

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

MUÑOZ DE BUSTILLO, Rafael and ANTÓN, José-Ignacio
FROM SENDER TO HOST: CONTEXT, SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LATIN AMERICAN
IMMIGRATION TO SPAIN
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 15-39

The aim of this paper is to present an overview of the immigration phenomenon in Spain. First, we analyse the evolution of migration flows in Spain over the last years. Secondly, we examine the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Latin Americans living in Spain, pointing out the differences among Latin Americans and Spaniards and other foreign population.

Key words: Spain, immigration, Latin America, demography, labour market.

DOMINGO, Andreu and ESTEVE, Albert
GENDER, OCCUPATION AND HOME STRUCTURES OF THE DOMINICAN AND ECUADORIAN
MIGRATION IN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 41-60

With data from census of the United States of America (US) and Spain, this article compares the occupational and household structures of the Dominican and Ecuadorian population in both countries. The main purpose of this work is to investigate (I) if the differences in the degree of feminization of the migratory flows towards both countries are related to the job market demand and (II) if this has had implications in the household structures of these migrants. The results suggest that the job market characteristics of the country of destiny might be behind the gender composition of the migratory flows to Spain and the US. In relation with the households, the female

presence in complex households without a core is bigger in the collectives with more female presence. These differences are maintained when control variables are introduced, such as age, years of residence and the educational level of the migrants.

Key words: immigration, Spain, United States of America, homes, gender, occupation, Ecuadorians, Dominicans.

CORTINA TRILLA, Clara; BUENO GARCÍA, Xiana and CASTRO MARTÍN, Teresa
IMPORTED FAMILY MODELS? COHABITATION PATTERNS OF LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN IN SPAIN
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 61-84

During the last decade, international immigration flows have undergone a dramatic growth in Spain. In this particular context, the purpose of this article is to analyze whether Latin American female migrants residing in Spain largely maintain nuptial and reproductive patterns from their countries of origin. To analyze the prevalence of consensual unions we use three different databases: the Spanish Immigration Survey, the Spanish Labour Force Survey and birth records, all of them corresponding to 2007 and collected by the Spanish Statistical Institute. The study documents the high prevalence of consensual unions among Latin American migrants. Regarding the socio-demographic factors influencing cohabitation, our results show important similarities between Spanish and Latin American women, except for educational attainment.

Key words: Latin America, cohabitation, consensual unions, non-marital fertility, international migration, Spain.

PADILLA, Beatriz
TRANSATLANTIC MIGRATIONS AND GLOBALIZATION: BRAZILIANS IN PORTUGUESE LANDS AND THE POWER OF SOCIAL NETWORKS
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 85-114

The aim of this paper is to contextualised Latin American migration to Portugal, which presents features of different migratory systems (Iberian, Latin American and Lusophone) using the case of Brazilians as example. The study case reveals, on one hand, the complex relations between Brazil and Portugal as a consequence of the old colonial past and several waves of migration in both directions, and friendship and blood ties from past migrations; and on the other hand, the influence and *modus operandi* of migrants' social networks, by using a multisited ethnography at origin and destination.

The analysis of the fluxes and their insertion in the labour markets and the analysis of the social networks allow approaching the double context of migrations, illustrating its role in the integration of Brazilians in the host society. The focus on the social networks includes several aspects such as their informality/formality, gender differences, and ways of solidarity and reciprocity.

Key words: immigration, Brazilians, Portugal, social networks, host society.

LÓPEZ COLÁS, Julián; MÓDENES CABRERIZO, Juan Antonio and YÉPEZ MARTÍNEZ, Brenda
IMMIGRATION AND HOMEOWNERSHIP: THE CASES OF CALIFORNIA AND SPAIN, 2001-2006
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 115-140

The aim of this paper is to analyze the evolution of foreign homeownership in Spain between 2001 and 2006, seen as an indicator of integration of migrants in host countries. Other goals, derived from the former, are to determine the influence of nationality in the homeownership and to quantify the likelihood of foreigners to live under this form of tenure. Having modelled the socio-demographic variables between the years 2001 and 2006, the results show a lower propensity of foreign born people to live through ownership than nationals and, what is most important, that the Spanish residential system demands more efforts for foreigners so as to live in property than the Californian system.

Key words: homeownership, foreign population, immigration, property, housing.

RONIGER, Luis

POLITICAL EXILE AND DEMOCRACY

América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 143-172

Political exile is a mechanism of institutional exclusion geared at revoking citizenship rights and removing individuals from full participation in the political and public arenas of a country. Due to its exclusionary character, the literature tends to assume a correlation between authoritarianism and exile, on the one hand, and democracy and asylum, on the other. This work challenges this view and discusses the more complex interactions between exile and democracy. Relying on qualitative case analysis of individual and massive exile and on a quantitative database of presidential exile in the nineteenth and twentieth century, it shows that also democracies generate exile and that also authoritarian countries have provided sites of exile and asylum for those fleeing from their home countries.

Key words: political exile, presidential and massive exile, translocation, asylum.

LLANOS, Mariana and MARSTEINTREDET, Leiv
CONTINUITY AND RUPTURE: THE FALL OF «MEL» ZELAYA IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
América Latina Hoy, 55, August, pp. 173-197

This article analyses and compares the breakdown of the Honduran presidency of Manuel Zelaya with other presidential crises in Latin America during the Third Wave of democratization. Applying theory from analyses of presidential breakdowns, this work studies the procedures, causes and consequences of this presidential breakdown. The fall of Zelaya was caused by an escalating inter-institutional conflict, which was driven by the national, civilian elites. In a comparative perspective, the case is unique due to the military intervention, by invitation from the civil institutions, the lack of popular mobilisation *before* the crisis, and the international crisis and street conflicts *after* the presidential breakdown. The case of Honduras contributes to the theory of presidential breakdowns by raising attention to the role of the military and the state of the democratic regime within which the crisis occurs.

Palabras clave: presidentialism, *coup d'État*, presidential breakdown, Honduras, civil-military relations, inter-institutional conflicts.