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Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía
Pabellón de Nueva Zelanda
C/Leonardo Da Vinci, n. 21. Isla de La Cartuja
41071 - SEVILLA
E-mail: biblio.ieca@juntadeandalucia.es
Teléfono: 955 033 800
Fax: 955 033 816

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**Cartographic journal, The, ISSN 0008-7041
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The Map of Tlacotalpa by Francisco Gali, 1580: An Early Example of a Local Coastal Chart in Spanish America

P. 3-15

Manuel Morato-Moreno

Abstract

In the last third of the sixteenth century, the Spanish Crown launched a project to create a map of the New World. Regional maps would be obtained, which, referenced through a system of meridians and parallel arcs, would comprise a complete map of the continent. The mechanism devised for this purpose was that of surveys, known as the Relaciones Geográficas (*Geographic Relations*). Each town would be sent a questionnaire with more than 50 questions that should also be completed with a map of the region. The majority of these maps, known as pinturas, lacked field measurements, and therefore also lacked both scale and geographical coordinates. Only a few cases were created following the standards of European cartography. Among these are the maps made by Francisco Gali. In this paper, we study the map of Tlacotalpa, one of the first examples of local nautical charting in Latin America.

A Study of the Local Geometric Accuracy of Count de Ferraris's *Carte de cabinet* (1770s) Using Differential Distortion Analysis

P. 16-35

Soetkin Vervust, Manuel Claeys Bouûaert, Bernard De Baets, Nico Van de Weghe & Philippe De Maeyer

Abstract

The eighteenth century *Carte de cabinet* of count de Ferraris is the first large-scale (1:11 520) topographic map of the entire Belgian territory, making it a valuable source of historical information. In the past, a number of studies have tried to assess the geometric accuracy of this map, but they all suffer from restricted technical capabilities for computing and visualizing the distortions, and most of them only focus on a limited number of the 275 map sheets. This paper therefore seeks to provide the first systematic and in-depth investigation of the map's local geometric accuracy. Recently, two Belgian government agencies georeferenced the Flemish and Walloon part of the *Carte de cabinet* with a high level of detail, using some 30,000 ground control points to link the old map to the modern topographic map of Belgium. These data sets represent a new and unprecedented potential source of accuracy information. However, the high number of control points and our desire to compute distortions in an exact, local, quantitative and continuous way meant prominent techniques for studying the geometric accuracy of old maps, such as displacement vectors, distortion grids, triangular nets and the popular MapAnalyst software, were unsuited for this task. To meet all our requirements a new technique called Differential Distortion Analysis, which is influenced by the treatment of distortions in map projection theory, was used instead. Its advantages, structure and application to the *Carte de cabinet* are discussed in detail. The new technique allows calculating and displaying the map's local angular and surface distortions with a very high spatial resolution. Consequently, it was possible to identify trends in the obtained levels of accuracy and to relate these to historical facts about the *Carte de cabinet's* production process. This has resulted in important new insights into the map's geometric accuracy.

Maps Telling Stories?

P. 36-57

Franz-Benjamin Mocnik & David Fairbairn

Abstract

Maps are good at representing geographic space, but texts have a stronger affordance of telling a story than maps. Telling stories is, however, important to make information more personal and to arrest the map user's attention. This paper contrasts the map and the text media in order to understand why texts are good at telling a story but conventional maps are not. We demonstrate that, by a modification of maps, appropriate structural features of the text media can be transferred to maps, which makes them more suitable for telling stories. This new concept for map design can lead to new interaction possibilities and provide insights into how maps can be used more effectively.

The First Depiction of Two Superimposed Geographical Surfaces in One Autostereoscopic Map: Antarctica's Topography and the Southern Ocean Seafloor

P. 58-67

Manfred F. Buchroithner & Lars Radig

Abstract

Within the past 10–15 years true-3D lenticular cartography has experienced a remarkable boost. In the course of this development, besides studies into its potential for thematic-cartographic representations, the synoptic depiction of physical surfaces ('geo[graphical] surfaces') has been playing a significant role. In this context the innovative holistic display of complex morphological and topographical conditions is of particular interest. The simultaneous representation of various cartographic parameters at different depths will deliver an enormous surplus of information transfer in the field of thematic cartography as well as in physical/topographic cartography. This paper describes the methodological development and generation of an autostereoscopic hardcopy display of Antarctic topography. The purpose was the simultaneous depiction of the two superimposed surfaces of both the ice-sheet and the rock-bed and, in addition, of the surrounding seafloor, thus displaying a vertical drop of more than 12,000 m.

Labelling Hierarchy for Street Maps Using Centrality Measures

P. 68-84

Wasim Shoman & Fatih Gülgen

Abstract

This paper proposes a compound hierarchy to be used in cartographic labelling of streets. The main purposes of this hierarchy are to ease navigation of street maps and to provide more understandability and legibility of street features for map users. The hierarchy uses centrality measures along with functional classes of the streets to order features according to their spatial importance in each used zoom level. The calculation of a proper radius, to be employed in the calculations of centrality measures, is based on extracting proper field of view in the map user's focus status. The used measures are integrated using fuzzy-analytic hierarchy process, yielding proper coefficients to create the hierarchy. The hierarchy is applied for the thinning process and later for using the styled layer descriptor to label street features. Quality constraints are implemented to make the street labels more understandable and readable.

Communicating Climate Change: Reinforcing Comprehension and Personal Ties to Climate Change Through Maps

P. 85-100

Irene M. Johannsen, Karla A. Lassonde, Forrest Wilkerson & Gertrud Schaab

Abstract

Although climate change is highly prevalent in the media, people in Europe and the United States are often unsure about climate change terms, processes, and its personal consequences. In other words, climate change communication seems to be largely failing so far. Among other communication tools, maps are widely used for explanatory purposes by scientists and the media. Here two questions arise: first, whether high map complexity may be too intricate to be understood and discourage people from deciphering the map; and second, whether personal interest in climate change can be influenced by the phenomenon depicted or the map's scale. In a survey conducted among 109 students in the USA, 63% of respondents preferred a simple map, but a substantial subset, 37%, asked for complexity to receive more information.

Regional phenomena evoked more concern than far-off phenomena (concern level index difference of 0.93 on a 5-ranked Likert scale). The advantage of maps showing local areas could not be statistically confirmed.



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An Agent in Pretoria? Fred Jeppe, the Cartography of the Transvaal and Imperial Knowledge Before 1900

P. 111-120

Lindsay Frederick Braun

Abstract

The German-born technocrat Friedrich Heinrich (Fred) Jeppe (1833–1898) is identified more than any other individual with the nineteenth-century cartography of the South African Republic (Transvaal). Many existing studies note that he was an Anglophile who served the short-lived British colonial government (1877–1881), a bureaucrat who operated within the settler republics that preceded and followed it, and a figure whose work extended beyond the realm of cartography narrowly. Very few, however, have considered his role as a passive and, at times, active agent who channelled information to the British government at least until his own death in June 1898. Based on extensive archival research, this essay highlights Jeppe's British connections to draw out a different, more partisan thread in the life and work of this meticulous mapmaker, one that had a direct effect on military intelligence just before the conflagration of the South African War in 1899.

Explorations Between the Barents Sea and the Bering Strait: Reporting on the Pursuit of the Northeast Passage

P. 121-137

Imre Josef Demhardt

Abstract

The cartographic unveiling of the Northeast Passage was a continuous and cosmopolitan process from the 1820s (Novaya Zemlya) to the 1910s (Severnaya Zemlya). Milestones including the ship expeditions *Tegetthoff*, *Vega*, and *Jeannette* are discussed from the angle of contemporary coverage in German geography journals.

Franz Ritter von Hauslab (1798–1883): A Multifaceted Austrian Representative of the Progress in Cartography in the Nineteenth Century

P. 138-149

Jan Mokre

Abstract

Franz von Hauslab is regarded as innovator of chromolithography in cartography and as originator of the principle of 'the higher, the darker' in the monochrome and polychrome design of height layer maps. His impact on cartography was, at the same time, much more multi-layered; the spectrum of the maps that he created respectively that he discussed in theoretical discourse comprised topographic maps, hypsometric maps (contour-lines maps and height layer maps) as well as thematic maps: among them above all geological maps, ethnographic maps as well as historical maps. He also designed two atlases. Furthermore, Hauslab was involved in the creation of several important Austrian map series. Most of his cartographic works, however, remained unpublished. His collection of books, graphics and maps, which was known and esteemed beyond the borders of Austria, was assembled based on rigorous scientific considerations.

**The Transformation of Relief Representation on Topographic Maps in Hungary:
From Hachures to Contour Lines**

P. 150-158

László Zentai

Abstract

Although the maps of the Third and Fourth Military Surveys of the Austria–Hungarian Empire were classified, after its dissolution the new countries had access to the topographic maps covering their own territories. Lehmann's slope hachures were used for representing relief, both at the survey scale and the derived scales. Contour lines were used to plan the hachures, which were the primary method of relief representation; therefore, most of the contour lines were removed from the final map. Following the political and administrative changes, a new organization, the independent Military Mapping Group was established in Hungary in 1919. After developing it into an institute, Hungary started a new topographic survey revising the former Austro-Hungarian 1:25 000 scale topographic maps. The revision changed the relief representation from hachures to contour lines and the language of the map lettering from German to Hungarian.

Hungarian Military Mapping Abroad 1919–1990

P. 159-169

László Zentai, László Buga & Gábor Gercsák

Abstract

The Hungarian military cartography scarcely mapped foreign areas until World War II. The 1:50 000 survey of the areas occupied temporarily by Hungarian soldiers in the Soviet Union in 1941–1942 was an interesting event. The transformation of Hungary into a Soviet-type system was practically completed by 1950. Being part of the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries systematically produced maps of the areas of NATO countries: 1:100 000 and 1:200 000 maps (and even smaller scale sheets of larger areas) were made. The topographic maps were completed with many city plans at larger scales. This type of city maps became a special product of Hungary: the Hungarians prepared maps of numerous cities lying outside the mapped area. The Hungarian army was thrown into open combat only once in the Cold War era when it took part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. This event also has its interest for cartography historians.

Drawn for the Mind's Eye: Map Metaphors in Early Modern English Literature

P. 170-177

Karen Severud Cook

Abstract

Curiosity about imaginary thematic maps described in *The Consolidator*, Daniel Defoe's 1705 satirical fantasy about a trip to the Moon, inspired research into the early modern English public's knowledge of maps. The Early English Books Online (EEBO) and Eighteenth Century Books Online (ECCO) databases of digitized early modern literature were employed. A full-text EEBO search of 1600–1700 found the word 'map' and its variants in 3382 records. A similar search in ECCO of 1701–1710 yielded results in 1425 records. About half of the results are printed map illustrations and mentions of actual maps, while the remainder are map metaphors in sermons, poems, plays, etc. The metaphors can be classified using Oxford English Dictionary definitions of 'map'. This literary use of map metaphors arguably prepared the public to accept maps as tools for the visualization of invisible or intangible physical and cultural phenomena, when thematic maps began to develop in the mid-eighteenth century.

**The Use of Minority Place Names on Maps of the Third Austrian Military Survey –
With a Regional Focus on Slovenian and Croatian Lands**

P. 178-186

Peter Jordan

Abstract

The paper investigates into the rendering of minority place names on maps of the Third Austrian Military Survey, i.e. the Francisco-Josephinian topographical survey in the scales 1:75 000 ('Special Map') and 1:200 000 ('General Map') executed and edited by the Military-Geographical Institute in Vienna in the 1870s and 1880s with a regional focus on two sample areas, i.e. bilingual (German–Slovenian) southern Carinthia and Italian–Croatian parts of the Austrian Littoral. On

the background of already well-established national identities and a rather well-developed nationality legislation in these Austrian crownlands, the paper shows the extent to which the rendering of place names for all feature types on official maps reflects nationality rights, inter-ethnic relations and Viennese state policies.

The Statistical Atlases of the Baltic States 1918–1940: The First National Atlases of the Three Newly Independent Countries

P. 187-195

Thomas Schulz

Abstract

When 'classical' statistical atlases in Western Europe and North America had already seen their heyday by the end of the First World War and were in decline, newly independent nations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere revived the idea of issuing atlases as marketing instruments as their new nations were shaped and the first census results became available. Amongst them were the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Only a few years after finally gaining independence in 1918, five substantial statistical atlases had been issued in Riga, Tallinn and Kaunas. They offered for the first time a visual portrait of the new countries and their political, social and economic situations in an equally attractive and completely fact-based manner. This paper gives an overview of the structure, content and cartographic design of the atlases. The historical context and rationale for issuing the atlases are examined, as well as their place in the wider history of statistical and national atlases.



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Cooperativas e internacionalización: un análisis de las 300 mayores cooperativas del mundo

P. 5-37

Ignacio Bretos, Millán Díaz-Foncela & Carmen Marcuello

Resumen

Este artículo aborda un debate clave en el ámbito de la economía social donde la investigación previa es extremadamente limitada: la internacionalización de las cooperativas. Específicamente, presentamos un análisis exploratorio sobre la internacionalización de las 300 mayores cooperativas del mundo entre los años 2010 y 2013, su tamaño y evolución en términos de facturación y empleo, las regiones geográficas donde están localizadas, y los sectores donde desarrollan su actividad. Los datos se han obtenido principalmente del World Cooperative Monitor de la Alianza Cooperativa Internacional y de los informes anuales publicados por las propias cooperativas. La teoría existente sugiere que las cooperativas deberían ser incapaces de expandirse internacionalmente debido a diversas limitaciones e ineficiencias económicas y organizacionales. Sin embargo, nuestros resultados muestran que la internacionalización dista mucho de ser un fenómeno marginal en estas organizaciones. Además, los resultados evidencian que estas cooperativas han aumentado sus niveles de facturación y empleo en el periodo 2010-2013, caracterizado por una severa crisis económica global. En conclusión, este artículo plantea un claro desafío a la teoría actual sobre las cooperativas y advierte la necesidad de revisar nuestra comprensión sobre el rol e impacto de estas organizaciones en el contexto de la globalización.

The scarcity of worker cooperatives in the USA: enquiring into possible causes

P. 39-60

Sofía Arana Landín

Even though the access of workers to capital has been promoted in some countries for over centuries, Governments and public bodies have started to promote it worldwide, as in previous occasions, more particularly as an aftermath of the Great Recession, usually in the form of worker cooperatives. However, workers' access to capital in the USA in the form of worker cooperatives is still surprisingly rare. We cannot find any recent public policies at a federal level in order to promote them and the old ones that exist remain mostly obsolete and unknown. Only at a state and local level, we find in the latest years a series of actions directed to achieve this goal, as in the case of New York City, where there is an important budget to promote the access of workers to capital more particularly after 2012 and, among others, worker cooperatives are being formed. The purpose of this paper is to enquire about the possible causes of the scarce number of worker cooperatives in the USA as the only way of offering solutions comes from understanding the causes.

Las cooperativas de viviendas de cesión de uso: experiencias emergentes en España

P. 61-86

Aitziber Etxezarreta, Gala Cano & Santiago Merino

Resumen

La economía social y la vivienda no han sido conceptos muy bien avenidos en las décadas recientes en el contexto español. Si bien existen experiencias exitosas de unir ambos terrenos (Dinamarca, Canadá -Quebec-, Uruguay, entre otros), en España las tradicionales cooperativas de viviendas no han representado de manera adecuada los principios

de la economía social en el ámbito de la vivienda. Este trabajo se centra en el estudio de unas iniciativas que recientemente están emergiendo en el contexto español y que vendrían a cubrir este hueco, como son las cooperativas de cesión de uso, vinculadas en la mayoría de los casos a experiencias de cohousing (tanto en el terreno senior como en el intergeneracional). En este artículo se presentan los resultados de una investigación cualitativa realizada sobre las cooperativas de cesión de uso. En un primer apartado se repasa la evolución histórica del cooperativismo de viviendas desde la perspectiva de la economía social (desde las cooperativas de viviendas tradicionales a las cooperativas de cesión de uso). En el segundo apartado se explica la investigación realizada sobre las iniciativas emergentes en España, explicando la metodología utilizada y los resultados del análisis realizado según los objetivos planteados. En el tercer apartado se exponen las principales conclusiones y reflexiones obtenidas.

**Análisis estratégico de la banca ética en España a través de Triodos Bank.
Financiación de proyectos sociales y medioambientales**

P. 87-120

Emilio Abad Segura & María del Carmen Valls Martínez

Resumen

La banca social es la respuesta a décadas de especulación financiera y a inversiones alejadas de un compromiso ético y cooperativo. En este sentido, es necesario reflexionar sobre la responsabilidad y el papel que juegan las entidades bancarias en el impacto y desarrollo social, en sus estrategias para captar el ahorro y en los criterios que aplican para definir la concesión del crédito y las inversiones. El sector bancario, tanto en España como en Europa, está modificando su rumbo. El costoso aprendizaje está culminando en la concentración con un número menor de entidades, aunque con más poder, y en la estabilidad de una banca social preocupada por la responsabilidad y transformación social del sistema económico. La banca ética constituye el instrumento necesario para gestionar el negocio bancario desde la transparencia con códigos sociales y medioambientales, sin olvidar la rentabilidad económica para resistir y permanecer en un sistema financiero exigente. El presente trabajo tiene como objetivos estudiar el origen y las características de la banca ética, analizar su implantación en España y examinar las condiciones e iniciativas que la entidad Triodos Bank realiza para posicionarse como banco líder con valores éticos.

La dimensión sectorial del cooperativismo colombiano a través de un análisis de redes

P. 121-154

Miguel Ángel Alarcón Conde & Juan Fernando Álvarez

Resumen

Entre 2003 y 2010 se produce en Colombia un incremento sin precedentes en la constitución y actividad productiva de cooperativas, alcanzando un peso muy notable en la economía. Posteriormente, la regulación de las Cooperativas de Trabajo Asociado supone la desaparición de un número muy importante de ellas, aspecto que explica la acotación temporal del trabajo. Esa acotación también se explica por las limitaciones en la disponibilidad de información, agravadas por la desaparición del Centro de Investigación del Cooperativismo de Colombia y la consecuente desaceleración en las investigaciones sobre el tema, una vez cancelado su papel como principal usuario y poseedor de datos desagregados del cooperativismo. Con todo, los efectos de arrastre del cooperativismo colombiano, en términos intersectoriales y de empleo, tienden a ser menores y generan más empleo indirecto relativamente a los de la economía nacional ante incrementos de la demanda, suponiendo que el cooperativismo tiene una desventaja competitiva respecto a la estructura productiva nacional, más especializada en sectores de demanda débil-media. Además, a través de un Análisis de Redes Sociales, las cooperativas se adaptan al periodo de expansión económica aumentando la cohesión de sus redes intersectoriales, pero se tienen efectos contrarios en fases recesivas. En consecuencia, el sector cooperativo colombiano ha contribuido al desarrollo económico y social, y actualmente busca optimizar sus funciones como organizador del territorio y mediador de la convivencia pacífica. Así, los estudios sobre impacto sectorial y sobre la evaluación de impacto de Políticas Públicas son un elemento indispensable para garantizar la construcción compartida de políticas públicas entre los emprendimientos cooperativos, y solidarios, la Academia y el Gobierno.

La identidad de la empresa social en España: análisis desde cuatro realidades

P. 155-182

socioeconómicas

Marta Solórzano García, Carmen Guzmán Alfonso, Teresa Savall Morera & Esther Villajos Girona

Resumen

La realidad y la literatura científica de la empresa social han ido adquiriendo mayor relevancia durante los últimos años en España, aunque no ha llegado a equipararse a los niveles de otros países europeos, en los cuales el concepto goza de un mayor reconocimiento y desarrollo. Si bien se pueden identificar ejemplos de empresas sociales en nuestro país desde el siglo XV, no es hasta hace una década cuando se ha acuñado el concepto de manera más generalizada. Nuestro objetivo es identificar los modelos de empresa social existentes en España sobre cada uno de los enfoques considerados en la literatura específica de empresa social. Partiendo de la metodología y el trabajo desarrollado dentro del proyecto ICSEM (equipo español), estableceremos una clasificación de los distintos modelos de empresas sociales, utilizando como referencia las fronteras conceptuales de cuatro realidades socioeconómicas presentes en España: la economía social, el Tercer Sector de Acción Social, la economía solidaria y el Emprendimiento Social. Como resultado más relevante obtenemos una nueva perspectiva de análisis de las empresas sociales, contribuyendo así al debate actual de delimitación del concepto y realidad de la empresa social, en España en particular, y en la esfera académica en general.

Supervivencia de empresas sociales de nueva creación. Un enfoque basado en el análisis cualitativo comparativo fsQCA

P. 183-221

Rafael Fernández Guerrero, Lorenzo Revuelto Taboada & Virginia Simón Moya

Resumen

Las empresas sociales constituyen una realidad de la que multitud de instituciones, tanto organismos internacionales como universidades de prestigio, se han hecho eco dedicando recursos a su estudio y promoción. Actualmente, la literatura se centra, fundamentalmente, en investigar las diferencias entre emprendimiento de negocios y social, las diferentes lógicas de las empresas que, siendo sociales, persiguen fines lucrativos con el fin de obtener un sistema sostenible, o la medición del impacto del valor social que aportan. Sin embargo, poco se ha investigado aún sobre cómo afectan determinadas características del emprendedor y la empresa social a supervivencia, lo que constituye el fin de este trabajo. El estudio utiliza una muestra que oscila entre 291 y 212 empresas según el periodo considerado. Utilizando el Análisis Cualitativo Comparativo, tratamos de identificar si existe algún antecedente que sea condición necesaria para la supervivencia, así como combinaciones de antecedentes causales capaces de explicar la supervivencia. Los resultados muestran que no existe ninguna condición necesaria por sí misma y que existen diversas soluciones suficientes que varían conforme la empresa adquiere mayor madurez.

Responsabilidad social y bienestar de la persona mayor

P. 223-252

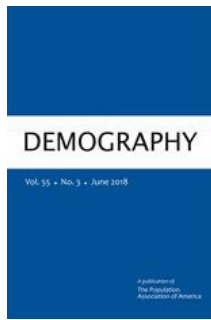
Lourdes Osorio Bayter, Francisco Salinas Ramos & Margot Cajigas Romero

Resumen

Este artículo muestra algunos de los resultados del estudio realizado entre el 2012 y 2015 en dos contextos, Colombia y España, cuyo objetivo fue conocer la realidad social de un segmento de mercado en crecimiento y la importancia de las políticas gubernamentales y sociales vigentes para la protección y calidad de vida de la población adulta mayor. Se definen las variables, estructuran y aplican tres encuestas estructuradas y un cuestionario, resaltando las residencias como punto de partida y los diferentes públicos involucrados: adultos mayores, familiares, directivos de centros residenciales y expertos en el tema, compilando información primaria y secundaria referente al hogar/residencia de la persona mayor y las políticas de bienestar en protección, responsabilidad social y centros asistenciales. La salud en la persona se deteriora con el envejecimiento, requiriendo atención especial; siendo la economía social y los centros de promoción, los llamados a tomar cartas en el asunto con mayor inclusión, teniendo en cuenta la trihélice o cuadihélice social: academia (estudiantes y profesores), empresa social, gobierno (local y nacional) y comunidad (voluntarios). Es necesario coordinar y promover iniciativas de cooperación nacional e internacional, que creen vínculos con diferentes stakeholders, logrando satisfacer necesidades y deseos, así como la calidad y pertinencia del servicio percibido por el adulto mayor, tanto en las residencias como en el entorno externo donde residen.

Resumen

La crisis económica ha afectado a la actividad económica en España y, por tanto, a los municipios españoles, existiendo una serie de variables que han podido incidir en la gestión de la situación presupuestaria local y, entre ellas, se encuentra la evolución de los tributos locales. Por ello, en este trabajo, nos planteamos como objetivo analizar las diferencias entre los municipios, agrupados según tamaño, durante los años posteriores al inicio de la crisis, en términos de recaudación por habitante, eficacia de la gestión recaudatoria y esfuerzo fiscal. Los resultados muestran las diferencias en la evolución de los ingresos fiscales por tamaño de población y sugieren que los municipios tienen margen para aumentar sus recursos tributarios mediante la mejora de la eficacia de la gestión recaudatoria, teniendo todavía recorrido para incrementar su esfuerzo fiscal.



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Gender Differences in the Consequences of Divorce: A Study of Multiple Outcomes

P. 769-797

Thomas Leopold

Abstract

In this study, I examined gender differences in the consequences of divorce by tracing annual change in 20 outcome measures covering four domains: economic, housing and domestic, health and well-being, and social. I used data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and fixed-effects panel regression models on a sample of $N = 18,030$ individuals initially observed in a marital union, $N = 1,220$ of whom divorced across the observation period (1984–2015). Three main findings emerged from the analysis. First, men were more vulnerable to short-term consequences of divorce for subjective measures of well-being, but postdivorce adaptation alleviated gender differences in these outcomes. Second, a medium-term view on multiple outcomes showed more similarity than differences between women and men. The medium-term consequences of divorce were similar in terms of subjective economic well-being; mental health, physical health, and psychological well-being; residential moves, homeownership, and satisfaction with housework; and chances of repartnering, social integration with friends and relatives, and feelings of loneliness. Third, the key domain in which large and persistent gender differences emerged were women's disproportionate losses in household income and associated increases in their risk of poverty and single parenting. Taken together, these findings suggest that men's disproportionate strain of divorce is transient, whereas women's is chronic.

School Progress Among Children of Same-Sex Couples

P. 799-821

Caleb S. Watkins

Abstract

This study uses logit regressions on a pooled sample of children from the 2012, 2013, and 2014 American Community Survey to perform a nationally representative analysis of school progress for a large sample of 4,430 children who reside with same-sex couples. Odds ratios from regressions that compare children between different-sex married couples and same-sex couples fail to show significant differences in normal school progress between households across a variety of sample compositions. Likewise, marginal effects from regressions that compare children with similar family dynamics between different-sex married couples and same-sex couples fail to predict significantly higher probabilities of grade retention for children of same-sex couples. Significantly lower grade retention rates are sometimes predicted for children of same-sex couples than for different-sex married couples, but these differences are sensitive to sample exclusions and do not indicate causal benefits to same-sex parenting.

Formerly Incarcerated Parents and Their Children

P. 823-847

Bruce Western, Natalie Smith

Abstract

The negative effects of incarceration on child well-being are often linked to the economic insecurity of formerly incarcerated parents. Researchers caution, however, that the effects of parental incarceration may be small in the presence of multiple-

partner fertility and other family complexity. Despite these claims, few studies have directly observed either economic insecurity or the full extent of family complexity. We study parent-child relationships with a unique data set that includes detailed information about economic insecurity and family complexity among parents just released from prison. We find that stable private housing, more than income, is associated with close and regular contact between parents and children. Formerly incarcerated parents see their children less regularly in contexts of multiple-partner fertility and in the absence of supportive family relationships. Significant housing and family effects are estimated even after we control for drug use and crime, which are themselves negatively related to parental contact. The findings point to the constraints of material insecurity and the complexity of family relationships on the contact between formerly incarcerated parents and their children.

Marriage Markets and Intermarriage: Exchange in First Marriages and Remarriages

P. 849-875

Zhenchao Qian, Daniel T. Lichter

Abstract

Drawing on data from the American Community Survey, we compare patterns of assortative mating in first marriages, remarriages, and mixed-order marriages. We identify a number of ascribed and achieved characteristics that are viewed as resources available for exchange, both as complements and substitutes. We apply conditional logit models to show how patterns of assortative mating among never-married and previously married persons are subject to local marriage market opportunities and constraints. The results reveal that previously married individuals “cast a wider net”: spousal pairings are more heterogamous among remarriages than among first marriages. Marital heterogamy, however, is reflected in systematic evidence of trade-offs showing that marriage order (i.e., status of being never-married) is a valued trait for exchange. Never-married persons are better positioned than previously married persons to marry more attractive marital partners, variously measured (e.g., highly educated partners). Previously married persons—especially women—are disadvantaged in the marriage market, facing demographic shortages of potential partners to marry. Marriage market constraints take demographic expression in low remarriage rates and in heterogamous patterns of mate selection in which previously married partners often substitute other valued characteristics in marriage with never-married persons.

The Role of Family Behaviors in Determining Income Distribution: The Case of South Korea

P. 877-899

Inhoe Ku, Wonjin Lee, Seoyun Lee, Kyoungsoon Han

Abstract

In this article, we examined what has contributed to the worsening income inequality and poverty between 1996 and 2011 in South Korea. We used a rank-preserving exchange method and a conditional reweighting method to assess the roles of family behaviors—including female labor force participation and family structure—characteristics of household heads, and men’s earnings. The results showed that the change in men’s earnings was a dominant factor in accounting for the increasing income inequality and poverty. The change in age and education among household heads also contributed significantly to the worsening income distribution. The change in family structure mainly affected the income disparity among lower-income families and increased poverty. The rise in women’s labor force participation improved the income distribution but not considerably. The distributional roles of family have not worked to prevent or reverse the worsening income distribution in the past few decades in South Korea.

Education and Physical Health Trajectories in Later Life: A Comparative Study

P. 901-927

Liliya Leopold

Abstract

The cumulative (dis)advantage hypothesis states that health disparities between education groups increase with age. The present study examined this hypothesis in a comparative analysis of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Sweden. These countries offer sharp contrasts in the social conditions that may intensify or inhibit processes of

cumulative (dis)advantage. Using harmonized panel data from the HRS, ELSA, and SHARE, the study applied Poisson multilevel regression models to trace changes in the number of chronic conditions and functional limitations of people aged 50–76 ($N = 16,887$ individuals; 71,154 observations). The four countries showed a clear gradient in levels of physical health and in the extent to which health trajectories were shaped by education. Across all ages and cohorts, health problems were most prevalent in the United States, less prevalent in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and least prevalent in Sweden. A similar cross-national gradient was found for the size of health gaps between education groups and for the extent to which these gaps widened with age. Gaps were largest in the United States, smaller in the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands, and smallest in Sweden.

Birth Intervals and Health in Adulthood: A Comparison of Siblings Using Swedish Register Data

P. 929-955

Kieron J. Barclay, Martin Kolk

Abstract

A growing body of research has examined whether birth intervals influence perinatal outcomes and child health as well as long-term educational and socioeconomic outcomes. To date, however, very little research has examined whether birth spacing influences long-term health. We use contemporary Swedish population register data to examine the relationship between birth-to-birth intervals and a variety of health outcomes in adulthood: for men, height, physical fitness, and the probability of falling into different body mass index categories; and for men and women, mortality. In models that do not adjust carefully for family background, we find that short and long birth intervals are clearly associated with height, physical fitness, being overweight or obese, and mortality. However, after carefully adjusting for family background using a within-family sibling comparison design, we find that birth spacing is generally not associated with long-term health, although we find that men born after very long birth intervals have a higher probability of being overweight or obese in early adulthood. Overall, we conclude that birth intervals have little independent effect on long-term health outcomes.

A Cause-of-Death Decomposition of Young Adult Excess Mortality

P. 957-978

Adrien Remund, Carlo G. Camarda, Tim Riffe

Abstract

We propose a method to decompose the young adult mortality hump by cause of death. This method is based on a flexible shape decomposition of mortality rates that separates cause-of-death contributions to the hump from senescent mortality. We apply the method to U.S. males and females from 1959 to 2015. Results show divergence between time trends of hump and observed deaths, both for all-cause and cause-specific mortality. The study of the hump shape reveals age, period, and cohort effects, suggesting that it is formed by a complex combination of different forces of biological and socioeconomic nature. Male and female humps share some traits in all-cause shape and trend, but they also differ by their overall magnitude and cause-specific contributions. Notably, among males, the contributions of traffic and other accidents were progressively replaced by those of suicides, homicides, and poisonings; among females, traffic accidents remained the major contributor to the hump.

Health Selection, Migration, and HIV Infection in Malawi

P. 979-1007

Philip Anglewicz, Mark VanLandingham, Lucinda Manda-Taylor, Hans-Peter Kohler

Abstract

Despite its importance in studies of migrant health, selectivity of migrants—also known as *migration health selection*—has seldom been examined in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This neglect is problematic because several features of the context in which migration occurs in SSA—very high levels of HIV, in particular—differ from contextual features in regions that have been studied more thoroughly. To address this important gap, we use longitudinal panel data from Malawi to examine whether migrants differ from nonmigrants in pre-migration health, assessed via SF-12 measures of mental and physical health. In addition to overall health selection, we focus on three more-specific factors that may affect the relationship between migration and health: (1) whether migration health selection differs by destination

(rural-rural, rural-town, and rural-urban), (2) whether HIV infection moderates the relationship between migration and health, and (3) whether circular migrants differ in pre-migration health status. We find evidence of the *healthy migrant phenomenon* in Malawi, where physically healthier individuals are more likely to move. This relationship varies by migration destination, with healthier rural migrants moving to urban and other rural areas. We also find interactions between HIV-infected status and health: HIV-infected women moving to cities are physically healthier than their nonmigrant counterparts.

Children and the Elderly: Wealth Inequality Among America's Dependents

P. 1009-1032

Christina M. Gibson-Davis, Christine Percheski

Abstract

Life cycle theory predicts that elderly households have higher levels of wealth than households with children, but these wealth gaps are likely dynamic, responding to changes in labor market conditions, patterns of debt accumulation, and the overall economic context. Using Survey of Consumer Finances data from 1989 through 2013, we compare wealth levels between and within the two groups that make up America's dependents: the elderly and child households (households with a resident child aged 18 or younger). Over the observed period, the absolute wealth gap between elderly and child households in the United States increased substantially, and diverging trends in wealth accumulation exacerbated preexisting between-group disparities. Widening gaps were particularly pronounced among the least-wealthy elderly and child households. Differential demographic change in marital status and racial composition by subgroup do not explain the widening gap. We also find increasing wealth inequality within child households and the rise of a "parental 1 %." During a time of overall economic growth, the elderly have been able to maintain or increase their wealth, whereas many of the least-wealthy child households saw precipitous declines. Our findings suggest that many child households may lack sufficient assets to promote the successful flourishing of the next generation.

Growing Wealth Gaps in Education

P. 1033-1068

Fabian T. Pfeffer

Abstract

Prior research on trends in educational inequality has focused chiefly on changing gaps in educational attainment by family income or parental occupation. In contrast, this contribution provides the first assessment of trends in educational attainment by family wealth and suggests that we should be at least as concerned about growing wealth gaps in education. Despite overall growth in educational attainment and some signs of decreasing wealth gaps in high school attainment and college access, I find a large and rapidly increasing wealth gap in college attainment between cohorts born in the 1970s and 1980s, respectively. This growing wealth gap in higher educational attainment co-occurred with a rise in inequality in children's wealth backgrounds, although the analyses also suggest that the latter does not fully account for the former. Nevertheless, the results reported here raise concerns about the distribution of educational opportunity among today's children who grow up in a context of particularly extreme wealth inequality.

Incorporating Neighborhood Choice in a Model of Neighborhood Effects on Income

P. 1069-1090

Maarten van Ham, Sanne Boschman, Matt Vogel

Abstract

Studies of neighborhood effects often attempt to identify causal effects of neighborhood characteristics on individual outcomes, such as income, education, employment, and health. However, selection looms large in this line of research, and it has been argued that estimates of neighborhood effects are biased because people nonrandomly select into neighborhoods based on their preferences, income, and the availability of alternative housing. We propose a two-step framework to disentangle selection processes in the relationship between neighborhood deprivation and earnings. We model neighborhood selection using a conditional logit model, from which we derive correction terms. Driven by the recognition that most households prefer certain types of neighborhoods rather than specific areas, we employ a principle components analysis to

reduce these terms into eight correction components. We use these to adjust parameter estimates from a model of subsequent neighborhood effects on individual income for the unequal probability that a household chooses to live in a particular type of neighborhood. We apply this technique to administrative data from the Netherlands. After we adjust for the differential sorting of households into certain types of neighborhoods, the effect of neighborhood income on individual income diminishes but remains significant. These results further emphasize that researchers need to be attuned to the role of selection bias when assessing the role of neighborhood effects on individual outcomes. Perhaps more importantly, the persistent effect of neighborhood deprivation on subsequent earnings suggests that neighborhood effects reflect more than the shared characteristics of neighborhood residents: place of residence partially determines economic well-being.

Growing and Learning When Consumption Is Seasonal: Long-Term Evidence From Tanzania

P. 1091-1118

Paul Christian, Brian Dillon

Abstract

This article shows that the seasonality of food consumption during childhood, conditional on average consumption, affects long-run human capital development. We develop a model that distinguishes differences in average consumption levels, seasonal fluctuations, and idiosyncratic shocks, and estimate the model using panel data from early 1990s Tanzania. We then test whether the mean and seasonality of a child's consumption profile affect height and educational attainment in 2010. Results show that the negative effects of greater seasonality are 30 % to 60 % of the magnitudes of the positive effects of greater average consumption. Put differently, children expected to have identical human capital based on annualized consumption measures will have substantially different outcomes if one child's consumption is more seasonal. We discuss implications for measurement and policy.

Measuring Geographic Migration Patterns Using *Matrículas Consulares*

P. 1119-1145

Maria Esther Caballero, Brian C. Cadena, Brian K. Kovak

Abstract

In this article, we show how to use administrative data from the *Matrícula Consular de Alta Seguridad* (MCAS) identification card program to measure the joint distribution of sending and receiving locations for migrants from Mexico to the United States. Whereas other data sources cover only a small fraction of source or destination locations or include only very coarse geographic information, the MCAS data provide complete geographic coverage of both countries, detailed information on migrants' sources and destinations, and a very large sample size. We first confirm the quality and representativeness of the MCAS data by comparing them with well-known household surveys in Mexico and the United States, finding strong agreement on the migrant location distributions available across data sets. We then document substantial differences in the mix of destinations for migrants from different places within the same source state, demonstrating the importance of detailed substate geographical information. We conclude with an example of how these detailed data can be used to study the effects of destination-specific conditions on migration patterns. We find that an Arizona law reducing employment opportunities for unauthorized migrants decreased emigration from and increased return migration to Mexican source regions with strong initial ties to Arizona.

Beyond the Border and Into the Heartland: Spatial Patterning of U.S. Immigration Detention

P. 1147-1193

Margot Moinester

Abstract

The expansion of U.S. immigration enforcement from the borders into the interior of the country and the fivefold increase in immigration detentions and deportations since 1995 raise important questions about how the enforcement of immigration law is spatially patterned across American communities. Focusing on the practice of immigration detention, the present study analyzes the records of all 717,160 noncitizens detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in 2008 and 2009—a period when interior enforcement was at its peak—to estimate states'

detention rates and examine geographic variation in detention outcomes, net of individual characteristics. Findings reveal substantial state heterogeneity in immigration detention rates, which range from approximately 350 detentions per 100,000 noncitizens in Connecticut to more than 6,700 detentions per 100,000 noncitizens in Wyoming. After detainment, individuals' detention outcomes are geographically stratified, especially for detainees eligible for pretrial release. These disparities indicate the important role that geography plays in shaping individuals' chances of experiencing immigration detention and deportation.
