

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Fields of Despair: Land Property Rights and the Galician Diaspora

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1 Objective

Did Spain's 19th-century land privatisation processes influence international migration?

If privatisation and secure property rights are typically linked to migration, why did Galicia (where the land tenure system most resembled private ownership) experience the highest emigration rates?

A common view in Development Economics connects property rights and privatisation to international migration. However, Galicia is a **puzzle**:

- Massive overseas emigration (1870-1930)
- Communal lands were essential
- Land tenure with private-like rights (foro)
- Economic stagnation and agricultural backwardness

Hypotheses:

- **H1.** Privatisation without redistribution increases international migration
- **H2.** The loss of communal lands intensified migration pressures
- H3. The foro system provided stability but not prosperity
- **H4.** The redemption of foros came too late to prevent mass migration

2 What Drives the Process?

- Liquidity of land: Secure property rights increase land marketability, enabling sales, mortgages, and financing migration (Valsecchi 2014)
- Investment anchoring: Land ownership promotes long-term investment, reducing migration by improving local opportunities (Galiani & Schargrodsky 2010)
- **Displacement effect:** Land reforms, like the Highland Clearances and Enclosure Acts, displaced tenants, with communal land playing a key role (Humphries 1990; Devine 2019).
- Endowment effect: Owners may overvalue inherited land, resisting migration despite worsening conditions (Yan, Yang & Xia 2021)
- Institutional environment: Weak governance causes legal uncertainty and displacement but can also hinder mobility (Zhao 2024)

3 Empirics

Analysis focused on **Madoz's Disentailment** (1859-1895):

1. **Data** sources:

- Census data from the Spanish National Institute of Statistics (INE)
- Disentailment data from Registry Books of land sold in the Galician provinces, held at the Spanish National Historical Archives and the Provincial Historical Archives in Galicia
- 2. **Dynamic** modelling with **municipal**-level data (1859-1900)

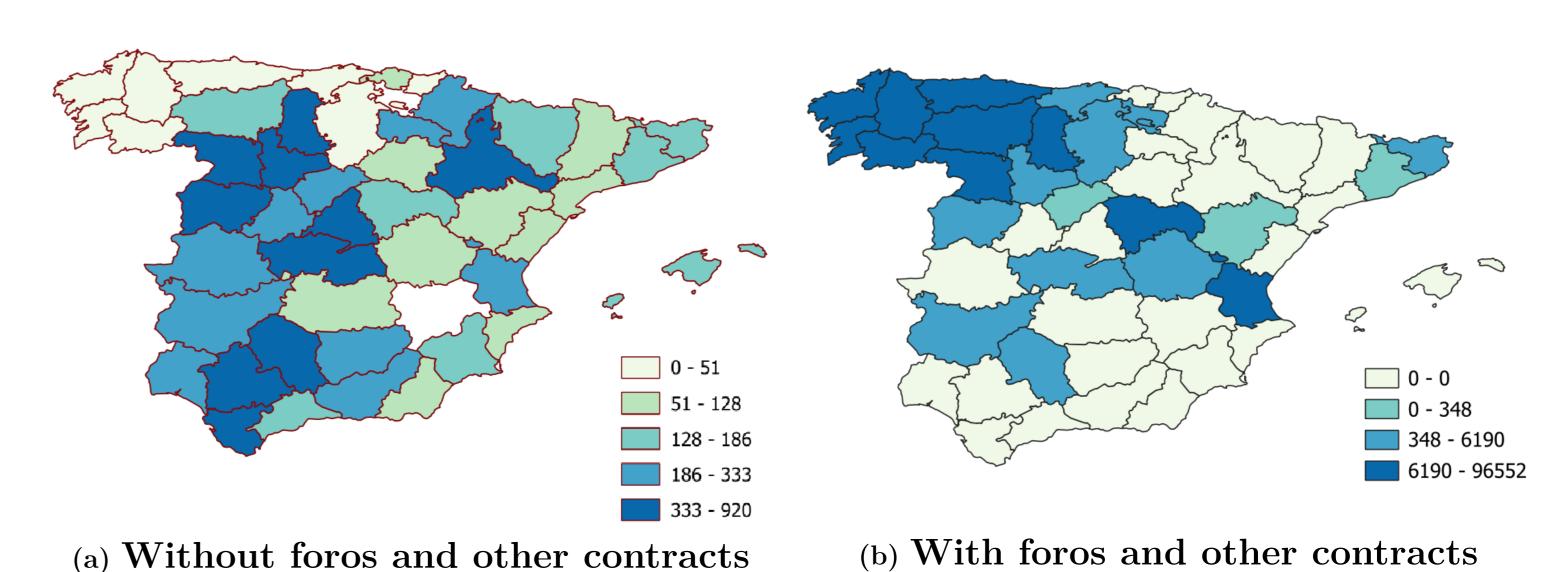
$\text{Emigration}_{i,t} = \text{Emigr}_{i,t-1} + \text{Privatisation}_{i,t} + \text{Communal}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{X}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$

- Emigration measured as the difference between the 16-40 single male and female population relative to the municipality's total population
- \bullet Privatization measures the per capita value of auctioned land in each municipality
- Communal measures the proportion of communal land among all disentailed land
- X is a matrix of control variables (buyer, coast,...)
- 3. **Robustness**: GMM models to address potential endogeneity issues
- Remittances or returnees' capital were used to acquire land

4 Key Results So Far

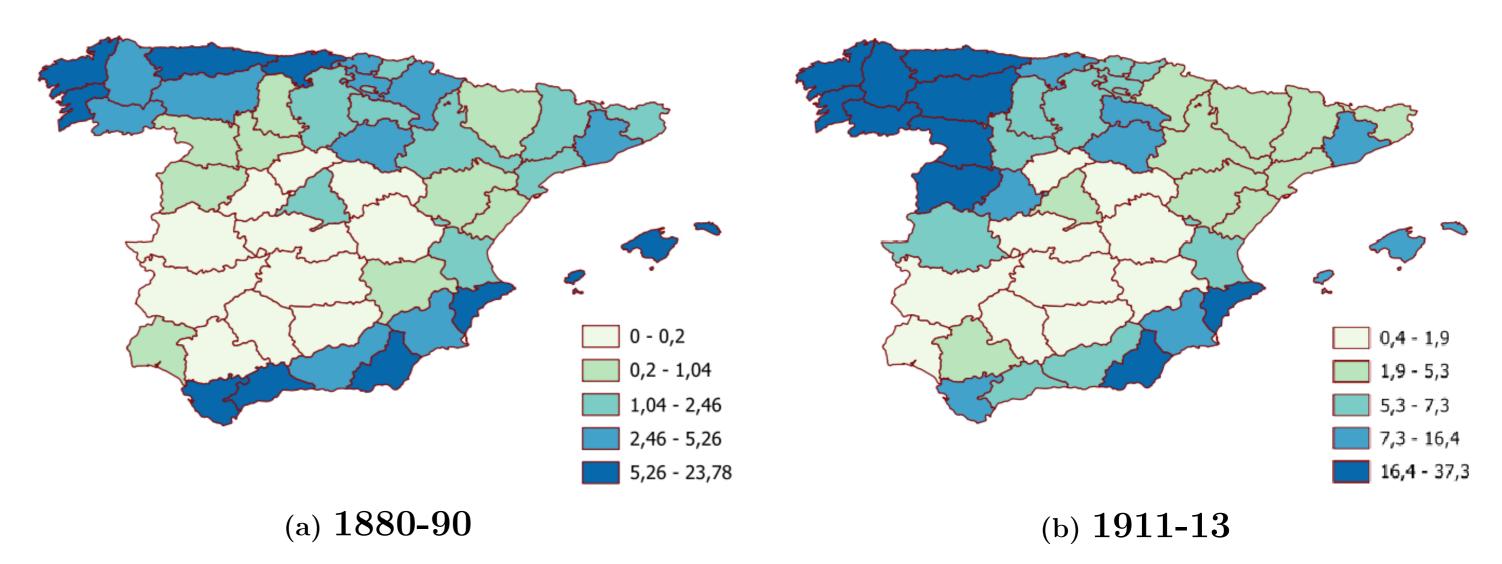
- Privatisation without redistribution increases migration
- The loss of **communal lands** intensified migration pressures
- **Hereditary** character of foro \rightarrow **Subdivision** \rightarrow Stability w/o growth
- Coastal regions $\xrightarrow{\text{new industries}}$ Less migration

Figure 1: Per capita value of the properties confiscated during the Mendizabal disentailment (1836-1844), by Spanish provinces

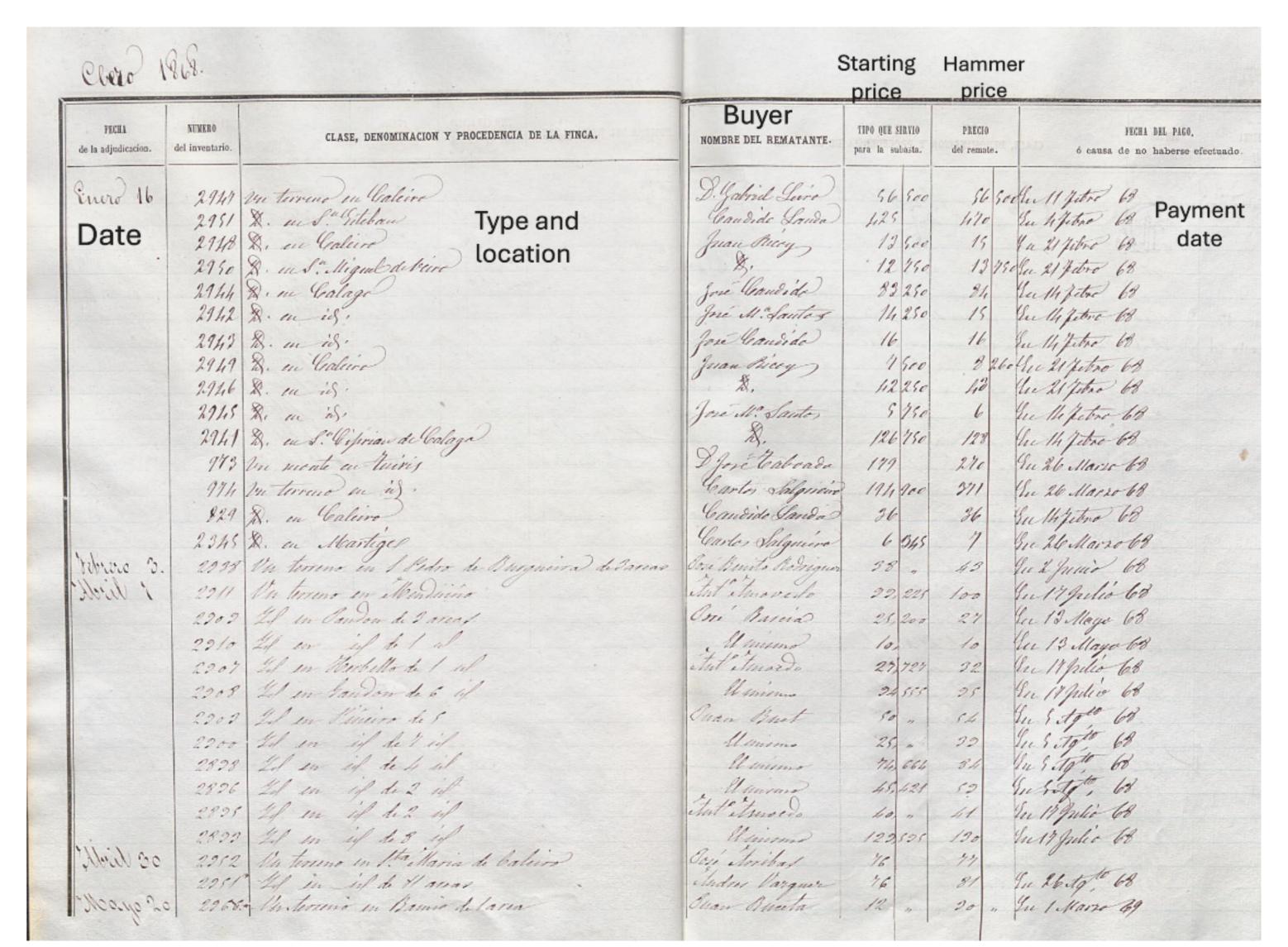


Source: Own elaboration from Simón (1973, 158–59, 261).

Figure 2: Gross emigration rates by Spanish provinces



Source: Own elaboration from Sánchez-Alonso (1995).



Page from a registry book of Pontevedra province, held at the Spanish National Historical Archive

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