

EDITORIAL

This issue of Revista Paranaense de Desenvolvimento (RPD) presents a dossier that associates the migration phenomenon to regional inequalities and public policies consequences. The selected articles originate from the 7th National Congress About Migrations, which occurred in Curitiba, State of Paraná, between October 10th and 12th, 2010.

This dossier, denominated as *Migrations, Public Policies and Regional Inequalities*, was organized by Ricardo Rippel, economist, doctor in Demography by the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Migration Working Group coordinator from the Brazilian Association of Population Studies (ABEP), and Agribusiness and Regional Development Research Group leader at the Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná (UNIOESTE) - where is a researcher from the Economics Graduation Course and the Regional Development and Agribusiness Post-Graduation Program (Master's and Doctoral).

Here are gathered articles that try to amplify the debate about conceptual marks and theoretical, methodological and empirical frames of reference related to Brazilian internal and international migrations. The connections between the migratory flows and the questions raised about territorial development, labor market, environment and social policies are debated.

The articles were organized in a sequence that combines distinct migration aspects, proposing a reflection about the analysis's limitations and possibilities. Theoretical and conceptual approaches, process analyses and phenomenon conditional elements are established. The texts bring contributions in order to deepen the knowledge about contemporary migrations and their insertion on the country's planning and administration practices. They also bring important resources for the formulation of public policies in accordance with the process's administration and comprehension.

The dossier primarily focuses demographic projections based on migration perspectives, with the analysis from Alisson Flávio Barbieri and Reinaldo Onofre dos Santos in the article "Demographic projections in small areas integrated to economic projections: a study of migration scenarios for the Alto Paraopeba Region, State of Minas Gerais". The authors discuss a proposal for small areas demographic projections based on economic growth scenarios – in which migration and labor pendulation are, in short and medium terms, the most important elements of regional demographic dynamics.

Edivaldo Fernandes Ramos, Ralfo Edmundo da Silva Matos and Ricardo Alexandrino Garcia analyze the impact of migratory movements upon medium-sized cities in "The medium-sized cities as equilibrium nodules of a network of cities". They discuss whether medium municipalities draw investment and

labor for their network of influence, or concentrate resources. This category of urban center, according to the authors, is essential in the present Brazilian economy deconcentration process – as important investment alternatives and as spaces able to receive and accommodate immigrant population.

Shifting the analysis perspective to the scenarios formed by migrant individuals, Erika Masanet and Rosana Baeninger, in “Brazilian in Spain: the labor market, unemployment and social security”, focus the recent labor conditions faced by the Brazilian immigrant population in Spain and the changes associated to the present economic crisis. The insertion of Brazilian nationals in the Spanish labor market and social protection system is examined. The unemployment situation is also analyzed. The study is based on *Anuarios Estadísticos de Inmigración*, from the Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración (Secretaría de Estado de Inmigración y Emigración de España).

The fourth study, “International migration in the Brazilian Amazon” by Alberto Augusto Eichman Jakob, gives particular prominence to migrants from border countries, such as Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Paraguay. An analysis is made through the comparison of information concerning this population’s age, education level, income, gender participation, occupation and date of arrival.

Ricardo Ojima is the fifth article’s author, which analyzes the process of pendular movement in many Brazilian urban agglomerations. Therefore, “Metropolitan borders: the pendular movement perspective” examines how the national urbanization process built a concentration/ deconcentration scenario of urban agglomeration populations. Whether these agglomerated areas result from conurbations or not, they are – in some cases – important metropolises in the Brazilian sociopolitical context. The author offers an analytical methodology for Brazilian urban agglomerations based on census data regarding pendular movement, in order to define which municipalities have demographic integration.

The following article, from Maria de Lourdes Jardim and Tanya Maria Macedo de Barcellos, “Migration at the State of Rio Grande do Sul”, examines the state’s recent migratory dynamics – particularly the last two decades. The regional reality is assessed through two perspectives: the first one is based on systematized urban agglomerations and regional development councils (Conselhos Regionais de Desenvolvimento, or COREDES), using data from the 2000 and 2010 censuses; the second one analyzes population growth and distribution according to age bands.

Jadna Têssia and Carlos Lobo debate the relative weight reduction of the main Brazilian metropolises in “Migratory dynamics in the region of influence of São João del-Rei: regional space flows and organization”. This reduction occurs simultaneously to increase in emigrant flows to the other urban nuclei, such as São João del-Rei. The article examines the migratory

dynamics in the region of influence. It also points to possible connections to regional space restructuring and to the central role assumed by the city. The authors defend the argument that, despite having a small population, the region has been characterized by intensive intra-regional migratory flows.

Kleber Fernandes de Oliveira, in “Regional inequalities in the State of Sergipe” presents an analysis of the state’s migratory flows, particularly those directed to the Greater Aracaju Region (GAR). The internal migration within the state is studied having as background the problems and advancements that arised from the development process over the last few decades. The comparative analysis of occupation and labor income, according to migratory status and education level, reveals that GAR advantages remain as the main appeal for the state’s migrant population.

The following article, “Brazilian international migration negative balance reversal? Preliminary evidence from the 2010 census”, by Marden Barbosa de Campos, investigates the change in the recent brazilian international migratory flows. Through the last decades of the past century, Brazil lost population to the rest of the world. However, a preliminary analysis of data from the 2010 census suggests that this situation is being reversed.

This dossier’s tenth article, entitled “Manaus: population growth and migrations in the 90’s”, by Tayana Nazareth, Marília Brasil and Pery Teixeira, presents the characteristic aspects of migrant population insertion in the city of Manaus. According to demographic censuses, the city’s population jumped from 171,343 inhabitants in 1960 to 1,802,525 in 2010. Great part of this growth results from the intense migratory process initiated in the 1960’s decade. Occupation and development policies stimulated migration to the region – supported by political and economic actions, specially during the military government period. The Manaus Free Trade Zone implementation in 1967, supported by fiscal incentives, is a relevant case. It became the great economic propulsor of the State of Amazonas, linking economic growth and population increase.

There is the aspiration that these articles are able to amplify the migration debate, as well as the impact of public policies and regional inequalities – emphatically inserting the theme in the agendas of researchers, policy formulators and public administrators.

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