

The Geographies of Lifestyle Mobilities: Exploring International Retirement Migration to Spain

María A. Casado-Díaz*, UWE, Bristol, UK

Ana B. Casado-Díaz, Universidad de Alicante, Spain

Vicente Rodríguez-Rodríguez, CSIC, Spain



International Retirement Migration (IRM)

2

- ❑ **Traditional geographical/motivational focus of research**
 - How many, who, from and where to and why?
- ❑ **Shared characteristics:**
 - Relatively younger elderly couples, affluent and educated
 - The tourism-migration nexus
 - Search for a better quality of life
- ❑ **New research field: migrants' transnational social practices**
 - Social contacts and network connections of the migrants in both the destination and origin areas

Scale of IRM in Spain /2011 Population Register

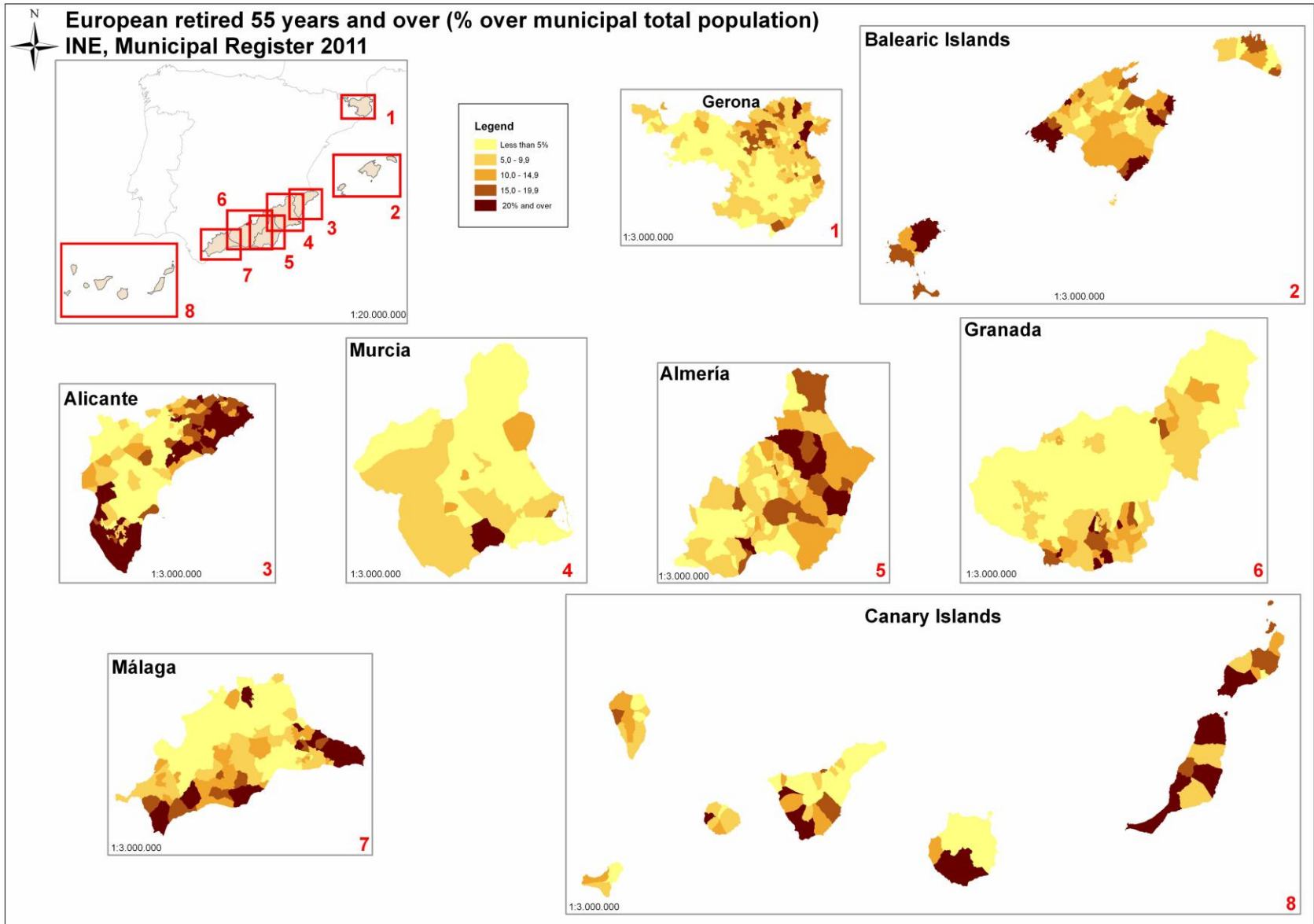
3

- **EU migrants aged 55 or more living in Spain in 2011: 464,535**

- **Main countries of origin: United Kingdom, Germany and France**
 - **United Kingdom: 189,827**
 - **Germany: 83,580**
 - **France: 20,904**

Mapping IRM, 2011 Municipal Register

4



MIRES Project: purpose of the study

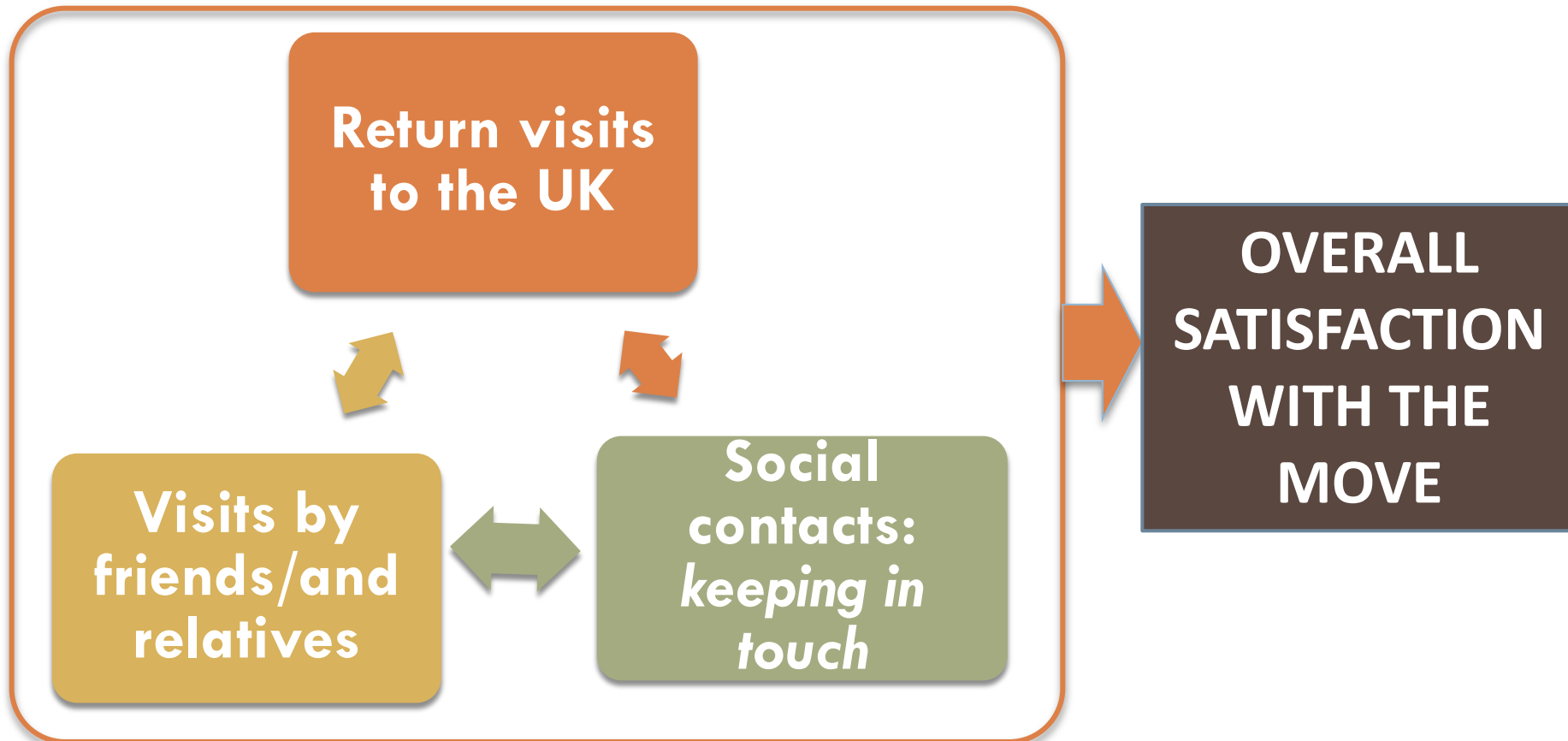
5

- **Contribution of MIREs Project:**
 - First major **multi-national** and **multi-case study** survey
 - **Interdisciplinary** research team
- **Explore the travel patterns and international social practices of EU retirees living in Spain**
- **Social Capital** as an umbrella for explaining the migrants' sociability both in their home country and receiving communities
 - 'a social resource that is derived from the formal and informal relationships between the members of a community' (Portes 1998)

MIRES Conceptual framework

6

□ How to sustain international social capital?



MIRES Methodology



7

- **Research methods:** Survey and in-depth interviews
 - ▣ **Self-administered questionnaire** (in English, German and French) to a sample of EU retirees aged 50 or more living at least 3 months a year in Spain
- **720 valid questionnaires: report of preliminary findings**
- **Topics:** decision-making process, everyday life in Spain, **travel patterns, social networks**, social and political participation and identity and belonging issues
- **Case-study areas:** regions with highest numbers of EU retirees
 - ▣ Alicante, Malaga, Almeria, Granada, Balearic and Canary Islands and Girona

MIRES Sample

8

Where do they come from?

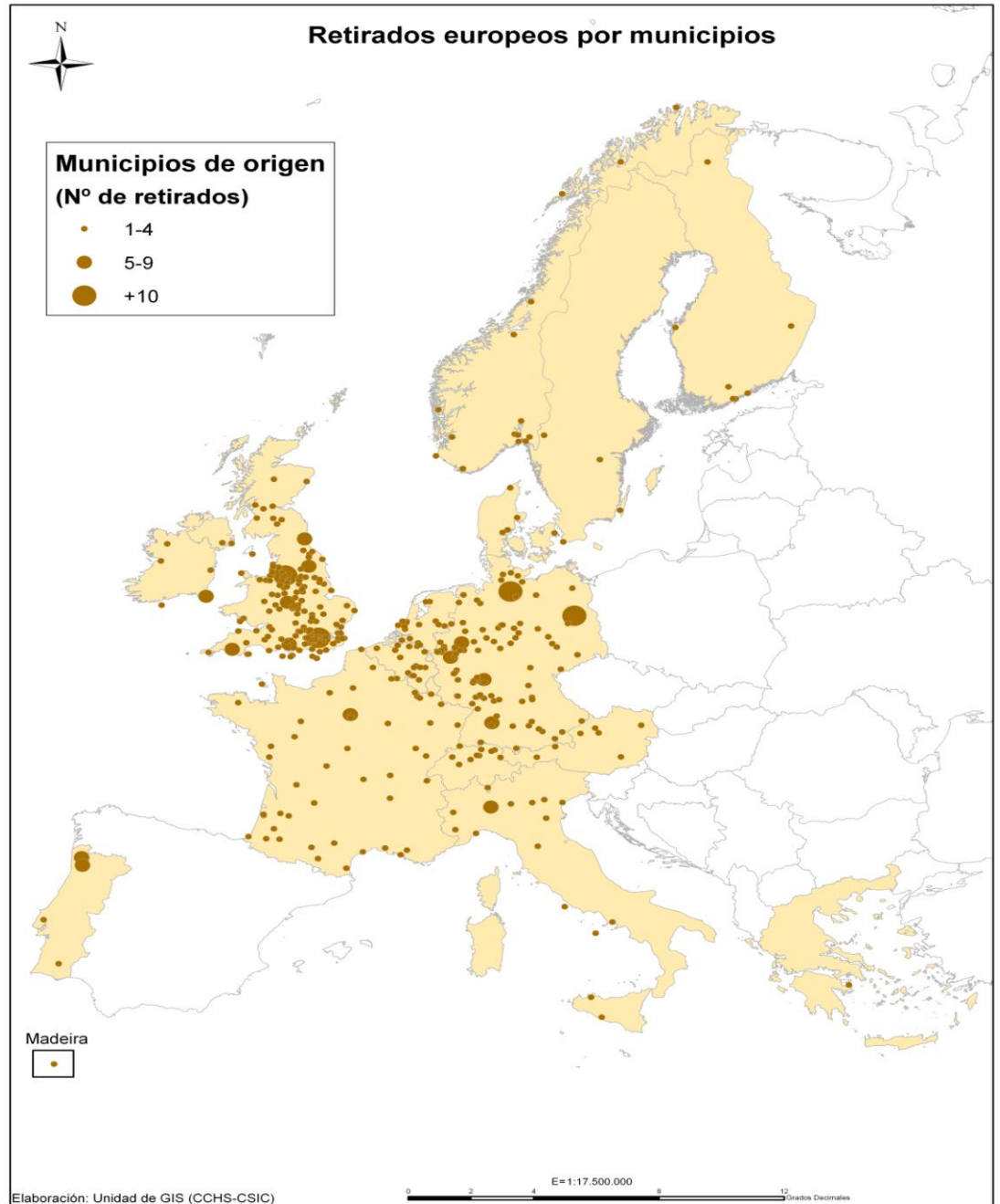


Table 1a. Main Characteristics (data in percentages)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Age group (years)					
<65	50.0	33.0	32.7	35.5	41.1
65-74	37.5	50.3	46.2	53.3	45.0
>=75	12.5	16.8	21.2	11.2	13.9
Average age	65.1	67.3	68.7	66.5	66.2
Mean value	1.62 ¹	1.84	1.88	1.76	1.73
F statistic (p-value) 4.96 (0.00)					
Household size					
Single person	20.0	37.4	23.1	34.3	27.9
Two persons	75.0	57.5	69.2	61.5	67.1
Three or more persons	5.0	5.0	7.7	4.1	5.0
Mean value	1.85 ¹²	1.68	1.85	1.70	1.77
F statistic (p-value) 5.90 (0.00)					
Highest educational level					
None/Primary school	34.2	9.5	23.1	20.7	24.1
Secondary school	53.3	63.1	57.7	55.6	56.6
University	12.5	27.4	19.2	23.7	19.3
Mean value	1.78 ¹²	2.18	1.96	2.03	1.95
F statistic (p-value) 15.77 (0.00)					

Notes. 1 British different from Germans. 2 British different from Other nationalities. All differences between the group means significant ($p < 0.05$) by the Scheffé test (equal variances) or the Tamhane test (differences in variances). Mean scores calculated according the value attached to each category. Source: Authors' questionnaire survey.

Table 1b. Sample characteristics (data in percentages)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Marital status					
Single	5.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	6.5
Married/with partner	75.9	59.2	75.0	62.1	68.5
Widow/er/Divorcee/Separated	18.8	33.5	17.3	30.2	25.0
Pearson X ² (p-value)	20.73 (0.00)				
Household income					
Less than 1.500€	33.9	37.2	33.3	35.6	35.0
1.500,- to under 3.000,-€	26.5	49.3	43.1	50.3	39.1
More than 3.000,-€	39.6	13.5	23.5	14.1	25.9
Mean value	2.37 ¹²	1.80	1.94	1.83	2.07
F statistic (p-value)	14.78 (0.00)				
Visits to Spain before relocating					
Never	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.0
One time	6.6	10.5	12.0	13.8	9.6
More than one time	89.9	86.6	86.0	83.8	87.4
F statistic (p-value)	0.49 (0.69)				

Notes: 1 British different from Germans. 2 British different from Other nationalities. All differences between the group means significant (p<0.05) by the Scheffé test (equal variances) or the Games-Howell test (differences in variances). Mean scores calculated according to the value attached to each category. Source: Authors' questionnaire survey.

Table 2. VFR tourism (1)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Visits to the country of origin					
None	23.8	29.1	15.4	31.0	26.2
One	29.5	25.1	44.2	35.1	30.8
More than one	46.7	45.8	40.4	33.9	43.0
Mean value	2.23	2.17	2.25	2.03	2.17
F statistic (p-value)	2.39 (0.07)				
Length of the stay					
Four weeks or less	56.8	36.1	27.3	50.0	34.4
Five to twelve weeks	21.6	15.6	13.6	22.4	19.7
More than twelve weeks	21.6	48.4	59.1	27.6	32.4
Mean value	1.65 ¹²	2.12 ³	2.32 ⁴	1.78	1.85
F-statistic (p-value)	13.24 (0.00)				
Reasons for the visits					
Visit friends and/or family ($X^2=8.7$, $p=0.03$)	70.0	57.0	67.3	65.1	65.4
Leisure ($X^2=4.5$, $p=0.21$)	8.1	8.4	7.7	13.6	9.4
Work/administration ($X^2=35.7$, $p=0.00$)	6.6	18.4	32.7	11.2	12.5
To access medical services ($X^2=37.1$, $p=0.00$)	5.9	23.5	21.2	10.1	12.4

Table 3. VFR tourism (2)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Visitors from country of origin					
Yes	81.2	77.1	71.2	71.6	77.2
No	18.8	22.9	28.8	28.4	22.8
F statistic (p-value)	2.34 (0.07)				
By children and/or grandchildren					
One visit	33.1	41.9	37.5	43.8	37.8
More than one visit	66.9	57.0	62.5	56.3	61.9
F-statistic (p-value)	0.55 (0.65)				
Visits by other adult relatives					
One visit	37.7	54.0	29.2	44.1	41.7
More than one visit	62.3	46.0	70.8	55.9	58.3
F-statistic (p-value)	2.23 (0.08)				
Visits by friends or acquaintances					
One visit	34.0	40.0	52.6	51.3	40.8
More than one visit	66.0	60.0	47.4	48.7	59.2
F-statistic (p-value)	2.45 (0.06)				

Table 4. Social contacts with country of origin (%)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Contacts through phone calls					
Frequently	72.0	75.4	66.7	70.4	72.1
Not very frequently	23.9	21.2	25.5	20.7	22.6
Never	4.1	3.4	7.8	8.9	5.3
	F-statistic (p-value) 1.35 (0.26)				
Through text messages (SMS)					
Frequently	42.8	17.9	12.0	37.1	33.1
Not very frequently	18.3	22.0	26.0	18.0	19.7
Never	38.9	60.1	62.0	44.9	47.2
	F-statistic (p-value) 13.81(0.00)				
Through Internet calls (Skype)					
Frequently	34.5	18.5	19.2	30.7	28.5
Not very frequently	8.1	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.2
Never	57.4	72.5	73.1	61.4	63.3
	F-statistic (p-value) 5.57 (0.00)				
Through E-mail					
Frequently	54.5	46.1	19.6	46.1	47.9
Not very frequently	14.4	12.9	11.8	10.2	12.9
Never	31.1	41.0	68.6	43.7	39.3
	F-statistic (p-value) 9.85 (0.00)				

Table 5. Satisfaction with VFR and social contacts (%)

	UK	Germany	France	Other	Total
Visits to the country of origin					
Very dissatisfied	8.0	2.3	1.9	3.6	5.1
Somewhat dissatisfied	12.8	12.2	1.9	12.6	11.8
Somewhat satisfied	25.2	45.9	36.5	37.7	34.1
Very satisfied	53.7	38.4	50.0	45.5	47.7
F statistic (p-value) 7.89 (0.00)					
Visits from friends /relatives					
Very dissatisfied	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.8
Somewhat dissatisfied	9.9	8.1	8.0	14.3	10.4
Somewhat satisfied	24.5	46.8	28.0	29.2	31.3
Very satisfied	63.4	42.2	56.0	55.4	55.7
F-statistic (p-value) 4.60 (0.00)					
Decision to move to Spain					
Very dissatisfied	3.8	4.0	2.1	1.2	3.1
Somewhat dissatisfied	8.4	5.1	6.3	4.8	6.6
Somewhat satisfied	14.7	27.8	20.8	26.8	21.2
Very satisfied	73.1	63.1	66.7	67.3	68.8
F-statistic (p-value) 1.97 (0.12)					

Notes. 1 British different from Germans. 2 British different from French. 3 German different from Other nationalities. 4 French different from Other nationalities. 5 German different from French. All differences between the group means significant ($p < 0.05$) by the Scheffé test (equal variances) or the Games-Howell test (differences in variances). Mean scores calculated according the value attached to each category (1=Very dissatisfied, 2=Somewhat dissatisfied, 3=Somewhat satisfied, 4=Very satisfied). Source: Authors' questionnaire survey.

Some conclusions

15

Potential of the concept of social capital for the analysis of the social practices of international retired migrants

- **Close family and friendships ties in the country of origin:**
 - ▣ strong international social capital >> high satisfaction levels
- **Role of leisure travel and communication technologies in maintaining the migrants' international social capital:**
 - ▣ relevance of bidirectional VFR tourism flows
- **Future areas of research: studying the heterogeneity of IRM**
 - ▣ Examining types of social capital: Bonding vs Bridging, local vs international

The Geographies of Lifestyle Mobilities: Exploring International Retirement Migration to Spain

María A. Casado-Díaz*, UWE, Bristol, UK

Ana B. Casado-Díaz, Universidad de Alicante, Spain

Vicente Rodríguez-Rodríguez, CSIC, Spain

