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Scientific articles

Índice de migración de la comunidad de El Corcovado, Municipio de Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco

***Research the migration index of the community of EL Corcovado,
Municipality of Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco***

***Índice de migração da comunidade de El Corcovado, Município de Autlán de
Navarro, Jalisco***

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Resumen

El propósito de este artículo es presentar los resultados de una investigación basada en una encuesta realizada en la comunidad de El Corcovado, Municipio de Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco, México. La finalidad de dicha investigación es comprender y analizar el índice de emigración de los habitantes de esta comunidad, con el objetivo de proporcionar datos concretos que puedan ser utilizados para la toma de decisiones a nivel local y municipal respecto a las razones que impulsan a los habitantes a emigrar a otros destinos, incluyendo otro país. Se observa que la gran mayoría de los encuestados son mujeres, mientras que una minoría son hombres. Además, se encontró que el motivo económico es la principal razón de la emigración, seguido por razones familiares y laborales. Estos hallazgos subrayan la importancia de comprender las dinámicas migratorias en la comunidad y su impacto en diversas áreas, incluyendo la economía y la estructura familiar.

Palabras clave: migración, encuesta, sociología, comunidad, Jalisco.

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to present the results of a research based on a survey conducted in the community of El Corcovado, Municipality of Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco, Mexico. The aim of this research is to understand and analyze the emigration rate of the inhabitants of this community, with the objective of providing concrete data that can be used for decision-making at the local and municipal levels regarding the reasons that drive residents to migrate to other destinations, including another country. It is observed that the vast majority of the respondents are women, while a minority are men. Additionally, it was found that the economic motive is the main reason for emigration, followed by family and work reasons. These findings underscore the importance of understanding migratory dynamics in the community and their impact on various areas, including the economy and family structure.

Keywords: migration, survey, sociology, community, Jalisco.

Resumo

O objetivo deste artigo é apresentar os resultados de uma investigação baseada em um levantamento realizado na comunidade de El Corcovado, Municipio de Atlán de Navarro, Jalisco, México. O objetivo desta investigação é compreender e analisar a taxa de emigração dos habitantes desta comunidade, com o objetivo de fornecer dados concretos que possam servir para a tomada de decisões a nível local e municipal sobre os motivos que motivam os habitantes. emigrar para outros destinos, incluindo outro país. Observa-se que a grande maioria dos entrevistados são mulheres, enquanto uma minoria são homens. Além disso, constatou-se que as razões económicas são o principal motivo da emigração, seguidas das razões familiares e profissionais. Estas conclusões sublinham a importância de compreender a dinâmica da migração na comunidade e o seu impacto em diversas áreas, incluindo a economia e a estrutura familiar.

Palavras-chave: migração, pesquisa, sociologia, comunidade, Jalisco.

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Introduction

Sociology is the science that studies the development and structure of society, and is based on the idea that human beings do not act according to their own individual decisions, but under cultural and historical influences and according to the desires and expectations of the community in which they live. Therefore, the basic concept of sociology is social interaction as the starting point for any relationship in a society. However, Auguste Comte (1798-1857) was the first to use the term sociology in 1838; he coined this term to describe his concept of a new science that would discover laws for society similar to those of nature, applying the same research methods as the physical sciences (Altamirano Buhr , n.d.).

Within sociology, one of the fields of study is rural sociology, which focuses on the study of social, cultural and economic interactions associated with agricultural production activities, low population density settlements and lifestyles characterized by primary relationships, strong social control, dedication to agricultural work and the common presence of low levels of formal education (Camacho, 2004).

On the other hand, according to the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE), the term 'community' refers to the group of people linked by common characteristics or interests. That is, a community is made up of the grouping of human beings and other living beings that

share common elements, such as language, customs, geographical location, tastes, schools of thought, etc. (Padilla, 2019). That said, in urban areas, a community can be a small group of several households of people with a common origin. In turn, that community can be part of a community of neighbors, a neighborhood or any other local urban division (Guzmán and Sainz , 2013).

That said, migration, a complex phenomenon present since the beginning of humanity, encompasses economic, social and security aspects. Thus, the term migration encompasses a great diversity of movements and situations that affect people of any condition and social origin. It is closely linked to geopolitics, trade and cultural exchanges, offering development opportunities for both countries of origin and destination. However, it can also be marked by challenges such as conflict, persecution and lack of opportunities, which has led to an increase in irregular migration in recent years (International Organization for Migration [IOM], 2018).

In relation to the specific situation in Mexico, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2020) and its 2020 Population and Housing Census provide relevant information on the main reasons for emigration in the country. These reasons include family reunification, job search, job change or offer, marriage or union, studies, criminal insecurity and violence, and natural disasters.

Continuing with the above, according to data from the Institute of Statistical and Geographic Information of Jalisco (IEEG) of 2022, the municipality of Autlán de Navarro is in a medium degree in terms of the migratory intensity index. In addition, according to the multidimensional poverty measurement of the year 2020, in Autlán de Navarro 31.5 percent of the population was in a situation of poverty, which is equivalent to 19,668 people out of a total of 64,931 inhabitants in the municipality. Likewise, 33.8 percent (21,113 people) of the population was vulnerable due to social deficiencies, 6.9 percent was vulnerable due to income and 27.9 percent was not poor and not vulnerable. It is also highlighted that, in 2020, 3 percent of the population of Autlán de Navarro was in extreme poverty and 28.4 percent of the population was in moderate poverty.

Now, in the community of Corcovado, Jalisco, according to data from the latest Population and Housing Census of 2020 carried out by INEGI, the adult population represents more than 50% of the total inhabitants, while young people represent less than 20%. This difference suggests that a significant part of the young population could be emigrating from their community of origin, possibly due to economic, educational or personal reasons.



In this context, the purpose of this research was to conduct a survey in the community of El Corcovado, Municipality of Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco, Mexico, to understand and analyze the emigration rate of its inhabitants. The objective is to provide concrete data that can be used for decision-making at the local and municipal level regarding the reasons that drive inhabitants to emigrate to other destinations, including another country. This will allow to effectively address the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities that migration poses in this particular area of Jalisco, thus offering a solid basis for community planning and development.

Material and method

The research was carried out in the town of El Corcovado, which is located in the Municipality of Autlán de Navarro (in the State of Jalisco). The satellite coordinates of El Corcovado are: latitude 19°50'45" N and longitude 104°17' 3" W. According to data from the latest 2020 Population and Housing Census of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the town has a population of 1,542 inhabitants. Among all the towns in the municipality, it ranks 4th in terms of number of inhabitants.

To collect information, a survey was used, a data collection technique that is part of non-experimental designs. The survey technique is widely used as a research procedure, since it allows data to be obtained and processed quickly and efficiently (Casas et al., 2003).

The questionnaires were self-administered, since they have the advantage of guaranteeing the anonymity of the study subjects; in addition, they are easier to apply than a personal interview, hence they are used especially in naturally constituted groups (schools, companies, etc.) (Ambriz, 2023, as cited in Casas et al., 2003) .

The survey can be defined following García Fernando, as a technique that is carried out by applying a questionnaire to a sample of people and uses a set of standardized research procedures through which a series of data is collected and analyzed from a sample of cases representative of a population or broader universe, from which it is intended to explore, describe, predict and/or explain a series of characteristics (Casas et al., 2003).

1. Questionnaire design and sample selection

Once the preliminary research on the topic to be examined had been carried out, the questionnaire outline was started, defining the questions to be applied. Subsequently, the desired sample size was determined, opting to work with a finite sample of 270 people.

2. Analysis and interpretation of data and preparation of the research report

Once the surveys were completed, the data obtained was organized using the Excel statistical program, where results were analyzed and compared. Finally, this report was written, using graphic organizers to present the information obtained.

However, since this is a descriptive study focused on identified families that have emigrant members in their community, it was decided to use the probability formula for defined populations. This formula can be applied once the universe of individuals with whom one wishes to work is known (in this case, families). Therefore, the following equation for finite sample analysis was used (Aguilar, 2005).

$$n = \frac{Z^2 N p q}{e^2 (N - 1) + Z^2 p q}$$

As

n = Sample size

Z = Level of confidence

N = Universe

p = Probability

q = Probability found

e = Estimation error

This equation has a reliability of 95% and an accuracy of 87%, with which the surveys were applied and the sample size was determined. Regarding the statistical analysis, this was carried out using the Cronbach alpha coefficient (Zumbo and Rupp, 2004, as cited in Elosua and Zumbo, 2008). In this regard, Campo and Oviedo (2008) indicate that internal consistency is considered acceptable when it is between the values 0.70 and 0.90. Based on this premise, González and Pazmino (2015) interpret the following formula of the Cronbach alpha test:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{k}{k - 1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum v_i}{v_T} \right)$$

As

K = Number of items

V_i = Independent variance

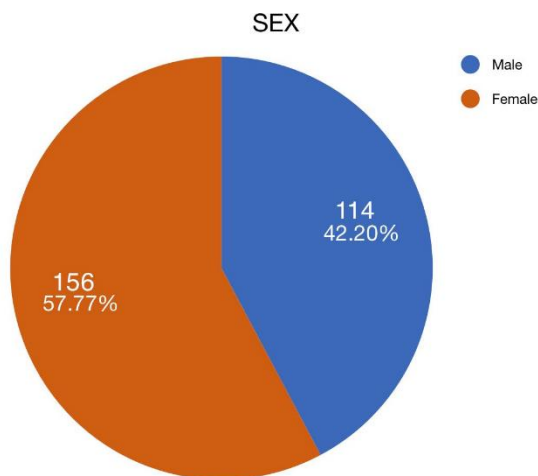
V_T = Variance of total items

ΣV_i = Summation of the variance of the items.

Results

The following graph shows that the vast majority of respondents are women, while a minority are men.

Figure 1. Gender distribution of respondents.

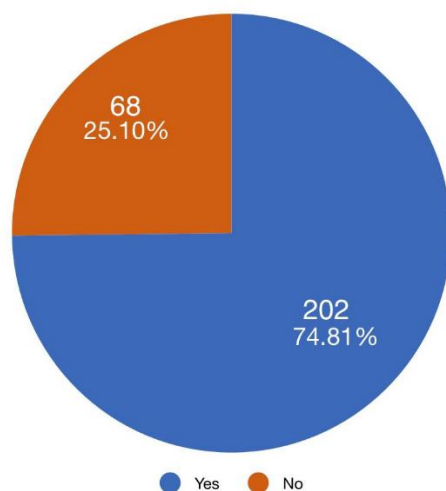


Source : own work

The following graph shows how a large part of the respondents are aware of the concept of migration, while a smaller group is unaware of the topic.

Figure 2. Respondents' knowledge of the concept of migration.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT MIGRATION IS?



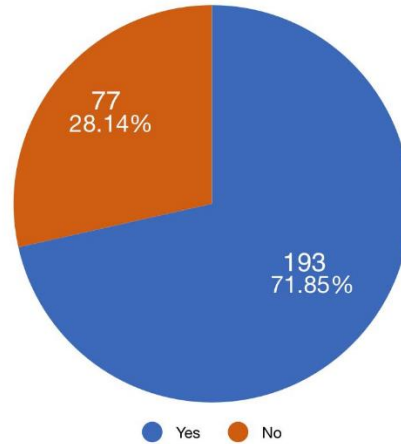
Source: own elaboration

The following graph indicates that the vast majority of respondents have a family member who has emigrated from their community of origin, while a smaller portion do not

have family members who have made this migratory movement.

Figure 3. Presence of relatives who have emigrated of the respondents.

DO YOU HAVE A FAMILY MEMBER WHO HAS EMIGRATED?

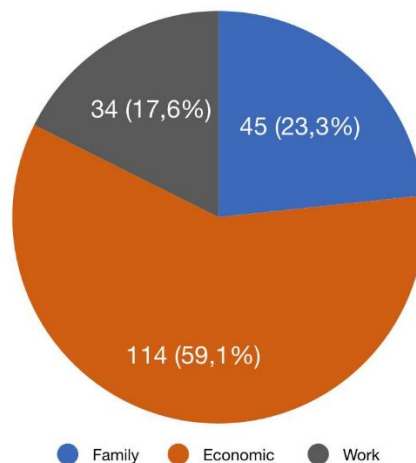


Source: own elaboration

The following graph shows that economic reasons are the main reason for emigration, while a smaller percentage is for family and work reasons.

Figure 4. Reasons for emigration of the respondents' relatives.

FOR WHAT REASON DID THEY HAVE TO EMIGRATE?

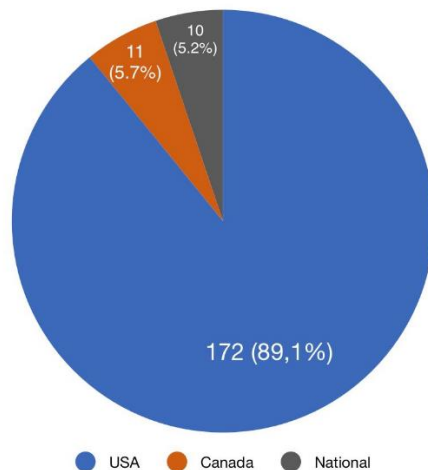


Source: own elaboration

The following graph shows that the main destination is the United States of America, while a smaller group chose Canada as their destination and another minority emigrated within the same country (Mexico).

Figure 5. Frequent destinations of the respondents' emigrant relatives.

WHERE DID THEY EMIGRATE TO?

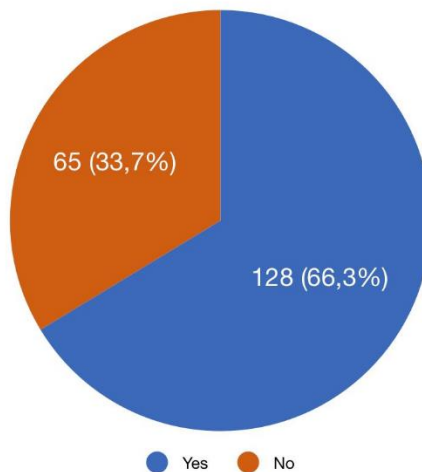


Source: own elaboration

The following graph indicates that the vast majority of emigrants who made this move for economic reasons send money to their places of origin, while a minority do not.

Figure 6. Sending of remittances by emigrants.

IF THE REASON WAS ECONOMIC DO THEY SEND MONEY??

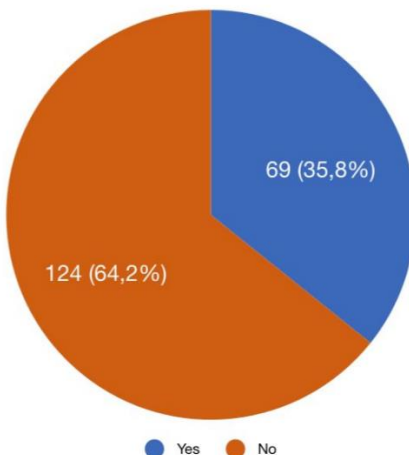


Source: own elaboration.

The following graph shows that more than half of the respondents said they did not take their families to the place where they emigrated, choosing to send money instead, while a smaller group decided to move their relatives to the destination.

Figure 7. Decision to take the family to the migrants' destination.

DID THEY BRING THEIR FAMILY TO THE PLACE THEY EMIGRATED TO OR DID THEY JUST SEND MONEY??

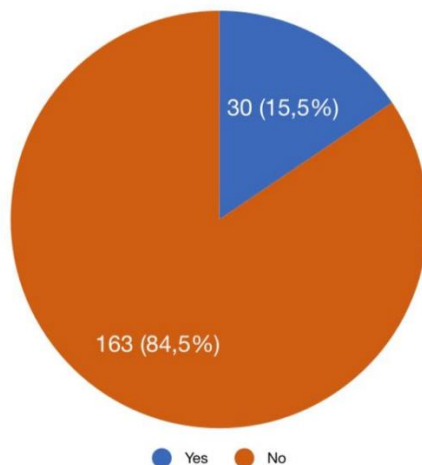


Source: own elaboration

The following graph indicates that the majority of respondents said they would not return to their place of origin, which shows that their migration is mainly economic and not temporary. In contrast, a smaller group indicated that they would return, although not specifically to continue studying.

Figure 8. Intention of emigrants to return to the community of origin.

DO THEY GO TO WORK FOR A WHILE, OR DO THEY RETURN TO CONTINUE STUDYING??



Source: own elaboration

Statistical analysis

Cronbach's alpha test

The results obtained with the Cronbach alpha test are explained below and presented in numerical values from the survey applied to families.

Table 1. Index of values of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient

RANGE	RELIABILITY
0.53 or less	Zero reliability
0.54 to 0.59	Low reliability
0.60 to 0.65	Reliable
0.66 to 0.71	Very reliable
0.72 to 0.99	Excellent reliability
1	Perfect reliability

Source: Frías-Navarro (2022)

Knowing that the items applied in the survey were fourteen, the sum of the variances of both men and women was determined, as well as the total variances, and then the absolute values in order to obtain the final value of Cronbach's alpha, which in the applied survey was 0.75 for both men and women. See table 2.

Table 2. Cronbach's alpha test

	RESPONDENTS
K	14
Summation of variance of the items	12.82122
Variance of the sum of the items	37.6049
Cronbach's alpha coefficient	0.753205

Fountain: own elaboration

The statistical analysis of the table above shows that the values obtained from Cronbach's alpha are acceptable and reliable.

Discussion

According to research by Ayvar and Armas (2014), there has been a significant increase in the migratory flow of Mexicans to the United States in recent decades. Through a graphic representation, specifically Graph 4 entitled "Mexican emigrants in the United States, 1970-2010 (Thousands of people)", a substantial increase is evident, going from 788 thousand migrants in 1970 to 11 million 873 thousand in 2010 (p. 84). These data corroborate the conclusions obtained in the present research, which shows that a larger population surveyed has a family member who has emigrated to the United States of America (Figure 3).

According to the INEGI report, "National Survey of Demographic Dynamics ENADID 2018", the main destination of emigrants continues to be the United States, 84.8% of them had that destination. This information supports the results presented in this study, where it was found that the majority of emigrants selected the United States as their destination (Figure 5).

According to the Survey on Migration on the Northern Border of Mexico (Government of Mexico, 2023), it is mentioned that since 2010 voluntary return has decreased, going from 215 thousand in 2010 to 40 thousand events in 2017. This data is consistent with the results obtained in the present research in question, where the majority of respondents expressed their lack of intention to return to their place of origin (Figure 8).

Finally, Figueroa et al. (2006) in Figure 6 entitled "Evolution of remittances sent to Mexico, 1995-2009 (Millions of dollars)", reveal an increase in the sending of remittances in recent years, influenced mainly by factors such as the depreciation of the peso against the dollar, rising from 3,673 million dollars in 1995 to 21,181 million dollars in 2009 (p. 843). This finding correlates with the data provided in this research, where it is observed that the majority of migrants send money to their relatives (Figure 6).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this research project in the community of El Corcovado, Municipality of Autlán de Navarro, Jalisco, offers a detailed view of migration in a rural community, where the results reveal that migration to the United States of America is mainly due to economic and family reasons. Likewise, it is observed that some people experience parental abandonment as a consequence of this situation; while in other cases, the opposite occurs, with children emigrating and sending remittances to their relatives. In addition, it is noted that the adult and elderly population is the predominant one in the community, either because they are economically established, do not have the economic resources to emigrate to another place or are simply satisfied with their place of residence. On the other hand, the youth population represents only a minority of the inhabitants, generally emigrating from their community of origin in search of better work or educational opportunities.

These results underscore the importance of understanding migration in rural contexts, where lack of economic and labor opportunities plays a significant role in migration decisions. They also highlight the relevance of considering the impact of migration on communities of origin and the need to develop support programs and services to facilitate the adaptation of the migrant population. Ultimately, these findings offer a solid foundation for addressing the challenges and taking advantage of the opportunities that migration poses in El Corcovado, Jalisco, and can serve as a reference for future research in the field of rural sociology.

Finally, in a more general context, migration in Mexico is a complex and constantly changing social phenomenon, influenced by a number of economic, political and social factors. Both internal migration and emigration to other countries, such as the United States of America, have a significant impact on the lives of individuals and communities of origin. Although it offers opportunities for economic development and the search for a better future, it also presents challenges in terms of integration and human rights. In conclusion,

understanding this phenomenon is essential to implement strategies that effectively address its effects and seek a balance between the opportunities and challenges that migration presents in Mexico.

Future lines of research

It is suggested to integrate the research into two relevant areas of study: rural sociology and migration analysis. These areas offer a solid theoretical framework to further explore the impact of migration on the community of El Corcovado in Atlán de Navarro, Jalisco.

In terms of rural sociology, it would be relevant to examine how migration affects social, cultural and economic dynamics in this specific area. This would include research on changes in family structures and the evolution of local economic activities, such as agriculture and livestock farming.

On the other hand, in the field of migration studies, the specific needs of the emigrant population of El Corcovado could be explored more deeply. This would involve investigating the challenges and deficiencies that motivate emigration, as well as the adaptation strategies used by those who remain in the community.

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