1956. Again this merely reinforces earlier findings on the changing nature of migration to Lima.

Another way of interpreting the data is to ask: "Of all persons born in urban provinces (1 727), how many came since 1956

^{3/} In the 1961 Census of Peru it was considered as urban the population living in "populated centres" which were district capitals, regardless of the number of inhabitants. The population living in other populated centres with "urban characteristics", whose population was equal or higher than that of the administrative head of the same district, was also considered urban.

and how many came prior to that date?" 1 156 or 61.3 percent of all migrants living in Lima in 1965 came prior to 1956. This proportion increases to 66.9 percent for those born in urban provinces. Among males, 64.0 percent were early migrants, but two-thirds of those from urban areas were early migrants, as compared to only 56.1 percent of those who came from rural provinces. Similarly, the proportion for females was 58.7 percent overall, but 66.3 percent from urban provinces and only 46.9 percent from rural provinces (See Table 13).

These data indicate that a substantial majority (two-thirds) of all migrants were born in urban or semi-urban type provinces. It does not say anything about place of birth. More important, the data show that recent migration tends to de-emphasize urban place of birth and this is more so among females than males. Females have a larger percent from rural areas coming in the more recent 1956-1965 period than in the earlier period. This is the only place where the more recent migrants comprise the majority.

This conclusion together with the finding that 82 percent of all migrants came from the region of birth, reinforces the earlier suggestion that recent migrants are more likely to be female and to come from small places of previous residence. Now it can be added tentatively that this generalization may well apply to province of birth as well.

5. Similarity of Region of Birth with Last Place of Previous Residence

In order to get a crude approximation of the extent to which migration to Lima has occurred by stages, a tabulation indicating the proportion of migrants whose last region of residence prior to Lima was the same as their region of birth, has been prepared. Table 14 demonstrates that 93.8 percent of all migrants to Lima had migrated from the same region as that of their birth. This pattern is approximately the same for males and females. It is slightly higher for those migrants who came to Lima before 1956.

When size of place of last place of previous residence is considered, it appears that migrants coming from places of less than 1 000 and rural areas exhibit the lowest proportion. This finding is seen for men as well as women and does not seem to vary by period of arrival. It indicates that as expected, people coming from rural areas have most likely been born in another region. On the other hand, migrants whose last place of residence was 20 000 or over, have the next lowest similarity proportion.

The proportion presented is a crude index of stage migration for the following reasons: (1) The index refers only to region of birth and region of last place of prior residence. It therefore can miss whatever intermediary moves have been made. (2) Moves within a region of whatever types are missed, since the region is the unit of analysis.

Despite these shortcomings, which are to be expected in this type of migration research, it is striking that this similarity index is generally the same (i.e., about 90 percent) for both males and females in both periods of arrival.

As pointed out earlier, 82 percent of the migrants came directly to Lima, that is, have gotten there "in one move". How is this finding modified if size of place of previous residence is considered? Do people from larger places come in many steps to Lima, and do migrants from smaller places come directly?

In general, persons coming from larger size places, that is, 5 000 or over, seem to have slightly lower proportions who migrated directly to Lima than persons whose previous residence before Lima was less than 5 000. This finding is approximately similar for males and females (See Table 15).

In sum, around 82 percent of all adult migrants came to Lima in one move, that is directly. When size of place of last residence is controlled, persons coming from larger places have lower proportions of direct migrants, but it is still over three-quarters of them. These findings suggest that for most of the migrants who came to Lima in the last ten years and who were 14

years old and over when they arrived, stage migration has not taken place. These migrants are coming directly to Lima. It is possible that in countries of higher primacy, stage migration will not be found since the primate city serves as the magnet for migrants from all other places.

It should be pointed out that these data, while adequate, do not present a definitive test of the stage migration hypotheses. Since it is possible that some of these people had moves before they reached 14, these figures miss these moves and therefore understate the total number of previous moves. But on the other hand, if we are interested in the voluntary migrants and therefore a refined statement of the stage hypotheses, using migrants 14 year old and over is appropriate.

6. Number of Moves Prior to Arriving in Metropolitan Lima

In order to assess the stage migration hypotheses it is useful to have data on the number of moves that a migrant has made. For a subpopulation of Lima migrants, it is possible to study the number of moves that a migrant has made prior to arriving in Lima. This subpopulation is composed of 865 migrants who arrived in Lima in the last ten years, that is, between 1955 and 1965, and who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival.

Of this group, 710 or 82.1 percent moved but once since reaching age 14 -that move obviously being to Lima. 71 or 8.2 percent made two moves, with 38 or 4.4 percent making three or more moves (See Table 15).

By sex, the proportions are fairly similar in that 80.9 percent of the males as compared to 83.1 percent of the females came to Lima in one move. This suggests that migration by stages at least for adult migrants who came in the last ten years, does not seem to have taken place. This finding parallels that of Elizaga for Santiago. He showed that half of the migrants to Santiago came directly, that is, without stopping along the way. (Elizaga, 1970: 67).

Margulis found that 87 percent of those migrants from Chilecito, population 13 000 in the northwestern La Rioja section of Argentina migrated directly to Buenos Aires (Margulis, 1968: 147).

7. Educational Attainment

One of the more important characteristics of migrants that must be considered in determining the effects that such people have on their receiving city is educational attainment. What is the "education input" of these newcomers to Lima? This section is concerned with this topic and differentials that may or may not exist among migrants by age, sex, date of arrival and type of place of previous residence.

About 37 percent of all persons living in Lima, but not born there, have less than five years of schooling. About 20 percent have had at least some college. Over one in four (27.4 percent) are limited to having between five and eight years of school and another 15.4 percent have had some secondary school training. (See Table 16).

x Male migrants are significantly better educated than their female counterparts presently residing in Lima. Indeed, no less than 71.4 percent of all such females have less than a high school education as compared to 56.6 percent of the males. On the other hand, 42.7 percent of the males have had at least some high school, with about one-quarter having had some college training. Slightly more than one-quarter of all female migrants have had at least some high school, with 15.4 percent going beyond that level.

Recent migrants (that is, since 1960), be they male or female have less education than the earlier migrants. For example, about 80 percent of the females coming to Lima since 1960 have less than a high school education. About 70 percent of those coming prior to 1960 have had such little education. Similar generalizations can be made for the male migrants.

On the surface, this last finding is not as should be expected. Certainly recent migrants, ceteris paribus, should have had more education than those coming in earlier decades. This should

be especially true in a developing country like Peru. However, these results merely reflect a basic problem in utilizing educational attainment data without taking age (at time of arrival or at time of survey) into consideration. Unless the analysis is limited to people who are at least 25 years of age, and thus have presumably completed their education, the results include the "educational attainment" of people under age ten. Thus the chances of such a persons's being included in the category "recent migrants" is much greater than if they had migrated prior to that date.

Controlling for age at time of arrival overcomes some of these difficulties. However, this added information does not tell anything about "present age". Controlling for time of move adds still another dimension and this too allows for more refined analysis. Nevertheless, some questions remain due to lack of information on age at time of survey. (For example, of the 335 females who moved to Lima prior to 1960 and were between 10 and 14 at time of arrival, how many were 14 years old in 1965 or 24 years old, or 34 years old at the time of the survey?) Of course, among those migrating between 1960 and 1965, some assumptions can be made about their age at the time of survey. But any comparison of the educational attainment of females 15-19 at time of arrival who moved since 1960, with their counterparts who moved prior to 1960, is fraught with all sorts of difficulties. Indeed, in that particular example, the educational attainment of the earlier migrants is greater than that of those who recently moved. Presumably this is because the earlier migrants, arriving at ages 15-19, have had time to attend college. Some were probably 40-50 years of age by the time of survey. Consequently, the subsequent analysis of the educational attainment of the migrants to Lima is necessarily limited by the data and the concept "educational attainment". Nevertheless, it does describe how much education has been completed by these people, regardless of age.

Little difference is to be observed in educational attainment by age at time of arrival in Lima. Regardless of age, the proportion having had some college or having had less than a high

school education, for example, tends to cluster about the percent for the total migrant population. This is true of males and females alike. A few minor exceptions are nonetheless to be noted. For example, about one-quarter of the female migrants who were 30-34 at time of arrival had some college training. Among males age 50 and over at time of arrival, the proportion with little, if any, education was substantially higher than average - about 35 percent having had less than five grades of school.

The data for persons moving since 1960 are more meaningful as present age is indirectly controlled. However, the small size of the sample makes these results somewhat tenuous. Generally, younger adults (25-34) are slightly better educated than the older migrants, but no general conclusion is possible for either males or females. Close to half of the males who moved to Lima between the ages of 30 and 39 had some college training - but there are only 28 in the sample. Half of all the females 30-34 at the time of arrival had a similar type of education.

Among the earlier migrants there appears to be little relation between age at time of arrival and educational attainment. This is especially true if it is limited to adults to eliminate persons who may not as yet have completed their education. Again this generalization applies to both, males and females. Nonetheless, the above results as described in Table 16 give some indication of how much education these "newcomers" to Lima have. A later chapter will make comparisons between migrants and native-born on such characteristics.

Looking at the educational attainment of Lima's migrant population by size of place of previous residence yields more meaningful findings if it is assumed that the age distributions of the groups coming from the various size areas are fairly similar (See Table 17). It has been noted earlier that there are indeed age differentials by size of place. However, these are not so great as to greatly affect the present study of educational attainment.

There is a significant relationship between size of place of previous residence and educational attainment. Overall, 36.9 percent of the migrants have had less than five years of school and 19.6 percent have had some college. Among those coming from the largest cities, 32.6 percent had little schooling and about one-quarter had some college. Those coming from the smallest villages had the highest proportion with little education (one half had less than five years), and the lowest proportion with some education beyond high school (less than one in ten). It should also be noted that no less than 53.8 percent of the foreign-born had some college. (This particular comparison may be slightly biased. It has been previously noted that this group is much "older" than other migrants and thus the chance of having completed more years of school is greatly increased. Nevertheless, this high proportion with some college is significant).

The inverse correlation between size of place and educational attainment is to be observed for males and females in similar fashion, although males have had more education than females regardless of the size of place of previous residence. Consequently, the best educated migrants are males coming from cities of 20 000 or more population, and the least educated are females who formerly resided in small rural communities. The contrast is extreme. Among the former, 25 percent have had little schooling (under five grades) and 30 percent have gone beyond high school. Among the latter, about 60 percent had little schooling and but 4.4 percent had continued to college. Knowing that recent migrants have tended to be increasingly female and from smaller places, it may perhaps be speculated that such a change is not improving the educational attainment of the migrant group in Lima.

Time of arrival, that is, since 1960 or prior to that date, does not significantly change the effect of size of place of last residence on the educational attainment of the migrants to Lima.

The strong inverse relation previously noted is generally not quite as significant among early migrants. This is particularly true of the two largest town categories. That is to say,

differences in the educational attainment of the early migrants coming from (1) cities of 20 000 or more and (2) cities of between 5 000 and 20 000 are slight. The most significant difference is among those coming from the smallest villages. It is of course not really possible to compare recent migrants coming from cities of 20 000 or more, for example, to early migrants from similar size places for the reasons cited earlier. The general conclusion is that the larger the place of previous residence, the greater the likelihood that the migrant is better educated, regardless of sex or time of arrival. In general, males are better educated than females, regardless of place of earlier residence.

8. Conclusions of "The Migration Process"

The migration process, which encompasses both the composition of the migrants by number, age, sex, and education as well as the processes or "steps" by which they have arrived at various times, has been analyzed in the attempt to understand more about the possible impact of the migrants on Lima, and to discover possible trends of migration to Lima. Age is certainly one of the most crucial characteristics with over half of the migrants between 15 and 39 at the time of the survey. Females were more likely to move at a younger age and consistently it was found that the 10-14 year age group always had a larger proportion of females. The implication of this finding may be especially significant because it may reflect the continuing practice of sending young girls to the city to work as domestics. The discovery that the females are the least educated migrants and are now even less educated than before may have important implications for the adjustment of these young girls in the city.

With regard to place of previous residence it has been found that mostly one-step migration is occurring and the largest percentages of migrants are from towns between 1 000 and 5 000 (40 percent) and cities 20 000 (30 percent). The sex ratios show that females predominate among migrants from both of these places and more recently a large proportion of females have been coming

from the towns of under 5 000. It could be reiterated that not only are the smaller areas the point of origin of more females and younger people, as well as gaining in emphasis within the recent decade, but they are also the starting point for more "individual movers", whereas the larger communities are perhaps more likely to send some more families to the central city.

It was discovered that earlier migration was more from the largest cities while more recent migration has a greater percentage from the smaller places of origin. This could reflect the possible self development of the larger cities which now can provide more opportunities to their residents and cause them to remain. Males do have a greater proportion of young adults coming from the large cities than the rural villages and this may reflect a positive selective process where Lima still has opportunities (such as education) that the other cities don't have as yet. Perhaps as these cities develop, the number of male migrants from them could be expected to drop.

It does seem that most of the migrants have had some type of urban living experiences before coming to Lima with the finding that almost two-thirds of the migrants were born in an urban or semi-urban type of place. With about 80 percent of the migrants coming to Lima in one move, little evidence for stage migration exists.

It has been shown that recent migrants have had less education than the earlier ones, but perhaps the earlier ones have had time to get more education since migrating. One relationship that does appear indisputable is that those coming from the smallest places do have the highest proportion of migrants with the least education, regardless of time of arrival. Also, males always have more education than females, a finding that is most likely closely connected with the motives for migrating.

Table 1
LIMA: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INMIGRANTS
BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND BY SEX

Sex	Total number	Percent ^{a/}	Period of arrival						
			1961- 1965	1956- 1960	1951- 1955	1946- 1950	1941- 1945	1940 or earlier	Unknown
Male	2 069	100.0	17.2	17.5	14.1	14.0	10.4	25.5	1.3
Female	2 221	100.0	20.2	19.4	14.3	13.8	9.7	21.0	1.8
Total	4 290	100.0	18.8	18.5	14.4	13.9	10.0	23.1	1.5

a/ In some cases the percentages do not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 2
LIMA: SEX RATIOS OF INMIGRANTS BY AGE

Age	Male number	Female number	Sex ratio
Less than 15	204	199	102.5
15 - 19	672	853	78.8
30 - 49	782	753	103.8
50 and over	411	416	98.8
Total	2,069	2,221	93.2

Table 3
LIMA: SEX RATIOS OF INMIGRANTS BY AGE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL

Age	1956- 1965	1955- 1946	1945 or earlier	All periods
Less than 15	96.5	155.6	-	102.5
15 - 29	76.1	85.2	80.3	78.8
30 - 49	85.3	100.0	113.4	103.8
50 and over	80.9	82.7	110.8	98.8
Total	84.0	93.2	109.0	93.2

Table 4
LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL

Age	Total all periods	1961-1965	1956-1960	1951-1955	1946-1950	1941-1945	1940 and earlier	Unknown
<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>						
Number	2 069	357	362	292	289	215	527	27
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	1.4	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
5 - 9	3.3	7.6	9.7	0.3	-	-	-	18.6
10 - 14	5.2	10.6	11.1	8.9	0.3	-	-	7.4
15 - 19	8.4	19.6	11.3	8.9	10.4	0.9	0.2	14.8
20 - 24	11.3	21.8	18.8	12.7	10.7	7.9	0.2	7.4
25 - 29	12.7	13.2	21.5	21.2	13.2	11.6	2.1	11.1
30 - 34	10.6	6.2	7.7	17.4	21.8	14.0	4.6	3.7
35 - 39	10.6	3.3	6.4	8.6	19.0	23.3	9.7	7.4
40 - 44	8.5	2.8	3.0	5.8	7.3	20.9	13.9	-
45 - 49	8.1	1.1	1.6	4.1	6.2	10.7	19.0	14.8
50 - 54	6.0	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.6	15.0	-
55 - 59	4.5	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9	11.0	3.7
60 and over	9.4	3.1	3.6	6.2	5.2	4.2	24.3	-
<u>Total</u>		<u>Female</u>						
Number	2 221	449	430	317	306	215	466	39
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	1.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	10.3
5 - 9	2.7	7.2	6.1	-	-	-	-	5.1
10 - 14	5.2	11.4	10.2	5.7	-	-	-	7.7
15 - 19	12.9	29.7	17.4	12.9	9.2	0.9	0.2	17.9
20 - 24	13.1	19.2	22.1	13.9	12.1	10.7	-	15.4
25 - 29	12.4	8.7	17.2	20.8	15.4	14.4	3.0	10.2
30 - 34	10.9	4.5	8.4	16.1	21.9	17.7	5.6	7.7
35 - 39	10.0	2.2	5.6	9.5	17.6	22.3	11.6	5.1
40 - 44	7.0	1.8	3.7	2.8	7.2	14.4	14.6	2.6
45 - 49	6.1	2.2	2.8	4.7	4.2	3.3	16.7	-
50 - 54	5.3	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.6	5.1	13.7	2.6
55 - 59	4.6	3.3	0.9	4.4	2.6	3.3	11.6	2.6
60 and over	8.8	3.6	3.3	5.7	6.2	7.9	23.0	12.8

Table 5
LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL,
BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL

Age at the time of arrival	Immigrants all periods	Period of arrival						
		1961- 1965	1956- 1960	1951- 1955	1946- 1950	1941- 1945	1940 or before	Unknown
Total		Male						
Number	2 069	357	362	292	289	215	527	27
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	12.2	12.3	13.8	12.7	12.1	12.1	10.3	22.2
5 - 9	11.5	6.7	11.9	10.3	9.7	10.2	15.6	29.6
10 - 14	15.3	12.1	11.9	16.8	16.3	16.3	18.8	3.7
15 - 19	25.4	28.0	24.0	21.9	26.3	31.2	25.0	-
20 - 24	15.0	16.5	15.2	14.4	14.5	12.6	16.1	3.7
25 - 29	6.7	8.4	6.9	6.8	4.1	7.9	6.4	-
30 - 34	3.9	3.1	5.0	3.1	7.3	3.1	2.6	3.7
35 - 39	2.8	4.8	1.6	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	-
40 - 44	2.9	2.2	4.1	5.5	3.5	2.3	1.3	-
45 - 49								
50 and over	3.5	5.9	5.3	4.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	-
Unknown	0.8	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.8	37.1
Total		Female						
Number	2 221	448	430	317	306	215	466	39
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	10.4	7.8	8.1	9.8	12.1	14.4	12.7	7.7
5 - 9	12.5	8.5	13.5	12.9	10.8	15.8	15.0	10.2
10 - 14	18.8	17.8	19.3	18.0	17.7	20.0	21.0	7.7
15 - 19	23.0	29.5	24.2	20.5	24.8	19.5	19.3	2.6
20 - 24	12.0	11.8	10.9	12.3	13.1	10.7	13.7	2.6
25 - 29	6.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	5.2	4.2	6.2	-
30 - 34	4.4	3.6	5.4	3.5	3.6	4.2	5.4	5.1
35 - 39	2.6	2.2	2.1	4.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	-
40 - 44								
45 - 49	4.6	3.6	5.6	7.3	6.2	3.7	2.6	-
50 and over	4.0	7.6	3.0	4.1	3.3	4.2	1.5	5.1
Unknown	1.5	0.5	0.7	-	0.3	1.4	0.4	59.0

Table 6

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Size of Place of Previous Residence	Total years	Period of arrival						Unknown
		1961- 1965	1956- 1960	1951- 1955	1946- 1950	1941- 1945	1940 and before	
<u>Male</u>								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	2 069	357	362	292	289	215	52	27
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20,000 and over	28.9	28.3	25.7	26.7	30.4	35.3	30.6	7.4
5,000 - 19,999	15.6	17.1	17.7	13.7	14.9	13.5	14.6	29.6
1,000 - 4,999	37.5	39.8	42.8	39.7	37.4	34.4	33.6	14.8
Less than 1,000	5.5	4.5	6.6	4.1	7.3	7.0	4.9	-
From abroad	4.7	3.9	2.5	6.2	1.7	0.5	9.3	3.7
Unknown	7.8	6.4	4.7	9.6	8.3	9.3	7.0	44.5
<u>Female</u>								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	2 221	448	430	317	306	215	466	39
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20,000 and over	29.5	27.0	23.0	36.0	31.7	34.4	32.0	10.3
5,000 - 19,999	15.1	17.0	15.6	14.1	11.1	20.0	14.4	12.8
1,000 - 4,999	38.9	39.5	47.4	36.2	38.2	34.9	35.0	15.4
Less than 1,000	5.2	6.0	6.3	3.7	6.6	3.3	5.1	-
From abroad	3.1	3.6	2.3	2.8	1.3	-	6.4	-
Unknown	8.2	6.9	5.4	7.2	11.1	7.4	7.1	61.5

Table 7

LIMA: MALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000			
(All periods)								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	2 069	599	322	776	114	97	161	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.3	2.6	-	2.5	
5 - 9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	1.8	1.0	4.3	
10 - 14	5.2	6.7	6.8	4.4	0.9	1.0	5.6	
15 - 19	8.4	8.2	8.7	8.9	7.0	10.3	6.2	
20 - 24	11.3	12.0	8.7	12.5	14.9	4.1	9.9	
25 - 29	12.7	9.4	13.7	14.2	18.4	3.1	18.6	
30 - 34	10.6	7.9	12.4	12.2	15.8	5.2	8.7	
35 - 39	10.6	10.7	10.2	11.7	6.1	9.3	9.3	
40 - 44	8.5	10.7	9.3	7.3	7.0	9.3	5.6	
45 - 49	8.1	9.5	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.2	8.1	
50 - 54	6.0	7.0	6.2	4.9	4.4	11.3	5.0	
55 - 59	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.2	5.3	13.4	7.5	
60 and over	9.4	9.5	7.5	8.3	8.8	25.8	8.7	
(1961-1965)								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	357	101	61	142	16	14	23	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	7.2	7.2	9.8	7.0	18.8	-	8.7	
5 - 9	7.6	7.6	9.8	7.7	-	7.1	8.7	
10 - 14	10.6	10.6	16.4	8.4	-	-	4.3	
15 - 19	19.6	19.6	18.0	25.4	18.8	14.3	4.3	
20 - 24	21.8	21.8	9.8	22.5	37.5	14.3	30.4	
25 - 29	13.1	13.1	19.7	14.1	-	7.1	21.7	
30 - 34	6.2	6.2	6.6	4.9	6.2	21.4	8.7	
35 - 39	3.4	3.4	-	2.1	-	14.3	4.3	
40 - 44	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.7	12.5	7.1	-	
45 - 49	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	-	-	4.3	
50 - 54	1.7	1.7	-	1.4	-	7.1	-	
55 - 59	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	6.2	7.1	-	
60 and over	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	-	-	4.3	

(Continued)

Table 7 (Conclusion)

LIMA: MALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000			
(1960 or earlier)								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	1 685	496	293	630	98	82	126	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	-	3.2	
10 - 14	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	6.3	
15 - 19	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.2	5.1	9.8	4.0	
20 - 24	9.1	9.5	7.9	10.3	11.2	2.4	7.1	
25 - 29	12.9	9.5	12.6	14.1	21.4	2.4	18.2	
30 - 34	11.6	8.5	13.8	14.0	17.3	2.4	9.5	
35 - 39	12.2	11.7	13.0	14.0	7.1	7.3	10.3	
40 - 44	9.9	12.1	11.1	8.9	6.1	9.8	7.1	
45 - 49	9.4	11.5	8.7	8.9	8.2	7.3	7.9	
50 - 54	7.0	7.9	7.9	5.7	5.1	12.2	6.3	
55 - 59	5.1	5.0	3.6	3.6	5.1	14.6	9.5	
60 and over	10.9	10.7	8.7	9.5	10.2	30.5	10.3	

Table 8

LIMA: FEMALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000			
(All periods)								
<u>Total</u>								
Number	2 221	655	335	863	116	69	183	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.3	
5 - 9	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.4	3.4	1.4	2.2	
10 - 14	5.2	4.7	5.4	6.3	6.0	1.4	2.7	
15 - 19	12.9	10.8	13.4	14.1	15.5	2.9	15.8	
20 - 24	13.1	11.6	14.0	14.8	14.7	2.9	11.5	
25 - 29	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.1	17.2	11.6	14.2	
30 - 34	10.9	11.3	11.8	10.5	9.5	11.6	9.3	
35 - 39	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.8	5.2	13.1	7.1	
40 - 44	7.0	7.5	6.3	6.5	7.8	7.3	8.2	
45 - 49	6.1	7.5	6.3	4.9	6.0	13.0	3.8	
50 - 54	5.3	6.1	4.2	4.3	2.6	14.5	7.1	
55 - 59	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.4	10.2	8.2	
60 and over	8.8	10.1	9.6	8.2	7.8	8.7	6.6	

Table 8 (Continued)
 LIMA: FEMALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
 BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000			
(1961-1965)								
Total								
Number	448	121	76	177	27	16	31	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	4.2	5.8	1.3	3.4	3.7	6.3	9.9	
5 - 9	7.1	9.1	6.6	5.6	-	6.3	6.4	
10 - 14	11.4	12.4	10.5	11.3	18.5	6.3	6.4	
15 - 19	29.7	23.1	35.5	32.8	25.9	6.3	38.7	
20 - 24	19.2	17.4	18.4	23.7	25.9	-	6.4	
25 - 29	8.7	8.3	13.2	6.2	3.7	25.0	9.7	
30 - 34	4.5	4.1	5.3	2.3	-	31.2	6.4	
35 - 39	2.2	3.3	-	2.8	-	6.3	-	
40 - 44	1.8	3.3	1.3	1.1	3.7	-	-	
45 - 49	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.3	-	12.5	-	
50 - 54	2.0	2.5	2.6	1.7	-	-	-	
55 - 59	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.4	-	-	-	
60 and over	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.4	7.4	-	3.2	
(1960 or earlier)								
Total								
Number	1 734	530	254	680	89	53	128	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	1.5	0.9	3.5	1.5	1.1	-	0.8	
10 - 14	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.8	2.2	-	1.6	
15 - 19	8.5	7.7	7.1	9.3	12.4	1.9	10.2	
20 - 24	11.5	10.4	12.2	12.6	11.2	3.8	11.7	
25 - 29	13.4	13.4	10.2	13.4	21.4	7.5	16.4	
30 - 34	12.6	13.0	14.2	12.8	12.4	5.7	9.4	
35 - 39	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.9	6.7	15.1	9.4	
40 - 44	8.4	8.5	7.9	7.9	9.0	9.4	10.9	
45 - 49	7.2	8.7	7.9	5.6	7.9	13.2	5.5	
50 - 54	6.2	7.0	4.7	5.0	3.4	18.9	8.6	
55 - 59	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.5	13.2	9.4	
60 and over	10.1	11.3	11.8	9.4	7.9	11.3	6.2	

Table 9

LIMA: SEX RATIO BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Size of place of previous residence	Total	1961-1965	1956-1960	1951-1955	1946-1950	1941-1945	1940 and earlier	Unknown
20 000 and over	91.4	83.5	93.9	70.3	90.7	102.7	108.0	50.0
5 000 - 19 999	96.1	80.3	95.5	93.0	126.5	67.4	114.9	160.0
1 000 - 4 999	89.9	80.2	76.0	95.9	92.3	98.7	108.6	80.0
Less than 1 000	98.3	59.3	88.9	109.1	105.0	214.3	108.3	-
From abroad	140.6	87.5	90.0	200.0	125.0	-	163.3	-
Unknown	88.4	74.2	73.9	127.3	70.6	125.0	112.1	-
Total	93.2	79.7	84.2	92.1	94.4	100.4	113.1	69.2

Table 10

LIMA: MALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL, PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age at time of arrival	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000-19 999	1 000-4 999	Less than 1 000			
(All periods)								
Total								
Number	2 069	599	322	776	114	97	161	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	12.2	13.4	13.7	10.2	9.6	4.1	21.1	
5 - 9	11.4	11.8	16.2	9.7	11.4	6.2	12.4	
10 - 14	15.3	16.2	10.2	17.5	16.7	10.3	13.2	
15 - 19	25.4	22.9	22.3	29.9	31.6	16.5	18.6	
20 - 24	15.0	13.4	15.2	15.8	15.8	23.7	11.2	
25 - 29	6.7	6.3	8.1	6.3	5.3	12.4	4.3	
30 - 34	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	8.2	3.1	
35 - 39	2.8	3.7	1.9	2.1	0.9	5.2	4.3	
40 - 49	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	3.5	7.2	4.3	
50 and over	3.5	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	5.2	3.1	
Unknown	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.2	-	1.0	3.7	

(Continued)

Table 10 (Continued)

LIMA: MALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL,
PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age at time of arrival	Total	Size of place of previous residence					Abroad	Unknown
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000			
(1961-1965)								
Total								
Number	357	101	61	142	16	14	23	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	12.3	9.9	14.7	12.7	18.8	-	17.4	
5 - 9	6.7	5.9	16.4	4.9	-	7.1	-	
10 - 14	12.0	13.9	8.2	14.8	6.2	7.1	4.3	
15 - 19	28.0	28.7	19.7	31.0	43.8	7.1	30.4	
20 - 24	16.5	15.8	21.3	16.2	6.2	21.4	13.0	
25 - 29	8.4	5.9	6.6	8.4	6.2	14.3	21.7	
30 - 34	3.1	4.0	3.3	2.1	-	14.3	-	
35 - 39	4.7	6.9	3.3	2.8	6.2	14.3	4.3	
40 - 49	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	6.2	-	4.3	
50 and over	5.9	5.9	4.9	5.6	6.2	14.3	4.3	
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(1960 or earlier)								
Total								
Number	685	496	253	630	98	82	126	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	12.0	14.1	13.0	9.7	8.2	4.9	20.6	
5 - 9	12.2	12.9	15.8	10.3	13.3	6.1	14.3	
10 - 14	16.2	16.5	11.1	18.2	18.4	11.0	16.7	
15 - 19	25.3	21.8	24.9	29.8	29.6	18.3	18.2	
20 - 24	14.9	12.9	14.2	15.9	17.3	24.4	11.1	
25 - 29	6.4	6.4	8.7	5.9	5.1	12.2	1.6	
30 - 34	4.1	5.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	7.3	3.2	
35 - 39	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.9	-	3.7	4.8	
40 - 49	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.1	8.5	4.8	
50 and over	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.0	3.7	3.2	
Unknown	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	-	-	1.6	

Table 11

LIMA: FEMALE IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL,
PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Age at time of arrival	Total	Size of place of previous residence					
		20 000 and over	5 000- 19 999	1 000- 4 999	Less than 1 000	Abroad	Unknown
(All periods)							
Total							
Number	2 227	655	335	863	116	69	183
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	9.3	10.4	14.0	8.3	8.6	10.1	14.8
5 - 9	12.5	14.0	9.6	13.7	15.5	4.3	8.2
10 - 14	18.8	16.2	19.1	20.5	24.1	14.5	18.0
15 - 19	23.0	22.8	23.3	25.2	23.3	8.7	17.5
20 - 24	12.0	12.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	15.9	8.2
25 - 29	6.2	7.3	7.2	4.8	6.0	15.9	4.4
30 - 34	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.1	1.7	17.4	4.4
35 - 39	2.6	3.2	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.9	8.8
40 - 49	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.4	8.7	4.9
50 and over	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.2	2.6	1.4	4.9
Unknown	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	-	-	10.9
(1961-1965)							
Number	448	121	76	177	27	16	31
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	7.8	10.7	5.3	5.1	7.4	12.5	16.1
5 - 9	8.5	10.7	5.3	9.0	11.1	0.0	6.4
10 - 14	17.8	13.2	19.7	20.3	22.2	12.5	16.1
15 - 19	29.5	24.0	31.6	35.0	33.3	0.0	25.8
20 - 24	11.8	12.4	18.4	16.7	11.1	0.0	6.4
25 - 29	11.6	8.3	9.2	4.0	3.7	31.2	6.4
30 - 34	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	31.2	6.4
35 - 39	2.2	5.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
40 - 49	3.6	4.1	1.3	4.0	3.7	12.5	0.0
50 and over	7.6	9.1	5.3	6.8	7.4	0.0	16.1
Unknown	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
(1960 or earlier)							
Number	1 734	530	254	680	89	53	128
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	11.1	10.4	16.1	9.3	9.0	9.4	16.4
5 - 9	13.6	14.9	10.6	14.6	16.9	5.7	10.2
10 - 14	19.3	17.0	18.9	20.6	24.7	15.1	21.1
15 - 19	21.7	22.6	21.2	22.8	20.2	11.3	18.7
20 - 24	12.3	12.3	10.2	12.9	12.4	20.8	9.4
25 - 29	6.2	7.2	6.7	5.0	6.7	11.3	4.7
30 - 34	4.6	4.9	3.9	4.4	2.2	13.2	3.1
35 - 39	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	3.4	3.8	5.5
40 - 49	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.6	3.4	7.5	7.0
50 and over	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.5	1.1	1.9	2.3
Unknown	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	-	-	1.6

Table 12

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, PERIOD OF ARRIVAL
AND RURAL-URBAN CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACE OF BIRTH

Size of place and period	Characteristics of place of birth						Unknown	
	Total number	Percent	Urban	Semi- urban	Semi- rural	Rural		
			<u>Male</u>					
<u>Total</u>	2 069	100.0	40.4	25.3	14.2	14.2	5.9	
20 000 +	599	100.0	58.4	19.4	11.8	8.3	2.0	
5 000 - 19 999	322	100.0	39.8	32.9	14.0	3.0	0.3	
1 000 - 4 999	776	100.0	32.4	29.4	17.4	20.2	0.6	
Less than 1 000	114	100.0	25.4	32.4	22.8	18.4	0.9	
From abroad	97	100.0	3.1	-	1.0	-	95.9	
Unknown	161	100.0	46.5	23.0	9.3	14.9	6.2	
<u>1956-1960</u>	719	100.0	36.9	26.4	13.8	17.5	5.4	
20 000 +	194	100.0	55.7	20.1	12.4	8.2	3.6	
5 000 - 19 999	125	100.0	34.4	39.2	13.6	12.8	-	
1 000 - 4 999	297	100.0	30.6	27.6	14.5	26.3	1.0	
Less than 1 000	40	100.0	22.5	30.0	25.0	20.0	2.5	
From abroad	23	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	
Unknown	40	100.0	35.0	20.0	12.5	20.0	12.5	
<u>Before 1956</u>	1 323	100.0	42.7	24.5	14.3	12.5	6.0	
20 000 +	403	100.0	59.8	19.1	11.4	8.4	1.2	
5 000 - 19 999	189	100.0	43.9	27.5	14.8	13.2	0.5	
1 000 - 4 999	475	100.0	33.5	30.5	18.9	16.6	0.4	
Less than 1 000	74	100.0	27.0	33.8	21.6	17.6	-	
From abroad	73	100.0	4.1	-	1.4	-	94.5	
Unknown	109	100.0	54.1	22.9	7.3	12.8	2.8	
			<u>Female</u>					
<u>Total</u>	2 221	100.0	40.1	25.5	15.2	15.3	3.9	
20 000 +	655	100.0	58.3	20.6	11.8	8.7	0.6	
5 000 - 19 999	335	100.0	42.1	30.1	12.2	13.7	1.8	
1 000 - 4 999	863	100.0	30.6	27.8	18.9	22.1	0.6	
Less than 1 000	116	100.0	19.0	27.6	33.6	18.1	1.7	
From abroad	69	100.0	10.1	-	1.4	-	88.4	
Unknown	183	100.0	41.0	31.7	9.3	13.1	4.9	
<u>1956-1960</u>	878	100.0	32.7	28.7	15.6	19.4	3.6	
20 000 +	220	100.0	46.8	31.4	10.0	10.9	0.9	
5 000 - 19 999	143	100.0	31.5	39.9	10.4	18.2	-	
1 000 - 4 999	381	100.0	28.9	25.2	19.7	25.7	0.5	
Less than 1 000	54	100.0	20.4	16.7	38.9	22.2	1.8	
From abroad	26	100.0	7.7	-	-	-	92.3	
Unknown	54	100.0	29.6	38.9	7.4	18.5	5.6	
<u>Before 1956</u>	1 304	100.0	45.3	23.4	15.1	12.2	4.0	
20 000 +	431	100.0	64.0	15.3	12.5	7.6	0.5	
5 000 - 19 999	187	100.0	49.7	22.5	13.9	10.7	3.2	
1 000 - 4 999	476	100.0	31.9	20.0	18.5	18.9	0.6	
Less than 1 000	62	100.0	17.7	37.1	29.0	14.5	1.6	
From abroad	43	100.0	11.6	-	2.3	-	86.1	
Unknown	105	100.0	51.4	29.5	9.5	6.7	2.8	

Table 13

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND
RURAL-URBAN CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACE OF BIRTH

Period of arrival	Total	Place of birth				
		Urban	Semi-urban	Semi-rural	Rural	Unknown
Total						
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4 290	1 727	1 090	631	633	209
1956-1960	37.2	32.0	40.6	37.4	46.8	34.0
Before 1956	61.2	66.9	57.7	61.2	51.2	63.2
Male						
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2 069	836	524	293	294	122
1956-1960	34.8	31.7	36.2	33.8	42.8	32.0
Before 1956	63.9	67.6	61.8	64.5	56.1	65.6
Female						
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2 221	891	566	338	339	87
1956-1960	39.5	32.2	44.5	40.5	50.1	36.8
Before 1956	58.7	66.3	53.9	58.3	46.9	60.0

Table 14

LIMA: PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS WHOSE LAST REGION OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE
WAS THE SAME AS THEIR REGION OF BIRTH

Period and size of place	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All periods	4 290	93.8	2 069	94.0	2 221	93.9
20 000 +	1 254	92.0	599	92.1	655	92.1
5 000 - 19 999	657	95.0	322	95.6	335	94.6
1 000 - 4 999	1 639	95.6	776	95.1	863	95.6
Less than 1 000	230	90.1	114	89.0	116	91.1
1956-1960	1 597	93.3	719	93.8	858	92.8
20 000 +	414	90.8	194	93.9	220	90.0
5 000 - 19 999	268	95.8	125	96.8	143	94.9
1 000 - 4 999	678	95.8	297	95.8	381	93.8
Less than 1 000	94	87.9	40	78.2	34	90.6
Before 1956	2 627	94.4	1 323	94.1	1 304	94.7
20 000 +	834	92.7	403	92.5	431	92.9
5 000 - 19 999	376	94.6	189	94.6	187	94.5
1 000 - 4 999	951	96.0	475	95.8	476	96.2
Less than 1 000	136	91.6	74	91.6	62	91.7

Table 15

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND WHO CAME BETWEEN 1955-1965,
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND BY NUMBER OF MOVES

Size of place and sex	Number	Number of moves (percent)				
		Total	0	1	2	3
<u>Total</u>	865	100.0	82.1	8.2	5.3	4.4
<u>Size of place</u>						
20 000 +	241	100.0	78.0	8.7	6.7	6.6
5 000 - 19 999	167	100.0	75.4	12.6	7.8	4.2
1 000 - 4 999	394	100.0	86.9	5.3	4.3	3.5
Less than 1 000	63	100.0	85.7	12.7	-	1.6
<u>Male</u>	408	100.0	80.9	8.1	5.9	5.1
20 000 +	114	100.0	76.3	7.0	7.9	8.8
5 000 - 19 999	80	100.0	75.0	11.2	7.5	6.3
1 000 - 4 999	182	100.0	86.8	5.5	4.9	2.8
Less than 1 000	32	100.0	78.1	18.8	-	3.1
<u>Female</u>	457	100.0	83.1	8.3	4.8	3.7
20 000 +	127	100.0	79.5	10.2	5.6	4.7
5 000 - 19 999	87	100.0	75.9	13.8	8.0	2.3
1 000 - 4 999	212	100.0	86.8	5.2	3.8	4.2
Less than 1 000	31	100.0	93.5	6.5	-	-

Table 16

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS TO METROPOLITAN LIMA BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED

Age at the time of arrival	Total number	Level of schooling attained ^a (percent)				
		Total	1	2	3	4
<u>Total</u>	2 029	100.0	28.3	28.3	18.5	24.2
0 - 4	215	100.0	44.2	13.0	16.8	25.1
5 - 9	234	100.0	27.4	22.2	22.6	26.9
10 - 14	317	100.0	24.9	28.1	22.7	23.7
15 - 19	526	100.0	27.2	28.7	21.8	21.7
20 - 24	311	100.0	24.1	37.0	14.1	23.8
25 - 29	138	100.0	29.0	31.9	17.4	21.0
30 - 34	81	100.0	23.5	33.3	13.6	29.6
35 - 39	57	100.0	31.6	29.8	10.5	28.1
40 - 49	61	100.0	23.0	42.6	8.2	26.2
50 and over	72	100.0	34.7	29.2	9.7	26.4
Unknown	17	100.0	5.9	29.4	17.6	41.2

(Continued)

Table 16 (Continued)

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS TO METROPOLITAN LIMA BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED

Age at the time of arrival	Total number	Level of schooling attained ^{a/} (percent)				
		Total	1	2	3	4
1961-1965	323	100.0	39.3	22.9	18.6	18.6
0 - 4	11	100.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	9.1
5 - 9	23	100.0	87.0	8.7	4.3	0.0
10 - 14	43	100.0	51.2	23.3	23.2	2.3
15 - 19	100	100.0	32.0	18.0	34.0	15.0
20 - 24	59	100.0	22.0	39.0	10.2	28.8
25 - 29	30	100.0	40.0	23.3	16.7	20.0
30 - 34	11	100.0	9.1	27.3	18.2	45.4
35 - 39	17	100.0	29.4	11.8	11.8	47.0
40 - 49	8	100.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0
50 and over	21	100.0	52.4	23.8	0.0	23.8
Unknown	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1960 or before	1 683	100.0	26.0	29.4	18.7	25.2
0 - 4	201	100.0	41.8	13.4	17.9	26.4
5 - 9	204	100.0	19.1	24.5	25.5	29.9
10 - 14	273	100.0	20.5	29.0	22.7	27.1
15 - 19	426	100.0	26.1	31.2	19.0	23.2
20 - 24	251	100.0	24.7	36.3	15.1	22.7
25 - 29	108	100.0	25.9	34.3	17.6	21.3
30 - 34	69	100.0	26.1	33.3	13.1	27.5
35 - 39	40	100.0	32.5	37.5	10.0	20.0
40 - 49	53	100.0	22.7	41.5	9.4	26.4
50 and over	51	100.0	27.5	31.4	13.7	27.4
Unknown	7	100.0	0.0	28.6	28.5	28.6
			<u>Female</u>			
<u>Total</u>	2 192 ^{b/}	100.0	44.9	26.5	12.6	15.4
0 - 4	206	100.0	41.7	22.3	18.0	17.5
5 - 9	277	100.0	41.5	25.3	15.2	17.3
10 - 14	418	100.0	46.9	24.9	15.8	12.2
15 - 19	510	100.0	48.3	29.4	8.6	13.3
20 - 24	267	100.0	44.2	25.8	12.4	16.1
25 - 29	139	100.0	38.8	30.9	13.0	17.3
30 - 34	97	100.0	41.2	25.8	9.3	23.7
35 - 39	57	100.0	43.9	29.8	10.5	15.8
40 - 49	102	100.0	40.2	29.4	11.8	17.6
50 and over	88	100.0	56.8	23.9	5.7	10.2
Unknown	31	100.0	41.9	19.4	9.7	29.0

(Continued)

Table 16 (Conclusion)

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS TO METROPOLITAN LIMA BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED

Age at the time of arrival	Total number	Level of schooling attained ^{a/} (percent)				
		Total	1	2	3	4
1961-1965	423	100.0	59.3	19.4	10.7	9.9
0 - 4	11	100.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	37	100.0	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	80	100.0	67.5	11.2	18.8	2.5
15 - 19	132	100.0	56.0	25.0	9.1	9.1
20 - 24	53	100.0	60.4	17.0	11.3	11.3
25 - 29	32	100.0	31.2	21.9	21.9	25.0
30 - 34	16	100.0	18.8	31.2	0.0	50.0
35 - 39	10	100.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0
40 - 49	16	100.0	43.8	18.8	6.2	31.2
50 and over	34	100.0	64.7	26.5	2.9	0.0
Unknown	2	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
1960 or before	1 734	100.0	41.2	28.4	13.2	16.6
0 - 4	193	100.0	39.4	22.8	19.2	18.1
5 - 9	236	100.0	32.2	28.8	17.8	20.3
10 - 14	335	100.0	42.1	28.1	15.2	14.6
15 - 19	377	100.0	45.4	31.0	8.5	14.8
20 - 24	213	100.0	39.9	28.1	12.7	17.4
25 - 29	107	100.0	41.1	33.6	10.3	15.0
30 - 34	79	100.0	45.6	24.0	11.4	19.0
35 - 39	47	100.0	46.8	27.7	8.5	17.0
40 - 49	86	100.0	39.5	31.4	12.8	15.1
50 and over	52	100.0	51.9	23.1	5.8	17.3
Unknown	9	100.0	33.4	33.3	11.1	22.2

a/ 1. Without schooling and with 1 to 5 years of primaria.2. Primaria: 5 to 8 years.3. Secundaria: 1 to 4 years.4. Secundaria: 5 years or more, and with some or completed universitaria.

b/ Includes cases with level of schooling attained not specified.

Table 17

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Size of Place and period	Total number	Level of Instruction (percent)					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5
		<u>Male</u>					
<u>Total</u>	2 029	100.0	28.2	28.3	18.5	24.2	0.7
20 000 +	589	100.0	25.0	24.6	20.2	30.0	0.4
5 000 - 19 999	312	100.0	29.5	30.4	17.9	22.1	-
1 000 - 4 999	764	100.0	31.8	30.6	19.2	17.8	0.5
Less than 1 000	111	100.0	39.6	27.0	16.2	15.3	1.8
From abroad	97	100.0	9.3	17.5	17.5	55.6	-
Unknown	156	100.0	24.4	34.6	12.2	25.0	3.8
<u>1956-1960</u>	683	100.0	37.3	24.0	18.7	19.2	0.7
20 000 +	184	100.0	31.0	23.4	20.6	24.4	0.5
5 000 - 19 999	116	100.0	41.4	25.9	14.6	18.1	-
1 000 - 4 999	286	100.0	40.2	25.5	21.0	12.6	0.7
Less than 1 000	37	100.0	43.2	24.3	13.5	13.5	5.4
From abroad	23	100.0	4.3	-	13.0	82.6	-
Unknown	37	100.0	48.6	24.3	13.5	13.5	-
<u>Before 1956</u>	1 323	100.0	23.4	30.6	18.7	26.7	0.7
20 000 +	403	100.0	21.8	25.3	20.1	32.5	0.2
5 000 - 19 999	189	100.0	21.7	33.9	20.6	23.8	-
1 000 - 4 999	475	100.0	26.7	33.7	18.3	20.8	0.4
Less than 1 000	74	100.0	37.8	28.4	17.6	16.2	-
From abroad	73	100.0	11.0	23.3	19.2	46.6	-
	109	100.0	15.6	37.6	11.9	29.4	5.5

1. Without schooling and with 1 to 5 years of primaria.
2. Primaria: 5 to 8 years.
3. Secundaria: 1 to 4 years.
4. Secundaria: 5 years or more, and with some or completed universitaria.
5. Unknown.

(Continued)

Table 17 (Conclusion)

LIMA: IMMIGRANTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

Size of place and period	Total number	Level of instruction (percent)					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5
			<u>Female</u>				
Total	2 192	100.0	44.9	26.5	12.5	15.4	0.6
20 000 +	645	100.0	39.5	29.9	12.7	18.8	1.1
5 000 - 19 999	331	100.0	44.4	26.3	11.2	17.8	0.3
1 000 - 4 999	856	100.0	51.2	25.5	13.1	10.3	-
Less than 1 000	115	100.0	59.1	28.7	7.8	4.3	-
From abroad	68	100.0	16.2	13.2	19.1	51.4	-
Unknown	177	100.0	36.7	35.5	12.4	17.0	3.4
1956-1960	853	100.0	54.0	21.7	11.6	12.1	0.6
20 000 +	210	100.0	45.7	24.8	11.0	16.2	2.4
5 000 - 19 999	140	100.0	57.1	17.1	10.7	15.0	-
1 000 - 4 999	374	100.0	59.6	20.6	12.3	7.5	-
Less than 1 000	53	100.0	62.3	26.4	7.5	3.8	-
From abroad	25	100.0	12.0	8.0	20.0	60.0	-
Unknown	51	100.0	51.0	31.4	11.8	5.9	-
Before 1956	1 304	100.0	38.7	29.9	13.3	17.4	0.6
20 000 +	431	100.0	36.6	29.5	13.4	20.0	0.5
5 000 - 19 999	187	100.0	35.3	33.7	11.8	19.2	-
1 000 - 4 999	476	100.0	44.1	29.4	13.9	12.6	-
Less than 1 000	62	100.0	56.4	30.6	8.1	4.8	-
From abroad	43	100.0	18.6	16.3	18.6	46.5	-
Unknown	105	100.0	26.7	32.4	14.3	21.0	5.7

1. Without schooling and with 1 to 5 years of primaria.
2. Primaria: 5 to 8 years.
3. Secundaria: 1 to 4 years.
4. Secundaria: 5 years or more, and with some or completed universitaria.
5. Unknown.

II. REASONS FOR LEAVING

Of the 4 290 respondents who were migrants to Lima in the 1965 survey, 1 133 were re-interviewed and asked a series of questions dealing with "reasons for leaving". This group was limited to all those migrants who came to Lima within ten years of the survey data (i.e. 1956-1965) and who were at least 14 years of age at time of arrival in Lima. By limiting analysis to such a voluntary group, secondary migrants are excluded as well as persons who came prior to 1956 when the socio-economic milieu may well have been quite different from that emerging in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

1. Description of the Voluntary Migrants

Age and Sex Distribution. Females predominate among this voluntary group of adult migrants to Lima -the sex ratio being 82. Only among those 20-24 and 35-39 are males more likely to be present. Both males and females tended to be young when they arrived in Lima. Indeed, no less than two-thirds (66.0 percent) of the males and 64 percent of the females were between 15 and 24 at that time. This, of course, is very similar to the pattern generally found in most societies. The popular age period for migration is "young adult". Such a pattern is clearly evident among migrants to Lima and it can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 that less than 25 percent came to the city after attaining their thirtieth birthday.

Place of Origin and Time of Arrival. Where did the migrants come from? In both the larger sample and this sub-sample, areas of 1 000 to 5 000 were the place from which a larger number of migrants came from, with the largest size cities (20 000 and over) being second in source of move. Over 60 percent of both males and females, came from these two types of points of departure. On the other hand, 6 percent came from the smallest villages of the nation. Of perhaps more interest is the age distribution of these various migrant groups. The smaller the place of

residence where they previously lived, the greater the proportion of migrants under age 25. Among males, this proportion increases from 60.2 percent for those coming from the largest cities, to 73.5 percent for those coming from the small villages; for females, it increases from 59.2 percent to 73.0 percent. This generalization also tends to hold for those coming to Lima prior to attaining the age of 20.

When did they come? Slightly more migrants came to Lima in the earlier five year period than in the 1960-1965 period, and this is more so for males than for females. In total, 48.4 percent are most recent newcomers and 51.6 percent arrived before 1961. These figures do not represent exactly the relation between the recent newcomers and those arrived before 1961, since mortality has not been taken into account.

Differences in time of arrival according to place of previous residence are somewhat more meaningful. Among men, those coming from larger places are more likely to be recent arrivers and the proportion decreases in a secular manner to only 38.1 percent of those from small villages having arrived since 1961. For women, a somewhat similar pattern exists, but is much less distinct. The general trend seems to be that in recent years, more people are migrating to Lima from the larger places. However, a word of caution is in order. First, the difference (especially among females) is not that great.

Second, the large number of respondents who failed to indicate size of place of previous residence (over 10 percent of the respondents) may well account for the observed differences. Among males, 58.8 percent of those particular respondents came within the past five years. It seems plausible to suspect that they would more likely be coming from smaller villages than from the larger cities of the nation. If this suggestion is valid, this would at least partially explain the difference in time of arrival by place of previous residence.

Number of People Accompanying Migrant. Almost 60 percent of all these adult migrants to Lima arrived as "single" persons -that is, they were not accompanied by either spouse or by children.

The proportion is slightly higher for males than for females. Another 10 percent came with spouse, but with no children. This is to be expected if it is recalled that about two-thirds of all these newcomers to Lima were under age 25 at time of arrival. (In line with the finding, it may be useful to add that 59.8 percent of the male migrants and 56.6 percent of the female migrants were single at time of arrival). However, these statements indicating a large number of single and couple migration should not be exaggerated. About 10 percent of all these migrants to Lima came at least with three children. The effect of such migration is undoubtedly of significance for Lima.

Comparisons by size of place of previous residence yield significant results and follow from the earlier findings indicating that the smaller the place the greater the proportion of young migrants. So too, the percent of migrants coming to Lima without either spouse or children increases with smaller place of previous residence. Among females, there is no difference by towns under 20 000 but for those coming from the largest cities, the variation is quite substantial. The data strongly suggest that a fairly large number of migrants coming from the largest cities are families. Indeed, 15 percent of all such movers arrived with at least three children and another 10 percent with one or two children. This is in marked contrast to those coming from the smallest communities. Here slightly more than 10 percent were "family movers" in that at least one child came with the parents.

The general pattern is quite clear. Although a majority of all adult migrants are relatively young (under 25) and come to Lima alone, there are noteworthy differences according to size of place of previous residence. Those coming from smaller towns are more likely to be young, "single", and the number of families is minimal. Those coming from the larger cities are somewhat older and a significant minority represent the movement of families. These major differentials should affect those responses to the inquiries on "reasons for moving".

General Socio-Economic Characteristics. Prior to analyzing the actual reasons given for moving, it might be useful to discuss very briefly the educational and occupational status of these migrants to Lima. About two-thirds had attained no more than a primary education with about 20 percent having some training beyond high school. The difference by sex was significant. About half of all females were functionally illiterate (i.e. they had completed less than five grades of school) compared to 27 percent of the males. Almost one-quarter of the males had had some type of schooling beyond high school compared to 15.3 percent of the females. Here it should be added that these data are based on the educational attainment of persons 14 and over at the time of arrival. A number of these are still of course attending school and thus these data are biased in a downward direction.

As would be expected because of the age of the migrants, over half were "non-active" economically, but again this was much truer of females than of males (72.3 percent to 40.1 percent). Among those who were active, manual workers made up a majority of all employed migrants for both males and females.

This brief description of this selected group of migrants to Lima who were asked "why they left" is intended to give the reader a better understanding of the types of persons being studied, and thereby to better grasp the meaning of the "reasons for moving".

2. Reasons for Leaving

In this section an analysis of the reasons migrants gave for moving to Lima will be made. First, the distribution of these reasons will be given together with a description and rationale for the categories to be used. This will be followed with an analysis of how these "reasons for leaving" vary with a) age at time of arrival; b) size of place of previous residence; c) marital status of migrants at the time of arrival; d) educational attainment; e) previous occupational status of migrants.

The reasons given are of course subject to much individual variation and it may well be relevant at this time to recall Mortara's warning on such data: "The decision to leave the country for the city, like so many other decisions men make, is in most cases the product of a number of convergent motives whose relative weight the individual himself could not determine, even if he could identify them."^{4/}

Three basic categories of reasons have been tabulated, these being developed from the many types of answers given by the respondents. The three categories are: economic, family, and education. A fourth category is residual (i.e. "other"). Very few respondents failed to give at least some indication of their reasons for leaving and coming to Lima. The three categories are somewhat arbitrary and represent a compromise in determining the "meaning" of the reasons given. Despite these various weaknesses inherent in minimal categorization, certain conclusions can be derived from these "reasons".

A majority (52.6 percent) of all male migrants cite economic reasons as their main factor in leaving a previous residence and coming to Lima. One in six male migrants selected a family reason and another one in six selected education as their main reason for moving. Females present a different picture. Almost half (47 percent) gave family reasons, with 30.2 percent saying "economic" and less than one in ten feeling that education is their principal reason for moving.

These differences by sex are not particularly surprising in view of the knowledge of the characteristics of these migrants, and the development level of the nation. In education for example, it has been noted that males have had much more schooling than females and apparently a number plan to continue their education in the city. With one half of all females having had less than five years of school, it is hardly conceivable that many would cite education as a reason for their move.

^{4/} Giorgio Mortara, "Factors affecting rural-urban migration in Latin America: Influence of economic and social conditions in these areas". Proceedings of The World Population Conference, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 30 August - 10 September 1965.

a) Reasons by Age and Sex: Among male migrants economic reasons always rank first regardless of age. However, the percent increases greatly from age 15-19 when it is only 36.6 to age 30-34, when it attains a proportion of 86.2 of all such migrants. The largest number of males giving family reasons is to be found in the youngest group (22.5) and the oldest (28.6), suggesting that these may be part of the "dependent" population at those ages. As would be expected, the percent citing education reasons is especially high among males under age 20, and even among those 20-24, one in six giving such a reason for moving. Beyond that age, the number becomes small (See Tables 1 and 2).

Family reasons become increasingly important among females with advancing age. While only one-third of the youngest give family reasons for moving, the proportion grows to well over one-half among those 25 and over, reaching 85.4 percent among the oldest migrants. Economic reasons, on the other hand, tend to decline in importance the older the female is at time of arrival in Lima. Among the youngest however, it is cited more frequently than family reasons, suggesting that a number of young women move to Lima in search of jobs. Education is also fairly important for the young women migrants -16.3 percent giving such a reason. It is not meaningful among older women except for those 35-39. However, this is based on 19 replies. As of the reason education it should be mentioned that the given answer can refer to both migrant and children, that is to say, that the migrant can give the education of his children as a reason for leaving.

In looking at reasons given by age at arrival, it must be stressed that about two-thirds of all migrants came to Lima prior to reaching 25. These young age categories are consequently of much more importance than the older age groups. In these young groups, economic reasons clearly dominate among males with educational factors given a relatively strong emphasis and family reasons only strong among the youngest, perhaps for "dependent" reasons. Female migrants under 25 give economic and family reasons about equally and together these account for about

three-quarters of all reasons. Education is only relatively important for those under age 20. In general, young men come to Lima (1) to get a better job and (2) to improve their education. Young women come to Lima overwhelmingly for either economic or family reasons.

b) Size of Place of Previous Residence and Reasons for Leaving. Regardless of size of place of previous residence, slightly more than half of all male migrants came to Lima for economic reasons. The proportion coming for educational reasons increase gradually with decreasing size of place. At first glance this may appear surprising. But it must be recalled that males coming from such areas are younger, on the average, than their counterparts moving from larger cities and towns. This is undoubtedly reflected in the present finding. Males giving family reasons more prevalent among those coming from places of 1 000 - 5 000 than from other areas, but differences were not especially meaningful (See Table 3).

Women coming from the largest and smallest communities were more likely to give family reasons than those coming from intermediate size areas. On the other hand, women from the two largest places of previous residence were much more apt to give educational reasons than those from smaller places -only 2.9 percent of those coming from the smallest villages giving such a reason. Yet the smaller the place, the younger the migrants and this has already been given as a possible reason for the high number of rural males who express a desire for more education in the city. How can this apparent contradiction be reconciled? It will be recalled that 26.7 percent of all females from cities of 20 000 or more came to Lima with at least a spouse and one child. This undoubtedly influenced the high proportion (54.1) giving family reasons for moving. Those coming from small rural areas are younger on the average. However, a review of the earlier tables also indicates that 23.0 percent were between 20 and 24 and that 17.2 percent came to Lima with their spouse -by far the largest proportion on that particular category. In addition, this group coming either "married or with a companion" amounts to 34.2

percent- the highest such proportion in these combined categories. These data at least hint at an explanation for the proportion coming from the smallest villages giving family reasons. Perhaps these people marry at a younger age than those living in the larger cities and this too, is reflected in the findings. The small number of female village migrants selecting education as reasons as compared to the relatively large proportion among those coming from more populated areas possibly reflects the fact that a great number of those who have had at least a secondary education migrate for education reasons and most females from the smaller areas would not have had the opportunity for advancement that far in school. Perhaps this is not so for males coming from such areas. The role of the female may differ from that of the male in these rural sections of the nation. About half of all female migrants had less than five grades of school. Presumably this percent increases among those coming from the smallest areas.

Clearly, reasons for migrating differ for males and females by size of place of previous residence. However, age tends to blur the relationship, especially among males. The greatest difference exists among females where those from small areas are apparently concerned with family and economic reasons, whereas those from the larger areas tend to cite education factors, thereby suggesting differences in the female role by size of place.

c) Marital Status: Unmarried, presumably younger persons were much more likely to select educational reasons than were married migrants, and this was especially noticeable for males where one-quarter stated that education was their main reason for moving to Lima. This of course is to be expected. The difference between males and females selecting education is caused by the greater number of single females stating family reasons. But it is among married migrants that differences by reason and by sex become especially meaningful. Almost three-quarters of all married male migrants selected economic reasons, but 11.6 percent gave family reasons. However, among married female migrants, these proportions are almost exactly reversed -12.4

percent giving economic reasons and 73.7 percent giving family reasons (See Table 4). This suggests the lack of independence among Peruvian females and the subsidiary role played by women in that society.

d) Educational Attainment: An interesting pattern is noted when analyzing reasons for moving by educational attainment of the respondents. For both, males and females, the proportion citing economic factors declines with increasing educational attainment and the proportion citing educational factors increases. Family factors do not appear to be significantly affected by the degree of education completed. It can perhaps be assumed that a significant number of young migrants with at least some high school training have migrated to Lima to advance their education. Thus 35.8 percent of such males and 24.2 percent of such females indicated that education was their prime reason for moving (See Table 5). On the other hand, the very large proportion of males indicating that economic reasons brought them to Lima suggests that there may be a large number of poorly educated migrants coming to the city to find jobs. This is also true of poorly educated females of whom about one-third come to Lima for economic reasons.

e) Previous Occupational Status: The data based on occupational status in place of previous residence yield additional information which tends to strengthen the above suggestions. For example, of the total male non-active population, 36.1 percent came to Lima for educational purposes. These are probably young, high school educated men pursuing advanced schooling in Lima. But of the three occupational categories, manual and agricultural workers cite economic factors more often than do non-manual workers, again hinting at the possibility of poorly educated male migrants coming to Lima in search of better sources of employment. Furthermore, one in four of the males who were non-active came to Lima for economic reasons, undoubtedly searching for a job. Another one-quarter came for family reasons -these presumably older migrants joining their relatives.

The proportion of non-active migrants is much greater for females than for males -about three-quarters being in that category. Well over half indicated family reasons and many of these are perhaps migrating with their spouse or meeting them in the city. It is also noteworthy that 71.9 percent of those women previously employed in manual occupations came to Lima for economic reasons, again suggesting that many poorly educated, blue collar working migrants, male and female, come to Lima in search of work (See Tables 6 and 7).

3. Summary

Migrants to Lima are relatively young and this affects all the other findings regarding reasons for moving. Generally, there seem to be two principal types of male migrants. One is relatively well-educated and comes to Lima to continue his schooling as well as to find better employment. A second is less educated and is being pushed from the rural area to the city in search of work. This is not as true of the female migrants, but it is nevertheless still present. Of course, many females cite family reasons for their moving -indicating the inferior position of females in Peru.

Generally then, these findings are in agreement with studies completed in other areas of Latin America. Both economic and education factors predominate in the "reasons" why people move to the primate city of the nation.

Table 1

LIMA: ADULT MALE IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965,
BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL

Reasons for leaving	Age at the time of arrival							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and over
Total number ^{b/}	(513)	(213)	(124)	(51)	(29)	(24)	(23)	(45)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	52.6	36.6	58.9	66.7	86.2	70.8	73.9	53.3
Family	16.8	22.5	8.9	11.8	3.4	20.8	4.3	28.9
Education	16.6	28.2	16.1	3.9	-	-	8.7	2.2
Other	12.8	11.8	15.3	15.7	6.9	8.4	13.0	13.3
No information	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.0	3.4	-	-	2.2

a/ Immigrants 15 years old or over at the time of arrival.

b/ Totals include non applicable cases.

Table 2

LIMA: ADULT FEMALE IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965,
BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY AGE AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL

Reasons for leaving	Age at the time of arrival							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and over
Total number ^{b/}	(622)	(289)	(109)	(68)	(41)	(19)	(43)	(48)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	30.2	41.2	31.2	23.5	29.3	5.3	7.0	4.2
Family	47.6	33.9	43.1	55.9	61.0	68.4	72.1	85.4
Education	9.6	16.3	4.6	2.9	2.4	15.8	4.7	-
Other	7.9	5.8	11.0	10.3	2.4	10.5	11.6	10.4
No information	4.7	2.8	10.1	7.4	4.9	-	4.7	-

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ Totals include non applicable cases.

Table 3
LIMA: ADULT IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965, BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE,
BY SEX AND SIZE OF PLACE OF PRIOR RESIDENCE

Reasons for leaving	Size of place of prior residence:									
	Males					Females				
	Total ^{b/}	20 000 or more	5 000 to 19 999	1 000 to 4 999	less than 1 000	Total ^{b/}	20 000 or more	5 000 to 19 999	1 000 to 4 999	less than 1 000
Total number	(511)	(133)	(86)	(207)	(34)	(622)	(157)	(104)	(262)	(35)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	52.6	53.4	54.7	50.7	50.0	30.2	23.6	29.8	35.5	25.7
Family	16.8	17.3	12.8	20.3	17.6	47.6	54.1	46.2	43.5	57.1
Education	16.6	15.0	15.1	16.9	23.5	9.6	10.8	14.4	8.0	2.9
Other	12.8	13.6	17.4	9.6	8.8	7.9	7.6	5.8	8.4	5.7
No information	1.2	0.8	-	2.4	-	4.7	3.8	3.8	4.6	8.6

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ Totals include migrants coming from abroad and place of prior residence unknown.

Table 4
LIMA: ADULT IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965, BY
REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE,
BY MARITAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL

Reasons for leaving	Marital status at time of arrival							
	Males				Females			
	Total ^{b/}	Single	Married ^{c/}	Widowed, divorced and/or separated	Total ^{b/}	Single	Married ^{c/}	Widowed, divorced and/or separated
Total number	(511)	(305)	(155)	(12)	(622)	(349)	(202)	(41)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	52.6	46.2	72.3	41.7	30.2	43.0	12.4	9.8
Family	16.8	17.7	11.6	50.0	47.6	30.9	73.7	70.7
Education	16.6	23.0	2.4	-	9.6	14.0	2.5	2.4
Other	12.8	12.2	13.4	8.3	7.9	6.6	8.9	14.5
No information	1.2	1.0	0.8	-	4.7	5.4	3.0	2.4

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ Totals include non applicable cases, and cases where marital status was not specified.

c/ Includes convivientes.

Table 5
LIMA: ADULT IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965,
BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY SEX AND LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTAINED

Reasons for leaving	Level of schooling attained ^{b/}									
	Total	Males				Total	Females			
		1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.
Total number	(511) ^{c/}	(138)	(152)	(81)	(123)	(622) ^{c/}	(308)	(154)	(48)	(95)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	52.6	62.3	60.5	43.2	39.8	30.2	38.3	31.8	16.7	11.6
Family	16.8	15.2	19.7	14.8	16.3	47.6	46.1	48.1	52.1	52.6
Education	16.6	3.6	9.2	22.2	35.8	9.6	4.5	8.4	10.4	24.2
Other	12.8	14.5	10.5	19.7	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.8	10.4	6.3
No information	1.2	4.3	-	-	-	4.7	3.6	3.9	10.4	5.3

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ 1. Without schooling and for with 1 to 5 years of primaria.

2. Primaria: 5 to 8 years.

3. Secundaria: 1 to 4 years.

4. Secundaria: 5 years or more; and with some or completed universitaria.

c/ Includes cases with level of schooling attained not specified.

Table 6

LIMA: ADULT MALE IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965,
BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY OCCUPATIONAL
STATUS IN PLACE OF PRIOR RESIDENCE

Reasons for leaving	Total active	Occupational status			Total non active	Total ^{b/}
		Non manual workers	Manual workers	Agricultural workers		
Total number	(304)	(68)	(133)	(69)	(205)	(511)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	70.3	64.7	72.2	73.9	26.3	52.6
Family	10.4	16.2	11.3	7.2	26.3	16.8
Education	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	36.1	16.6
Other	14.1	14.7	14.3	14.5	10.8	12.8
No information	1.6	1.5	-	1.5	0.5	1.2

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ Includes other cases.

Table 7

LIMA: ADULT FEMALE IMMIGRANTS^{a/} WHO CAME BETWEEN 1956-1965,
BY REASONS FOR LEAVING THEIR PRIOR PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY OCCUPATIONAL
STATUS IN PLACE OF PRIOR RESIDENCE

Reasons for leaving	Total active	Occupational status			Total non active	Total ^{b/}
		Non manual workers	Manual workers	Agricultural workers		
Total number	(172)	(40)	(89)	(23)	(450)	(622)
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic	54.7	35.0	71.9	43.5	20.9	30.2
Family	23.8	37.5	15.7	34.8	56.7	47.6
Education	5.2	10.0	1.1	8.7	11.3	9.6
Other	9.3	12.5	9.0	8.6	7.3	7.9
No information	6.3	5.0	2.3	4.3	3.8	4.7

a/ Immigrants 15 years old and over at the time of arrival.

b/ Includes other cases.

III. ADJUSTMENT OF MIGRANTS

The study of migration to metropolitan areas should include an attempt to understand the problems of "adjustment". The shifting of large numbers of people from one or more areas to another invariably results in numerous problems for both, the migrants and the urban born residents of the host city. In Peru, this is especially marked as such migration is concentrated in the one primate city, Lima.

Usually adjustment is defined in terms of consequences for individual migrants at the place of destination. Thus a United Nations publication (1958) considers adjustment as:

"The process by which immigrants adjust themselves to conditions in the area of destination falls into several categories: ... assimilation, integration into the social structure ..., acculturation, the adoption of the customs and values of the population in the place of destination."

Although this approach has led to many useful studies, adjustment can be viewed as a two-way process and at both the individual and societal level (Borrie, 1959; and Beijer, 1963). Furthermore it also may be worthwhile to study the adjustment consequences for the social system in the area of origin as well as destination. For example, adjustment is not necessarily a one-way acceptance of the norms and values of the urban social system. Migrants bring different values to their new environment and we should not overlook the question of mutual adjustment or feedback. Why should migrants be expected to resemble the native city dweller? This is a particularly moot point when we look at the: a) selectivity of the migration, b) proportion of persons who were born in the urban area, c) pattern of residential segregation that they obtain in the urban area, and d) migrants participation in non-service work activities.

As has been stated earlier, migrants do not generally represent a cross section of the sending and receiving population, but are selected on many demographic, social and social psychological characteristics. Although the kinds of selectivities that are found have implications for the adjustment of the migrants to the urban and social structure, it is clear that they also have implications for the adjustment of the urban social structure to the immigrants. This is a particularly relevant point when we consider the volume of the immigration. CELADE data, as reported by Myers (1969), indicate that in six major cities in Latin America more than half of the ever-married women between the ages of 20-25 were not born in the city. This suggests that for this select group of women determining urban norms of behaviour might be problematic. A more pertinent question might be who is adjusting to what?

Another consideration is that the recent immigrant may not enter into the urban social structure in such a way as to be exposed to urban forces. To a large extent recent migrants may be residentially segregated. To the extent that this is true, the recent migrant may have little social contact with urban natives. Furthermore, quasi-urban communities may develop their own rural-based subcultures within the confines of the city. Finally, even if the migrant is exposed to an urban environment, he may initially adjust in a typically rural manner. Very much depends upon what the migrant brings to the new environment as well as how he interacts with it.

Many rural-urban migrants change jobs. An important question is whether a greater proportion of these changes are to "productive" occupations or to service work. Do migrants move into the industrialized sector of the economy or do they find jobs washing the shirts of other migrants? On the social structural level, is the rural migrant to the city merely another statistics indicating increased urbanization, or rather is he affected by urbanism as a way of life? Many migrants may be in the city while not of the city. Attention should be paid to the question of whether the urban social structure itself will experience change

in the face of a rapid influx of rural urban migrants. The normative system of any group may be threatened by an excessively rapid increase in new members.

Does the social and personal disorganization view of the migrants need modification? The culture shock hypothesis which explains migrants "problems" in terms of their entrance into a new social system could usefully be compared with the view of the migration process which has been emerging over the years. This view suggests that personal and social disorganization of the migrants may be minimal. As a result of positive selection, the migrant may be in a better adjustment position than the urban native. The presence of large numbers of immigrants may cause serious strains and imbalances in the social structure of the urban area of destination, but this is a problem of adjustment on the part of the urban social system. Squatter settlements from the point of view of the urban administrator represent disorganization. But these areas represent a high degree of normative integration and for the individual are most likely improvements over previous conditions. It is perhaps for this reason that many migrants define their situation as better than their previous one, and tend to solve the housing problem.

Two basic independent (or causal) variables form the basis of this chapter: the size of place of previous residence and the duration of residence in Lima. Comparisons are limited to possible differences between those coming from larger towns and from the smaller communities, and those coming between 1955 and 1960 with those coming since that date. Additionally, the analysis is limited deliberately to those who arrived as adults.

A sizeable literature has emerged dealing with the implications of the size of place of origin (or of previous residence) for migrant adjustment. Generally, it has been found that, ceteris paribus, migrants coming from larger size places tend to adjust more favorably to the exigences of the city than do those coming from the more rural areas. Conversely, the receiving city should be more able to cope with incoming migrants if the proportion coming from larger areas is greater. The influx of rural

people into the large cities has proven to be a serious problem for the urban social system in both the developing and developed nations.

Length of residence in the host city is also a useful measure of adjustment. The longer a migrant resides in a given area the more likely he will resemble the people born in that city. This general proposition has been tested in a number of studies. While it is not possible to compare these people with the Lima-born,^{5/} it is nevertheless important to note if indeed, a longer duration of residence actually affects these migrants on a number of social indicators.

The focus of this chapter is on the effects of these variables on a number of such social indicators of possible adjustment to the city. However a number of other analyses should be included as well. Some information of both, a demographic and economic nature on the background of the migrants will also be included. Thus large and small town migrants will be compared on such economic indices as occupation (if any) in previous place of residence and the reasons for moving. Also considered will be the age-sex structure, marital status, number of persons accompanying the migrant, of these various classes of migrants at the time of their move to Lima.

The topics for investigation (i.e. the dependent variables) fall into three basic categories: economic, housing and social. Under economic such questions as type of job (if any) did the migrants find in Lima. How long did it take to find that first job? Housing queries include the type of housing that the migrant found and in which sections of the city did he settle upon arrival. Finally some social questions are included on such subjects as having a social security card, attendance at movies and soccer games, listening and watching television and/or radio, and the reading of newspapers. These are all indicators of possible adjustment or a lack thereof among the migrants to Lima.

^{5/} Notwithstanding, from chapter IV, in which differential characteristics between migrants and natives are analyzed, some conclusions can be drawn about civil status, education, fertility and other variables.

They all give insights into the problems for the receiving city as it increasingly becomes the haven of increasing numbers of Peruvians.

1. Demographic Background

The comparison of adult migrants to Lima on basic demographic variables by size of place of previous residence is covered more extensively in Chapter IV. Nevertheless, a brief summary is warranted at this point. Knowledge about such characteristics is vital to better understand the additional comparisons which will be made. This is especially important in view of the fact that complex multivariate analysis is not possible due to the size of the sample.

Three demographic variables are briefly considered here: age at the time of arrival, time of arrival, and marital status at time of arrival. In addition, the number of persons accompanying the migrant in his move to Lima will also be investigated.

Generally, the proportion of young migrants (under 25) increases with decreasing size of place of previous residence, and over 70 percent of those coming from communities under 5 000 came to Lima when they were between 15 and 24 (See Table 1). Males and females exhibit similar patterns. People coming from the larger cities (especially those with at least 20 000 population) are more likely to be recent migrants (i.e. since 1961) than are those from the smaller towns of Peru (See Table 2). This is especially true of males but is generally valid for females as well. Or, to analyze it differently, of all migrants coming to Lima since 1956, a slightly greater proportion of those moving between 1956 and 1960 came from towns under 5 000 than is the case with those coming since 1960.

The relation between age at arrival and marital status is clearly noted when looking at the latter variable and comparing the migrant groups by size of place of previous residence. Obviously the larger the proportion of young persons, the greater the proportion of single persons. Thus, those coming from the smaller communities are more likely to be single than those coming from the larger cities. This is especially significant among

males. About 63 percent of those coming from under 5,000 were single at the time of arrival in Lima, as compared to 57 percent of those from the larger towns. This pattern is not as clear for females. Indeed if those coming widowed or divorced are added to the singles, differences become insignificant (See Table 3).

An important dimension in migration that should be studied deals with the number of persons who accompanied the migrant when he moved to Lima. The striking difference lies between those coming from cities of 20,000 or more population and those coming from all the smaller places (i.e. under 20 000) (See Table 4). For males and females alike, about 60 percent of all migrants from the latter places (regardless of their respective sizes) were single at the time of arrival in Lima and between 70 and 75 percent were either single or came with their spouse but with no accompanying children. The pattern for those coming from the nations largest cities is quite different. Less than 60 percent came either as singles or couples only. However no less than 15 percent were accompanied by at least 3 children. Again this is true of both sexes. The proportion of "family movers" coming from the other areas is much smaller. Such a finding is not unexpected in light of the previous analysis which indicates that those migrating from the larger cities are less likely to be single and have a higher median age at the time of arrival. It is also interesting to point out that over half of such migrants (i.e. from larger cities) came to Lima since 1960 thus suggesting that many of these recent migrants are more likely to be "family movers".

Introducing present age as a control variable does not significantly alter the findings. Nevertheless some interesting results emerge. (The number of cases is often quite small and precautions whould be taken before making broad generalizations). Among males 20-24, the proportion single coming from the larger cities is somewhat smaller, but not significant pattern is observed. Males 25-34, coming from cities 20 000 and over, begin exhibiting the generalized pattern noted above. That is to say,

the proportion single is less than among those coming from the cities under 20 000. However they are underrepresented in the "couples" category. On the other hand, over 15 percent came with two or more children --a greater proportion than from any other group.

Male migrants presently 35 years of age or over were at least 25 when they came to Lima. It is in this group that differences are especially substantial. No less than 51.4 percent came to Lima with a wife and at least three children and another 16.2 percent came with two children. Males coming from the smaller areas do not exhibit such large proportions of "family migrants". Indeed about 42 percent of those from villages under 5 000 came either as single men or with only their spouse. This is somewhat surprising for a group who had to be at least 25 years of age at the time of move.

Females presently 20-24 do not offer any additional insights into this phenomenon, although, interestingly, it is those from the smaller towns who are more likely to come with spouse and children. Those 25-34 start exhibiting the expected differential by size of place of previous residence. Over 35 percent of those coming from the largest cities came with their husbands and at least one or two children, but only half came as single women. The data on the older female migrants yields more meaningful results. As expected, the proportion single or "coupled" is smaller from those coming from the larger cities while half came with spouse and at least three children. No other group of women migrants comes close to this proportion. It is also interesting that close to one-quarter of all such women presently 35 or over came to Lima without husbands but with one or more children --the proportion being about the same regardless of the size of place of previous residence. This compares to only 5.8 percent among males of the same age who migrated under such circumstances.

It appears that Lima is the haven, not only for young migrants --generally single or married with no children. It is also the destination point for a fairly large number of women

who came with children but without husbands. It can also be concluded that those who came as "families" are more likely to be from the largest cities of the nation than from the smaller communities.

2. Economic Background Variables

The employment situation of migrants to Lima in their former place of residence yields meaningful information about these people. It gives certain insights as to their economic stability and indirectly --as to their motives for making a move. (It has been noted in an earlier chapter that economic reasons predominated especially among the male migrants to Lima). Three questions are included in this section which contribute to a better understanding of the economic background of these migrants according to size of place of previous residence. First, were they employed prior to coming to Lima? Second, if yes, what kind of occupation was it and in what type of industry? Third, were they looking for work?

Among male migrants, 40.1 percent were "not working" prior to moving to Lima; 72.3 percent of the females were not working --many of course being housewives (See Table 5). The proportion of males not working varies according to the age of the respondents. The overall tendency is that it declines drastically with increasing age. Over 80 percent of all male migrants presently 15-19 did not work before coming to Lima. This is to be expected, although in a lower proportion. Probably many of them neither stated that they looked for work for the first time, because they did not expect to find work.^{6/} On the other hand, of those now 25-34 one third was not working prior to coming to Lima, and the proportion among the older males was a mere 10.7 percent.

The incidence of not working in the previous place of residence tends to be greater in the small communities. While 39 percent of those coming from towns of 5 000 and over were not working, about 46 percent of those from towns under 5 000

^{6/} Notice should be taken of the fact that those who stated that they were looking for work for the first time are included in the working group.

were so categorized. Generally this pattern is to be noted in the various age groups, especially among males 25-34. Numbers of cases become quite small however and generalizations would best be limited to the overall distribution.

While 72.3 percent of all females were not working prior to coming to Lima, this statistics can be misleading including, as it does, many not actually looking for work. This is evidenced by the fact that the proportion not working does not vary significantly by present age and what difference that does exist is in an opposite direction from that noted for males. That is to say, while 70.4 percent of these women 14-19 were not working, over three-quarters of the oldest women belonged to this category, it can be assumed that the proportion of housewives also increases with age. Women were also more apt to be employed if they had been residing in the larger cities and this was equally true at all ages.

About 60 percent of all males were employed before coming to Lima. Of these 306 men, 22.2 percent were in non-manual occupations; 43.5 percent in manual jobs, another 22.5 percent were in agriculture, and 11.8 percent fell into the residual categories. For men 20 and over it can be seen that the proportion previously employed in white collar positions increased with advancing age at time of interviews. This increase, from 10.9 percent among those 20-24 to 37 percent for the oldest, is at the expense of both, the manual and agricultural occupations. There were actually more men, presently 35 and over, in non-manual occupations than there were in blue collar jobs. But in the under 25 group about half had been manual workers and another quarter had been rural workers (See Table 6).

The influence of the larger city is especially noteworthy on these economic indices. Not only are males coming from the larger cities less likely to have been not working, those working were also more likely to be in the non-manual occupations than migrants coming from the smaller places of Peru. The proportion of those previously farmers or manual workers increases with smaller community of previous residence, and this is

especially significant in the agricultural occupations. Close to one-quarter of all those coming from cities 20 000 or more who had been employed were in non-manual positions and only 11.1 percent were working in agriculture. Due to ever smaller sizes of cells when controlling for present age of the previously employed male migrants, such an analysis is made with caution. Nevertheless, the same general pattern appears in all the relevant age groups.

Only about one-quarter of all female migrants were previously employed and thus analysis becomes problematical. About one-quarter (23.2 percent) of those working were in non-manual occupations; 51.7 percent in manual; 13.4 percent in agriculture, and 11.6 percent in the residual category. That is especially noteworthy is that about 37 percent of all previous employed female migrants were working as domestics. Although analysis by present age is not feasible, this pattern of large numbers of previously employed domestics is only noted among women presently under 25. Of all these young previously employed women, 46 out of 78 (59 percent) were domestics. Otherwise the proportion who were in non-manual jobs appears to increase with age (See Table 6).

As with males, size of place of previous residence is significantly related to type of employment with 37.2 percent of those coming from cities 20 000 and over having been in non-manual work compared to only 12.2 percent of those coming from communities under 5 000. Similarly the proportion with agricultural backgrounds increases with smaller places. The large number of previous persons who worked as domestics noted above came predominantly from towns between 1 000 and 20 000. While 25.2 percent of all female migrants (irrespective of previous occupation) came from the largest cities, only 19.0 percent of the domestics came from such places. But, whereas 58.8 percent of all females came from towns 1 000 to 20 000, no less than 73 percent of the former domestics came from such smaller communities. It has been stated that many young females came to Lima to become servants. Apparently many have had previous experience in that

occupation and this was learned in the relatively small towns of the nation. Those coming from the largest cities were more likely to have been employed in non-manual occupations.

Respondents were asked if they had been looking for a job prior to coming to Lima. It is of course possible for a person to be "looking for a job" while being employed. Realistically however, it is perhaps more likely that such a person will be unemployed or underemployed. Table 7 shows the proportion of those "looking for work", males and females, by size of place of previous residence. The male "looking for work" proportion approximates 23 percent. The proportion increases according to age, reaching a maximum (30.0) in the group with present age between 25-29 years, which corresponds to migrants who arrived (on the average) between 20-29 years of age. Presumably most of the latter were included in the "not working" category. For females, however, only 12.4 percent were in the "looking for work" category, suggesting that a majority of women consider themselves housewives and do not plan to do outside work.^{7/}

This summary of the demographic and economic background of recent adult Lima migrants indicates that certain differentials exist between those coming from the large and small areas of the country. Those from the largest cities are more apt to be family movers and tend to be a little older than other migrants. Single migrants predominate among those who previously resided in the rural communities. These findings are generally similar for both, males and females.

Over half of all the adult migrants did not work prior to coming to Lima. However, this may be partially attributable to age (young men) and sex (a majority of the females did not work or look for work because of their wifely duties). Both, increasing age and size of place are related to the type of previous occupation. Those coming from the largest cities are more likely to have been non-manual workers and with advancing age the

^{7/} The question "Are you looking for work?" was asked to all persons, "working" and "not working".

percent who had been in such jobs increases. Among females, the high number of previous servants is to be noted, especially among the young women coming from small towns (See Table 8).

This type of demographic and economic background is mirrored in the reasons given for moving. A separate chapter is devoted to this topic. At this point it is worth noting that the economic reasons, cited most frequently by men, and the family reasons, given by a majority of the women are to be expected in view of the information analyzed above.

3. Adjustment of Migrants

Three major topics are considered under "adjustment in Lima": economic, housing and social. The comparison is primarily between those coming from large and small places of previous residence. In addition, the social indicators compare early and recent migrants. These comparisons allow for tentative working hypotheses to be set up which can then form a frame of reference for the analysis.

Based on previous studies it is hypothesized that in general people coming from the bigger places will adjust more easily to the Lima environment as they will be more cosmopolitan in character. Thus they should take less time getting a job than those from smaller towns. They should have a better home and live in a more prestigious section of the city. More should have a social security card; they should be less likely to go to "espectáculos" but would listen to the radio and watch television more and be more likely to read the newspapers. A second hypothesis would assume that in general the longer the length of residence in Lima the more likely migrants would adjust in a "city way". Thus early migrants would be more apt to have a social security card, less likely to go to "espectáculos", be more likely to use the radio and television and be more likely to read the newspapers.

a) Economic Adjustment. All adult respondents who came to Lima since 1956 were asked: "How long did it take before you got your first job?" A number of course still do not have a first job. Indeed, 17.5 percent of the males fell into that category (See Table 9). Presumably this means that not only were they not

working at the time of interview but also that they had not worked since arriving in Lima. Unfortunately these data do not tell when those "never having had a first job in Lima" arrived in the city. It is of course known that they were at least 15 years old at the time of the move and this was sometime between 1956 and 1965. From these two facts, certain inferences can be made on length of time spent in Lima without any form of employment.^{8/}

About half of the male migrants presently under 20 had not had a first job. These are newcomers to Lima and presumably a number still attend school. The number presently out of work declines precipitously with the other age groups, 13.8 percent of those 20-24; 11.0 percent of the 25-34; 16.5 percent of those 35 and over. The latter relatively high proportion may well include a certain number of elderly migrants who are "retired" (See Table 10).^{9/}

Indeed the proportion without a first job is greater among males coming from the large cities. The proportion among those from the smallest (less than 5 000) communities is 14.9 percent --those from the largest (20 000 and over) cities is 22.6 percent. Controlling for present age leads to a possible explanation of this differential. It is only among men under age 25 that "not having a first job" is significantly higher for those coming from cities of 20 000 or more. No definite pattern is observed among older migrants. It is conceivable that young males from the largest cities would be more likely to continue their education in Lima and this is reflected in these findings. Besides, single migrants are more likely to come from smaller towns and their level of education is also lower, both factors (single and less educated) leading them to work at a young age in whatever job available, without considering status and earnings.

^{8/} The percentage of males (present age over 15 years) "not having a first job" (17.4) is probably an overestimation. It may be that in a certain number of cases, the question: "How long did it take to get your first job?" has been interpreted as referring only to the first year of living in Lima. Whatever the percentage, it should be over 10.0 percent.

^{9/} See ^{8/}above.

About half of the females have not had a first job. The proportion tends to increase with advancing age and among the oldest women, over three-quarters have not had a first job (See Tables 9 and 10). This is, of course, a function of increased proportions of married women (at the time of arrival) included in the survey, with increasing age. Again the "not having a first job" percentage is greater among those coming from the largest cities of the nation although differences are not very substantial. It will be recalled that such migrants were more likely to come as families and these women are less likely to be in the labour force.

Those respondents who did find a first job were asked how long it took to locate that position. Over two-thirds (68.3) of the male migrants were at work within three months of moving to Lima. However, about one in eight took over one year to find that first job. The proportion who were successful in locating that first job quickly increases with age among those 20 and over --from 61.6 percent of the youngest to 75.8 percent of the oldest. This may partially reflect educational factors and may explain the high proportion (21.4) of the 20-24 group who did not get a job until after one year's residence in Lima.^{10/} The very youngest migrants who did get a job (51.7 percent) at all found it in a hurry --77.4 percent in the first three months (See Tables 9 and 10).

Any conclusion that men coming from the larger cities are more adapted to the urban environment --and thus more likely to find a job soon after moving to Lima-- is not substantially by the data. There are no significant differences in the percent of job holders getting their first job within three months by size of place of previous residence. The overall pattern of about two-thirds finding a job quickly is noted for all the areas of origin. It is only among those 35 and over that the migrants coming from the largest cities exhibit a clear superiority in

^{10/} Includes the people who could not specify the time to get the first job. In general this percentage is rather low.

finding a position quickly. At all other ages, no clear patterns are discernible, but these conclusions are necessarily tentative, bases as they are on very small numbers of cases.

About sixty nine percent of all "working females" found that first job within three months of moving to Lima --about the same proportion as for males workers. However, the pattern by age of female is inverse to that noted for males. The younger the woman the more likely she was successful in finding a job within the first three months in Lima. Thus 14.5 percent of the 20-24 working wives did not find that first job until after at least one year in Lima and 17.2 percent of those 25-34 also took that long.^{11/}

Size of place of previous residence is definitely related to time taken to find the first job for female migrants. However this is not in the expected direction. Differences among the towns under 20 000 population are about nil, and this generally is true at all ages. But women coming from the largest cities are much more likely to wait longer before getting that first job. Whereas three-quarters of all the other female migrants find a job in three months, only 57.0 percent of those from the largest cities were that fortunate. It is necessary once again to speculate on the effects of other variables. First, the proportion of married women migrants (often with families) coming from the largest cities is greater. Second, over one-third of all employed women were domestics in their place of previous residence. These were overwhelmingly from towns 5 000 to 20 000. It is quite possible that they could locate jobs more easily (possibly working as domestics) than those "better educated" coming from the largest cities of the nation.

It may well be that migrants (males and females alike) coming from the largest cities are better educated and better trained and indeed more "adaptable" to the metropolitan way of life. However, in a developing country with one primate city, it may

^{11/} Includes the people who could not specify the time to get a first job.

also be true that such a receiving city is still more suitable for rural and less educated migrants --at least in the economic sector.

b) Housing. Two interview questions related to housing as a possible measure of adjustment. One asks about the type house the migrant first inhabited when he moved to Lima. The other inquires into the section of the city where the migrant first resided.

There are five categories of housing: "casa independiente", "departamento", "casa de vecindad", "choza" and all other types. With the exception of the last, these form a rough continuum from best housing to poorest quarters.

About 55 percent of all males lived in solid construction single family dwellings ("casa independiente" and "departamento") upon arriving in Lima (See Table 8). Another 28.6 percent found homes in rooming houses ("casa de vecindad") and 4.5 percent were forced to settle for shanties ("chozas"). This adds support to the finding that migrants do not settle at first in the barriadas. Unfortunately over 10 percent fell into the "other" category --a larger proportion than advisable for such a "catch-all" residual group (See Table 11).

The oldest migrants were the most successful in securing decent housing upon moving to Lima. Close to three-quarters lived in better housing --a proportion significantly higher to that noted for the younger male migrants. Those presently 25-34 were apparently the least successful, as less than half were able to find private houses or apartments while 7 percent lived in shanties --twice as great a proportion as that in any other age groups. The oldest migrants also had the lowest number living in the poorest housing. It can be assumed that a larger percent of the oldest migrants came before 1960 than was the case for the younger males. Perhaps housing conditions were better at that time. It is conceivable that the ever increasing number of newcomers to the city has resulted in ever more difficult housing problems thus necessitating more shanty inhabitations (See Table 12).

Migrants coming from the larger areas were somewhat more successful in getting decent housing than their counterparts from the smaller places. This is especially to be noted in the small number of migrants from cities living in the shanties compared to the proportion among those coming from towns under 5 000. The proportion living in single houses is also somewhat higher for those from the larger cities but the difference is not substantial. Thus some difference between type of housing and size of place of previous residence is generally to be noted among all age groups. It appears that males coming from the largest cities, while not any more successful in getting jobs, have been more fortunate in their housing search. They may indeed be better suited for metropolitan living and this is indicated in this manner.

Female migrants have been more fortunate than male migrants as far as type housing is concerned. About 70 percent lived in either single dwellings or apartments upon arriving in Lima (See Table 11). Only 3.4 percent lived in shanties and 20.4 percent were in rooming houses. In contrast to the males, young women were more likely to be living in "casa independiente" than the older females. Generally such a pattern existed with reference to shanty living as well. That is, the older the woman the higher the proportion of shanty dwellers. However these differences are not great and some could be masked if single houses and apartments were combined. There was nevertheless a slight tendency for younger women to be more successful in securing good housing. Again a function of the high proportion in the domestic service role.

Similarly to males, women from the larger areas found better housing and fewer ended in the poorer sections of the city. With the exception of those 25-34, this was generally true at all ages. Again however it must be emphasize that differences were not especially meaningful (See Table 12).

Summarizing briefly, housing tends to be slightly related to size of place of previous residence --the larger the place the better the housing in Lima. For males, older migrants were

more likely to have found better housing when they arrived, but the opposite is true of females. In no instances however are these relationships significant. They merely suggest that possibly those coming from the large cities may be somewhat more likely to find better housing if that is defined as single houses and apartment. It is of course possible that the large numbers of "family migrants" coming from cities of over 20 000 partially accounts for the difference. Also, as will be discussed in the next section, the roles of female migrants as domestics may well be important.

It is possible to discern various distritos of metropolitan Lima. Attention in this section is concentrated solely on two distritos which comprise a high socioeconomic status (HSES) area and seven distritos which can be considered the poorer sections (LSES) of Lima (See Table 13 for the names of the distritos). It is realized that these are ecological areas and there is most likely heterogeneity of socioeconomic levels within the given distritos.

About the same proportion, roughly 11 percent, of male migrants found homes in the more affluent distritos as were found in the poorer areas. The proportion living in (HSES) areas increases significantly with the age of the respondent and among those presently 35 and over, 15.7 percent lived there when they first came to the city. The percent living in the poorer sections varies by age but no definite pattern is observed as other class areas are also involved.

The (HSES) areas did not receive more migrants from the larger cities of Peru as might have been expected. Indeed, there are not any major differences by size of place of origin with respect to that section of Lima. However, males from the larger cities are less likely than others to have lived in the poorest parts of the city when they did arrive in Lima. This apparently is true among most age groups.

Females are more apt to have lived in (HSES) areas than males --16.6 percent locating there upon arrival. But 8.2 percent

of all female migrants began their experience in Lima in the poorer distritos. The proportion living in (HSES) declines with advancing age --a pattern diametrically opposite to that of the males. A large majority of the 21.7 percent of females 14-19 living in (HSES) are probably domestics living in the household of their employers. The proportion declines with age and with the increasing proportion of women that are housewives rather than domestics.

Analysis by size of place of previous residence shows quite conclusively that women who previously reside in the larger cities were more likely to find homes in the better sections of Lima. On the other hand, 12.2 percent of those from towns of 1 000-5 000 population were living in the (LSES) areas when they first arrived in Lima. This pattern is clearly exhibited at all ages. Again caution is urged in interpreting these data. It is quite possible that many of the migrants from the large cities found employment as domestics in Lima. Their semi-urban background may have made them more adaptable to such positions while those from the rural areas were perhaps more likely to do purely manual labour --but not as domestics. At any rate, and regardless of size of place of previous residence, the larger proportion of females than male migrants who lived in the (HSES) areas is no doubt partially attributable to the female domestic service phenomenon still prevalent in a city like Lima.

The data on housing do not yield any conclusive results that suggest accepting the working hypothesis made earlier in the chapter. There is, to be sure, a slight tendency for males from the larger cities to be a little more successful in both, securing a "better" house and in a "better" neighbourhood, but the relationship is not significant enough to warrant making generalizations. However it is interesting to note that there is no evidence of any massive movement of population from the hinterland to the *barriadas* of Lima. Again confirming the finding that migrants do not settle initially in the *barriadas*. This may well be the most significant finding that is concerned with housing patterns. It would of course be necessary to gather data on the

actual populations of all the sections of Lima to note if the migrants are overrepresented anywhere. The general conclusions based on this survey is that they are not overrepresented in the poorer sections of the city.

c) Social Indicators. A number of queries in the 1965 survey can serve the purpose of "social indicators" of migrant adjustment. Four such inquiries are considered here. They deal with various aspects of the migrants' lives in Lima but all are concerned with present (i.e. 1965) behaviour. Thus they yield information on how these people have adjusted to metropolitan living. Unfortunately it is not possible to compare the migrants to those born in Lima. However, two independent variables are utilized: size of place of previous residence and duration of residence in Lima. Migrants are compared to each other on these dimensions.

The four questions whose replies will be analyzed include: (1) the possession (and use) of social security cards; (2) the watching and listening to radio/television; (3) the reading of newspapers; (4) the attendance at so-called "spectaculars". The intent of this investigation is to note if (a) those from larger towns have adapted more easily than those from the smaller places and (b) if a longer period of living in the city is indicative of increased adaptation.

a) Place of Previous Residence: Half of all the male migrants either do not have a social security card or did not reply to the question (See Table 14). Another quarter have a card but do not use it and 24.2 percent have used it at some time. Presumably, having and using one's social security card is an indicator of becoming accustomed to city living. The proportion not having social security cards does not vary by age. (Males under 20 are not included in the analysis). However age is clearly related to the use of such cards by those who possess them. Older persons are more likely to use and conversely young men are more likely to be not users of such cards. This is to be expected in light of possibly increasing medical problems with advancing age and this does not really imply anything about adjustment as such.

More relevant for adjustment analysis is difference by size of place of previous residence. However variation in percent having a social security card is to be observed. Both, those from towns of 20 000 and over and from villages under 5 000, exhibit similar patterns of usage. However, those from the medium size towns (5 000 - 20 000) are less likely to use their cards. This U-shaped pattern is noted at all ages as well and among those under age 25, males from the largest cities are very likely not to possess a social security card. This may perhaps be attributable to a larger proportion of such persons being out of the labour force.

Among females over 85 percent either have no card or failed to answer the question. The proportions remain exceedingly high at all ages. With so few women having social security cards it is difficult to arrive at any conclusions regarding the effect of size of place of previous residence. It does appear as if those coming from the larger cities are more apt to use them, but this is based on small numbers of cases.

Watching television, listening to the radio and reading the daily newspapers are patterns of behaviour that are expected of urban residents. Television and radio, especially the former, typify the city milieu, and of course daily newspapers are part of the everyday life of the typical urbanite. Some information on the watching, listening and reading habits of migrants to Lima should give insights on their adjustment to such a new "way of life".

About one in eight male migrants never watches television or listens to the radio (See Table 15). The remaining are about equally divided between those who do both (42.3 percent) and those who just listen to the radio (45.2 percent). The proportion who enjoy both, television and radio, tends to increase with advancing age. Whereas only about 40 percent of those under 35 watch and listen, 54.5 percent of those 35 and over utilize these technological improvements. Furthermore the percent who neither watch television nor listen to the radio decreases significantly with age. The number who read the daily newspapers is

about the same as the number who uses the television and radio --84.8 percent being readers and only 7.6 percent not reading any papers. However, differences by age are opposite to those noted regarding radio and television. Younger persons are less likely to read newspapers and much less likely to be non-readers than persons 35 and over. Perhaps the high incidence of illiteracy among this latter group contributes to this pattern. Also it is possible that older men have more leisure time in which to watch television.

Male migrants from the largest cities are demonstrably more likely to watch television and listen to the radio than others from smaller places. It follows that they are less likely to be never users of television and radio. This relationship is seen at all age groups in varying degrees and clearly indicates more ease in adaptation among those from the bigger centres of the nation --if watching television and listening to the radio is such an index. The fact that there are no significant differences in reading habits by size of place of origin suggests that radio and television usage may well be a good indicator of urban adaptation. Even rural residents read the papers, and these are perhaps Lima newspapers. But the development of television is almost exclusively an urban phenomenon in a developing nation. This is reflected in these findings at least with male migrants.

Half of all female migrants watch television and less than 10 percent never watch or listen to the radio. Differences by age are dissimilar from those among males. Young women watch television more than do older women and are much less likely to never turn on either a radio or a television set. The drastic difference in education of males and females is reflected in the findings on newspaper readership. While 7.6 percent of all males never read, almost one-third (31.4 percent) of the women indicate they never look at newspapers (See Table 16). The proportion of non-readers is greatest among the youngest and the oldest. Similarly the proportion of women who read two papers is least among those two age groups. Illiteracy possibly explains these proportions among those 35 and over. It is difficult however to

explain why those under 20 are also less likely to read papers than those 20-35.

As with males, women coming from the larger towns are more likely to watch television than those coming from villages under 5 000. They are also slightly more apt to read newspapers than their more rural counterparts. Thus there seems to be a definite relationship between size of place of previous residence and the use of the modern media, for both, males and females, who have migrated to Lima since 1956. Newspaper reading however does not differ among males and only slightly among females. The introduction of television and radio to migrants (and most certainly their purchase) is associated with becoming an acculturated resident of the city. It is part of the "urban world". Furthermore once a television set is purchased it literally becomes an urban culture trait. The reading of newspapers is perhaps not associated in such a manner in the thinking of these migrants. It does not necessarily represent the "urban world".

A fourth dimension of social adjustment deals with attendance at motion picture or athletic events such as football matches, races and bullfights ("spectaculars"). The large city is traditionally the home of the newest movies and of the outstanding athletic events. However it is quite possible that other fairly large towns also offer this type of entertainment, while the small villages rarely offer a motion picture or a professional football match. It is quite possible therefore that adjustment does not necessarily mean a greater attendance at such spectaculars. The opposite may well be true.

About two-thirds (65.2 percent) of all male migrants attend spectaculars at least once a month, but about 20 percent never go to movies or athletic events (See Table 17). This type of entertainment is overwhelmingly a habit of the young. The relationship between age and attendance is quite significant. Over 78 percent of the males under age 20 go at least once a month compared to less than half of those 35 years of age and over. One third of the latter group never attend.

Turning to size of place of previous residence as a possible causal factor, variations from the aforementioned 65.2 percent who attend at least once a month are practically nil, regardless of place of origin. Those from the smaller places tend to be "never attenders" a bit more than those coming from places of 5 000 or more, but differences are far from being meaningful.

Women are less likely to go to the theatre or the stadium than males. Half indicate at least monthly attendance and almost 40 percent never go. As with the men, attendance is closely related to age. Over half of all the women 35 and over never attend these spectacles. These data indicating such a difference by sex perhaps typify the role of women in a developing country such as Peru. They are much less educated, most likely subservient to the men in many respects, and may not like spectacles. The relationship of previous residence to attendance for women closely resembles that for men. There is a slight hint of a relationship in that those from the largest cities are more likely to attend and less apt to never go to the movies or other events. But the relation is very tenuous at best.

These data derived from the social indicators of the survey do not warrant generalizing that migrants from the larger towns are much more adjusted to metropolitan living than those from the rural places. Only with reference to watching television and listening to the radio is there a meaningful difference between groups according to place of previous residence. It is quite possible that in a country having a primate city, the effect of coming from a town of 20 000 or 1 000 is not that relevant to the adjustment problems of all the city-bound migrants. All appear to be similarly affected by the primate city and all appear to react to it similarly as well.

b) Duration of Residence: All migrants to Lima who came since 1956 have been divided into recent migrants (1961-1965) and early migrants (1956-1960). This makes possible a comparison on the social indicators of adjustment by length of residence in Lima. It seems logical to assume that adjustment improves with duration of residence and this should apply for males and females and at all ages as well.

Recent male migrants are much less likely to possess social security cards than those who came prior to 1961 (See Table 18). The latter also use their cards more frequently. This relationship is noted at all ages but statistical significance is probably noted solely for total males. Fewer female migrants possess security cards -81.6 percent being without them as compared to 73.5 percent of the earlier migrants. This differential exists through age 25 but no differences are to be found among women 25 and over.

Early male migrants watch television and listen to the radio quite a bit more than do the recent male migrants. Indeed 16 percent of the latter never watch or listen --a percent twice as great as that among those coming before 1961 (See Table 19). A similar pattern is observed at all ages. Recent migrants watch less and a relatively large number never watch or even listen to the radio. On the other hand, earlier migrants have apparently become avid television and radio fans, with about 90 percent being viewers or listeners.

Recent female migrants are more likely to watch television and listen to the radio than the earlier migrants; they are also less likely to only listen to the radio. There are also more non-viewers or listeners among those coming since 1961. Thus a different pattern emerges among women with television being accepted by the recent migrants, but radio still being utilized more by earlier migrants. This generalization is applicable to women under 25 as well, but less so for those 25-34. A cross-over takes place at about age 35 and it is only among women over that age that the relationship resembles that noted for males. In fact, 21 percent of the recent migrants 35 and over never listen or watch the television set. These unexpected results may be better comprehended if, once again, the question of domestics is introduced. Perhaps young women watch television more because they are working in homes where they are available. This is not the case among recent male migrants and among older women. Certain caution must be taken therefore when looking at these findings. Furthermore it must be equally stressed that when combining the categories of watching and listening only,

the pattern is clarified and early migrants are more likely to be enjoying television and radio than the recent newcomers to Lima.

Recent male migrants are both, more likely to read at least two newspapers and to not read at all than their earlier counterparts (See Table 20). Differences however are quite small. Possibly reading more than one newspaper is indicative of a lack of adjustment. A more settled person will have decided upon a favourite newspaper after reading in the city a few years. The newcomer is still searching for his favourite type of publication and may also need two sources to look for employment. Except among males 35 and over, differences on percent not reading are minimal, and for those 20-24, the early migrants tend to read more than one paper to a greater extent than the recent migrants. Again, differences are minimal.

Over one-third of all recent female migrants never read the newspapers compared to 27.1 percent of the earlier arrivers. There is a similar difference at all ages but it becomes extensive among those 35 and over where about half of the recent migrants never read the papers. There are no differences in multiple reading by time of arrival. Thus, duration of residence does not have the strong effect on newspaper readership habits among female that it has among male migrants.

Recent male migrants tend to go to spectacles more than those coming before 1961 (See Table 21). However, when controlling for age, it can be seen that this relationship is only valid through age 25. Beyond that age, differences become practically non-existent. There is apparently a combination of youth and recency of arrival that contributes to encouraging these migrants to attend movies and athletic events. Conversely, with increasing age and duration of residence in Lima, the novelty of these urban attractions wears out and the newcomer is gradually adjusted into a more typical urban way of life.

The effect of length of stay in Lima on the entertainment habits of female migrants is at least as strong as has been noted for males --53.7 percent of the recent migrants attend

at least once a month compared to 47.4 percent of those coming earlier. Fewer recent migrants never attend these spectacles. Differences by age are present to age 35 but the oldest women exhibit little difference by time of move.

Conclusions: It is so very unfortunate that questions on "social" adjustment" were not asked of the Lima-born residents. Because of this comparisons are necessarily limited to sub-groups with the migrant category of Lima residents. There can be little doubt that duration of residence in Lima contributes to increasing acculturation on the part of the migrants. More of the early migrants have social security cards, more watch television. Newspapers are read about equally by the two groups and recent newcomers are more apt to be lured by the entertainment attractions of the "big city". From the point of view of the receiving city, it is vital to learn if rural newcomers are having more difficulty in adjusting to the metropolis than those coming from the larger towns of the nation. There is little evidence of any great deviation by size of place of previous residence. It is quite possible that those from the larger cities of Peru are better "prepared" for life in Lima. Their employment and educational backgrounds attest to that. But it is equally possible that Lima, as the receiving city, is not prepared for migrants that are better educated, have had better jobs and come as families. Perhaps Lima, by virtue of being the primate city, is still more receptive to the typical rural-urban migrant found in developint societies than to the urban-urban migrant prevalent in advanced societies.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beijer, G.
1963

Rural Migrants in the Urban Setting
The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff

Borrie, W.
1959

The Cultural Integration of Immigrants
Paris: UNESCO

Myers, G.
1969

Health Effects of Urbanization and Migration,
paper presented to the London Conference of
I.U.S.S.P. (September)

United Nations
1958

Multilingual Demographic Dictionary.
New York: United Nations, p. 46.

Table 1

LIMA: AGE AT TIME OF ARRIVAL BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over by the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Age	Size of place					
	All places	20 000 and over	5 000 to 19 999	1 000 to 4 999	Less than 1 000	Not applicable
<u>Male</u>						
15-19	41.7	37.6	33.7	48.3	50.0	33.3
20-24	24.3	22.6	30.2	25.1	23.5	15.7
25-29	10.0	10.5	11.6	5.8	8.8	23.5
30-34	5.7	5.3	8.2	5.8	-	5.9
35-39	4.7	8.3	3.5	2.9	3.0	5.9
40-49	4.5	6.0	2.3	3.9	5.9	5.9
50 and over	8.8	9.0	9.3	8.2	8.8	9.8
Not applicable	0.4	0.7	1.2	-	-	-
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	511	133	86	207	34	51
<u>Female</u>						
15-19	46.5	42.0	45.2	50.8	60.0	34.4
20-24	17.5	17.2	20.2	17.2	22.9	12.5
25-29	10.9	14.0	14.4	7.6	5.7	14.1
30-34	6.6	3.2	5.8	8.0	-	14.1
35-39	3.1	5.7	1.9	1.9	-	4.7
40-49	6.9	6.4	4.8	8.0	5.7	7.8
50 and over	7.7	10.8	7.7	5.7	5.7	9.3
Not applicable	0.8	0.7	-	0.8	-	3.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	622	157	104	262	35	64

Table 2

LIMA: PERIOD OF ARRIVAL BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
by the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Period of arrival					
	Both periods	1961-1965	1956-1960	Both periods	1961-1965	1956-1960
		<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		
20 000 and over	26.0	29.2	23.1	25.2	25.9	24.6
5 000 to 19 999	16.8	15.6	17.9	16.7	18.7	14.8
1 000 to 4 999	40.5	37.4	43.3	42.1	39.3	44.8
Less than 1 000	6.7	5.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.7
Not applicable	10.0	12.3	7.8	10.3	10.5	10.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	511	243	268	622	305	317

Table 3

LIMA: CIVIL STATUS AT TIME OF ARRIVAL AND SEX BY SIZE OF PLACE
OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (total)	Civil status			
		Single	Married	Widowed, divorced, separated	Not applicable
		(Percent)			
		<u>Male</u>			
20 000 and over	133	57.1	31.6	1.5	9.8
5 000 to 19 999	86	58.1	30.2	4.7	7.0
1 000 to 4 999	207	62.3	28.5	1.5	7.7
Less than 1 000	34	64.7	23.5	3.0	8.8
Not applicable	51	54.9	39.2	3.9	2.0
Total	511	59.7	30.3	2.4	7.6
		<u>Female</u>			
20 000 and over	157	50.3	33.8	9.5	6.4
5 000 to 19 999	104	62.5	27.9	3.8	5.8
1 000 to 4 999	262	58.0	32.1	5.7	4.2
Less than 1 000	35	60.0	34.3	2.9	2.8
Not applicable	64	50.0	37.5	9.4	3.1
Total	622	56.1	32.5	6.6	4.8

Table 4

LIMA: NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCOMPANYING MIGRANT BY SIZE OF PLACE
OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14^x years old
and over at the time of arrival and who came
between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Single	Wife/ spouse	Wife/spouse 1 or 2 children	Wife/spouse 3 or more children	Wife or spouse and children	Not applicable
(Percent)							
<u>Male</u>							
20 000 and over	133	56.4	4.5	8.3	15.8	-	15.0
5 000 to 19 999	86	59.3	11.6	7.0	7.0	4.6	10.5
1 000 to 4 999	207	60.9	10.6	7.7	9.2	1.5	10.1
Less than 1 000	34	61.8	8.8	2.9	8.8	5.9	11.8
Not applicable	51	66.7	15.7	9.8	3.9	-	3.9
Total	511	60.1	9.6	7.6	10.0	1.8	10.9
<u>Female</u>							
20 000 and over	157	51.0	7.0	12.7	14.0	7.0	8.3
5 000 to 19 999	104	61.5	10.6	8.6	5.8	7.7	5.8
1 000 to 4 999	262	60.7	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.8	4.2
Less than 1 000	35	60.0	17.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Not applicable	64	53.1	20.3	11.0	3.1	9.4	3.1
Total	622	57.6	10.3	10.0	8.7	8.0	5.4

x Includes 56 cases of men who were less than 16 when they arrived to Lima and who were not asked this question.

Table 5

LIMA: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION OF MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Labour force status		Working by type of occupation (Percent)				
		Not working (Percent)	Working (Percent)	Total	Non- Manual	Manual	Age and time	Other a/
Male	511	40.1	59.9	100.0	22.2	43.5	22.5	11.8
20 000 and over	133	39.1	60.9	100.0	23.5	46.9	11.1	18.5
5 000 to 19 999	86	38.4	61.6	100.0	17.0	49.1	22.6	11.3
1 000 to 4 999	207	45.4	54.6	100.0	15.9	46.0	29.2	8.9
Less than 1 000	34	47.1	52.9	100.0	16.7	55.5	27.8	-
Not applicable	51	19.6	80.4	100.0	46.3	17.1	24.4	12.2
Female	622	72.3	27.7	100.0	23.3	51.7	13.4	11.6
20 000 and over	157	72.6	27.4	100.0	37.2	44.2	7.0	-
5 000 to 19 999	104	69.2	30.8	100.0	25.0	65.6	9.4	-
1 000 to 4 999	262	71.8	28.2	100.0	12.2	56.7	17.6	13.5
Less than 1 000	35	88.6	11.4	100.0	-	50.0	-	50.0
Not applicable	64	70.3	29.7	100.0	36.8	26.3	21.1	15.8

a/ Unpaid family workers, persons looking for work for the first time and cases without information.

Table 6

LIMA: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION OF MIGRANTS BEFORE MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival
and who came between 1956-1965)

Age	Number (Total)	Labour force status		Working by type of occupation (Percent)				
		Not working (Percent)	Working (Percent)	Total	Non- Manual	Manual	Age and time	Other a/
Male	511	40.1	59.9	100.0	22.2	43.5	22.5	11.8
14-19	60	83.3	16.7	100.0	-	50.0	40.0	10.0
20-24	130	57.7	42.3	100.0	10.9	49.1	27.3	12.7
25-34	200	33.5	66.5	100.0	16.5	47.4	24.1	12.0
35 and over	121	10.7	89.3	100.0	37.0	35.2	16.7	11.1
Female	622	72.3	27.7	100.0	23.3	51.7	13.4	11.6
14-19	115	70.4	29.6	100.0	-	79.4	11.8	8.8
20-24	155	71.6	28.4	100.0	15.9	54.5	18.2	11.4
25-34	203	71.4	28.6	100.0	34.5	46.5	6.9	12.1
35 and over	149	75.8	24.2	100.0	36.1	30.6	19.4	13.9

a/ Unpaid family workers, persons looking for work for the first time and cases without information.

Table 7

LIMA: PROPORTION "LOOKING FOR WORK" PRIOR TO COMING TO THE METROPOLIS BY SIZE OF PLACE
OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time
of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Looking for work (Percent)		
		Yes	No	Not applicable
<u>Male</u>				
20 000 and over	133	18.8	75.2	6.0
5 000 to 19 999	86	23.3	74.4	2.3
1 000 to 4 999	207	25.6	69.1	5.3
Less than 1 000	34	20.6	70.6	8.8
Not applicable	51	25.5	70.6	3.9
Total	511	23.1	71.8	5.1
<u>Female</u>				
20 000 and over	157	9.6	81.5	8.9
5 000 to 19 999	104	6.7	90.4	2.9
1 000 to 4 999	262	14.1	77.1	8.8
Less than 1 000	35	11.4	74.3	14.3
Not applicable	64	21.9	71.9	6.2
Total	622	12.4	79.7	7.9

Table 8

LIMA: PROPORTION "LOOKING FOR WORK" PRIOR TO COMING TO THE METROPOLIS BY AGE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Present age	Number (Total)	Looking for work (Percent)		
		Yes	No	Not applicable
<u>Male</u>				
14-19	60	11.7	75.0	13.3
20-24	130	21.5	73.1	5.4
25-34	200	30.0	66.0	4.0
35 and over	121	19.0	78.5	2.5
<u>Female</u>				
14-19	115	20.9	73.9	5.2
20-24	155	18.1	74.8	7.1
25-34	203	9.4	80.8	9.8
35 and over	149	4.0	87.9	8.1

Table 9

LIMA: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF MIGRANTS AND TIME IT TOOK TO GET THE FIRST JOB, BY SIZE AND SEX
(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival
and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Percent not having a first job	Number	Having a first job			
			Time to get the first job			
			3 months	3-11 months	1 year	Not applicable
(Percent)						
<u>Male</u>						
20 000 and over	22.6	103	68.0	18.4	10.7	2.9
5 000 to 19 999	18.6	70	64.3	25.7	8.6	1.4
1 000 to 4 999	15.5	175	67.4	19.4	12.0	1.2
Less than 1 000	11.8	30	73.4	13.3	6.7	6.6
Not applicable	13.7	44	75.0	15.9	9.1	-
Total	17.4	422	68.3	19.4	10.7	1.6
<u>Female</u>						
20 000 and over	54.1	72	57.0	20.8	16.7	5.5
5 000 to 19 999	47.1	55	74.6	12.7	9.1	3.6
1 000 to 4 999	44.7	145	71.7	15.9	10.3	2.1
Less than 1 000	57.1	15	73.3	6.7	-	20.0
Not applicable	53.1	30	70.0	10.0	6.7	13.3
Total	49.8	317	68.8	15.4	10.8	5.0

Table 10

LIMA: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF MIGRANTS AND TIME IT TOOK TO GET THE FIRST JOB, BY AGE AND SEX
(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival
and who came between 1956-1965)

Age	Percent not having a first job	Number	Having a first job		
			Time to get the first job		
			3 months	3-11 months	1 year
<u>Male</u>					
14-19	48.3	31	77.4	19.4	3.2
20-24	13.8	112	61.6	17.0	21.4
25-34	11.0	178	67.4	21.9	10.7
35 and over	16.5	101	74.3	17.8	7.9
<u>Female</u>					
14-19	35.7	74	86.5	9.5	4.0
20-24	29.0	110	70.9	10.9	18.2
25-34	51.2	99	57.6	18.2	24.2
35 and over	77.2	34	55.9	35.3	8.8

Table 11

LIMA: TYPE OF HOUSING SECURED BY MIGRANTS BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX
(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Type of housing					
		Casa independiente	Departamento	Casa de vecindad	Choza	Others	Not applicable
(Percent)							
		<u>Male</u>					
20 000 and over	133	35.3	29.3	27.8	0.8	6.0	0.8
5 000 to 19 999	86	25.6	30.2	31.4	3.5	9.3	-
1 000 to 4 999	207	27.5	22.2	31.4	5.8	12.6	0.5
Less than 1 000	34	35.3	20.6	20.6	14.7	8.8	-
Not applicable	51	43.1	17.7	19.6	3.9	15.7	-
Total	511	31.3	24.8	28.6	4.5	10.4	0.4
		<u>Female</u>					
20 000 and over	157	42.7	29.3	19.1	2.6	5.7	0.6
5 000 to 19 999	104	50.0	29.8	12.5	-	7.7	-
1 000 to 4 999	262	42.7	23.3	25.2	3.8	4.6	0.4
Less than 1 000	35	37.2	11.4	20.0	11.4	11.4	8.6
Not applicable	64	54.7	17.2	17.2	4.7	6.2	-
Total	622	44.9	24.6	20.4	3.4	5.9	0.8

Table 12

LIMA: TYPE OF HOUSING SECURED BY MIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX
(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Age	Number (Total)	Type of housing					
		Casa independiente	Departamento	Casa de vecindad	Choza	Others	Not applicable
(Percent)							
<u>Male</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
14-19	60	35.0	20.0	23.3	3.3	18.4	-
20-24	130	30.0	23.1	26.2	3.8	16.9	-
25-34	200	26.5	22.0	35.0	7.0	8.5	1.0
35 and over	121	38.8	33.9	23.1	1.7	2.5	-
<u>Female</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>
14-19	115	47.8	26.1	21.7	0.9	3.5	-
20-24	155	44.5	20.0	22.0	4.5	7.7	1.3
25-34	203	46.3	23.6	22.2	2.0	4.9	1.0
35 and over	149	41.0	29.5	15.4	6.0	7.4	0.7

Table 13

LIMA: SECTION WHERE MIGRANTS HAD THEIR FIRST HOME, BY SIZE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX
(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time
of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Section of Metropolitan Lima			
		High SES	Low SES	Other	Not applicable
(Percent)					
<u>Male</u>					
20 000 and over	133	7.5	6.8	84.2	1.5
5 000 to 19 999	86	10.5	10.5	76.7	2.3
1 000 to 4 999	207	6.8	13.5	77.3	2.4
Less than 1 000	34	11.8	17.6	70.6	-
Not applicable	51	31.4	-	66.6	2.0
Total	511	10.4	10.2	77.5	1.9
<u>Female</u>					
20 000 and over	157	21.0	5.7	71.4	1.9
5 000 to 19 999	104	10.6	4.8	81.7	2.9
1 000 to 4 999	262	11.8	12.2	74.5	1.5
Less than 1 000	35	17.2	11.4	65.7	5.7
Not applicable	64	34.4	1.5	64.1	-
Total	622	16.6	8.2	73.3	1.9

High SES Section are: Magdalena del Mar, Miraflores and San Isidro.

Low SES Section are: Ate, Comas, El Agustín, Independencia, San Juan de Miraflores, San Martín de Porres, Villa María del Triunfo.

Other Sections are: Breña, Chorrillos, Jesús María, La Victoria, Lince, Magdalena Vieja, Rimac, San José de Surco, San Miguel, Santiago de Surco, Surquillo, Callao, Bellavista, Carmen de la Legua Reynoso, La Perla, La Punta and Lima.

Table 14

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS NOT HAVING A CARNET DE SEGURIDAD AND PROPORTION USING CARNET
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time
of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Possession and use of Carnet			
		No Carnet	Uses Carnet	Does not use Carnet	Not applicable
		(Percent)			
		<u>Male</u>			
20 000 and over	133	42.9	26.3	22.5	8.3
5 000 to 19 999	86	40.7	22.1	32.6	4.6
1 000 to 4 999	207	43.0	23.2	22.7	11.1
Less than 1 000	34	20.6	47.0	20.6	11.8
Not applicable	51	43.1	11.8	35.3	9.8
Total	511	41.1	24.3	25.4	9.2
		<u>Female</u>			
20 000 and over	157	72.6	7.0	10.8	9.6
5 000 to 19 999	104	73.1	10.6	8.6	7.7
1 000 to 4 999	262	80.5	5.7	6.5	7.3
Less than 1 000	35	82.9	2.8	8.6	5.7
Not applicable	64	81.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total	622	77.5	6.8	8.0	7.7

Table 15

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WATCHING TELEVISION OR LISTENING TO RADIO
BY SIZE OF PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time
of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Listening and Viewing			
		Both Radio and Television	Radio only	None	Not applicable
(Percent)					
<u>Male</u>					
20 000 and over	133	47.7	44.4	7.5	0.7
5 000 to 19 999	86	47.7	32.5	19.8	-
1 000 to 4 999	207	34.3	52.6	12.6	0.5
Less than 1 000	34	38.2	50.0	11.8	-
Not applicable	51	54.9	35.3	7.8	2.0
Total	511	42.3	45.2	11.9	0.6
<u>Female</u>					
20 000 and over	157	56.1	33.1	9.5	1.3
5 000 to 19 999	104	61.5	34.6	2.9	1.0
1 000 to 4 999	262	40.5	47.3	11.8	0.4
Less than 1 000	35	48.6	37.1	8.6	5.7
Not applicable	64	50.0	34.4	14.1	1.5
Total	622	49.4	39.7	9.8	1.1

Table 16

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WHO READ NEWSPAPERS BY SIZE OF PLACE
OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX.(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Readings of newspapers			
		Reads 2 or more	Reads one	Does not read	Not applicable
(Percent)					
<u>Male</u>					
20 000 and over	133	42.1	48.1	6.0	3.8
5 000 to 19 999	86	40.7	43.0	5.8	10.5
1 000 to 4 999	207	38.2	44.4	9.7	7.7
Less than 1 000	34	41.2	41.2	8.8	8.8
Not applicable	51	52.9	29.4	5.9	11.8
Total	511	41.3	43.4	7.6	7.6
<u>Female</u>					
20 000 and over	157	36.3	34.4	23.6	5.7
5 000 to 19 999	104	27.9	30.8	32.7	8.6
1 000 to 4 999	262	28.2	29.4	37.0	5.4
Less than 1 000	35	31.4	34.3	25.7	8.6
Not applicable	64	32.8	23.4	28.1	15.6
Total	622	30.9	30.5	31.4	7.2

Table 17

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WHO GO TO ESPECTACULOS BY SIZE OF PLACE
OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE AND SEX(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Size of place	Number (Total)	Attending per month				
		3 or more times	1 or 2 times	Less than 1 on average	Never in last year	Not applicable
<u>Male</u>						
20 000 and over	133	35.3	29.3	8.3	20.3	6.8
5 000 to 19 999	86	31.4	37.2	9.3	17.4	4.7
1 000 to 4 999	207	36.2	28.0	6.8	23.2	5.8
Less than 1 000	34	47.1	26.5	2.9	17.6	5.9
Not applicable	51	47.1	11.8	13.7	9.8	17.6
Total	511	37.0	28.2	8.0	19.8	7.0
<u>Female</u>						
20 000 and over	157	19.8	33.1	6.4	35.0	5.7
5 000 to 19 999	104	23.1	26.9	5.8	41.3	2.9
1 000 to 4 999	262	17.9	30.9	5.4	43.9	1.9
Less than 1 000	35	14.3	34.3	8.6	34.3	8.6
Not applicable	64	28.1	25.0	3.1	29.7	14.1
Total	622	20.1	30.4	5.6	39.2	4.7

Table 18

LIMA: POSSESSION AND USE OF CARNET DE SEGURIDAD AMONG IMMIGRANTS, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN LIMA, PRESENT AGE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Period of arrival and present age	Number (Total)	Possession and use of Carnet			
		No Carnet	Uses Carnet	Does not use Carnet	Applicable
(Percent)					
<u>Male</u>					
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	57	63.1	7.0	24.6	5.3
20-24	76	42.1	21.0	30.3	6.5
25-34	65	41.5	23.1	23.1	12.3
35 over	45	42.2	35.6	13.3	8.9
Total	243	46.9	21.0	23.9	8.2
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	3	66.9	-	33.3	-
20-24	54	33.3	25.9	27.8	13.0
25-34	135	34.8	28.9	27.4	8.9
35 and over	76	38.2	26.3	25.0	10.5
Total	268	35.8	27.2	26.9	10.1
<u>Female</u>					
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	107	87.9	0.9	5.6	5.6
20-24	79	79.7	6.3	8.9	5.1
25-34	57	66.7	14.0	8.8	10.5
35 and over	62	87.1	3.2	6.5	3.2
Total	305	81.6	5.3	7.2	5.9
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	8	100.0	-	-	-
20-24	76	69.7	3.9	13.2	13.2
25-34	146	67.1	13.0	8.2	11.6
35 and over	87	85.1	4.6	6.9	3.4
Total	317	73.5	8.2	8.8	9.5

Table 19

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WATCHING TELEVISION OR LISTENING TO RADIO, BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE, PRESENT AGE AND SEX

(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Period of arrival and present age	Number (Total)	Listening and Viewing			
		Both Radio and Television	Radio only	None	Not applicable
		(Percent)			
		<u>Male</u>			
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	57	45.6	40.4	14.0	-
20-24	76	31.6	50.0	18.4	-
25-34	65	30.8	47.7	18.4	3.1
35 and over	45	48.9	40.0	11.1	-
Total	243	37.9	45.3	16.0	0.8
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	3	33.3	66.7	-	-
20-24	54	48.2	40.7	11.1	-
25-34	135	39.3	50.4	9.6	0.7
35 and over	76	57.9	38.2	3.9	-
Total	268	46.3	45.1	8.2	0.4
		<u>Female</u>			
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	107	60.8	33.6	5.6	-
20-24	79	53.2	31.6	13.9	1.3
25-34	57	49.1	38.6	8.8	3.5
35 and over	62	38.7	38.7	21.0	1.6
Total	305	52.1	35.1	11.5	1.3
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	8	75.0	12.5	12.5	-
20-24	76	48.7	42.1	6.6	2.6
25-34	146	41.8	48.6	8.9	0.7
35 and over	87	50.6	41.4	8.0	-
Total	317	46.7	44.2	8.2	0.9

Table 20

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WHO READ NEWSPAPERS, BY DURATION
OF RESIDENCE, PRESENT AGE AND SEX(Immigrants at Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and
over at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Period of arrival and present age	Number (Total)	Reading of newspapers			
		Reads 2 or more	Reads one	Does not read	Not applicable
		(Percent)			
		<u>Male</u>			
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	57	42.1	38.6	10.5	8.8
20-24	76	42.1	43.4	6.6	7.9
25-34	65	43.1	40.0	7.7	9.2
35 and over	45	53.3	33.3	11.1	2.2
Total	243	44.4	39.5	8.7	7.4
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	3	-	100.0	-	-
20-24	54	50.0	37.0	5.6	7.4
25-34	135	41.5	43.0	6.7	8.9
35 and over	76	26.3	59.2	7.9	6.6
Total	268	38.5	47.0	6.7	7.8
		<u>Female</u>			
<u>1961-1965</u>					
14-19	107	24.3	31.8	35.5	8.4
20-24	79	36.7	22.8	31.6	8.9
25-34	57	33.3	28.1	28.1	10.5
35 and over	62	25.8	21.0	48.4	4.8
Total	305	29.5	26.6	35.7	8.2
<u>1956-1960</u>					
14-19	8	37.5	-	37.5	25.0
20-24	76	34.2	35.5	22.4	7.9
25-34	146	34.9	32.9	27.4	4.8
35 and over	87	25.3	39.1	29.9	5.7
Total	317	32.2	34.4	27.1	6.3

Table 21

LIMA: PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS WHO GO TO ESPECTACULOS, BY DURATION
OF RESIDENCE, PRESENT AGE AND SEX(Immigrants to Metropolitan Lima who were 14 years old and over
at the time of arrival and who came between 1956-1965)

Period of arrival and present age	Number (Total)	Attending per month				
		3 or more times	1 or 2 times	Less than 1 on average	Never in last year	Not applicable
(Percent)						
<u>Male</u>						
<u>1961-1965</u>						
14-19	57	43.9	35.1	7.0	10.5	3.5
20-24	76	55.3	21.0	-	15.8	7.9
25-34	65	36.9	27.7	7.7	21.5	6.2
35 and over	45	20.0	28.9	13.3	33.3	4.5
Total	243	41.1	27.6	6.2	19.3	5.8
<u>1956-1960</u>						
14-19	3	33.3	33.3	-	33.3	-
20-24	54	40.7	29.6	9.3	7.4	13.0
25-34	135	37.0	28.2	8.9	18.5	7.4
35 and over	76	21.1	28.9	11.8	31.6	6.6
Total	268	33.2	28.7	9.7	20.2	8.2
<u>Female</u>						
<u>1961-1965</u>						
14-19	107	28.0	35.5	5.6	29.9	0.9
20-24	79	20.2	36.7	5.1	32.9	5.1
25-34	57	28.1	22.8	1.8	36.8	10.5
35 and over	62	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Total	305	22.6	31.1	4.6	37.1	4.6
<u>1956-1960</u>						
14-19	8	25.0	25.0	12.5	37.5	-
20-24	76	22.4	29.0	10.5	28.9	9.2
25-34	146	18.5	26.7	6.9	43.8	4.1
35 and over	87	11.4	30.9	3.4	51.0	3.3
Total	317	17.7	29.7	6.6	41.3	4.7

a/ No information available.

IV. DIFFERENTIALS

The tendency of persons with particular traits to be more migratory than the general population has given the study of selective and differential migration an important place in migration research. (Bogue, 1969 : 756-758). Ideally, one would like to compare migrants to both origin and destination proportions; however, destination differentials are investigated in the majority of studies.

Selective migration refers to comparisons at the place of origin and the lack of origin comparisons in many studies has been criticized. However, if one is interested in the determinants and adjustment consequences of the outmigration for the social system of the sending area, then origin comparisons can be more useful. On the other hand if one is concerned with the social implications for the urban social system, it is differentials between migrants and urban natives which may be crucial. Some critical questions for the urban area are: What happens to the migrants after they arrive? What does the influx mean to the urban social system? How is the urban area different as a result of the migration? How does the migrant adjust to the urban milieu? Does he enter into the urban social structure in a manner compatible with adjustment? Studies of migration selectivity at place of origin tells us little about the differences between the migrants and the city dweller. It is with the city dweller that the migrant must compete. Therefore the migrant-urban native comparison will be one measure of adjustment. In addition, the present and future role of the migrant in the city can best be assessed by focusing on destination differentials.

What are the socio-demographic characteristics of rural to urban type migrants? While there is variation between countries and within countries, it is clear that young adults between the ages of 15 and 30 tend to be highly mobile. Females, especially in short distance moves and in the younger ages, tend to be more migratory than males. Differentials, in terms of civil status, education, labour force status, fertility and other socio economic

variables seem to be less clear. Part of the lack of clarity regarding differentials along this dimension is related to the fact that many studies especially in Latin America have had to rely upon indirect methods of analysis. (Elizaga, 1965 : 76-106; and Ducoff, 1965 : 197-210). These studies, while providing useful data on overall patterns and net migration, are of little help in the analysis of socio-economic migration differentials. The results of several migration surveys are beginning to appear in the literature, and hopefully the reservoir of knowledge will be augmented. (Ducoff, 1962 : 131-139; Balán, Balán and Browning, 1967; and Elizaga, 1970).

There have been few published studies that deal with the social-psychological differentials (Roger and Hollingshead, 1965: 131-132). One unpublished report by Ramallo (1969) indicates that migrants to Asunción exhibit a higher need for achievement than a matched group of persons born in Asuncion.

It is possible that searching for universal migration differentials may be productive, especially if in the delineation of social system one can see different forces at work. If the forces underlying migration from various types of rural social systems are different, why then should we expect the aggregate of migrants encountered in a given urban area to have homogeneous characteristics?

The "push-pull" dichotomy, while an oversimplification, may be a useful starting point in attempting to sort out the various effects. It may be helpful to treat the migrants as a non-homogeneous group; a continuum of migrants should be considered. At one end there is the poorly educated group being pushed off the land as a result of population pressures and the decomposition (or modernization) of the rural social system. At the other end there are those better educated migrants who, perceiving their opportunities in the rural area to be limited, are pulled to the urban areas in search of a "better life". At any given time a migration stream could be weighted toward either end of the continuum with different consequences for the summary type measures employed. It is suggested that future analyses of rural-urban

migration streams could usefully concentrate on the heterogeneity of the migrants, (Macisco, et. al., 1970:51-70). In addition the age at time of arrival is of importance since migrants coming with their parents will most likely have different experiences from migrants arriving as adults.

Immigrants who are pulled into the city may be more innovative and more achievement-oriented than the urban natives. For those migrants pulled from rural areas to cities, migration itself may be an index of the readiness to change. The very act of moving out of a rural social system demonstrates a level of social mobility aspiration which is different from that of comparable nonmovers (Weller and Macisco, 1971 : 56-76). The city extends its influence to rural areas in many ways and it may be this influence which can pull to the city the more socially mobile innovative type migrant. Thus, rural-urban pull migration may be selective of highly aspiring persons. This factor should be considered when dealing with the adjustment consequences of the migrants for the urban social structure.

The distinction between pioneer and mass migrations developed by Petersen (1958) and subsequently utilized by Browning and Feindt (1969 : 347-358) can serve to explain differences in migration differentials over time. This may be especially relevant for Latin America as a result of the vast differences that exist in the level and pace of urbanization in the respective countries.

There are a number of different ways to analyze differential migration. The most traditional focus is the comparison of migrants with stayers (i.e. non-migrants) at the place of origin. This latter type of comparison is not possible with these data from Lima. Thus, in this chapter contrasts between migrants to Lima and Lima-born residents will be studied. In addition, migrants who arrived as minors (that is, under age 15) will be compared to adult migrants (that is, those who migrated to Lima at age 15 or over). While the general native vs. migrants comparison is important, the latter internal analysis of minor and adult migrants is also well worth investigating. There are two major reasons for such an analysis. In the first place, those who

came to Lima as adults most likely made their own decision to move, whereas minor migrants in large part moved with their families. These minor migrants are dependent or secondary migrants. The second reason is related to the mix of norms and values that the two groups might possess. While there may be exceptions, most migrants who came to Lima after attaining adulthood were socialized in areas other than the metropolitan area. On the other hand, most migrants who moved at an early age were socialized in Lima -the degree depending on exact age at arrival.

The distinction between primary (independent) and secondary (dependent) migrants is important since the very act of moving can offer clues to deeper norms and values that the primary migrants may possess. Especially when migration is not the result of "push" factors, the fact of migration may be indicative of social mobility aspirations which could be reflected in educational, occupational, and other socio-demographic variables.

The second reason (i.e. the isolation of the early socialization period in the migrant's life) is critical. The norms and values that are learned in Lima should be different from those learned in places other than Lima. These norms and values could then help explain the various adjustment patterns of the migrants together with their position along educational, occupational, and other socio-economic dimensions.

In this chapter adult and minor migrants to Lima, will be compared to the Lima born with regard to age and sex, civil status, education, occupation and fertility.

1. Age and Sex

This portion of the Lima study is concerned with all respondents age 15 and over at the time of the survey. (See Table 1). A total of 6 704 respondents met this age requirement of whom 2 817 were native-born and 3 887 were migrants to the city. Of this latter group, 1 337 came before attaining their fifteenth birthday and 2 550 were adult migrants. Among both the native and migrant populations, females predominate. However the sex ratio is lower for the native-born than for those who migrated to Lima.

Especially noteworthy is the low sex ratio of the minor migrants (82) when compared to the adult migrants (98). The relatively low sex ratio for the Lima-born population (89) is somewhat surprising. Indeed, the result of immigration to Lima is an increase in the sex ratio - a pattern not usually found in large metropolitan centres. (Generally the sex ratio is lower in the younger age groups. It can be seen in Table 1 that among minor migrants aged 15-29, the sex ratio is 61).

Lima born and migrant residents of Lima exhibited significantly different age distributions, and this was true of males and females. Natives of Lima are much younger than those born elsewhere. This may be partially attributable to the large number of adult migrants in the Lima population. At any rate, the median age of the native-born group is about 27; for the migrants it is about 34. Only about one-quarter of the Lima-born in the sample were 40 or over. Over 37 percent of all migrants fall into this category. The evidence argues strongly for analyzing all future differentials between Lima-born and migrant by age, thereby avoiding the weighting effect of such radically different distributions (See Table 2).

Adult migrants are also significantly older than minor migrants, but this is to be expected. The approximate median ages are 38 and 28 respectively. Less than 30 percent of the adult migrants were under age 30, while well over half of the minor migrants (57.7) fall into this category. It follows that there were many more aged adults as well. Again, such wide age differentials among the two migrant groups dictates the utilization of controls for age distribution in all subsequent analyses.

2. Civil Status

An important characteristic that goes a long way towards determining the cultural effects of the city on the newcomers is civil status. The proportion who marry, as well as the average age at marriage, is to a considerable extent determined by the norms of the society and generally the more developed areas exhibit older median ages at marriage. In the present situation

it would be expected that migrants would have higher proportions married than the Lima-born. Furthermore, if the socialization power of the city is operative, minor migrants should resemble the Lima-born more than they would resemble adult migrants with reference to proportion married. Thus the question being investigated is as follows: "Is there a relation between migration status and marital status with reference to the adults, male and female, living in Lima?" With the exception of the youngest age category (15-19), the proportion of married (including consensual unions) males was higher at all age categories for migrants to Lima than it was for the Lima-born population. Among males 25-29, for example, 41.3 percent of the Lima-born were married; 50 percent of the migrants of the same age were wed. In the 50 and over age group, the difference was especially marked: 71.6 percent for the Lima-born and 84.4 percent for the migrant males (See Table 3).

The two categories of migrants also differed substantially in proportion married. Nevertheless, even after controlling for type of migrant, a similar pattern to that noted above emerged. That is to say, male adult migrants exhibited much higher marital rates than did their Lima-born or minor counterparts. The later group, however, closely resembled the Lima-born males in their marital rates. Indeed, among those 30-34, a slightly higher proportion of the Lima-born were married than of the minor migrants. All this suggests that longer residence in Lima is conducive to remaining single for longer periods, and indicates that the effect of the urban socialization process is significant on the marital behaviour of those coming to Lima at an early age. It is also possible that Lima is selective of family type migrants.

The effect of "separation" (i.e. being either widowed, separated, or divorced) is not significant. However, migrants are somewhat more likely to be separated than are Lima-born males, and this is increasingly so among the adult migrants - a not unexpected finding. For those 50 and over, however, there is no real difference.

Turning to the females, migrants again exhibited higher marital rates than did Lima-born women (See Table 4). This difference was especially noticed among the younger women. The proportion married (including both legal and consensual) among the Lima-born between 25-29 years was less than 49.0 percent. Among migrants it was 70.2 percent. For those aged 20-24, the difference amounted to 14.2 points: 38.5 to 24.3. It should be noted, however, that with increasing age, the differences in percent married became quite small. In fact, among women 40 and over, there was no difference.

Generally, when controlling for type migrants, there was no increase in the difference between Lima-born and adult migrants as was noted for the males. Indeed, a comparison of the adult and minor migrants does not yield the same result observed for the males. Overall, female minor migrants were less likely to be married (48.6 percent) than the adult migrants (59.2), but no significant pattern was noted according to age. Among those below age 30, adult migrants had higher proportions married. Beyond that age, the pattern reverses and minor migrants exhibited higher rates of married among those 30-39. This "crossover" phenomenon indicates that perhaps the effect of living in Lima, while not as strong as for the males, is nevertheless still a contributing factor with reference to female marital rates. Among males the continuum pattern is clear: the longer time spent in Lima, the less likelihood of marriage at all ages. For females, the fact that younger adult migrants exhibit higher marital rates suggests a similar continuum though on a less intensive level. Furthermore, this continuum does not hold throughout all age categories. One can perhaps conclude that there is a hint of a relationship between length of time spent in Lima and marital status for females, while the relationship is clear for males. Figures 1 and 2 indicate such a phenomenon. Figure 2 also suggests that part of the reason for the crossover pattern is explained by the number of "separated" which is much greater among adult female migrants than among the minor migrants. When comparing for proportion single rather than the proportion married,

Figure 1

LIMA: PERCENT COMPOSITION OF MALE MIGRANTS BY CIVIL STATUS

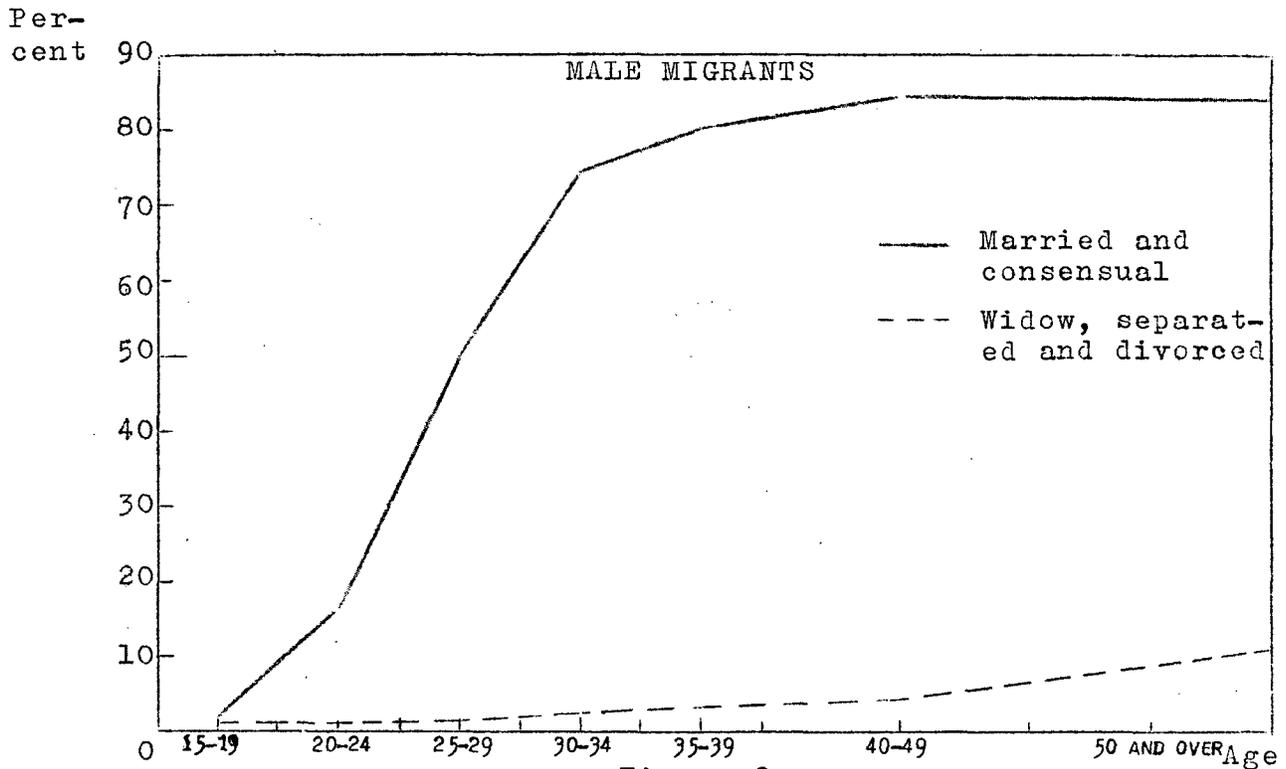
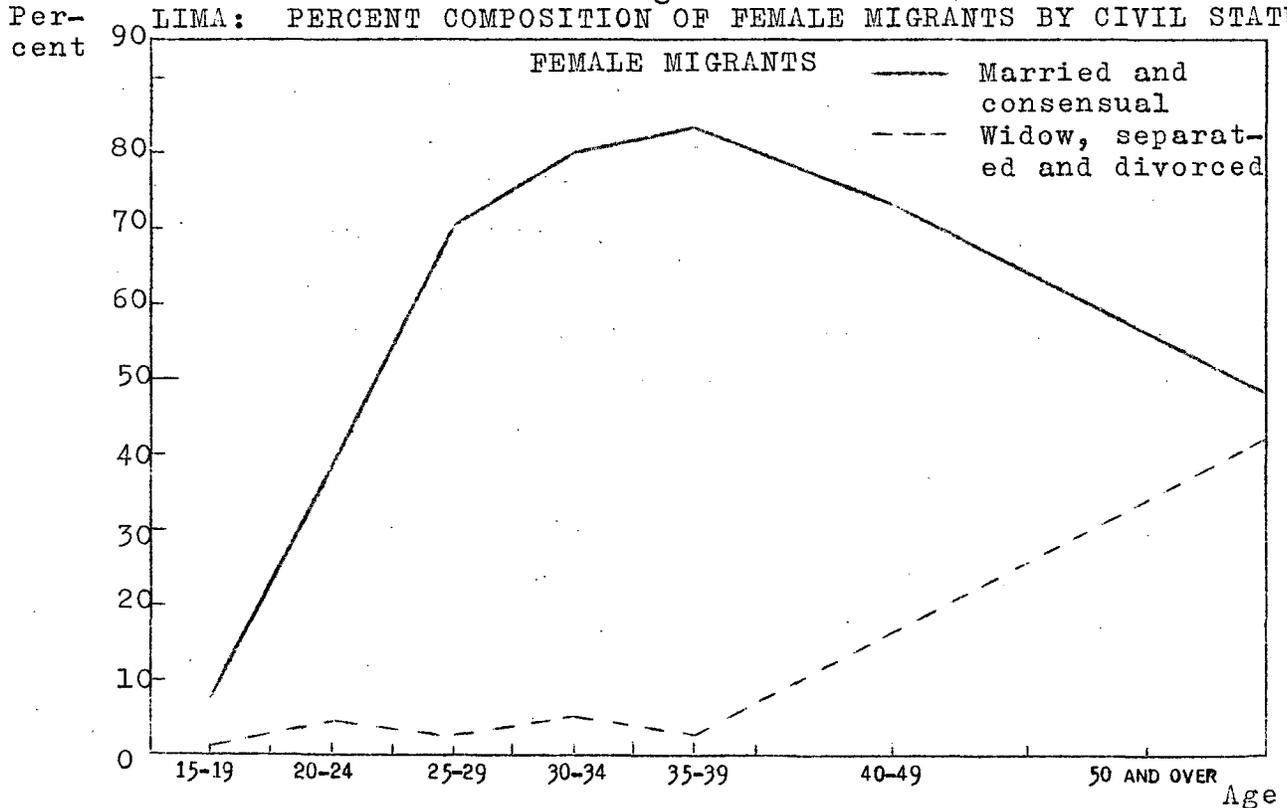


Figure 2

LIMA: PERCENT COMPOSITION OF FEMALE MIGRANTS BY CIVIL STATUS



adult migrants exhibited lower unmarried rates (i.e. single) at all ages except 35-39. The number of widows among the oldest female adult migrants was substantial -representing 3.7 percent of that group.

Summarizing, both male and female migrants had significantly higher proportions married and this was true at most ages. Furthermore, this tendency was magnified (especially for males) when controlling for age of migrants at the time that they moved for Lima. Minor migrants resemble closely the Lima-born in marriage rates. Adult migrants exhibit significantly higher rates of marriage than either the Lima-born or the early migrants to the city. This pattern is not as strong among females, although it persists at most ages. In general then, it would appear that the urban cultural milieu has a definite effect on the marital behaviour of in-migrants. Those coming at an early age are acculturated to behave similarly to the Lima-born population. Those coming as adults are more affected by the values of the rural sectors of the nation and this too is reflected in their tendency to marry at earlier ages -on the average.

3. Educational Attainment

One of the most important socio-economic characteristics to be studied when dealing with migrant and Lima-born populations is "educational attainment". This yields direct information on the number of grades completed by the respondents, but additionally it gives insights into other aspects of the class milieu of the people being studied. As is well known, there is a close relationship between education and income, and education and occupation. Thus data on educational attainment gives valid clues as to the overall position of the people being considered. It should be added, at this point, that some of the people, especially in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups may still be attending school at the time of the survey. Hence their level of school attainment may not be completed. For those age 25 and over, it can be assumed that an overwhelming majority have completed their education.

As with civil status, Lima-born residents (male and female) are compared to migrants -both adult and minor. Again it is hypothesized that the metropolitan milieu will affect the schooling of the respondents. Lima-born should have had more education than the newcomers to the city. In turn, minor migrants should exhibit higher educational attainment levels than those who came to Lima after reaching the age of 15. This working hypothesis is in line with the findings of numerous other studies noting that in the less advanced societies, migrants, generally coming from nonmetropolitan areas into the urban centre, have less education than those born in the place of destination. Such an hypothesis would not be applicable in developed nations where, it has been found, migrants have more education than those born at the place of destination and where in large part urban to urban migration is taking place.

About one-third of the Lima-born males have completed no more than seven^{12/} grades of schooling. On the other hand, over one-half (53.7) of the migrant males have had but that degree of education (See Table 5). For both, Lima-born and migrant males, there is a rough direct relation between age at time of survey and proportion having no more than seven grades. This, of course, is to be expected in light of the improving educational facilities in an area like metropolitan Lima over recent decades. The young have consistently completed more years of schooling and this applies to developed as well as developing nations. Although this pattern is noted for both groups, it in no way affects the original non-migrant differential. At all ages, Lima-born males have significantly lower proportions having had a relatively small degree of education. Among the Lima-born under 25, less than one-quarter fell in this category. At the other extreme, over 60 percent of all migrants 45 and over had had this amount of primary school.

^{12/} Equivalent to the eight years of primary education of other countries of Latin America.

It necessarily follows that the Lima-born have also had a higher proportion of their members attend high school and college. Indeed, about two-thirds (64.8 percent) of the Lima-born had at least some high school education as compared to less than half (45.7 percent) of the migrants. Furthermore, this difference holds at all ages with about 75 percent of the Lima-born males under age 25 having at least some high school compared to less than 60 percent of the migrants of the same age. Even among the Lima-born, 50 and over, close to half have attained that degree of schooling compared to about 37 percent of the older migrants.

On the whole, those males who came to Lima as children have had more education than those who came as adults. While 58.6 percent of the latter had completed no more than eight years of school, only 43.1 percent of the minor migrants fell into this category. This is of course as hypothesized. Young migrants have had at least some of their education in the metropolitan areas, where additional schooling tends to be encouraged more than in the rural areas of the nation. For the two migrant groups it is also possible to determine the proportion that is functionally illiterate (i.e. who completed less than five years of school). Again the difference is significant as over one-quarter of all adult migrants are functionally illiterate compared to 17.5 percent of the minor migrants.

The declining degree of education by age noted for the Lima-born and migrants is also observed for both types of migrants. Minor migrants have had more education than adult migrants at most ages. There are a few exceptions however, especially among the oldest migrants (50 and over). The proportion with eight grades or less of school is greater for minor migrants than for adult migrants. However, when looking only at the figures for functionally illiterate, the reverse is noted. Adult migrants, aged 50 and over, are more likely to fall into that category than minor migrants of the same age. Median grades of school completed would most likely show that both groups (50 and over) exhibit similar degrees of educational attainment. This suggests that

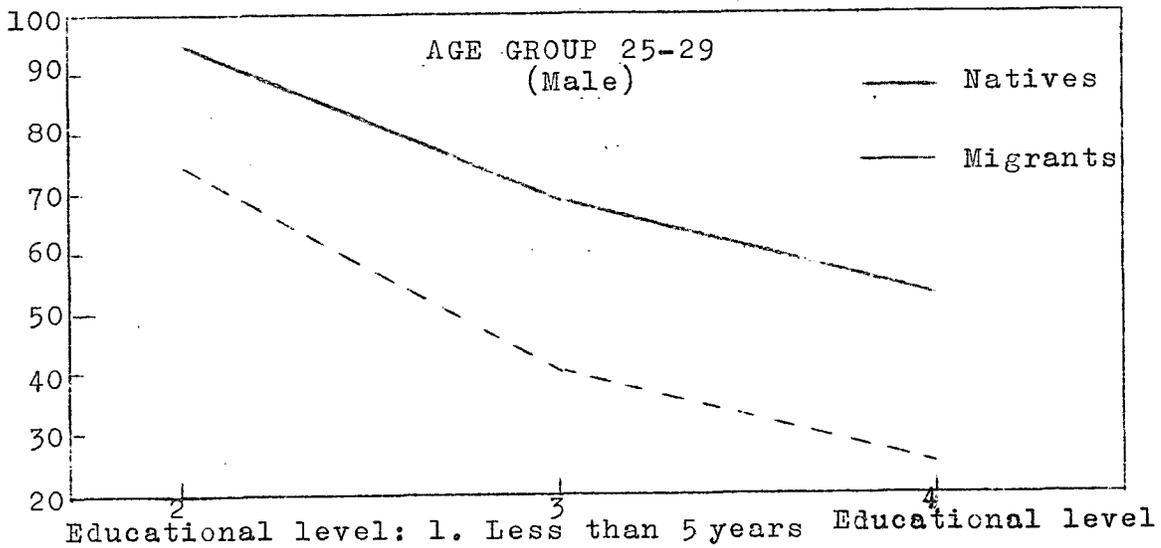
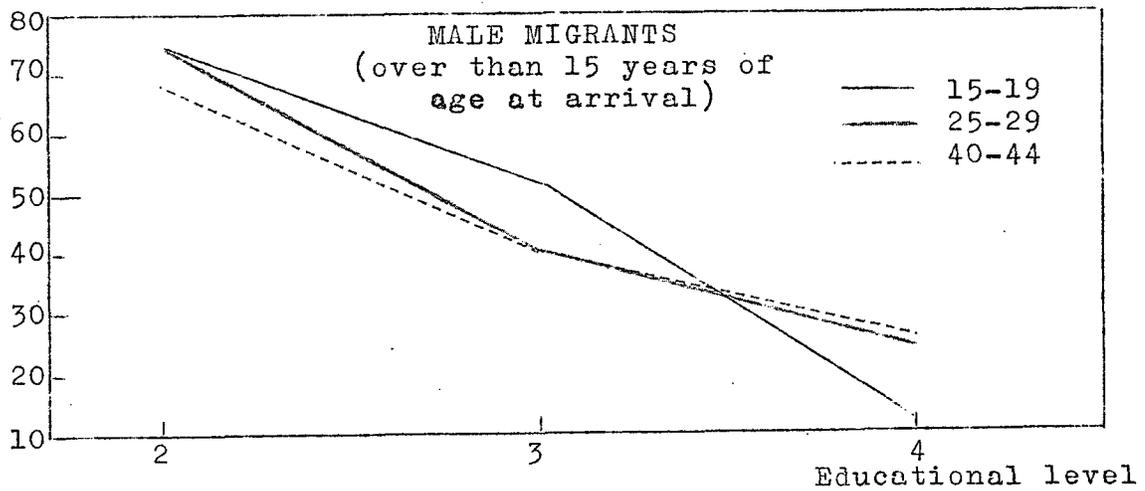
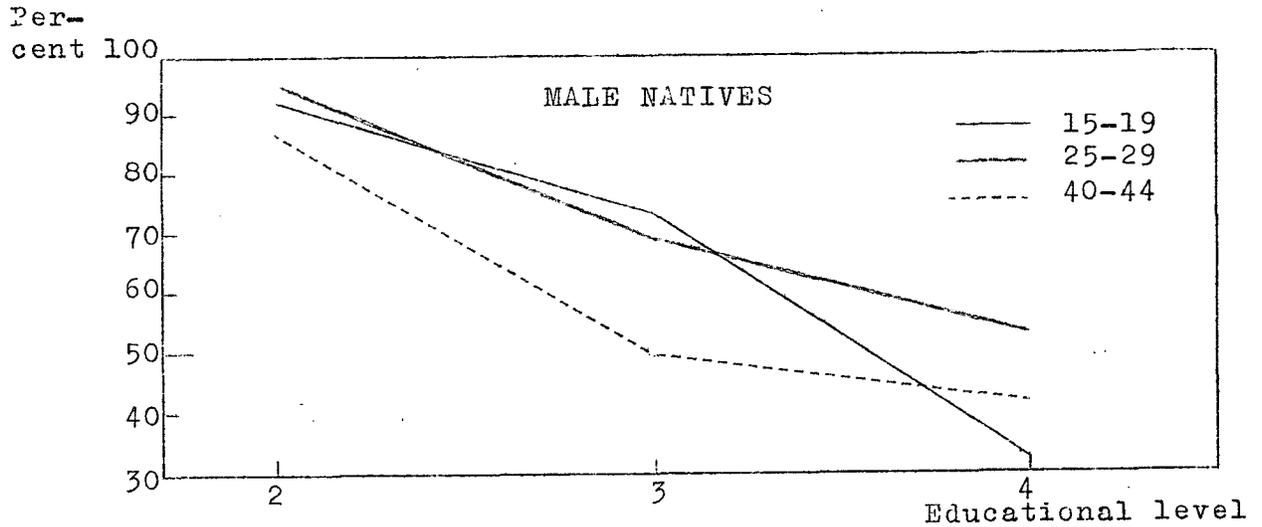
when the older minor migrants came to Lima perhaps 40-50 years ago, the school facilities were probably quite poor and educational advancement was not particularly encouraged. These migrants then did not have an advantage over the adult migrants of the same age who came to Lima perhaps 35-40 years ago. Similarly, male minor migrants under age 35 are much more likely to have attended college than their adult migrant counterparts. In fact, in the 20-29 age group, over 40 percent of the minor migrants fit into this category. Beyond age 35, differences though still in the same direction, are slight, again evidence of the changing educational milieu of the city.

In general, male migrants have had less schooling than the Lima-born. However those who came to Lima as children resemble the natives more than they resemble the adult migrants, especially in the younger age categories. Among those 40 and over, differences become blurred and eventually the minor migrants resemble the adult migrants in educational attainment, in fact surpassing them in the proportion with eighth grades or less. As can be seen in Figure 3, differences between the three groups shrink with increasing age, but the Lima-born generally exhibit patterns of more education than the migrants.

Irrespective of place of birth, time of arrival in Lima for migrants, or age at time of survey, males have had more education than females, and there is no evidence of any decline in this discrepancy. More relevant to this chapter is the educational attainment contrasts between female migrants and those born in Lima (See Table 6). As with the males, the Lima-born exhibit much higher educational attainment figures. While 41.7 percent of those females born in Lima had had no more than seven grades of schooling, almost 70 percent (69.8) of the females born elsewhere fared that poorly. Interestingly, the difference in educational attainment tends to be greater in the younger ages than in the older ages. This is partially attributable to the fact that younger migrant women have as high, and even higher proportions, with only a seventh grade or less education than their older counterparts born outside Lima. On the other hand, the

Figure 3

LIMA: MIGRANTS AND NATIVES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



Educational level: 1. Less than 5 years
2. 5 to 7 years
3. 8 to 11 years
4. 12 years or more

Lima-born females exhibit a pattern of decreased education (i.e., higher proportions with seven grades or less of school) with advancing age. Similarly, the number of females having attended secondary school and college is affected by this pattern. Young Lima-born females are more likely to have completed additional years of school than the older Lima-born females. But no such difference by age exists for the migrant females. For example, 31.7 percent of the 50-54 year old migrants had at least some high school; 30.9 percent of those 20-24 did likewise. Again, differences between Lima-born and migrants are likely to be greater among the young than among the older age categories. With but two minor exceptions, females who migrate prior to reaching age 15 have had more education than those who migrated as adults. Indeed, their pattern of change with age closely resembles that of the Lima-born women - though with greater proportions having seven grades or less of schooling. Only the adult migrants clearly exhibit a pattern of greater proportions of less educated among the young than among the old. Almost 60 percent (58.9) of the women 15-19 who migrated to Lima since reaching age 15 were functionally illiterate - the highest proportion of any age group. By contrast, but 39.4 percent of the adult migrants aged 50-54 had had less than five years of schooling. Such a phenomenon is not to be found among the minor migrants. Similarly, the proportion having some college is smaller among those 15-19 and 20-24 (10.5 and 13.5 percent respectively) than for the overall average of 15.8. Among adult migrants, aged 45-54, it is about 20 percent. Again, such a pattern is not observed among the minor migrants, if the small number of persons 15-19 with some college is assumed to increase in the near future.

Lima-born females are likely to have had more education than those who moved to Lima and the difference is generally greater than among males. Furthermore, minor female migrants are likely to have had more education than the adult migrants to Lima, and this is especially significant in the younger age groups. This finding, that young female migrants (specifically, adult migrants) had less education than those at older ages, perhaps reflects two

aspects of Peruvian society. First, the role of the women, especially in nonmetropolitan areas, but also in Lima, is subservient to that of the male and this results in a substantially lower degree of education in the "1960s" as well as in the "1930s". Second, the reason for migration to Lima for young females is oriented away from education. Perhaps a relatively large number came to Lima as maids having had little education in their rural place of origin. This too is reflected in these findings.

In summary, it is clear that the urban setting is conducive to increased education on the part of its citizens. Not only are Lima-born residents better educated than the migrants to the city, but those moving at an earlier age more closely resemble the Lima-born than those who came after reaching their 15th birthday. This too indicates the effect of the urban educational system on the young people of the area.

The above generalization is equally applicable to males and to females. However, the latter are significantly less educated than are the men -regardless of category. Finally, the older persons are generally less likely to be as educated as the young -an exception being the young adult female migrants who perhaps are disproportionately entering domestic occupations. As a result, differences between native-born and migrants tend to be less marked with increasing age -for both males and females. This is also partially attributable to the tendency to de-emphasize education in an earlier era both for men and women -but especially for women.

One can speculate by comparing this study with other studies that have sought to analyze the educational attainment of migrants and that of the natives at place of destination. It is evident that these present findings suggest that Peru (and its primate city Lima) is still in the developing stage of "technological progress". The more "advanced" a society, the more likely the typical pattern of migration will be urban-urban rather than rural-urban. In such a setting, migrants tend to improve the quality of the overall education milieu of the receiving city as they are more likely to have completed more years of schooling

than the Lima-born urbanites. However, in Lima, as the primate city of a developing country and at this stage of development, the rapid influx of migrants from rural areas tends to depress somewhat the educational level of the city. It is also quite probable that such a move also depresses the educational quality of the rural points of origin since it is likely that those who leave the area are the better educated and innovative in spirit.

4. Occupation

The differences in educational attainment between migrants and those born in Lima are reflected in the limited data available on present occupation (See Table 7).

The data clearly indicate that the Lima-born males are more likely to be in the non-manual occupations (50.0) than those born elsewhere. Minor male migrants, however, tend to be more represented in the non-manual occupations (44.5) than those coming as adults (38.4). The differential is higher for immigrants aged 20-24 who arrived after reaching the age of 15, that is to say, recent migrants.

The proportion of females presently employed is much smaller than it is for the males. Nevertheless, here too it can be seen that the Lima-born are much likely to be in the non-manual jobs than are the migrants to the city. However, women coming as adults are slightly more likely to be in the non-manual positions but the differences are not significant. The older the natives and migrants are, the more likely they are to work in non-manual occupations.

5. Fertility

The relation between migration status and fertility behaviour has long been of interest to demographers and other social scientists. Are urban-bound migrants likely to have larger families than the native-born city dwellers? This might be expected in a developing country assuming that rural values encourage larger families and that the city environment is conducive to smaller

families. However, other studies have shown that this is not always true. In Puerto Rico, for example, migrants to San Juan had smaller families, especially in the younger ages, than their city-born counterparts. Such a pattern would be expected in a more developed area where the migrants tend to be highly selective in that their social status positions are higher than most non-migrants at both place of origin and of destination.

In the present study there is no information available on the characteristics of the non-moving rural citizens. It can perhaps be speculated that these adults moving to the city are the better educated and the more "sophisticated". They indicate this by their very willingness to make the trek to the city. Nevertheless, they still carry with them the norms of the rural area. They have been socialized in the villages of the country. On the other hand, the involuntary migrants, going to the city with their parents, should take on the norms of the city as they reach adulthood. Thus it should be expected that (1) migrants should have larger families than the native-born females of Lima and (2) adult migrants should have larger families than the minor migrants -always controlling for age of wife. Such a hypothesis is similar to that developed for education and marital status. Both of these variables are independently related to fertility. *Ceteris paribus*, the more education, the smaller the family; the greater the proportion married, the greater likelihood of large families.

The data of the Lima survey show a clear pattern and prove the hypothesis described before. At all ages from 20 on, both married and consensual female migrants have had more children than those women born in Lima, however those coming as adults have had less children than those arriving in Lima at any earlier age. These are several reasons which may explain this last difference. Most of the adult migrants who arrived in Lima at 20-29 years of age, came during the last 5 years and then, probably, with their children. They probably had less children than the native born women of the same age group at their previous residence, because as it is known, migration can be selective according

to the number of children. In other words, women with few children are more likely to migrate than those with many children. Taking into account that differences in fertility between Lima and other areas of Peru are not so big as they are between the main city and other regions in countries with a relatively lower fertility, this may explain why the adult migrants have had less children than those women who arrived at a very young age and married and got their children in Lima. If differences in fertility between Lima and the rest of Peru would have been of a high order, minor migrants always would have had a lower fertility than adult migrants. Consensual natives and female migrants, which should be expected to have less education than the legally married, show to have higher levels of fertility.

6. Conclusion

Differences between those born in Lima and those born elsewhere are very clear. For both males and females, migrants are younger, are more likely to be married, have had less education, are to be found more in the manual occupations and have larger families, on the average, than their Lima-born counterparts. Generally, this is true at most ages.

Minor migrants resemble the Lima-born on most of these characteristics, while those coming as adults are the furthest removed. That is, they have the least education and are more apt to be in the manual occupations. They are also most likely to be married.

Such an overall pattern of divergence is to be expected in a developing nation and coincides with many of the earlier studies on Latin America. Unfortunately the data do not allow a comparison with the rural dwellers who did not leave their place of origin. Presumably the migrants fare better than those non-migrants on the many socio-economic indices discussed in this chapter.

If such an assumption is correct, this then is but another example of the classical pattern of rural-urban migration. As long as the migration pattern is overwhelmingly "rural-urban",

it can be expected that the newcomers to the metropolitan area will depress its overall educational attainment proportions and increase its proportion married and having relatively large families. It can be expected that these people will fill the lower occupational positions in the economic system. It is only when a country becomes more urbanized that the typical migration pattern becomes "urban-urban". Only then can it be expected that migrants will in fact improve the educational and occupational milieu of the receiving metropolis.

The influence of the metropolitan area is probably gaining in strength alongside the improvements being made in transportation and communication. All this may well contribute to an eventual convergence in the characteristics of migrants and city-born residents. Nevertheless, as of 1965, major differences remained which all indicated that the migrants are on a lower socio-economic level than the Lima-born residents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bogue, D., "Internal Migration", in The Study of Population.
Ed. Hauser, P. and O. Duncan
- Elizaga, J.C., "Assessment of Migration Data in Latin America".
Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, January 1965
- Ducoff, L., A Demographic and Socio-economic Review of the
Metropolitan Area of San Salvador, El Salvador, United
Nations, 1962
- Balán, J. and Browning, H., Movilidad Social, Migración y Fecun-
didad en el Area Metropolitana de Monterrey. Universidad
de Nuevo León, 1967
- Elizaga, J.C., Migraciones a las Areas Metropolitanas de América
Latina. CELADE, 1970
- Petersen, W., "A General Typology of Migration". American
Sociological Review. Vol. 23, 1958
- Browning, H. and W. Feindt, "Selectividad de Migrantes a una
Metrópoli en un País en Desarrollo: Estudio de un Caso
Mexicano". Demografía y Economía, Vol. III. El Colegio
de México, 1969.

Table 1

LIMA: AGE, SEX AND SEX RATIO OF NATIVES AND MIGRANTS^{a/}

Age	Natives			Migrants								
				Age arrival Less than 15 years			Age arrival More than 15 years			Total migrants		
	M	F	S.R.	M	F	S.R.	M	F	S.R.	M	F	S.R.
15-19	370	407	90.9	118	192	61.5	56	95	58.9	174	287	60.6
20-24	218	244	89.3	106	136	77.9	128	155	82.3	234	291	80.4
25-29	157	202	77.7	100	119	84.0	164	156	105.1	264	275	96.0
30-34	113	131	86.3	65	80	81.3	154	161	95.7	219	241	90.9
35-39	144	122	118.0	61	71	85.9	158	151	104.6	219	222	98.6
40-49	159	189	84.1	85	87	97.7	259	203	127.6	344	290	118.6
50 and over	158	196	80.6	67	50	134.0	244	366	66.7	411	416	98.7
Total	1 325	1 492	88.8	602	735	81.9	1 263	1 287	98.1	1 865	2 022	92.2

a/ $\frac{\text{Males}}{\text{Females}} \times 100$.

Total (both sexes) by migratory status

Persons over 15 years	6 704
Natives	2 817
Migrants	3 887
Migrants under 15 years at arrival	1 337
Migrants over 15 years at arrival	2 550

Table 2

LIMA: DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY SEX AND AGE

Age	Natives	Migrants	Migrants under 15 Age arrival	Migrants over 15 Age arrival
		<u>Male</u>		
15-19	27.9	9.3	19.6	4.4
20-24	16.4	12.5	17.6	10.1
25-29	11.8	14.2	16.6	13.0
30-34	8.4	11.7	10.8	12.2
35-39	10.8	11.7	10.2	12.5
40-49	13.5	18.5	14.1	20.5
50 and over	12.2	22.0	11.1	19.3
Total	100.0 (1 325)	100.0 (1 865)	100.0 (602)	100.0 (1 263)
		<u>Female</u>		
15-19	27.3	14.2	26.1	7.4
20-24	16.4	14.4	18.5	12.1
25-29	13.5	13.6	16.2	12.1
30-34	8.8	11.9	10.9	12.5
35-39	8.2	11.0	9.7	11.7
40-49	12.7	14.3	11.8	15.8
50 and over	13.1	20.6	6.8	28.4
Total	100.0 (1 492)	100.0 (2 022)	100.0 (735)	100.0 (1 263)
		<u>Both sexes</u>		
15-19	27.6	11.9	23.1	6.2
20-24	16.4	13.5	18.2	11.7
25-29	12.7	13.9	16.4	13.2
30-34	8.7	11.8	10.8	13.0
35-39	9.6	11.3	9.9	12.7
40-49	12.4	16.3	12.8	19.0
50 and over	12.6	21.3	8.8	25.2
Total	100.0 (2 817)	100.0 (3 887)	100.0 (1 337)	100.0 (2 425)
Medium age	27	34	28	38

Table 3

LIMA: MALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY CIVIL STATUS

Age	Unmarried	Married and consensual	Widowed, separated, divorced	Total	
<u>Natives</u>					
15-19	99.2	0.8	-	100.0	(360)
20-24	88.5	10.6	0.9	100.0	(217)
25-29	58.1	41.3	0.6	100.0	(155)
30-34	31.0	69.0	-	100.0	(113)
35-39	25.9	72.7	1.4	100.0	(143)
40-49	12.0	83.0	5.0	100.0	(159)
50 and over	16.1	71.6	12.3	100.0	(155)
Total	58.0	39.6	2.4	100.0	(1 302)
<u>Migrants</u>					
15-19	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	(174)
20-24	82.5	16.2	1.3	100.0	(234)
25-29	48.1	50.0	1.9	100.0	(264)
30-34	22.4	74.8	2.8	100.0	(219)
35-39	16.0	80.3	3.7	100.0	(219)
40-49	7.5	84.8	4.7	100.0	(344)
50 and over	4.4	84.4	11.2	100.0	(411)
Total	33.1	62.3	4.7	100.0	(1 865)
<u>Migrants less than 15 years at arraival</u>					
15-19	97.5	0.8	1.7	100.0	(118)
20-24	85.8	12.3	1.9	100.0	(106)
25-29	54.0	44.0	2.0	100.0	(100)
30-34	32.3	67.6	0.1	100.0	(65)
35-39	23.0	75.4	1.6	100.0	(61)
40-49	8.2	88.3	3.5	100.0	(85)
50 and over	1.5	85.1	13.4	100.0	(67)
Total	50.3	46.5	2.2	100.0	(602)
<u>Migrants older than 15 years at arrival</u>					
15-19	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	(56)
20-24	79.7	19.5	0.8	100.0	(128)
25-29	44.5	53.6	1.9	100.0	(164)
30-34	18.2	77.9	3.9	100.0	(154)
35-39	13.3	82.3	4.4	100.0	(158)
40-49	7.3	87.6	5.1	100.0	(259)
50 and over	4.9	84.3	10.8	100.0	(344)
Total	24.9	69.8	5.3	100.0	(1 263)

Table 4

LINA: FEMALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY CIVIL STATUS

Age	Unmarried	Married and consensual	Widowed, separated, divorced	Total
<u>Natives</u>				
15-19	95.8	4.2	-	100.0 (405)
20-24	74.5	24.3	1.2	100.0 (243)
25-29	48.0	49.0	3.0	100.0 (202)
30-34	19.9	72.5	7.6	100.0 (131)
35-39	13.2	81.8	5.0	100.0 (121)
40-49	13.8	73.5	12.7	100.0 (189)
50 and over	13.6	48.4	38.0	100.0 (192)
Total	51.2	40.5	8.3	100.0 (1 483)
<u>Migrants</u>				
15-19	90.9	7.7	1.3	100.0 (287)
20-24	56.7	38.5	4.8	100.0 (291)
25-29	26.9	70.2	2.9	100.0 (275)
30-34	14.5	80.1	5.4	100.0 (241)
35-39	13.0	83.8	3.2	100.0 (222)
40-49	9.3	73.8	16.9	100.0 (290)
50 and over	6.9	48.3	42.8	100.0 (416)
Total	31.1	55.4	13.5	100.0 (2 022)
<u>Migrants less than 15 years at arrival</u>				
15-19	92.2	6.3	1.5	100.0 (192)
20-24	61.1	33.8	5.1	100.0 (136)
25-29	30.3	67.2	2.5	100.0 (119)
30-34	15.0	81.3	3.8	100.0 (80)
35-39	9.9	88.7	1.4	100.0 (71)
40-49	10.3	73.6	16.1	100.0 (87)
50 and over	15.0	54.0	34.0	100.0 (50)
Total	44.9	48.6	6.5	100.0 (735)
<u>Migrants older than 15 years at arrival</u>				
15-19	88.4	10.5	1.1	100.0 (95)
20-24	52.9	42.6	4.5	100.0 (155)
25-29	24.4	72.4	3.2	100.0 (156)
30-34	14.3	79.5	6.2	100.0 (161)
35-39	14.6	81.4	4.0	100.0 (151)
40-49	8.9	73.9	17.2	100.0 (203)
50 and over	8.7	47.3	44.0	100.0 (366)
Total	23.2	59.3	17.5	100.0 (1 287)

Table 5
LIMA: MALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age	Educational level ^{a/}				Total ^{b/}	
	1	2	3	4		
			<u>Natives</u>			
15-19	6.8	18.6	41.2	32.2	100.0	(370)
20-24	3.7	20.2	14.2	60.1	100.0	(218)
25-29	4.5	26.1	15.9	52.9	100.0	(157)
30-34	2.7	27.4	22.1	46.0	100.0	(113)
35-39	3.5	38.2	9.7	47.9	100.0	(144)
40-44	11.2	37.1	7.9	41.6	100.0	(89)
45-49	11.4	38.5	2.9	44.3	100.0	(70)
50-54	5.4	39.3	12.5	42.9	100.0	(56)
55 and over	8.8	43.1	4.9	41.2	100.0	(102)
Total	5.2	27.6	20.3	44.5	100.0	(1 325)
			<u>Migrants</u>			
15-19	21.8	14.4	43.7	19.0	100.0	(174)
20-24	23.9	21.8	24.8	29.5	100.0	(234)
25-29	21.6	28.8	18.6	30.3	100.0	(264)
30-34	21.5	35.2	18.7	23.3	100.0	(219)
35-39	17.8	35.6	17.4	27.9	100.0	(219)
40-44	29.9	26.0	15.8	28.2	100.0	(177)
45-49	29.3	31.1	16.2	23.4	100.0	(167)
50-54	22.6	37.9	8.9	30.6	100.0	(124)
55 and over	25.4	38.0	11.8	24.0	100.0	(287)
Total	23.6	30.1	19.4	26.3	100.0	(1 865)

(Continued)

Table 5 (Conclusion)

LIMA: MALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age	Educational level ^{a/}				Total ^{b/}	
	1	2	3	4		
<u>Migrants less than 15 years at arrival</u>						
15-19	21.2	11.0	44.9	22.0	100.0	(118)
20-24	12.3	18.9	24.5	44.3	100.0	(106)
25-29	17.0	21.0	23.0	39.0	100.0	(100)
30-34	16.9	33.8	13.8	33.8	100.0	(65)
35-39	18.0	37.7	19.7	21.3	100.0	(61)
40-44	23.9	21.7	21.7	32.6	100.0	(46)
45-49	15.4	30.8	25.6	28.2	100.0	(39)
50-54	19.2	46.2	-	34.6	100.0	(26)
55 and over	14.6	53.7	9.8	22.0	100.0	(41)
Total	17.4	25.7	24.4	31.7	100.0	(602)
<u>Migrants over than 15 years age at arrival</u>						
15-19	23.2	21.4	41.1	12.5	100.0	(56)
20-24	33.6	24.2	25.0	17.2	100.0	(128)
25-29	24.4	33.5	15.9	25.0	100.0	(164)
30-34	23.4	35.7	20.8	18.8	100.0	(154)
35-39	17.7	34.8	16.5	30.4	100.0	(158)
40-44	32.1	27.5	13.7	26.7	100.0	(131)
45-49	33.6	31.3	13.3	21.9	100.0	(128)
50-54	23.5	35.7	11.2	29.6	100.0	(98)
55 and over	27.2	35.4	12.2	24.4	100.0	(246)
Total	26.5	32.1	17.0	23.7	100.0	(1 263)

^{a/} 1 - without instruction and 1-4 years primary.

2 - 4-7 years primary.

3 - 1-4 years secondary.

4 - 5 years or more secondary, and university.

^{b/} Includes persons whose educational level was unknown.

Table 6

LIMA: FEMALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age	Educational level ^{a/}				Total ^{b/}	
	1	2	3	4		
			<u>Natives</u>			
15-19	8.1	25.8	34.6	30.7	100.0	(407)
20-24	8.6	27.9	13.1	50.0	100.0	(244)
25-29	2.0	28.7	18.3	49.5	100.0	(202)
30-34	6.9	37.4	13.0	40.5	100.0	(131)
35-39	14.8	37.7	13.1	31.1	100.0	(122)
40-44	10.2	41.7	11.1	37.0	100.0	(108)
45-49	7.4	4.0	11.1	42.0	100.0	(81)
50-54	16.9	40.7	3.4	37.3	100.0	(59)
55 and over	10.2	48.9	7.3	29.2	100.0	(137)
Total	8.5	33.2	18.6	38.3	100.0	(1 492)
			<u>Migrants</u>			
15-19	45.6	19.5	22.3	11.5	100.0	(287)
20-24	44.0	25.1	12.0	18.9	100.0	(291)
25-29	38.2	24.7	13.1	23.6	100.0	(275)
30-34	43.2	29.0	12.4	15.4	100.0	(241)
35-39	40.1	32.0	10.8	16.2	100.0	(222)
40-44	41.3	33.5	11.6	12.9	100.0	(155)
45-49	34.1	34.8	10.4	20.0	100.0	(135)
50-54	38.5	29.9	10.3	21.4	100.0	(117)
55 and over	46.8	29.4	8.7	13.4	100.0	(299)
Total	42.1	27.7	12.8	16.7	100.0	(2 022)

(Continued)

Table 6 (Conclusion)

LIMA: FEMALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age	Educational level ^{a/}				Total ^{b/}	
	1	2	3	4		
<u>Migrants less than 15 years age at arrival</u>						
15-19	39.1	18.2	29.7	12.0	100.0	(192)
20-24	33.8	25.7	15.4	25.0	100.0	(136)
25-29	29.4	29.4	15.1	26.1	100.0	(119)
30-34	43.8	27.5	17.5	11.3	100.0	(80)
35-39	40.8	32.4	5.6	19.7	100.0	(71)
40-44	38.1	31.0	14.3	16.7	100.0	(42)
45-49	33.3	40.0	13.3	13.3	100.0	(45)
50-54	33.3	33.3	5.6	27.8	100.0	(18)
55 and over	37.5	37.5	6.3	18.8	100.0	(32)
Total	36.6	27.1	17.6	18.4	100.0	(735)
<u>Migrants over than 15 years age at arrival</u>						
15-19	58.9	22.1	7.4	10.5	100.0	(95)
20-24	52.9	124.5	9.0	13.5	100.0	(155)
25-29	44.9	21.2	11.5	21.8	100.0	(156)
30-34	42.9	29.8	9.9	17.4	100.0	(161)
35-39	39.7	31.8	13.2	14.6	100.0	(151)
40-44	42.5	34.5	10.6	11.5	100.0	(113)
45-49	34.4	32.2	8.9	23.3	100.0	(90)
50-54	39.4	29.3	11.1	20.2	100.0	(99)
55 and over	47.9	28.5	9.0	12.7	100.0	(267)
Total	45.3	28.0	10.1	15.8	100.0	(1 287)

a/ 1 = without instruction and 1-4 years primary.

2 = 4-7 years primary.

3 = 1-4 years secondary.

4 = 5 years or more secondary, and university.

b/ Includes persons whose educational level was unknown.

Table 7
LIMA: NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS BY SEX, AGE AND
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Age	Male			Female				
	Non-manual	Manual	Total	Non-manual	Manual	Total		
<u>Natives</u>								
15-19	26.4	73.6	100.0	(53)	50.0	50.0	100.0	(46)
20-24	47.7	52.3	100.0	(130)	72.2	27.8	100.0	(90)
25-54	52.7	47.3	100.0	(575)	69.8	30.2	100.0	(235)
55-64	51.2	48.8	100.0	(41)	69.2	30.8	100.0	(13)
65 and over	47.4	52.6	100.0	(19)	-	100.0	100.0	(1)
Total	50.0	50.0	100.0	(818)	67.8	32.2	100.0	(385)
<u>Migrants</u>								
15-19	17.2	82.8	100.0	(64)	0.1	99.9	100.0	(140)
20-24	30.3	69.7	100.0	(175)	32.9	67.1	100.0	(140)
25-54	41.8	58.2	100.0	(1 088)	51.0	49.0	100.0	(339)
55-64	48.5	51.5	100.0	(136)	44.4	55.6	100.0	(27)
65 and over	47.2	52.8	100.0	(53)	71.4	28.6	100.0	(7)
Total	40.2	59.8	100.0	(1 516)	37.2	62.8	100.0	(653)
<u>Migrants less than 15 years age at arrival</u>								
14-19	15.8	84.2	100.0	(38)	5.2	94.8	100.0	(77)
20-24	37.9	62.1	100.0	(66)	42.1	57.9	100.0	(57)
25-54	47.9	52.1	100.0	(317)	50.4	49.6	100.0	(115)
55-64	52.4	47.6	100.0	(21)	20.0	80.0	100.0	(5)
65 and over	70.0	30.0	100.0	(10)	-	-	-	-
Total	44.5	55.5	100.0	(452)	34.3	65.7	100.0	(254)
<u>Migrants older than 15 years age at arrival</u>								
14-19	19.2	80.8	100.0	(26)	4.8	95.2	100.0	(63)
20-24	25.7	74.3	100.0	(109)	26.5	73.5	100.0	(83)
25-54	39.3	60.7	100.0	(771)	51.3	48.6	100.0	(224)
55-64	47.8	52.2	100.0	(115)	50.0	50.0	100.0	(22)
65 and over	41.9	58.1	100.0	(43)	71.4	28.6	100.0	(7)
Total	38.4	61.6	100.0	(1 064)	39.1	60.9	100.0	(399)

Table 8

LIMA: FEMALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE, CIVIL STATUS AND AVERAGE
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE

Migratory status and age groups	Civil status				Total ^{a/}
	Unmarried	Married	Consensual	Widowed, separated and divorced	
	<u>Total number of women^{b/}</u>				
15-19	0.02	0.92	1.23	1.00	0.07
20-24	0.05	1.93	2.09	1.67	0.72
25-29	0.20	2.68	3.24	2.25	1.81
30-34	0.29	3.51	4.53	3.04	3.04
35-39	0.57	4.03	5.22	4.43	3.74
40-49	0.85	4.51	5.19	3.41	4.01
50 and over	0.32	4.62	4.38	4.18	3.99
	<u>Natives of Lima</u>				
15-19	0.02	1.17	1.60	-	0.07
20-24	0.03	1.87	2.00	1.00	0.50
25-29	0.08	2.50	4.43	2.17	1.40
30-34	0.15	3.42	5.43	3.30	2.87
35-39	0.13	3.82	5.33	4.50	3.52
40-49	0.54	4.07	4.00	2.33	3.36
50 and over	0.36	4.11	5.25	3.52	3.42
	<u>Inmigrants</u>				
15-19	0.02	0.69	1.00	1.00	0.08
20-24	0.08	1.97	2.10	1.83	0.91
25-29	0.35	2.79	3.03	2.33	2.13
30-34	0.39	3.56	4.30	2.85	3.13
35-39	0.83	4.15	5.18	4.38	3.88
40-49	1.15	4.82	5.56	3.98	4.43
50 and over	0.30	4.87	4.20	4.47	4.24

(Continued)

Table 8 (Conclusion)

LIMA: FEMALE NATIVES AND MIGRANTS BY AGE, CIVIL STATUS AND AVERAGE
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE

Migratory status and age groups	Civil status				Total
	Unmarried	Married	Consensual	Widowed, separated and divorced	
	<u>Minor immigrants^{c/}</u>				
15-19	0.02	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.08
20-24	0.08	2.08	2.18	1.38	0.92
25-29	0.28	2.83	3.12	2.67	2.17
30-34	0.68	3.80	4.22	3.43	3.45
35-39	1.33	4.20	5.35	5.00	4.02
40-49	0.93	4.89	5.31	3.47	4.32
50 and over	0.29	4.25	4.00	3.59	3.73
	<u>Adult immigrants^{d/}</u>				
20-24	0.09	1.00	1.67	2.75	0.78
25-29	0.55	2.63	2.85	2.00	2.03
30-34	0.06	3.15	4.44	2.17	2.63
35-39	0.29	4.21	5.00	4.29	3.76
40-49	1.45	4.81	5.81	4.28	4.56
50 and over	0.31	5.17	4.29	4.58	4.39

a/ Includes women with civil status unknown.

b/ Includes women with migratory status unknown.

c/ Less than 20 years at arrival.

d/ Older than 20 years at arrival.

A N N E X

NOTE ON GROUPINGS USED FOR REGION OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

From the original questionnaire the question regarding place of residence immediately before coming to Metropolitan Lima was coded into the following ten categories. (See Ortuzar's Encuesta Lima Nueva):

1. Prov. Constituc. del Callao
Lima Metropolitan Area
2. Piura
Lambayeque
Tumbes
3. Amazonas
Ancash
Cajamarca
La Libertad
San Martin
4. Loreto
Pasco
5. Huanuco
Junin
Lima department
6. Ayacucho
Huancavelica
Ica
7. Apurimac
Cuzco
Madre de Dios
8. Arequipa
Moquegua
Puno
Tacna
9. Foreign countries
10. No information

It might have been useful to divide Peru into costa, sierra, and selva regions of Peru. To do this the departments would have been divided as follows:^{1/}

^{1/} See Larson, M-S. and Bergman, A-E., Social Stratification in Peru, Politics of Modernization, Series No 5, Institute of International Studies: U. of Calif., Berkeley, p. 304.

<u>Costa</u>	<u>Sierra</u>	<u>Selva</u>
Callao	Apurimac	Amazonas ^{AA}
Ica	Arequipa	Madre de Dios ^{AA}
Lambayeque	Ayacucho	San Martin
Lima	Cajamarca	Loreto
Piura	Cuzco	
Tacna	Huancavelica	
Tumbes	Huanuco	
Ancash ^A	Junin	
La Libertad ^A	Moquegua	
	Pasco	
	Puno	

^A Transitional Costa/Sierra

^{AA} Transitional Sierra/Selva

It was impossible to even approximate these groups with the coded groups from the questionnaire, and as a result a second set of regions was considered. The Census of 1961 has regional analysis according to North, Central, South, and East areas:^{2/}

<u>North</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>East</u>
Tumbes	Huanuco	Cuzco	Loreto
Piura	Junin	Apurimac	Amazonas
Cajamarca	Pasco	Arequipa	San Martin
Lambayeque	Lima/Callao	Puno	Madre de Dios
Ancash	Ica	Moquegua	
La Libertad	Huancavelica	Tacna	
	Ayacucho		

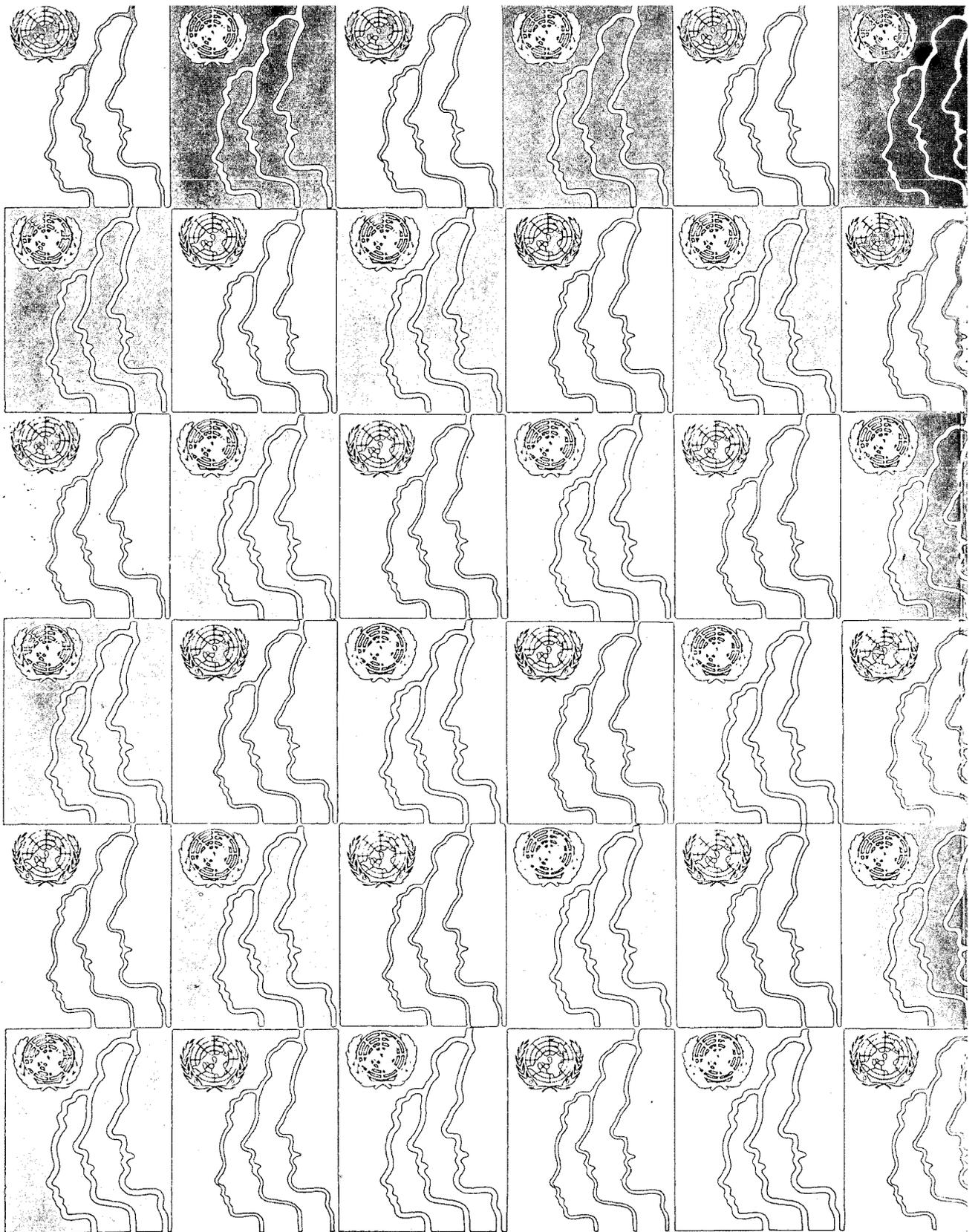
It was possible to most closely approximate these regional groupings from the coded categories in the following way:

<u>North</u> (groups 2,3)	<u>Central</u> (groups 1,4,5,6)	<u>South</u> (groups 7,8)
Piura	Lima/Callao	Apurimac
Lambayeque	Loreto ^A	Cuzco
Tumbes	Pasco	Madre de Dios ^A
Amazonas ^A	Huanuco	Arequipa
Ancash	Junin	Moquegua
Cajamarca	Lima	Puno
La Libertad	Ayacucho	Tacna
San Martin ^A	Huancavelica	
	Ica	

The starred departments were originally in the Census groupings for the east, but these were unable to be separated out from the category groupings. Perhaps the largest problem is the Loreto was unable to be separated out from the central region.

The analysis then has used the above mentioned categories.

^{2/} See Boletín de Estadística Peruana Instituto Nacional de Planificación, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1962, Año V., N°6, p. 52.



CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA
CELADE: J.M. Infante 9, Casilla 91. Teléfono 257806
Santiago (Chile)
CELADE: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio
Apartado Postal 5249
San José (Costa Rica)