



The 3rd International Conference on Migration and Mobilities

Wednesday 6th – Friday 8th July 2022, St Andrews, Scotland

Organised by The School of
Geography and Sustainable
Development

#imigmob2022

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Organisers' Welcome

We are delighted to welcome you to the University of St Andrews for the 3rd International Conference on Migration and Mobilities: iMigMob2022. This three-day conference builds on the successes of the first two iMigMob conferences (in Loughborough in 2016 and Plymouth in 2018) in bringing together scholars from a range of disciplinary perspectives to discuss the latest research in migration and mobilities.

The conference is oriented around (though not restricted to) four themes: Internal migration and urban change, Forced migration and bordering, Big data and visualising mobilities, European migration in turbulent politics. The programme offers a fascinating range of topics and methodologies across these themes and we are pleased to host colleagues from institutions across the world. We are looking forward to insightful keynote presentations from Professor Darren Smith (Loughborough University), Dr Kate Botterill (University of Glasgow), Professor Alex Singleton (University of Liverpool) and Professor Nick Gill (University of Exeter).

As well as enjoying the stimulating papers on offer, we very much hope that you will relish the opportunity to converse with colleagues in-person. We have tried to maximise opportunities for this in the programme: do join us for the wine reception and walking tour on Wednesday evening, and the Conference Dinner on Thursday evening should be a splendid occasion. It was not an easy decision to postpone iMigMob in 2020 but we hope that the delay to enable us to meet in-person will reap benefits through the connections and conversations this week.

Oversight of iMigMob conference hosting was, in 2021, brought within the remit of the Population Geography Research Group (PopGRG) of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG). This development provides both a long-term platform for iMigMob and organisational stability to ensure its longevity. PopGRG will soon call for expressions of interest to host iMigMob2024: do consider this!

Thankyou to the sponsors and supporters of iMigMob2022 and to all delegates for your contributions. We wish you a splendid several days of migration scholarship by the Scottish seaside.

Nissa Finney and David McCollum
Local Conference Organisers
School of Geography and Sustainable Development, University of St Andrews
July 2022

Sponsors' Information

Thank you to the following who have provided sponsorship and support for iMigMob2022:

School of Geography and Sustainable Development (SGSD), University of St Andrews . For funding for keynote speakers and early career researchers, and in-kind support of professional services staff.



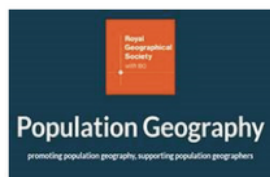
ESRC Centre for Population Change, Connecting Generations Centre. For funding the iMigMob2022 wine reception



SGSD Population and Health Research Group. For funding the iMigMob2022 wine reception.



RGS-IBG Population Geography Research Group For providing PhD Bursaries for conference participation, support with social media activity and organisation of the per-conference RGS-IBG PopGRG Writing Retreat (Edinburgh, 4-5 July) @pgrg_rgsibg #imigmob2022



St Andrews Research Internship Scheme (StARIS). For supporting the Internships of Ben Logan and Nina Engelbrecht as iMigMob2022 Conference Assistants.

We also acknowledge the tremendous organisation from Louise Bennet and colleagues at the University Conference and Accommodation Services, and Mengxing Ma for administrative assistance.

Programme Summary

6th to 8th July 2022

International
Conference on
Migration and Mobilities
2022

Wednesday

12:00-13:00	Registration & Lunch	Lower College Hall
13:00-13:15	Opening & Welcome	Upper College Hall
13:15-14:30	Keynote: Professor D. Smith	Upper College Hall
14:30-15:00	Coffee Break	Lower College Hall
15:00-16:30	Paper Session 1	SC 1, SC 2, SC5, & UCH
17:00	Drinks Reception	Upper College Hall
18:15	Walking Tour of St. Andrews	Meet Outside School 1

Thursday

09:00-10:30	Paper Session 2	SC 1, SC 5, & UCH
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break	Lower College Hall
11:00-12:15	Keynote: Dr. K. Botterill	Upper College Hall
12:15-13:00	Lunch	Lower College Hall
13:00-14:30	Paper Session 3	SC 1, SC 2, SC 5, & UCH
14:30-16:00	Paper Session 4	SC 1, SC 2, SC 5, & UCH
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break	Lower College Hall
16:30-17:45	Keynote: Professor A. Singleton	Upper College Hall
19:00	Conference Dinner	Lower College Hall

Friday

09:30-11:00	Paper Session 5	SC 1, & UCH
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break	Lower College Hall
11:30-12:45	Keynote: Professor N. Gill	Upper College Hall
12:45-13:00	Conference Close	Upper College Hall
13:00-14:00	Lunch	Lower College Hall

Keynote Speakers

Prof Darren Smith, Loughborough University



Keynote: Wednesday 6th July, 1.15-2.30pm (Upper College Hall)

Darren Smith is Professor of Geography at Loughborough University. He is currently the Editor of three journals: The Geographical Journal, Journal of Rural Studies, and Population, Space and Place. He is Visiting Professor at Hunan University, China. Darren is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Chair of IGU Population Commission. He was previously Chair of the Population Geography Research Group of RGS-IBG. His research examines the connections between changing places (urban or rural) and migration-led population processes, with a focus on housing, families, and social conflict/cohesion. Darren coined the term studentification in the late 1990s to advance knowledge of urban changes tied to the expansion of university populations, and also investigates processes of gentrification in a range of international contexts. He is committed to delivering research that is impactful and engages with non-academic audiences.

A 'perfect storm': the tidal wave of post-pandemic internal migration?

This keynote presentation will consider the possible effects of some changing social, cultural, economic and political conditions, in part, tied to the effects of the Covid pandemic. As a result of these societal transformations, it will be contended that the scale and magnitude of internal migration flows in the UK may be ratcheted-up in the next decade, and there may be a need to rethink existing theories and conceptualisations of internal migration. To embrace this challenge, it is argued that population geographers could more fully engage with other sub-disciplines of Geography and the social sciences, to deepen knowledges of internal migration processes and patterns.

Chair: Prof Nissa Finney.

Keynote Speakers

Dr. Kate Botterill, University of Glasgow



Keynote: Thursday 7th July, 11-12.15pm (Upper College Hall)

Kate Botterill is Lecturer in Human Geography in the School of Geographical and Earth Sciences at the University of Glasgow. Her research is concerned with the political geography of migration, citizenship and security. She has published papers that discuss how the geopolitics of migration connects to people's everyday lives, shaping intercultural practices of citizenship and community. Much of her work employs feminist, participatory approaches that focus on the emotional, embodied and psycho-social realm of politics, whilst also interrogating structural and discursive violences that alienate and securitise particular individuals. She is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and Higher Education Academy, a committee member of the RGS-IBG Population Geography Research Group, and co-convenor of the Glasgow Refugee, Asylum and Migration Network.

Finding Safety in Chaos - Ontological security and European migration regimes

In the current European political conjuncture, insecurity looms: a chaotic swirl of environmental, political and health crises met with futile efforts and failed solutions. It might be argued that for many at the sharp end of geopolitical and planetary emergencies, the very sense of being at home in the world is under threat, especially when homelands are under attack, carved up or physically disappearing. Such ontological insecurity is not random or experienced passively, it is produced unevenly often through violent and oppressive relationships. At the same time, it is resisted and transformed to create other possible ways of being secure. The paper is concerned with the dialectic of ontological security/insecurity in European migration regimes expanding the concept from its psychoanalytic roots and engaging with feminist and anti-colonial critiques. I propose that ontological security, read through this critical lens, is a valuable concept for analysing the securitization of human mobility in and at Europe's edge. I discuss how the preservation of national identity through hostile bordering policies and anti-immigration discourse is both a symptom and a cause of ontological insecurity, meaning that whilst some mobilities are constrained others are enforced.

Chair: Dr. David McCollum

Keynote Speakers

Professor Alex Singleton, University of Liverpool



Keynote: Wednesday 6th July, 16:30 - 17:45 (Upper College Hall)

Alex Singleton is Professor of Geographic Information Science at the University of Liverpool, Deputy Director of the ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) and Director of the ESRC Data Analytics & Society CDT. His research is concerned with how the complexities of individual behaviours, attitudes, and contexts manifest spatially and can be represented and understood through a framework of geographic data science. He is particularly interested in applications of area classification to understand multidimensional socio-spatial structure and has developed a broad critique of the ways in which such geodemographic methods can be refined through modern scientific approaches of machine learning, GIScience, and quantitative human geography.

The Value of Consumer Data for Population Geography Research

Since 2014 the ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre has provided a national infrastructure and service supporting access to consumer data for research projects in the public good. Consumer data are wide ranging and can include anything from the types of records that a store collects when we make a purchase, through tracking data collected by mobile phones or from other sensors to large scale commercial surveys. Through careful and considered analysis, consumer data can facilitate great opportunities for population research. Insights that can be derived from such data can both complement the analysis of traditional sources while also telling us things about populations, their activities and behaviours that we otherwise would not have known. This talk will illustrate the utility of consumer data for population research through a number of recent case studies within the CDRC.

Chair: Dr. Julia Mikolai.

Keynote Speakers

Professor Nick Gill, University of Exeter



Keynote: Friday 8th July, 11.30-12.45 (Upper College Hall)

Nick Gill is a Professor of Human Geography at the University of Exeter, UK. He is a Political Geographer whose work focuses on issues of justice and injustice, especially in the context of border control, mobility and its confiscation, incarceration and the law. His current research concerns court spaces and access to justice.

Inside Asylum Appeals: Access, Participation and Procedure in Europe

Thousands of people seeking refugee protection appeal their asylum decisions in Europe every year, but what does an asylum appeal actually involve, how are they experienced, and how do they vary across Europe? Drawing on extensive interview-based and ethnographic work in seven European countries, this presentation examines the social and institutional dynamics involved in asylum appeal processes on the ground. It raises concerns about the practical accessibility of refugee protection via asylum appeals, the superficiality of the process, and the degree of subjectivity involved. At the same time it also reports on a range of practices that seemed to work, or that could work, to improve access, participation and procedure throughout the process. In doing so the talk opens a series of questions about asylum appeals in Europe, including in relation to how different they are, how public they should be and what relationship they should share with the initial, governmental part of refugee status determination. It also raises some deeper questions about the way Europe views and governs migration in the contemporary era.

Chair: Dr. Natasha Saunders.

<div> <div>Wednesday</div> <div>6th July 2022</div> </div>		<div> <div>Programme</div> <div>6th to 8th July 2022</div> </div>		<div> <div>Wednesday</div> <div>6th July 2022</div> </div>		<div> <div>Programme</div> <div>6th to 8th July 2022</div> </div>	
<div> <div>12:00-13:00</div> <div>Registration and Lunch</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Lower College Hall</div> </div> </div>						<div> <div>PAPER SESSION 1 (15:00-16:30)</div> <div> <div>Forced Migration 1</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Upper College Hall</div> </div> </div> </div>	
<div> <div>13:00-13:15</div> <div> <div>Opening & Welcome</div> <div> <div>Professor Nissa Finney & Dr David McCollum</div> <div>(Conference organisers)</div> <div>Professor Ineke De Moortel</div> <div>(Dean of Science, University of St Andrews)</div> </div> </div> </div>						<div> <div>Chair: Nick Gill</div> <div> <div>Haycox:</div> <div>Policy paradoxes and the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme: how welfare policies impact resettlement support</div> </div> </div>	
<div> <div>13:15-14:30</div> <div> <div>KEYNOTE 1</div> <div>Darren Smith</div> <div>Loughborough University</div> <div>Chair: Nissa Finney</div> <div>Title: A ‘Perfect Storm’: The Tidal Wave of Post-Pandemic Internal Migration?</div> </div> </div>						<div> <div>Burns:</div> <div>Through the lens of mobility justice: healthcare for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.</div> </div>	
<div> <div>14:30-15:00</div> <div>Coffee Break</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Lower College Hall</div> </div> </div>						<div> <div>Pearce:</div> <div>Asylum Accommodation as Value-creating, Carceral Space: Exploring Disciplinary Paradigm of the UK Home Office's Housing Contracts</div> </div>	
<div> <div>15:00-16:30</div> <div> <div>PAPER SESSION 1 (15:00-16:30)</div> <div>Internal Migration</div> <div> <div></div> <div>School 5</div> </div> <div>Chair: David McCollum</div> <div>Fromentin:</div> <div>Internal Migration of immigrants and suburbanisation in France: linking population dynamics and urban change</div> <div>Rebhun:</div> <div>Residential Mobility in the U.S. in the COVID-19 Era</div> <div>Wu:</div> <div>Understanding the social integration of migrant workers in contemporary China: the role of family type and migration distance</div> <div>Kurek:</div> <div>Internal migration in the context of suburbanisation and reurbanisation proccesses in Poland</div> </div> </div>						<div> <div>15:00-16:30</div> <div> <div>Tertiary Education & Mobilities</div> <div> <div></div> <div>School 1</div> </div> <div>Chair: Rhys Dafydd Jones</div> <div>Dias Lopes:</div> <div>The impact of tuition fee increases in England on EU international undergraduate student mobility</div> <div>Cranston:</div> <div>Categorising the International Student: Nationality, Domicile and Residency</div> <div>Němeček:</div> <div>Impact of international students’ university experience on the change in their staying intention</div> </div> </div>	

<div> <div>Wednesday</div> <div>6th July 2022</div> </div> <div> <div>Programme</div> <div>6th to 8th July 2022</div> </div>		<div> <div>Thursday</div> <div>7th July 2022</div> </div> <div> <div>Programme</div> <div>6th to 8th July 2022</div> </div>	
15:00-16:30	<div>PAPER SESSION 1 (15:00-16:30)</div> <div>Residential Change</div> <div> <div>School 2</div> </div> <div>Chair: Hebe Nicholson</div> <div> Buyuklieva: Dimensions of stability, mobility and density across London and the Rest of England and Wales between 1981 and 2011 </div> <div> Le-Roux: Analysing urban change through demographic and mobility transitions: diversification of inhabitants’ trajectories and segregation processes in Bogota (Colombia, 1993- 2009) </div> <div> Balode: Demographic Processes in the Central Neighborhoods of Riga </div> <div> Ferguson: ‘Mobility, stability and staying’ in the rural </div>	09:00-10:30	<div>PAPER SESSION 2 (09:00-10:30)</div> <div>Urban Change</div> <div> <div>School 5</div> </div> <div>Chair: Rory Coulter</div> <div> Ellessawy: Migration Impact on Population and Urban Growth of an Oil Producing Country (Abu Dhabi City as a Model) </div> <div> Rimoldi: Immigration and intra-urban residential mobility: the case of Rome in the 2000s </div> <div> Champion: The Impact of Student Migration on the Population of British Cities </div> <div> Dafydd Jones: ‘Affordification’: Conceptualising migration and spatial inequalities beyond the gentrification debate </div>
	<div>17:00</div> <div>Drinks Reception</div> <div> <div>Upper College Hall</div> </div> <div> <i>Sponsored by the School of Geography and Sustainable Development and the CPC Connecting Generations Centre</i> </div>		<div>Understanding & Theorising Migration</div> <div> <div>Upper College Hall</div> </div> <div>Chair: Nissa Finney</div> <div> Bonifazi: Dimensions and characteristics of the new Italian emigration </div> <div> Goler: What is a migration hub? On the conceptual gap in the analysis of migration trajectories </div> <div> Damiens: The impact of residential mobility in a context of union dissolution on the mortality by suicide in Belgium </div> <div> Buyuklieva: Understanding Patterns of Population Flow Coimbra Vieira: The Value of Culture for Predicting Migration: Evidence from Facebook data </div>
	<div>18:15</div> <div> <div>Outside School 2</div> <div> <div> <div></div> <div>PICTURE TIME!</div> </div> <div> <i>All Delegates please join us for a group photo in the Quad, outside of School 2 before the Walking Tour</i> </div> </div> </div>		
	<div>18:20-19:00</div> <div>Walking Tour of St Andrews (40 min) (Optional)</div> <div> <div>Outside School 2</div> </div> <div> <i>Lead by Student Interns, Nina Engelbrecht and Ben Logan</i> </div>		

Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022		Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022		
09:00-10:30	PAPER SESSION 2 (09:00-10:30)			13:00-14:30	PAPER SESSION 3 (13:00-14:30)			
	Forced Migration 2				European Migration			
	Chair: Hannah Haycox				Chair: Paula Duffy			
	Yeo: Engaging with the external and internal bordering practices associated with forced migration and exploring the commonalities with bordering imposed on marginalised citizens				Loomans: Rhythms of housing: differences in the residential trajectories of EU migrant workers			
	Umar Baba: A typology of Internally Displaced People: Insights from northern Nigeria				Apsite-Berina: The Road to Resilience: An Experiment in Future Migration Related Decisions			
Intropido: Negotiating borders: the holy see towards the un global compact on refugees			Popova: Imported poverty? Migration and its discontent in Germany					
Morrell: Structuring Everyday Life: The UK policy environment for people seeking sanctuary			Migration Modelling					
10:30-11:00			Coffee Break			Chair: Tony Champion		
11:00-12:15			KEYNOTE 2			Kienast von Einem: Using Group-Based Multi-Trajectory Modelling to identify areas of Great Britain with similar histories and patterns of migration since the 1980s		
			Dr Kate Botterill			Lomax: Modelling migration in an open-source population projection framework		
			University of Glasgow			Le-Roux: Mobiliscope, a geovizualisation tool to explore urban mobilities of social groups from hourly presences		
			Chair: David McCollum			Coimbra Vieira: The Value of Culture for Predicting Migration: Evidence from Facebook data		
			Title: Finding Safety in Chaos - Ontological security and European migration regimes					
12:15-13:00			Lunch					

Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022		Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022	
13:00-14:30	PAPER SESSION 3 (13:00-14:30)			14:30-16:00	PAPER SESSION 4 (14:30-16:00)		
	<div>Immigrant Experience</div> <div>Chair: Lena Imeraj</div> <div><div></div>School 1</div> <div>Mikolai: Partnership, fertility, and employment trajectories of immigrants in the UK: A three-channel sequence analysis</div> <div>Höhn: Timing and Levels of Fertility Among First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in Sweden: A Register-Based Longitudinal Study</div> <div>Sanliturk: Homecoming after Brexit: Evidence on academic migration from bibliometric data</div> <div>Heritier: How peer networks shape the acculturation attitudes of immigrants</div>				<div>Environment, Sustainability & Migration</div> <div>Chair: Boyana Buyuklieva</div> <div><div></div>School 5</div> <div>Piguet: From environmental change perceptions to mobility intentions</div> <div>Richard: An Indirect Cost of Conflict: Insecurity and Seasonal Migration in Mali</div> <div>Nicholson: Environmental sustainability and internationalisation in Higher Education: uneasy bedfellows?</div>		
	<div>Forced Migration 3</div> <div>Chair: Anna Pearce</div> <div><div></div>School 2</div> <div>Avalos Cortez: Multi-layered relations of support of older refugees in Uganda</div> <div>van Blerk: Intersections of time, emotion and language in young Congolese and Somali refugee experiences in Uganda: Impacts on arrival and everyday futures</div> <div>Yeo: Using painted murals as a means to visually present research findings while also enabling people with lived experience of forced migration to claim a space in which to promote wider understanding</div>				<div>Covid Mobilities</div> <div>Chair: Kate Botterill</div> <div><div></div>Upper College Hall</div> <div>Gruber: COVID-19's influence on im/mobility aspirations of students and young academics</div> <div>Champion: Counterurbanization and Coronavirus: towards a new and more sustained wave of population dispersal?</div> <div>Cumpanasu: The Concept of "Memory Effect" in Irregular Migration during Coronavirus Pandemic</div>		

Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022		Thursday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022	
14:30-16:00	PAPER SESSION 4 (14:30-16:00)			16:00-16:30	Coffee Break  Lower College Hall		
	Child & Youth Migration Chair: Michaela Kycolva  School 1 Liang: The Impact of Children’s Migration on Urbanization in China Kuyvenhoven: Long-term consequences of childhood residential and school mobility for educational attainment in young adulthood Sime: Marginalised (non)citizens: Migrant youth, political engagement and performative citizenship in post-Brexit Britain			16:30-17:45	KEYNOTE 3  Upper College Hall Professor Alex Singleton University of Liverpool Chair: Júlia Mikolai Title: The Value of Consumer Data for Population Geography Research		
	Mobility Aspirations & Experiences Chair: Julia Mikolai  School 2 Krisjane: Geographies of Demographic Polarization: The Impact of Internal Migration Boampong: Confronting migration narratives: aspirations and ability to move in Ghana Coulter: Housing and population mobility: A geographical time series analysis Imeraj: Ethnic diversity and ethnic residential segregation: Two decades of (co)variation and urban change in Belgium			19:00	Conference Dinner  Lower College Hall Drinks Reception from 19:00 Food served at 19:45		

Friday 7th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022		Friday 8th July 2022		Programme 6th to 8th July 2022	
09:30-11:00	PAPER SESSION 5 (09:30-11:00)			11:00-11:30	Coffee Break  Lower College Hall		
	Geographical Imaginations Chair: Chia Liu le Louvier: Conflicting imaginaries of the UK border Ryan: White saviours versus White borders: Constructions of race in the visual representation of refugees and asylum seekers in UK newspapers Obućina: Intra-European Migrants’ Attitudes towards Non-European Immigration			11:30-12:45	KEYNOTE 4 Professor Nick Gill University of Exeter Chair: Natasha Saunders Title: Inside Asylum Appeals: Access, Participation and Procedure in Europe		
				12:45-13:00	Conference Close <i>Nissa Finney and David McCollum</i>  Upper College Hall		
				13:00-14:00	Closing Lunch  Lower College Hall		
	Labour Market & Migration Chair: Nik Lomax Ellis: Still organization men? Job transfers and US internal labor migration Duffy: The Good, The Bad & The Women: An analysis of the changing European labour migration into Scotland’s Fish-processing sector Hrzić: The effects of post-Brexit immigration regulations on migrant fishers and Scottish fishing communities Finney: Moving house and moving class: inequalities in spatial and social mobility in England and Wales, 1971-2011						

List of Delegates

Elina Apsite-Berina	Paris School of Economics (PSE)
Sindija Balode	University of Latvia
Michael Boampong	University of Latvia
Corrado Bonifazi	The Open University
Kate Botterill	Italian National Research Council
Nicola Burns	University of Glasgow
Bonnie Buyuklieva	University of Glasgow
Tony Champion	University of College London
Carolina Coimbra Viera	Newcastle University
Sophie Cranston	Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
Rory Coulter	Loughborough University
Iliuta Cumpanasu	University College London
Joan Damiens	Romanian Border Police
Alice Dias Lopes	Université Catholique de Louvain
Paula Duffy	University of York
Fayez M. Elessawy	University of Aberdeen
Mark Ellis	Alexandria & United Arab Emirates Universities
Nina Engelbrecht	University of Washington
Sara Ferguson	University of St. Andrews
Nissa Finney	Queens University Belfast
Tatiana Fogelman	University of St. Andrews
Karolina Follis	Roskilde University
Julie Fromentin	Lancaster University
Nick Gill	Gustave Eiffel University
Daniel Göler	University of Exeter
Elisabeth Gruber	University of Bamberg
Hannah Haycox	Austrian Academy of Sciences
Karel Héritier	University of Manchester
Andreas Höhn	Université de Lausanne
Katja Hrzić	University of St. Andrews
Lena Imeraj	University of Glasgow
Stefano Intropido	University of Brussels
Rhys Dafydd Jones	University of Glasgow
	Prifysgol Aberystwyth University

List of Delegates

Caroline Kienast-von Einem	University of Cambridge
Zaiga Krišjāne	University of Latvia
Sławomir Kurek	University of Krakow
Joeke Kuyvenhoven	University of Groningen
Kahina Le Louvier	Northumbria University
Guillaume Le Roux	Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques.
Zai Liang	University at Albany
Evelyn Lissette Avalos Cortez	University of Dundee
Nik Lomax	University of Leeds
Ben Logan	University of St. Andrews
Dolly Loomans	University of Amsterdam
Ingi Lusmen	University of Southampton
David McCollum	University of St. Andrews
Júlia Mikolai	University of St. Andrews
Marion Anne Jacqueline Richard	Paris School of Economics (PSE)
Sefania M.L. Rimoldi	University of Milano
Isabel Morrell	University of Manchester
Filip Nêmeček	University of Oxford
Hebe Nicholson	James Hutton Institute
Ognjen Obućina	French Institute of Demographic Studies
Anna Pearce	University of St. Andrews
Etienne Piguet	University of Neuchâtel
Maria Popova	Brunel University London
Uzi Rebhun	Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Hannah Ryan	Aston University
Ebru Sanliturk	Bocconi University
Will Shankley	University of Liverpool
Daniela Sime	University of Strathclyde
Alex Singleton	University of Liverpool
Darren Smith	Loughborough University
Zubaida Umar Babar	University of Leeds
Lorraine van Blerk	University of Dundee
Yufeng Wu	University College London
Rebecca Yeo	University of Bristol

Map of St Andrews



Map of St Andrews



Credit: Sarah Halliday

Paper Session 1 Internal Migration

Internal migration of immigrants and suburbanization in France: linking population dynamics and urban change.
Julie Fromentin, Gustave Eiffel University.

This presentation focuses on the dynamics of suburbanization of immigrants in France, particularly in the Paris region. About four out of ten immigrants now live in the Paris urban area. This proportion attests to the central role of the Paris region in the international migration system. It also reflects the dynamic of metropolization of the region, which has been characterized since the 1980s by a twofold concentration-expansion movement: increasing concentration of higher metropolitan functions and the jobs associated with them, unbundling of logistics and production activities, polarization of international migratory flows, urban sprawl and reinforcement of socio-spatial inequalities within the metropolis. This region also plays a pivotal role in the national migration system, with intense residential mobility flows with other regions (arrival of young people at the beginning of their working lives, departure of families and retirees). While very little is known about the internal migration patterns of immigrants in France, this paper focuses on the importance of the residential mobility of immigrants in the dynamics of urban change in the Paris region. Using individual data from the 2015 population census, two main sets of results are presented: first, the importance of immigrants' residential mobilities from Paris to the less dense areas of the region or neighboring regions during the 2010s; and second, the forms of socio-spatial filtering operated by these mobilities, which are differentiated by the country of birth and the socio-professional position of individuals. One of the main findings is the existence of a strong dynamic of long-distance moving away from Paris for sub-Saharan African immigrants, which can be understood as one of the effects of the affordable housing crisis and labor market restructuring in the Paris region.

Residential mobility in the U.S. in the COVID-19 era.
Uzi Rebhun, Hebrew University of Jerusalem (presenting author). David L. Brown, Cornell University.

Here we explore the extent, reasons, and types of residential mobility in the U.S. in the first half-year of the COVID19era. Preliminary findings from Wave 68 of the American Trends Panel (June 2020, N=9,654) suggest that 11% of Americans relocated in the preceding few months — 3% because of the pandemic and 8% for reasons unrelated to the health crisis. Among the former, the reasons may be distinguished among risk of infection (one-third), the wish to be with family (one-fifth), and close of college or changes in economic activities (half). Six of every ten “corona-migrants” moved to another family member, three of ten went to another rented or owned home, and fewer than 10% relocated to a friend’s house. These dimensions of residential mobility, however, were unevenly distributed among respondents according to key socio-demographic characteristics. Most salient is the association between being young, single, living in metropolitan area, and of Hispanic or Black background and relocating because of the coronavirus. Married people, the highly educated, and Hispanics and Asians were especially concerned about infection, women tended more than men to emphasize the importance of being close to family, and young and married people moved away because of studies and work more than did their counterparts. Finally, young and Blacks who moved tended disproportionately to settle in the home of another family member, distinguishing them from married, highly educated, and Hispanics, who preferred to remain on their own but in a different location. After assessing these relations descriptively and also through multivariate analyses, we discuss the findings in reference to theories of migrant selectivity, with special attention to social, psychological, natural, and built-environment push and pull factors.

Paper Session 1

Internal Migration (cont.)

Understanding the social integration of migrant workers in contemporary China: The role of family type and migration distance.

Yufeng Wu, University College London (presenting author). Rory Coulter, University College London. Adam Dennett, University College London.

In China, unbalanced regional economic development since Reform and Opening Up has fuelled massive rural-to-urban migration, directed particularly towards eastern cities. However, differences between hometown and destination local economies and cultures — as well as restrictions imposed by the household registration system (hukou)— mean that migrant workers often experience difficulty integrating into the local society of destination cities. Although a number of studies have examined patterns and processes of migrants' social integration, surprisingly little is known about how integration varies with family type and distance moved. Therefore, this paper uses data from the 2017 sweep of China Migrant Dynamics Survey to examine how social integration varies with migrants' family type and migration distance. The results show that the social integration of migrant workers is strongly related to their family type and migration distance, with greater integration among families and lower levels for longer-distance migrants. In addition, the effect that family type on the social integration of migrant workers is not static but changes with migration distance.

Internal migration in the context of suburbanisation and reurbanisation processes in Poland.
Slawomir Kurek, University of Krakow.

In Poland till the end 1980s the prevailing pattern of internal migration was from rural to urban areas. After 1989 with the fall of communism and introduction of free market economy the mobility patterns began to change. The process of migration from core cities to the outskirts prevailed contributing to residential suburbanisation. On the other hand, in major cities of Poland, studentification and gentrification contributed to re-urbanisation of the city cores, especially within old industrial districts. Consequently, some metropolitan areas show increased population concentration in city cores while peripheral areas suffer population decline. The aim of the research is to define shifting patterns of internal migration within selected metropolitan areas in Poland in the context of urban development in the times of socio-economic transition in the 1990s and in the first and second decade of 2000s.

Paper Session 1

Forced Migration

Policy paradoxes and the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme: How welfare policies impact resettlement support.

Hannah Haycox, University of Manchester.

The Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) comprised the UK government's primary response to persons forcibly displaced by the Syrian civil war. Recipients were granted immediate resource to public funds and a locally-based 12-month integration support plan, designed at the discretion of practitioners. Drawing on forty in-depth interviews with refugees and practitioners in two areas with contrasting local approaches, this paper explores the tensions that emerged when broader central government policies (distinct from the VPRS), intersected with resettlement support in recipients' lives. Two current welfare reforms are identified and evaluated as having impacted resettled families' housing experiences, firstly; the Two-Child Limit and secondly; the Benefit Cap. This paper will thus demonstrate how the financial precarity produced by both policies undermined local practitioners' resettlement support. In doing so, the article challenges dominant policy narratives of exceptionality, locating those resettled within the routinised systems of precarity and conditionality embedded in the welfare system.

Through the lens of mobility justice: Healthcare for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
Nicola Burns, University of Glasgow (co-presenting author). Karolina Follis, Lancaster University (co-presenting author). Luca Follis, Lancaster University.

In contemporary societies of the Global North, asylum seekers, migrants and refugees are among the groups experiencing some of the most persistent health inequalities and healthcare deficits. Drawing on evidence gathered during a recently completed project Doctors within Borders: Networking Initiative on Healthcare for Mobile Populations (Wellcome Trust, 2019-2021) we argue for a novel approach to migrant healthcare informed by the scholarship on mobilities. Firstly, the paper outlines the tension between sedentarism and mobility in contemporary healthcare systems. Built around the needs of settled populations, these systems are ill-suited to caring for migrants, refugees and other mobile groups who (a) present with health problems associated with displacement and poverty; (b) lack regular legal status and/or permanent address. The apparent sedentary focus of health care systems belies the mobility of data, diseases and the resources necessary to provide health for all. Secondly, building on Mimi Sheller's concept of mobility justice (2018) we argue for understanding health as one of its key components. For Sheller, mobility justice moves beyond 'sedentarist' theories of justice, offering an egalitarian framework concerned with fairness, equity and inclusion across multiple scales and sites of interaction. Justice, she argues, is a mobile assemblage of contingent subjects, enacted contexts and fleeting moments of practice and political engagement. We marshal some empirical examples to show how this perspective enables a productive rethinking of health and healthcare.

Paper Session 1

Forced Migration (cont.)

Asylum accommodation as value-creating, carceral space: Exploring the disciplinary paradigm of the UK home office's housing contracts.
Anna Pearce, University of St. Andrews.

Through a close analysis of the current UK Home Office's Asylum Accommodation & Support Services Contract, this paper argues that asylum accommodation forms the landscape of a disciplinary paradigm set up by the combination of immigration legislation and contracts for accommodation. Detention and removal serve as the horizon of threat necessary for disciplinary measures to function. Each unit of asylum accommodation is operationalized as carceral space, which perform dual functions of disciplinary control and value creation. This carceral space is atomized and distributed throughout the UK through the policy of Dispersal and private provision of accommodation and transport services. The argument extends the work of carceral geography to new areas and posits asylum accommodation as a primary mode of asylum population management.

Infrastructuring for migrant citizenship in Copenhagen in-between slow emergencies and the covid-19 crisis.
Tatiana Fogelman, Roskilde University (presenting author). Lisa Maurer Chodorkoff, Roskilde University.

Covid-19 pandemic has had widely differential impacts on different populations around the globe, including diverse migrant populations. In Denmark it had been in particular those without an official registration (CPR) number-albeit not necessarily without a legal basis to reside-that have been most severely impacted. Unlike asylum seekers, whom the state has enrolled, if increasingly repressively, into the basic service provision, those without CPR numbers have no official access to resources channeled almost exclusively through the thoroughly regulated welfare system. Often precariously housed or homeless, they rely on mostly small-scale, often migrant-driven or -staffed non-profit organizations and charities to access basic resources like warm shelter, shower, basic care or individual legal support. Understanding citizenship as a socio-political relation between a subject and the political community, regardless of that subject's formal legal status, and drawing on Simone's (2004) conceptualization of people as infra structures, in this paper we conceptualize these migrant service providers, their practices and spaces, as a crucial component of urban infrastructure of migrants' citizenship. Empirically we draw on ethnographic research and interviews with such migrant service providers in Copenhagen, conducted in fall and winter 2021 as a part of a wider research on the pandemics' impact on these providers' work of infrastructuring. We focus here in particular on their responses to the wider framings of covid-19 as a "crisis" vis-à-vis what many of them understand as a perpetually re-emerging crisis-like landscape of their work. We attend here also to their everyday, tactical and more long-term, strategic navigations of openings and closures for practical interventions and political reframing of/for urban migrant citizenship afforded by the fluctuating crisis-ness of the pandemic. Theoretically we draw on the recent work on slow emergencies (Anderson et al 2020; Grove et al 2021) to make sense of these responses and navigations.

Paper Session 1

Tertiary Education and Mobilities

The impact of tuition fee increases in England on EU international undergraduate student mobility.
Alice Dias Lopes, University of York (Presenting author). Jose Luis Mateos-Gonzalez, AQU Catalunya. Paul Wakeling, University of York

This paper aims to understand the impact of tuition fee increases in England on EU international undergraduate student mobility. First, we compared changes in EU undergraduate enrolments in England, which tripled its tuition fee levels in 2012/13 from £3,375 to £9,000, with those observed in Scotland, which does not charge tuition fees to EU undergraduate students. Second, we look at the changes in enrolment by field of study and type of higher education institution by EU countries. Our analysis shows that, on average, English universities suffered a sudden drop in EU enrolments in 2012/13 but recovered their pre-2012 enrolment levels in subsequent academic years. We observe that those English universities regarded as less prestigious experienced the sharpest decline and took longer to recover their pre-2012 numbers. Still, we found different student mobility patterns when examining differences between EU countries. While there is a significant decrease in the number of students from some Western European countries (mainly German and French students) attending English universities after 2012, the tuition fees increase did not impact the number of students coming from Southern Europe. Moreover, we found country-specific patterns regarding the field of studies: a high number of students pursuing subjects allied to Medicine from Ireland, Creative Arts and Design from Portugal, Social Studies from Italy, and Computer Sciences from Romania. Our preliminary results support research on EU intra-mobility that indicates that mobility can be an alternative route of capital accumulation for students from more marginal countries.

Categorising the international student: Nationality, domicile and residency.
Sophie Cranston, Loughborough University.

This paper explores articulations and slippages between the conceptualisation of 'nationality,' 'domicile' and 'residency' in the various categorisations of international students in the United Kingdom. Who is categorised as an international student varies depending on institutional definition, with different boundaries between the UK Government, UCAS and HESA, finance organisations and individual Universities. Adding to a body of research that explores the performativity of migration categories, this paper explores the framing of international students from a postcolonial lens.

Paper Session 1

Tertiary Education and Mobilities (cont.)

Impact of international students' university experience on the change in their staying intention.
Filip Němeček, University of Oxford.

This paper examines how the staying likelihood of international university students is affected by differences in their socioeconomic background. In doing so, the paper contributes to the literature that examines the role of socioeconomic differences in selection into international student mobility (ISM), but rarely considers its influence on ISM outcomes. The analysis is based on a large primary dataset of 3,205 observations collected among international students at 27 universities in the UK and Czech Republic. Methodologically, the paper complements the predominantly qualitative studies in the field by undertaking hypothesis testing using regressions. The results show that less affluent students, defined particularly in terms of the income of their parents, are more likely to stay. A further analysis shows that a substantial part of this relationship can be explained by less affluent students placing greater emphasis on professional and career considerations when making their staying decision, with these considerations being usually arguments for staying.

Residential Change

Dimensions of stability, mobility and density across London and the rest of England and Wales between 1981 and 2011.
Bonnie Buyuklieva, University College London.

This paper quantitatively illustrates the extent to which London, as a global city, is polarised from its immediate hinterland. It showcases an analysis of small area moves across England and Wales between 1981-2011 using a classification of stability (or - (in)mobility) and density. The analysis contributes to spatial mobilities research by offering a reproducible methodology that embeds a spectrum of population-level mobility behaviours into a broader system of comparable smaller units. This temporal analysis uses a spatial classification, which normalises all places into three main categories (low, average, high), with two additional categories for very low stability and very high density. Doing so provides a new lens to look at how mobility behaviours shape places with examples within and beyond the capital. The analysis also shows how small areas in London are consistently unusual relative to comparable places in other regions because the capital's neighbourhoods tend to have lower than average residential stability. It also shows a North-South divide, with lower stability in London causing ripple effects across the broader Southeast as contiguous areas pick up displaced populations.

Paper Session 1

Residential Change (cont.)

Analysing urban change through demographic and mobility transitions: Diversification of inhabitants' trajectories and segregation processes in Bogota (Colombia, 1993- 2009).
Guillaume Le-Roux, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques.

This presentation is based on results of a doctoral dissertation (1) and on a book chapter on gentrifying central districts of Bogota (2).

The dissertation proposes an analysis of recent urban change in Bogotá in terms of "stage of populating". The latter is currently characterized in the Colombian capital by a slowdown in its population growth and a diversification of the origins of migration flows. It follows a stage in which Bogotá has had, like many other major Latin American cities, a massive rural exodus and unprecedented growth rates. Through an approach based on spatial mobility, this thesis explores the characteristics of this new stage of populating. It shows how changes in the population composition and evolutions of the inhabitants' experiences, in and out of the city, accompany the growing overlay of metropolisation and densification processes, and contribute to the complexity of social divisions of space. The proposed method is based on an analysis of two quantitative life course surveys on spatial mobilities carried out in Bogotá 16 years apart (1993-2009) and georeferenced census data. It combines an approach at the scale of the metropolitan area and another across neighborhoods that illustrate ongoing transformations.

The presentation will present the conceptual and methodological framework leading to the notion of "stage of populating", general results on major urban changes and on major evolutions of inhabitants trajectories in Bogota since the 1990s. Then, the presentation will focus more closely on the analysis of dynamics in two neighbouring central districts that are increasingly differentiated both in socio-economic terms and in their inclusion in the migration and residential dynamics of the metropolis.

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Paper Session 1

Residential Change (cont.)

*Demographic processes in central neighborhoods of Riga.
Sindija Balode, University of Latvia.*

In literature, the shift between the four stages of Van den Berg's urban development model is increasingly found not to be an accurate reflection of real-life urban demographic processes. Instead, suburbanization and disurbanization can co-exist alongside the development of reurbanization (Kabisch et al, 2011). The existing generalization that Eastern Europe still leans more towards suburbanization, while Western Europe- to recentralizing in cities (Hesse et al, 2018) is problematic. For example, young families with high incomes in the Netherlands are still observed to prefer to live in suburban areas (Booi et al, 2021), while post-socialist cities are often found to have growing and stabilizing urban cores (Haase et al, 2018).

Aim of this research is to identify and analyze demographic processes in central neighborhoods of Riga using quantitative data analysis. Expected results include an understanding of demographic processes in central neighborhoods of Riga, as well as the interaction of demographic processes between central neighborhoods and suburbs.

Although residential mobility in Riga, Latvia is low, the largest changes in population and differences in population composition are observed particularly in the central neighborhoods. (Krisjane et al, 2014). 2016-2021 data on Riga show that the overall population fluctuations are around 1%. In Center, after a prolonged population decline, there has been a population growth of 4.7% in the period, and similar trends are seen in other central neighborhoods of Riga. Meanwhile, population growth in Riga's adjacent municipalities is continuing to soar, with a growth of 3.2% to 20.9%. Thus, reurbanization trends in central neighborhoods are co-existing with high suburbanization activity. Additionally, there is population decline observed in some central neighborhoods in 2021, which may be attributable to disurbanization due to the pandemic and requires further investigation.

'Mobility, stability and staying' in the rural.

Sara Ferguson, Queen's University Belfast (presenting author). Gemma Catney, Queen's University Belfast. Tialda Haartsen, University of Groningen.

With the 'new mobilities' paradigm and the 'mobility turn' (Sheller and Urry, 2016) which acknowledge the relational nature of (im)mobility, it is now recognised that our increasingly mobile and connected world may also serve to facilitate staying in the rural (Stockdale and Haartsen, 2018). Indeed, there are multiple mobilities which have been identified as important constituents of both rural lifestyles and rural places (Milbourne and Kitchen, 2014). This paper will specifically explore the multifaceted roles (and requirements) of everyday and virtual mobilities, and highlight how these can potentially serve to both promote rural stability (for example economically and socially) and enable staying.

Using data collected from a large household survey and subsequent semi-structured interviews in three rural case study areas (UK, Netherlands, Germany) as part of the wider STAYin(g) Rural project, this paper highlights the role of multiple mobilities in (i) cementing rural identities, (ii) facilitating fixity in place, and even (iii) (re-)vitalising villages, both directly and indirectly; all of which accordingly have provided incentives and opportunities to stay. However, it will also importantly allude to 'requirements', such as accessible locations and adequate infrastructural investments. Without meeting such requirements, there are 'ramifications' or important consequences to consider. These include potential disparities in how residents can (and do) benefit from every day and virtual mobility, both within and between rural areas. It is therefore important to acknowledge, that whilst supporting staying, these multiple mobilities may also introduce or exacerbate susceptibility to rural vulnerabilities and inequalities.

Paper Session 2

Urban Change

Migration impact on population and urban growth of an oil producing country (Abu Dhabi City as a model).

Fayez M. Ellessawy, Alexandria & United Arab Emirates Universities.

Abu Dhabi is the capital city of the United Arab Emirates. The capital went through a radical transformation from a nomadic settlement before the 70's of the 20th century to a metropolis. The city's population increased from nearly 100,000 in 1975 to more than 1.3 million inhabitants in 2020. The abnormal population growth has been achieved by attracting large numbers of foreign guest workers from many countries, mostly from Asia. The inflow of expatriates has played a significant role in changing the population size and the urban built-up area which has expanded enormously. The rapid development of the city transforms Abu Dhabi from a small poor village into a global business, financial and leisure hub. During the last three decades Abu Dhabi city's built-up area expanded like never before due to economic growth and investment level acceleration. Development projects were planned to support the expansion of the city, thus transforming deserts into a city of the future. The total built-up area increased from only 13 square kilometres in 1973 to 758 square kilometres in 2020, as Abu Dhabi's area increased almost 5,000% in only 47 years. This renders Abu Dhabi one of the fastest-growing cities in the world. The researcher applied the topical approach using the analytical and cartographic techniques to reach the aims of the study.

Immigration and intra-urban residential mobility: the case of Rome in the 2000s.

Sefania M.L. Rimoldi, University of Milano (presenting author). Massimiliano Crisci, Italian National Research Council. Federico Benassi, Italian National Institute of Statistics. James Raymer, The Australian National University.

During the 2000s, major socio demographic transformations occurred in Rome, with immigration contributing greatly to this change. This research studies the residential mobility of Italians and foreigners in Rome from 2003 to 2019. In doing so, we examine the following aspects of residential mobility: 1) differences in residential mobility patterns between Italians and foreigners, 2) influences of economic shifts on the mobility, and 3) differences in foreign migrant mobility by country of origin. The data represent unpublished microdata on residential mobility by neighbourhood from the population register of Rome. The spatial units of analysis are organised in concentric rings, based on the aggregation of neighbourhood units. Log-linear models are used to identify the main structures driving the mobility processes and to measure similarities and differences between the sub-groups over time. Our preliminary results show a consistent decline in residential diffusion after the economic crisis of 2008, followed by re-urbanization and rejuvenation in the urban core. Foreign mobility patterns appeared less affected by the economic crisis of 2008. However, there were substantial differences across different country of origin groups. This research contributes to the scientific literature by offering new insights on intra-urban mobility in one of the principal cities of Italy. These results are useful for policy-makers as they provide information on how demand for housing, school facilities and infrastructures have changed. They may be used to inform policies addressing future challenges associated with social cohesion and demographic change.

Paper Session 2

Urban Change (cont.)

The impact of student migration on the population of British cities.
Tony Champion, Newcastle University.

Higher education (HE) participation in the UK has risen considerably since the New Labour government adopted a target of 50% of school leavers, leading to an acceleration in 'going away to university' migration since the turn of the century. Simultaneously, a substantial 'urban renaissance' has occurred since the Rogers Report of 1999, with London growing particularly fast but also with a demographic resurgence of several second-order cities and other urban centres. The aim of the research reported in this paper is to examine the extent to which the expansion of HE provision has helped to generate urban population growth in the UK over the past two decades.

The paper tracks the net migration associated with going away to university by comparing the sizes of the 16-18 and 19-21 year-old populations in each of the UK's 379 Local and Unitary Authority (LUA) areas, drawing on ONS's single-year-of-age estimates. This is undertaken initially for the latest pre-COVID year, 2019, using the ratio of 19-21s to 16-18s as a basis for identifying the UK's main university cities and towns and then relating the difference in the absolute numbers of these two age groups to their total populations to gauge the impact for that year. The exercise is repeated for 2001, allowing comparisons with the situation 18 years later, including calculating the proportion of these places' overall population growth that has been contributed by the acceleration in student migration. A similar approach is then used to estimate the longer-term population impacts arising from graduate retention.

Besides helping to explain the recent urban resurgence, the findings also provide a basis for assessing the effect of any future reduction in student migration that might arise from dropping the 50% target, the escalation of fees and other costs and the move towards online learning.

'Affordification': Conceptualising migration and spatial Inequalities beyond the gentrification debate.

Rhys Jones Dafydd (presenting author), Prifysgol Aberystwyth University. Bryonny Goodwin-Hawkins, University of Gloucestershire.

From boutiques and Airbnb to surging rents and local displacement, gentrification has come to negatively represent the classed effects of in-migration. As an explanatory concept, gentrification attends to the comprehensive transformation of demographics and services once a neighbourhood becomes aspirationally desirable. Meanwhile, current policy orthodoxies presume a steady population flow from outlying regions to urban employment centres. In either view, 'successful' places and spaces exert a prestigious pull. Yet internal migrants do not always seek to spatially upgrade – there are alternative migration flows which neither transform neighbourhoods nor follow income. In this paper, we offer a new concept to the internal migration lexicon: 'affordification'. Focusing on the underexamined phenomena of middle-class (defined by economic, social, and cultural capital) migration to so-called 'left behind' regions, we argue that seeming socio-economic downgrades reveal how quality of life and spatial inequalities intersect. Drawing from a qualitative case study of the primarily rural and post-industrial West Wales and the Valleys region, we demonstrate: how spatial inequalities can offer those in insecure class positions the ability to afford aspirational lifestyles; how career opportunities become traded for affordability; and, how a 'middle-class gaze' turns peripherality into cultural capital. Arguing that these empirical observations can be understood as affordification, we distinguish the concept from gentrification in five key ways: 1) scale; 2) transformations; 3) prestige; 4) co-existence with other forms of in-migration, especially welfare migration; and, 5) relationship to out-migration. By profiling affordification, we seek to move beyond limited understandings both of rural regions as caught between depopulation or gentrification, and 'left behind' places as primarily sites of working-class discontent.

Paper Session 2

Understanding and Theorising Migration

Dimensions and characteristics of the new Italian emigration.
Corrado Bonifazi, Italian National Research Council (Presenting author). Frank Heins, Italian National Research Council. Enrico Tucci, Italian National Institute of Statistics.

The great recession of 2007 to 2013 led to an increase in the number of Italians that emigrated abroad. In general, the population registers only count the movements of individuals who communicate their change of residence. The new longitudinal system for managing the demographic information developed by Istat (the Italian National Institute of Statistics) allows to provide a measure of migratory flows that include a significant part of population register registrations and deregistrations 'ex officio' (or, according to the Italian administrative form, 'for other reasons'). By combining these data on migratory movements and information from other data sources, such as the 2011 population census and the acquisitions of citizenship, it is possible to identify the role of naturalized Italians, to analyse the propensity to emigrate of Italians by sex, generation and educational attainment, as well as to evaluate the territorial dimension of the phenomenon. The emigration of Italians with a university degree is one of the aspects that sparks the greatest interest among the media and migration scholars. In fact, if in absolute value, the contribution of graduates to international migration flows is substantially similar to that of individuals with lower educational qualifications and high school graduates, in terms of propensity the data show higher values for young people with a university degree. The first data on return migration of Italians could indicate both the difficulty of integrating in the countries of arrival and the existence of migratory projects aimed at a short duration. These two different and almost opposite dynamics will be verified subsequently through more in-depth analysis.

"What is a migration hub? On the conceptual gap in the analysis of migration trajectories".
Daniel Göler, University of Bamberg (presenting author). Friedrich Heckmann, University of Bamberg.

In migration studies, the intersections of global migration flows, be it refugee camps (Barchetta/Martin 2018), urban transit areas or parts of them (Wissink et al. 2013), or even entire countries (Geiger 2010) are frequently referred to as "migration hubs". Subliminally, their function as a transit point, as a place of the exchange of information, of supply or use of infrastructure, as a place of rest or danger or simply as a place of hope and despair is indicated. Thus, a first understanding is that a hub is a place where migration routes go through, reconstitute themselves and eventually become re-directed – or turn out to be a temporary or permanent cul-de-sac.

However, despite the frequent referral to hubs in the literature, a systematic analysis of the concept is still missing. The proposed contribution aims both to clarify conceptual issues and to present findings from the ongoing HumMingBird-project. Crucial points such as the question of scales and the relevance of chance encounters in hubs for the agency of migrants will be discussed and a typology of hubs will be developed. Particular attention is given to hubs as markets with high risks for the migrants. As a conclusion it is argued that hubs are integral parts of migration trajectories and are a universal structural response to the functional needs of migrants.

Paper Session 2

Understanding and Theorising Migration (cont.)

The impact of residential mobility in a context of union dissolution on the mortality by suicide in Belgium.
Joan Damiens, Université Catholique de Louvain.

Belgium shows one of the highest suicide rates in Europe, and the highest in Western Europe. Factors explaining suicidal behaviours are plural, and part of them deal with life course and stressful events. If the impact of a separation is a well-known determinant of mental health issues and suicide risk - especially for men -, little is known about the association between residential mobility and suicide risk. Still, the two events are entangled, as in most cases at least one of the ex-partners will move out of the shared place. This research investigates the impact of residential mobility in general, and in a context of union dissolution, on suicide risk among the working-age population. The use of administrative data, based on the National Register, the death certificates and the 2001 and 2011 Population Census, allowed to follow men and women aged 20 to 79-year-old living in Belgium from 2008 to 2015, and reconstruct their partnership and residential course. Survival analyses and Cox regression models were conducted, and helped to control for the exposure time of each individual. The first results of this ongoing research show that frequent moves (2+) over a two-year period are associated with a subsequent higher risk of suicide, while only one move during the observation period does not increase nor reduce the suicide risk. Moreover, the motivation of the move matters: the simultaneous combination of a move and a separation increases men and women's suicide risk within the two following years, independently from the partnership situation at the moment of the death. Results control for some demographic and socioeconomic individual characteristics, such as educational level, housing tenure and professional occupation. This research contributes to a better understanding of mental health determinants. It also highlights the vulnerability triggered by frequent moves and moves in a context of separation.

Understanding patterns of population flow.
Bonnie Buyuklieva, University College London.

This paper presents the implementation and merits of a reproducible methodology for representing large numbers of small areas over time and the movement between them in an explainable manner. It discusses critical problems of spatial data literacy, such as balancing the choice of geographically meaningful named geographies (such as cities and regions) and more semantic or universally relatable 'types' of places (such as those that feel dense or transient) to describe population processes such as mobility. Our proposed methodology enables the examination of migration behaviours that proxy neighbourhood-level semantic changes individuals may experience when moving from one named location to another. Using the example of London, we visually illustrate population-level mobility behaviours as simpler typologies. Using our dimensionality-reducing representation, we show that moves originating from the capital tend to be down the concentration gradient - i.e., down a density class - often to more transient places; or to denser but residentially stable locations. Importantly, we clearly show how individuals may use migration to trade-off having more space or living in more established areas.

Paper Session 2

Forced Migration 2

Engaging with the external and internal bordering practices associated with forced migration and exploring the commonalities with bordering imposed on marginalised citizens.
Rebecca Yeo, University of Bristol.

In the context of forced migration, bordering practices are hegemonically presented as a means of controlling the territorial boundaries of the host country. However, after successfully crossing a territorial border, the lives of forced migrants continue to be restricted. Like territorial borders, internal social borders systematically construct inequalities and hierarchies of entitlement to the services and support necessary to meet human needs. The 'hostile environment' is explicitly designed to create such disadvantage as to encourage people to leave the country. To exaggerate the unique nature of the deprivation caused by borders associated with immigration obscures the commonalities with other marginalised groups such as disabled people and welfare claimants in the UK. Such approaches may, albeit unintentionally, hinder the development of solidarity and a unified quest for equality. The disabling impact of access barriers and borders of entitlement has been a prime organising component of the disabled peoples movement since the conception of the social model of disability in the 1970s. The study of, and resistance to, bordering associated with immigration may be enhanced through insights from the Disabled People's Movement regarding the impact of physical, social and environmental access barriers. Bringing together the insights from both sectors, and particularly highlighting the intersectional lived experiences of disabled asylum seekers could enable greater understanding and solidarity in addressing the impact of current bordering practices and facilitate the development of more equitable forms of societal organisation.

A typology of Internally Displaced People: Insights from northern Nigeria
Zubaida Umar Babar, University of Leeds (presenting author). Lindsay C. Stringer, University of York. Claire H. Quinn, University of Leeds.

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) is increasing globally, particularly in areas affected by conflict. Africa alone is the source of more than half of the world's conflict induced displaced, yet there is limited research to understand who the IDPs are, according to their basic characteristics, the capital assets they have prior to displacement and those they require post-movement. Developing this understanding is important because IDPs have largely been studied as homogenous groups, irrespective of the differences in how, where and why they move. The aim of this paper is to develop a nuanced typology of IDPs in relation to the factors that underpin their movement, with a view to understanding the roles of different capital assets used in informing their decisions to move. Advancing this understanding will enable identification of opportunities for more targeted support, for both the IDPs and the communities in their destinations.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) was used to frame the collection of qualitative and quantitative data, which allowed us to better characterise IDPs that had moved to the capital, Abuja, as a result of Boko Haram Insurgency in north-east Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaires and interviews with hosted and non-hosted IDPs and key informants in seven IDP zones in Abuja. Content analysis using SPSS was used to understand patterns, categories and relationships among variables.

Overall three major types of movement were identified: proactive, reactive and tactical. Proactive IDPs mostly use their human capital to move, but require more physical capital (affordable housing) after moving. Reactive IDPs use their social capital to move and require physical capital (basic services), to improve their living conditions at their destination while tactical IDPs who use social and financial capital assets to move require human capital (education and employment) in Abuja.

Paper Session 2

Forced Migration 2 (cont.)

Negotiating borders: The Holy See towards the UN global compact on refugees.
Stefano Intropido, University of Glasgow.

Over the last thirty years, Border Studies have broadened their scope to allow for nuanced and interdisciplinary approaches to migration research. Despite a growing critical trend within the field, literature on borders, refugees, and migration predominantly focus on a secular understanding of global governance of human mobility. Yet, global phenomena of forced displacement are intertwined with religion. To complicate the picture, religious organizations such as the Catholic Church and its governing body, the Holy See, are gaining scholarly attention in International Relations (IR). More research is therefore needed to challenge secular discourses underpinning policy making in the intergovernmental refugee regime. International cooperation on migration is indeed framed around state sovereignty and interests of the Global North, despite its self-proclaimed “people-centred” approaches of the last years. The 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), twinned by the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, is no exception. To critically engage with discourse-framing around borders and refugee protection, the paper explores the extent to which the Holy See has influenced the negotiations and outcomes of the GCR. Informed by the English School of IR and by institutional theory, the paper thus probes into the Holy See’s morally driven concern for human security over bordering processes of States. To do so, the research provides an Interpretive Policy Analysis (IPA) of statements conveyed by States, the Holy See, and relevant stakeholders. In outlining power imbalances between state-driven and people-centred discourses, this critical approach elicited the Holy See’s influence on each version of the GCR. Addressing the “forced migration and bordering” theme of the conference, the presentation will highlight the Holy See’s humanising impact on (re)framing borders within the GCR. It equally opens to further opportunities for scholars interested in moral perspectives negotiated by transnational religious actors in the context of forced displacement.

Structuring Everyday Life: The UK policy environment for people seeking sanctuary.
Isabel Morrell, University of Manchester.

This paper is based on a chapter from my PhD thesis in which I approach the everyday politics of refugee and asylum from a critical perspective, as an activist scholar and active volunteer in the sector. There is little public awareness of the realities that structure the everyday life of people seeking sanctuary in the UK, with many considering people seeking asylum to be ‘welfare scroungers’ or undermining the credibility of ‘genuine’ refugees (Home Affairs Committee, 2018; Shah & Ogden, 2021). In this paper I collate the complex policy environment within which people seeking sanctuary in the UK reside. I draw on publicly available documentation produced by the Home Office and other governmental departments, evidence collected by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration, together with my own observations as a volunteer in the charity sector. I argue that the figure of the refugee and the asylum seeker are constituted by many overlapping categorisations, which indicate varying levels of deservingness and subsequently inform how people seeking sanctuary are ordered, managed and treated in the UK. In this paper, I make three significant findings: 1) criminality is embedded within the asylum system, 2) people seeking sanctuary are subject to systematic impoverishment informed by perceptions of ‘deservingness’, and 3) hierarchical categorisations legitimise differential rights and support for those seeking sanctuary in the UK.

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Paper Session 3

European Migration

Rhythms of housing: Differences in the residential trajectories of EU migrant workers.
Dolly Loomans, University of Amsterdam.

Traditional theories on migrants’ housing have centralized around the succession model of international migration, showing how migrants move up through the housing market and spatial layouts of the city as their socioeconomic status evolves. Country of origin is often used as an important analytical lens, by for example comparing migrants of different countries. This tradition in migrant housing research is based on the premise of relatively uniform housing careers and homogenous migrant groups and does not always reflect the diverse composition of migrant groups. Rather than treating migrants of the same country of origin as a natural entity with similar paths in the housing market, this paper treats such categorical lenses as assumptions to be tested. Dutch register data is used to follow a cohort of EU labor migrants’ steps through the housing market from 2012 until 2020. Sequence Analysis (SA) and cluster techniques are conducted to construct a typology of housing trajectories of labor migrants after entering the Netherlands. The findings show that there are important differences in housing trajectories between labor migrants of a single country. While some enter the Netherlands directly into homeownership, others stay in the rental and shared housing sector for a long period of time. The role of country of origin in explaining these differences is not straightforward; for some housing trajectories it is more important than others.

The road to resilience: An experiment in future migration-related decisions.
Elina Apsite-Berina, University of Latvia (presenting author). Zaiga Krišjāne, University of Latvia. Girts Burgmanis, University of Latvia.

Because of Europe's changing political and institutional landscape, future migration-related decisions for like-minded migrant groups and individuals might be reconsidered. The implications that migrants encounter may result in significant adjustments in migratory paths and the need to adapt to various kinds of future expression. As a result, this research shows how the experimental technique may be utilized to highlight future migration-related decision making. This study investigates potentially alarming political and economic circumstances, as well as evaluations of predictive indicators associated with potential destination nations. The information was gathered from 600 trial volunteers, who were Latvian migrants living in the United Kingdom. According to the data, present Latvian residents in the UK appear to be unwilling to migrate. Furthermore, the introduction of work permits and severe visa restrictions in the UK has a less impact on the decision to stay put than the increase in unemployment. The likelihood of relocating to another nation rather than returning to Latvia is greater. Furthermore, indicators such as pay levels and overall quality of life are among the most essential considerations when deciding on a migration path.

Paper Session 3

European Migration (cont.)

Imported poverty? Migration and its discontent in Germany.

Maria Popova, Brunel University London (presenting author). Oleg Badunenko, Brunel University London.

This article investigates the relationship between migration and the vulnerability as expected poverty in Germany using the representative Socio-Economic Longitudinal data from 1985-2018. A much debated question is whether and to which extent immigration has the capacity to reduce poverty and foster economic growth. Drawing upon Amartya Sen's capability approach and Bourdieu's capital theory it challenges the view that migrants and their descendants are at greater risk to experience both financial deficiencies, non-monetary deprivations and generally have a higher exposure to fall below the poverty line. More precisely, it argues that negative migration-related narratives in the public discourse stem from symbolic capital devaluation and the practice of symbolic violence against migrants, discrediting their prestige and respectable reputation within society. This study adds to the extensive debate about the role of migrants, empirically investigating the "immigration-vulnerability as expected poverty nexus". Our empirical results add value to further political, economic and sociological debate addressing the recognition and prestige of immigrants as complete members of society.

Migration Modelling

Using Group-Based Multi-Trajectory Modeling to identify areas of Great Britain with similar histories and patterns of migration since the 1980s.

Caroline Kienast-von Einem, University of Cambridge (presenting author). Jenna Panter, University of Cambridge. Alice Reid, University of Cambridge.

To improve the generalisability of findings and our understanding of cause and effect in natural experiments, it is often aimed to account for the influence of 'context'. References to the importance of context have become more frequent in recent years, yet few studies have considered aspects of migration patterns and population composition within context. This study sets out to present a novel method for capturing migration histories and patterns that may allow researchers to include migration as part of context moving forward. As such, the study will identify latent groups of Middle Layer Output Areas (England and Wales) and intermediate zones (Scotland) with similar migration patterns since the 1980s. It uses four waves of aggregate UK census data, achieving a sample size of 5,037,878 (1981), 4,965,040 (1991), 7,075,844 (2001) and 6,760,198 (2011) migrants. Migrants are identified as those whose address at the time of enumeration was different from that one year previously, including those migrating internally or from abroad, and with adjustments for those with origin unstated. To identify the latent groups, the study applies group-based multi-trajectory modeling (GBMTM) an adaptation of mixture modeling able to simultaneously analyse patterns of change over time across multiple outcomes. The considered outcomes include counts of in- and outflows, migration measures such as the index of connectivity or migration intensity, as well as characteristics of migrants such as their age or economic status. The results of the study may stand alone as one of very few small-area migration analyses (in the UK or globally) or may be interpreted as area characteristics to be utilized in further analysis. To our knowledge, this is the first study to attempt capturing migration patterns using GBMTM and we hope to reflect and share our experiences of utilizing the method for this purpose alongside the study results.

Paper Session 3

Migration Modelling (cont.)

Modeling migration in an open-source population projection framework.

Nik Lomax, University of Leeds (presenting author). Maria Teresa Pulido, University of Leeds. Luke Archer, University of Leeds.

This paper builds on recent work [1] which has developed an open-source framework for small area (below local authority district) population projections for the United Kingdom. Such data are extremely useful for assessing potential future demand for infrastructure (e.g. housing, telecommunications, transport networks) and for assessing place-based policy options. However, these data are not routinely available from official sources due to data availability and model complexity, necessitating researchers to devise their own methods and models to produce population projections. The open-source framework provides the tools that researchers need to build such projections. A key strength of the models as they are currently formulated is that they use microsimulation methods to produce individual level rather than population group estimates. This means that outputs can be utilised in other individual based models and that new models can be integrated that consider heterogeneity in the population.

Internal migration is arguably the most difficult demographic process to model because (in a multi-regional context) the model has to deal with origins, destinations and flows of migrants in between. Data from which to build such models are also not as good as those used to model births and deaths. This paper focuses on the development of modules in the population projection framework that deal with the internal migration component. Thus far a spatial interaction model has been used to create scenarios of land use change which then alter migration flows in the model and an individual based probabilistic model has been developed to simulate the migration choice of people within the model. These approaches are compared and critiqued in this paper and there is consideration of further developments which would improve the modeling of internal migration within the framework.

Mobiliscope, a geovisualisation tool to explore urban mobilities of social groups from hourly presences.

Guillaume Le-Roux, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (presenting author). Aurélie Douet, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Julie Vallée, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

While studying the social and spatial organization of cities and neighbourhoods (e.g. segregation processes, neighbourhood effects), researchers generally focus on the social composition of the residential population. However daily movements for work, leisure, shopping cause profound changes, showing other forms of segregation or social mix. Based on this statement, we developed research to study how social segregation evolved over the 24 hours period, inspired by the 'time-geography' approach. To make results available to the general public, researchers and public actors, a free open-source geovisualization platform called Mobiliscope (<https://mobiliscope.cnrs.fr/>) has been developed. From hourly maps and charts displayed in the Mobiliscope, we discover how cities, neighbourhood social composition and segregation change around the clock within cities. By animating maps over the 24 hours and visualising present populations, we can follow the redistribution of social groups (by age group, gender, socioeconomic categories, etc) in the city impelled by daily mobility from the morning to the night. In the newest version of the tool, 58 city regions are included: 49 French cities, 6 Canadian cities and 3 Latin American cities. The data comes from large public 'Origin-Destination' surveys, which collect for every respondent all trips made on the day before the survey. Trip dataset has been transformed into location dataset and aggregated by district and 24 hourly time step. Only trips occurring during the week (Monday-Friday) are considered to estimate hourly location during a typical weekday. In total, the data gathers almost 3 million trips from almost one million respondents. Developed in the spirit of open science, resulting data and programs are made freely available. After presenting the newest version of this tool, we will analyse from the case of Bogota (Colombia, survey made in 2019 over 49 787 respondents aged 16 or more): 1/how daily mobility of social groups transform the social organisation of the whole city and the composition of specific neighbourhoods and 2/ how these transformations impact individual experiences of social mix over their daily paths.

Paper Session 3

Migration Modelling (cont.)

The value of culture for predicting migration: Evidence from Facebook data.
Carolina Coimbra Viera, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (presenting author). **Sophie Lohmann**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research. **Emilio Zagheni**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research.

One of the strongest empirical regularities in spatial demography is that flows of migrants are positively associated with population stocks at origin and destination, and inversely related to distance. This pattern, observed in the 19th century, was formalized into what are known as gravity models of migration. Traditionally, distance is measured geographically, however, other measurements including economic and cultural factors have also been found to be relevant to explaining migration flows. In particular, we believe that cultural distance may be one important form of distance to explain migration flows because it is dynamic. In this paper, we propose a scalable approach to obtain proxies for cultural similarity across countries by using data from the Facebook Advertising Platform. Our results show that our new measure of cultural similarity adds over and above standard predictors in predicting migration, opening new opportunities to understand determinants of migration.

Immigrant Experience

Partnership, fertility, and employment trajectories of immigrants in the UK: A three-channel sequence analysis.
Júlia Mikolai, University of St Andrews (presenting author). **Hill Kulu**, University of St Andrews.

This study investigates how partnership, fertility, and employment changes interact in the lives of migrants. While previous studies have analysed immigrants' employment and family, most studies have examined these life domains separately. We use data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, which contains rich retrospective histories on individuals' fertility, partnership, and employment transitions. We apply multi-channel sequence analysis to establish the main types of joint trajectories of partnership, fertility, and employment among immigrants in the UK. We find three types of joint trajectories. Immigrants in the first group ('single, childless, students') arrive as and remain single and childless and are either in education, or part-time employment. The second group ('partnered, childless, full-time employed') consists of immigrants who arrive as single and childless but later become partnered and parents. They are largely in full-time employment. Finally, the third group represents family migrants; individuals in this group arrive as married, some have children at the time of arrival, others become parents soon thereafter. Individuals in this group are either employed or inactive. However, our further analysis reveals significant differences in employment patterns between migrant men and women. While most men are in education or in full-time employment after arrival in the UK, a large share of women stay inactive, especially among family migrants.

Paper Session 3

Immigrant Experience (cont.)

Timing and levels of fertility among first- and second-generation immigrants in Sweden: A register-based longitudinal study.
Andreas Höhn, University of St. Andrews (presenting author). **Gunnar Andersson**, Stockholm University. **Hill Kulu**, University of St. Andrews.

Immigrants and their descendants increasingly shape patterns and trends of childbearing in Sweden and elsewhere in Europe. We investigated timing and levels of fertility among immigrants and their descendants in comparison with the native Swedish population. Using Swedish register data, we identified the native Swedish population and all immigrants and their descendants, who were born between 1941 and 1999 and living in Sweden between 1991 and 2017 (N=8,080,338). Using proportional hazards models, we explored how first-, second-, and third-birth rates varied between population subgroups. Results were obtained separately for men and women and are controlled for individual's time-updated socioeconomic characteristics. For most migrants who arrived in Sweden as adults (Generation 1.0), we found elevated first birth rates after arrival. Results for migrants who came as children (Generation 1.5) were mixed as first birth rates were higher for some origin groups (e.g., Turkey, North Africa), but lower for others (e.g., Poland, India). Among the descendants of migrants of single origin (Generation 2.0), first birth rates were generally lower compared to the native Swedish population, apart for men of Turkish descent. First birth rates among the descendants of multiple origin (Generation 2.5) were in-between the rates observed among Generation 2.0 and the native Swedish population but varied by their country-of-origin background (i.e., whether the mother or the father was an immigrant). Results for second births indicated a relatively low amount of diversity among all population subgroups and as birth rates were generally high among the native Swedish population. Results for third births showed high levels of polarization, reflecting the established high- and low-fertility backgrounds observed for first births. Our results provide strong evidence that patterns of fertility among second-generation immigrants are drifting away from patterns observed among first-generation immigrants and that levels of fertility are depressed among some second-generation immigrants in Sweden.

Homecoming after Brexit: Evidence on academic migration from bibliometric data.
Ebru Sanliturk, Bocconi University (presenting author). **Samin Aref**, University of Toronto. **Emilio Zagheni**, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research. **Francesco C. Billari**, Bocconi University.

This study assesses the initial effects of the 2016 Brexit referendum on geographic mobility of academic scholars to and from the United Kingdom (UK). We leverage large-scale bibliometric data from Scopus, which include changes over time in institutional affiliations of published researchers, in order to infer changes in countries of residence of scholars. We focus on a selected sample of active researchers, whose movements are traceable for every year from 2013- 2019, and measure the changes in international migration patterns using both descriptive and statistical analyses. While we do not observe a so-called brain drain immediately after Brexit, we found evidence that mobility patterns of scholars began to change with the referendum. Among the active researchers in our sample, we found that the marginal probability of leaving the UK increased by approximately 86% if their academic origin (country of first publication) is an EU country. Furthermore, for scholars with UK academic origin, we observed that the probability of leaving the UK decreased by approximately 14% and the probability of moving (back) to the UK increased by around 65%, when comparing the before and after Brexit values. Our analysis points to a compositional change, in terms of academic origin, as one of the first impacts of Brexit on the UK and EU academic workforce.

Paper Session 3

Immigrant Experience (cont.)

How peer networks shape the acculturation attitudes of immigrants.

Karel Héritier, Université de Lausanne. Antoine Roblain, Université Libre de Bruxelles. Eva G.T. Green, Université de Lausanne.

Prior research has amply demonstrated that how immigrants position themselves regarding the host society and their origin country heavily depends on the norms and expectations pertaining to the larger social context. In the current study we focus on the norms set by peers. Using ego-centered networks, we evaluate how social peers and structure of the social network influence acculturation. We expect the characteristics of the relationship to moderate the influence a member of the network can have on an immigrant's acculturation. Frequency of contact, physical closeness and perceived social support availability should positively moderate the link between social network and acculturation.

Students or former students from India currently living in Switzerland, contacted through an association of Indian students took part in an online survey (N =173). The participants' social network was measured using a name generator procedure. This procedure comprises asking participants to name up to seven people (alters) with whom they had some social contact during the last 6 months. After naming these individuals, participants were asked a series of questions about each of these alters: importance of the alter, frequency of contact with the alter, where they live, perceived social support, alters' attitude toward host culture adoption and maintenance of origin country culture.

Data was analyzed using hierarchical linear and hierarchical logistic models to assess the effects of alters' acculturation attitudes on their own acculturation strategies. Preliminary findings suggest that frequency of contact is linked to cultural adoption and participation in host society and also that social support availability is linked to cultural maintenance. The same analyses will be run with data from a sample of Kurds and a sample of Maghrebians living in Switzerland.

Forced migration 3

Multi-layered relations of support of older refugees in Uganda.

Evelyn Lissette Avalos Cortez, University of Dundee.

UNHCR (2020) statistics report the highest levels of forced displacement in human history. Uganda is the fourth largest country hosting refugees worldwide. It has the largest refugee population in sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2019). The protracted nature of displacement underscores the need for sustainable solutions that include the displaced and their hosts.

In person and remote in-depth interviews were used to capture older refugees' experiences of displacement fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the Kyangwali refugee settlement in Uganda. Fifty repeat in-depth interviews conducted with Congolese older refugees are analysed to generate a narrative on the complexity of older refugees' family and community relations prior and after forced displacement. The disruptive nature of forced displacement has shifted older refugees' relations. While family and communal relations were disrupted, new ones are created in the refugee settlement. Three life events guide this discussion: i) Lendu-Hema ethnic conflict in the DRC, ii) forced displacement and iii) the global COVID-19 pandemic.

This paper discusses the range of outcomes for older refugees' multi-layered relations. It concludes that older refugees' diverse relationships supporting them connect in different ways and have complex impacts on their lives. Different layers of relations and practices with people and institutions provide a refined understanding for forced displacement at old age.

Paper Session 3

Forced migration 3 (cont.)

Intersections of time, emotion and language in young Congolese and Somali refugee experiences in Uganda: impacts on arrival and everyday futures.

Lorraine van Blerk, University of Dundee.

Rising refugee populations are of significant concern in regions where mounting tensions have led to outbreaks of insurgency due to political, economic, religious, ethnic and social pressures. Further, protracted displacement has become the norm in areas suffering sustained conflict. Uganda is host to significant refugee populations as the largest hosting country in sub-Saharan Africa, with children and youth accounting for the majority of displaced persons now growing up in situations of protracted crisis. This paper discusses the complex intersection of time, emotions, and language in the journeys of young refugees and the impacts on their experiences of arrival and for the creation of new everyday futures.

Drawing on in-depth youth-led qualitative research with 40 young Congolese and Somali refugees in Uganda, the paper conceptualises the connections between time, emotion, language and relations through processes of moving, waiting and adapting across borders. Developing ideas that forced migration disrupts a sense of belonging, alongside Wood and Waite's (2011:201) assertion that a sense of belonging is 'a dynamic emotional attachment' to place; the paper explores young people's stories shaped by violence, trauma, risk, stigma and discrimination towards the creation of new identities and futures of belonging. The paper concludes by suggesting that the emotional experiences of displacement are also temporal journeys, dis/connected in a myriad of ways across borders and to new places through language, relations and networks of support.

Using painted murals as a means to visually present research findings while also enabling people with lived experience of forced migration to claim a space in which to promote wider understanding.

Rebecca Yeo, University of Bristol.

There is a long history of using public art as a means of communication. Painted murals provide an accessible and democratic form of art, most notably used in Latin America as a means of visual political communication without the need for commercial advertising agencies. Murals enable people living in a wide variety of different circumstances to collaborate, develop ideas and communicate these to a wider population. These qualities contribute to making murals an effective tool of participatory research methodology. Drawing on my research using murals I will discuss the process and impact, focusing particularly on the scope for enabling public visualisation of the lived experiences of forced migration.

The process of creating community murals brings people together, highlighting and facilitating greater understanding of individual and collective experiences. Murals sited in public locations can be a means for marginalised people to claim a space, to have their existence and community contribution publicly recognised. This form of research can support a power shift, such that people conceived of as research 'subjects' in more traditional forms of research, have greater control and ownership of the outcome. Research findings can be conveyed in a more accessible manner through murals than is possible with a written report alone. This methodological approach can be particularly useful where there are associated aspirations for social change.

Paper Session 4

Environment, Sustainability and Migration

From environmental change perceptions to mobility intentions.
Etienne Piguet, University of Neuchâtel (presenting author), Loïc Bruening, University of Neuchâtel. Florence De Longueville, University of Neuchâtel. Henry Sabine, University of Namur. Luyts Jelena, University of Namur. Issa Mballo, University of Namur.

The amount of research focusing on the links between environmental degradation and migration has risen significantly during the last decades. A recent synthesis identified the main issues of scientific consensus and the main research questions deserving future investigations (Piguet 2022). Among the latter's, climate change perceptions – which might differ from “measured” environmental degradations – and their links with mobility intentions – which might differ from actual population movements – are especially interesting (DeLongueville et al. 2020). In this paper, I shall elaborate conceptually on “perceptions” and “intentions”. I will therefore attempt to connect streams of literature which have, until now, evolved in separate silos. I will then illustrate how we plan to connect these streams empirically in a project currently starting in rural areas of Senegal.

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An indirect cost of conflict: Insecurity and seasonal migration in Mali.
Marion Anne Jacqueline Richard, Paris School of Economics (PSE).

Temporary migration in developing countries represents a potentially effective income smoothing strategy in seasonal agricultural economies, although not always feasible in case of liquidity constraints (Bryan et al., 2014), or insecure property rights for land (De Janvry et al., 2015). In addition to these constraints, conflict could also constrain mobility. While direct exposure to conflict can result in massive population displacement (Blumenstock et al. 2022) and long-term insecurity in permanent outmigration (Shrestha, 2017), insecurity on migration routes can generate direct costs to migration, while insecurity in the place of residence can also deter seasonal migration leaving their family members and properties behind unprotected.

I test this hypothesis in the context of Mali, which has experienced, since the 2012 Tuareg-led rebellion followed by a state vacuum and the expansion of jihadist groups, a dramatic increase in the number of violent events, most of which target civilians. Relying on ACLED conflict data and three waves of a nationally representative household survey conducted in 2011, 2013 and 2016, I investigate the impact of conflicts occurring around harvest periods on households’ ability to resort to seasonal migration as a coping strategy in case of shocks. Using a two-way fixed effects and instrumental variable strategy based on peacekeeping operations, I find that conflict events occurring within 15 km of a given locality within six months prior to the harvest period results in a lower probability of departures in the post-harvest season. Furthermore, in regions most exposed to conflict, weather shocks during the past growing season result in worse food security outcomes in localities with higher conflict incidence.

Paper Session 4

Environment, Sustainability and Migration (cont.)

Sustainability and internationalisation in Higher Education: uneasy bedfellows? The case of International Student Mobility.
Hebe Nicholson, James Hutton Institute. David McCollum, University of St Andrews.

This analysis focuses on the environmental sustainability of the ongoing growth in international student mobility (ISM). The Higher Education (HE) system in the UK and elsewhere is increasingly predicated upon the hosting of international students. Whilst this drive towards internationalisation undoubtedly has multiple significant benefits, very little attention thus far has been paid to its environmental impact. This is of significance because the carbon generated by ISM could conceivably be very considerable. The drive for internationalisation within HE thus potentially sits at odds with simultaneous ambitious and strategies to promote sustainability within the sector and beyond. By bringing together the established literatures on ISM and sustainability within the HE system, this investigation seeks to stimulate an earnest conversation around the compatibility of the internationalisation and sustainability agendas within HE. A survey of students is used to generate a carbon audit of ISM in the UK. In-depth interviews with students and representatives of international offices offer original insights into how the environment features in the decisions that young people and HE institutions make with regards to education related mobility. The results point to the carbon emissions attributable to ISM being quite considerable and largely due to the air travel involved in moving between home and university. Students almost universally take environmental considerations into account when undertaking education related mobility, but these aspirations are often secondary to logistical issues concerning the financial cost and time associated with greener travel options. At the institutional scale, vociferously publicised emerging university sustainability agendas have yet to be reconciled with the financial imperative to recruit evermore international students. This paper therefore identifies a thus far neglected contradiction within HE whereby the sustainability agenda that it so rightly espouses is undermined by a relentless drive towards internationalisation. It is time to acknowledge this elephant in the room.

Covid Mobilities

COVID-19’s influence on im/mobility aspirations of students and young academics.
Elisabeth Gruber, Austrian Academy of Sciences.

Students in higher education represent a group with a high probability to become mobile. First, students very often need to migrate (internally) to be able to attend universities. Further, mobility programmes and mobility imperatives lead to a higher tendency to become internationally mobile. During the COVID-19 pandemic student’s mobilities were widely stopped, at least temporarily due to lockdowns, restricted (international) migration, and partly even paused funding for international programmes (e.g. for Erasmus scholarships in certain countries). With online teaching widely available, we experienced how students moved back to/stayed at their parent’s places and thus became immobile.

In a current research project, I currently try to identify how this immobilization has influenced students’ future im/mobility. I want to find out whether aspirations to be or become im/mobile internally as well as internationally have changed and if so, how. Three different groups of students were targeted, all of them studying in the city of Vienna: a) international students, who came to Vienna for studying; b) students, who moved to Vienna for their studies from other parts of Austria and (c) students, who grew up in Vienna. Following a mixed-method approach, a quota-sampled online survey has been conducted, as well as narrative interviews. The research found that only a minority has changed future living aspirations, but that the pandemic for around 25% has triggered a reconsideration of future living scenarios.

The paper will present how aspirations have changed and why. Further, structural factors of being and becoming im/mobile during the lockdowns as well as in the future will be discussed. Results will be discussed in the context of recent literature on life-course decision-making processes of young people and placed in contemporary research frames on im/mobilities, the precarity of mobility, and location-specific insider advantages.

Paper Session 4

Covid Mobilities (cont.)

Counterurbanization and Coronavirus: Towards a new and more sustained wave of population dispersal?
Tony Champion, Newcastle University.

The near half century that has elapsed since the first observation of a rural population turnaround by Beale (1975) has witnessed a number of waves of counterurbanization interspersed with periods of stronger metropolitan and large-city growth, most clearly seen in the USA. Meanwhile, the UK's internal migration data have shown a consistent net movement from urban to rural areas, albeit at varying rates largely driven by London's business cycle.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted this pattern, firstly by the introduction of lockdowns that severely restricted all forms of mobility and even banned house moves for a while, but secondly by prompting an upsurge in families and households seeking larger homes in more spacious and greener surroundings. At least, the latter is what has been widely reported in the media, especially by estate agents and house builders but also by pundits anticipating the 'death of the city' (again!).

The purpose of this paper is to try and separate evidence from speculation. It starts by summarising recent media coverage of the latest 'rush to the countryside', drawing on national newspapers and relevant websites up to June 2022. Then it presents the results of trawling the latest academic literature and accessing relevant datasets to test the extent to which there has been any recent acceleration in the urban exodus, with a particular focus on the results of surveys undertaken in the USA and the UK.

Finally, an attempt will be made to establish whether any move towards lower-density living is likely to continue, given the shift to remote working during the pandemic and the associated ITC changes, with more locally-based living providing a potential alternative to the compact-city solution to the challenges posed by climate change.

The Concept of "Memory Effect" in Irregular Migration during Coronavirus Pandemic.
Iliuta Cumpanasu, Romanian Border Police.

This paper focuses on studying the interrelations between the smuggling of migrants and the irregular migration along the Balkan Route, during Coronavirus Pandemic, and their impact on the border security, bringing about a scientific advancement in the field, by identifying the patterns corresponding to the linkage of the two phenomena and scientifically developing for the first time a theoretical explanation with respect to their mutual influence and its effect on border security.

The data from the past 6 years was collected by making use of semi-structured interviews with experts in the field of migration and desk research within some Organisations involved in border security, pursuing the gathering of genuine insights from the aforementioned field which was constantly addressed the existing literature and subsequently subjected to the mixed methods of analysis, including the use of the Vector Auto- Regression estimates model. Thereafter, the analysis of the data followed the processes and outcomes in Grounded Theory and a new Substantive Theory emerged, explaining how the phenomena of smuggling of migrants and illegal migration are decisive impetus for each other, by using the proposed pattern.

The findings of the study are therefore able to capture an area which has not yet benefited from a comprehensive approach in the scientific community such as: the concept of "Memory Effect" in irregular migration, the Seasonality, Victims or Business Partners?, Interactions between migration variables, pull & push factors etc., highlighting also how the recent 'Pandemic' interfered with border management.

The scientific outcomes of this study were validated on June 30, 2021 when the author defended his dissertation for the European Joint Master's in Strategic Border Management, a two years prestigious program supported by European Commission and Frontex Agency and a Consortium of six European Universities.

Paper Session 4

Child and Youth Migration

The impact of children's migration on urbanization in China.
Zai Liang, University at Albany (presenting author). Yuanfei Li, University at Albany.

China has experienced a fast-paced urbanization during the past three decades. Today more than 64% of Chinese population lives in urban places. Compared to other developing countries, China's urbanization is not driven by high fertility of urban residents but rather by large volumes of internal migrants, now estimated to be as many as over 300 million(using data from the 2020 China Population Census). Some of these migrants may choose to stay in urban areas and others may decide to leave after working for a few years. This paper examines the extent to which children's migration to urban destinations affects migrant parents' intention for long term settlement and even their plan to change hukou status to local urban registration. Using data from the 2012 China Migrant Monitoring Survey, we find strong linkages between children's migration and migrant parents' long-term settlement plan and hukou conversion. Given children's migration might be selective, we also include propensity score matching analysis to take possible selection into account. Our analysis of regional variations across city and provinces also suggests ways to promote the strategy of "people centered urbanization."The list of policy priorities includes: making it easier for migrant children to access urban public schools, making rental housing more affordable and increasing urban education resources, and creating more opportunities for community-based activities in neighborhoods with high concentration of migrants.

Long-term consequences of childhood residential and school mobility for educational attainment in young adulthood.
Joeke Kuyvenhoven, University of Groningen (presenting author). Karen Haandrikman, Stockholm University. Helga A.G. de Valk, University of Groningen.

Moving houses and the accompanied change of the residential and possibly school context might have negative consequences for children due to the stress of moving, a possible disruption of the school career, and the potential loss of social ties. Previous studies generally show a negative impact of moving during childhood for educational outcomes, but are inconclusive about when and for whom moving affects educational attainment. Whether moving during childhood impacts educational attainment depends among other things on how often, how far and at which age a child moves; but also on whether the move is accompanied by a change of school and neighbourhood conditions. Furthermore, some groups of children are more likely to move during childhood (children of immigrants, children living in poverty, in single-parent households and those experiencing parental union dissolution). This study therefore aims to better understand when and for whom moving during childhood impacts educational attainment in young adulthood by studying the impact of residential and school mobility as well as (changes in) neighbourhood deprivation for children without and with different migrant origins. Using longitudinal individual level register data of Statistics Sweden this will be studied for all children born in Sweden in 1990. Internal mobility patterns will be followed until age 16 (2006) and educational outcomes measured at age 27 (2017). Sequence analysis will be conducted to identify different mobility trajectories during childhood including indicators of the move (distance, school change) and the residential context (urbanity and neighbourhood deprivation). Subsequently regression analysis will be used to study the impact of these differential trajectories on the obtained educational level at age 27 for children of different migrant origins controlling for several background characteristics (family socioeconomic status, household composition, housing) as well as pre-existing cognitive differences measured by test-scores during primary and secondary education.

Paper Session 4

Child and Youth Migration

Marginalised (non)citizens: Migrant youth, political engagement and performative citizenship in post-Brexit Britain.

Daniela Sime, University of Strathclyde. (presenting author). Silvia Behrens, University of Strathclyde.

The preoccupation with migrants as supposedly disengaged or marginal citizens in democratic systems stems from politicised agendas. On the one hand, migrants' limited participation can lead to lack of representation, reduced access to resources and limited integration. On the other, migrants' opportunities to engage in civic and political participation are shaped by their legal rights in the countries they reside in; these rights can be deliberately withheld by governments with anti-immigrant or nationalist agendas. This paper focuses on migrant young people's attitudes to political participation, in times of increasing scepticism of traditional political structures and disenchantment with representative democracy. Migrants represent a group of 'in-betweeners' regarding national citizenship and are often 'outsiders' of the polity given their legal status. Their citizenship rights are located transnationally, resulting in different physical and social spaces of identity, belonging and participation.

This paper reports on a study with young people aged 12-18 originally from Central Eastern European countries, living in Britain. It draws on data from a survey with 1121 respondents and follow-up focus groups with 122 participants in England and Scotland. Using Yuval-Davis' (2011) understanding of citizenship as multi-layered and transcending borders, we examine young people's views on political and civic participation and their engagement in everyday performative citizenship (Isin, 2017). We show that there are connections between civic and political participation, and both are enhanced by one's sense of belonging to place and recognition of their agency. Young people were interested in politics and wanted to be involved, yet they did not feel they could influence change through politics, unlike other forms of civic participation, such as volunteering and social activism. The study progresses existing knowledge on migrant young people's exclusions from everyday participative citizenship, in the context of current public debates on youth engagement and migrants' integration.

Mobility Aspirations and Experiences

Geographies of demographic polarization: The impact of internal migration.

Zaiga Krišjāne, University of Latvia (presenting author). Māris Bērziņš, University of Latvia. Jānis Krūmiņš, University of Latvia.

Internal migration has a significant impact on socio-demographic change and population redistribution. The mobility of individuals inside a country influences population and employment trends. Little is known regarding the internal migratory patterns of various socio-demographic groupings. The purpose of this research is to investigate how age dimensions impact internal migration as a population redistribution mechanism. The study examines Census data from 2000 and 2011, as well as Population register data from the previous five years in Latvia, to present an overview of patterns and trends in the geographies of internal movement for various age groups. According to the report, internal migration promotes greater residential clustering and demographic polarization in the Riga metropolitan region and the country's periphery.

Paper Session 4

Mobility Aspirations and Experiences(cont.)

Confronting migration narratives: aspirations and ability to move in Ghana.

Michael Boampong, The Open University.

Migration has long been an important livelihood strategy for young people in Ghana, and migration and remittances have been identified as important in poverty reduction and development. Ghanaians have mainly migrated for reasons including employment, education or training, marriage and family reunification, and political persecution. Migration governance has been institutionalised through Ghana's national migration policy and bilateral labour migration arrangements. In addition, international actors' interventions in Ghana have brought with them specific narratives around 'managing migration' for development combined with neoliberal development agendas that emphasise the role of migrants and would-be migrants in contributing to local development. In this paper, I demonstrate that many of the predominant policy narratives around migration, immobility and development clash with youth perceptions, experiences and local socioeconomic realities, youth aspirations and a 'culture of migration' based on an ethnographic study of children and young people in British-Ghanaian transnational households. Taking all these factors into consideration, in this article we propose a political economy of migration framework to understand migration policy and youth aspirations in Ghana, contrasting the practices and assumptions of both external and domestic policy actors, with socioeconomic realities for youth.

Housing and population mobility: A geographical time-series analysis.

Rory Coulter, University College London (presenting author). Michael J. Thomas, Statistics Norway.

Population geographers increasingly recognise that rates of long-distance internal migration and shorter distance residential mobility have been declining for several decades in some Global North societies. However, explaining these trends has proven challenging, with ageing and other demographic processes, labour market restructuring, technological change and housing market dynamics all thought to be contributory factors. In Britain, evidence for a migration decline is also rather mixed, with several studies suggesting that a reduction in shorter distance mobility is the predominant trend. This finding hints that housing factors may play a particularly important but surprisingly poorly understood role in shaping UK mobility rates. To examine these issues in greater detail, this paper uses repeated cross-sectional secure access data from the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey (APS) to chart the connections between housing processes and population mobility since the early 2000s. Particular attention is paid to understanding variation in mobility rates across tenures and at local geographic scales.

Paper Session 4

Mobility Aspirations and Experiences (cont.)

Ethnic diversity and ethnic residential segregation: Two decades of (co)variation and urban change in Belgium.
Lena Imeraj, Universiteit Brussel.

Ethnic diversity and ethnic segregation are key features of urban areas. Past and present international migration, its self-perpetuating effect on growing diversity (through natural change), and a majority-minority shift in an increasing number of cities, have led to fierce debates about the potential adverse effects of increasing diversity on ethnic residential segregation and integration. This illustrates how contemporary cities still struggle with local demographic diversification. While different theories deal with the relationship between immigration (background), diversity and spatial fragmentation in metropolitan areas, few empirical studies have investigated the correlation and interaction between diversity and segregation across space and over time. Based on geocoded data and individual-level longitudinal full population data, we first map the (co)variation of ethnic diversity and segregation across large metropolitan and smaller regional cities in Belgium between 2000 and 2020. Overall, preliminary analyses indicate how ethnic diversification goes hand in hand with lowering levels of ethnic segregation but significant differences across ethnic group populations and cities exist. To further explore and unravel the diversity within diversity and the diversity across space, we will additionally run spatial and multivariate analyses, contrasting a number of Belgian cases. Models will elaborate on the association between (local) demographic dynamics and the specificities of (co)varying levels/patterns of diversity and segregation. In so doing, it unravels the complex demographic pictures of population groups and cities; it enhances our understanding of the potential mechanisms that promote and reflect inequalities; it allows for a nuanced reflection on theoretical implications; and it encourages the refinement of a universal ‘applicable-to-all’ framework for understanding (ethnic) population change, and urban change in more general.

Paper Session 5

Geographical Imaginations

Conflicting imaginaries of the UK border.

Kahina Le Louvier, Northumbria University (presenting author). Karen Latricia Hough, Sheffield Hallam University.

In this paper, we explore how the United Kingdom’s (UK) immigration policies build on and promote specific imaginaries of the border that come into conflict with the perceptions of individuals who intend to cross the border towards safety. We explore these issues using qualitative interviews with individuals who have sought asylum in the UK, as well as first-line practitioners, policymakers, and law enforcement representatives, conducted as part of the EU funded H2020 PERCEPTIONS project.

Based on these interviews, we analyse the various tactics used by the UK government to draw borders around those deemed “unwanted” to control their bodies, both outside and inside the country. In particular, we focus on the epistemological, spatial and temporal modalities through which these bordering policies are embedded, eliciting their effect on migrants’ sense of identity. We also explore how some individuals perceive the UK to be a place of freedom where they can access a fair asylum system, feel safe and protected to make a “better life” before arriving. The border signals a barrier that once crossed will offer them a life of hope and security. These perceptions however, often become contested imaginaries conflicting with the lived reality of living in the UK, which is often marked by discrimination, poverty and marginalization, as a result of asylum laws and immigration legislation.

Paper Session 5

Geographical Imaginations (cont.)

White saviours versus White borders: Constructions of race in the visual representation of refugees and asylum seekers in UK newspapers.
Hannah Ryan, Aston University.

Constructions of whiteness and white privilege stem from the era of European empires and colonialism. During this period, a racial hierarchy was produced with white Northern European colonialists seen as superior, modern and enlightened while people of colour were seen as primitive, barbaric and child-like. This paper will argue that these notions of racial hierarchies still exist and are ever present in the visual representation of refugees and asylum seekers in UK newspapers. Drawing on a mixed method analysis of a sample of 377 photographs published in four UK newspapers over a three-year period, I will argue that whiteness and white privilege are represented through a dual construction: the ‘White saviour’ and the ‘White border’. I will use Boltanski’s 1999 work Distant Suffering as the basis for my paper, arguing that, with the photographs of the White saviour, the asylum seekers of colour are shown to be objects of pity whilst the White celebrity is shown to be the benefactor (the saviour) and also the voice of these people. Importantly, the pity towards these asylum seekers of colour relies on them being kept at a distance from the West, predominantly in far-away camps. When asylum seekers of colour are shown to be coming into proximity with the West, pity turns to fear, and whiteness moves from the saviour celebrity to the protective border guard – the ‘White border’.

Intra-European migrants’ attitudes towards non-European immigration.
Ognjen Obućina, French Institute of Demographic Studies.

This study investigates the factors that shape the attitudes of intra-European immigrants towards immigration from outside Europe. The specific objective of the study is to explore how these attitudes are shaped by the attitudes towards non-European immigration among natives in both sending and receiving countries. The study departs from the assumption that immigrants’ attitudes towards other groups are influenced by the corresponding attitudes in majority groups at both destination and origin. The conformity hypothesis predicts that the attitudes towards non-European immigration among intra-European migrants will be positively associated with those among natives from the host country. The alternative opposition hypothesis predicts that the attitudes towards non-European immigration among intra-European migrants will be negatively associated with those among natives from the host country. The home country hypothesis predicts that European immigrants’ attitudes towards non-European immigration are positively associated with the attitudes expressed by natives in the home country. The empirical analysis is based on repeated cross-sectional data from nine rounds of the European Social Survey. The surveys were conducted between 2002 and 2018. In total, 38 countries, including Israel, participated in at least one round of the survey, and all the countries are included in this study. The multivariate analysis is based on multilevel multinomial model with a three-level structure: respondents (level 1), nested within community years (level 2) that are nested within communities (level 3). Communities are defined as combinations of country of origin and country of destination. The results of the analysis support the conformity hypothesis and the home country hypothesis. The magnitudes of the coefficients suggest that the role of natives’ attitudes in the receiving context is more important than that in the sending context.

Paper Session 5

Labour Market & Migration

Still organization men? Job transfers and US internal labor migration.
Mark Ellis, University of Washington (presenting author). Lee Fiorio, University of Washington.
Thomas B. Foster, US Census Bureau.

Job transfer migration is worker migration without a change of employer. Various studies report that the number of such moves increased from the 1950s through the 1970s, accounting for 27-33% of all US interstate migration in the 1970s. Academic and popular accounts of the era described an “organization man”, most likely married, in a professional or managerial job, paid above average salary, who moved quite frequently, family in tow, for career advancement within the firm. By the 1990s, scholarly interest in this type of move in the US had declined, perhaps because the labor market structures that promoted job transfer moves, organizational internal labor markets, had substantially weakened in the transition to a post-industrial or post-Fordist economy. An additional factor in this reduced interest could have been the rise in women’s labor force participation and the increased prevalence of dual career couples, challenging the calculus in families about whose work mattered most and whether career advancement should have primacy in family decision-making about migration. Whatever the reason, there is no account of the extent of job transfer migration and characteristics of such movers in the early twenty first century US. This paper attempts to provide that account using restricted-use administrative tax data from the US Internal Revenue Service linked to Social Security records. These individual annual records are linked over time and capture all employees with US tax records, registering information on their employer, income, location, number of claimed dependents, and demographic characteristics. Our findings suggest job transfer migration is a smaller fraction of all moves than half a century ago and that the characteristics of job transfer migrants has changed to a certain extent. The numbers of such movers, however, remain substantial enough to question explanations of labor migration that focus solely on worker decisions and ignore organizational imperatives and their geographies.

The good, the bad & the women: An analysis of the changing European labour migration into Scotland’s Fish-processing sector.
Paula Duffy, University of Aberdeen.

This paper presents an analysis of the changing regimes of European labour migrants employed in the fish processing industries of the Northeast of Scotland. Whilst migrants from across Europe are included within this study, the results represent primarily labour migrants from the Baltic states (Latavia, Lithuania and Estonia). The research presented is taken from a qualitative mixed-method case study design which considers the population change in coastal Scotland, using in-depth interview, ethnography, and documentary analysis. This paper focuses on the results from one of three case studies - Peterhead, the UK’s number one - and one of Europe’s largest- white-fish ports, which is of particular importance to the migrant labour in question.

The findings presented in this paper offer an understanding of the changes in the mechanisms of migrant labour flows in the sector from pre-accession until the early stages of the UK’s withdrawal from the European Union in 2016 and 2017(also known as the Brexit process). The findings show the social (re)production of perceived waves of labour migration within these coastal spaces can be enabled by changes in systems of labour mobility, in particular the shift from international recruitment agencies to informal recruitment practices which relied on existing migrants’ family and community networks. The paper explores the impact of this shift on the social, demographic, and gendered aspects of the migrant labour flows and lived experience of migrants in Peterhead. In doing so the paper explores how shifting mechanisms of employment recruitment impact the role of, and settlement intentions of migrant women.

Paper Session 5

Labour Market & Migration (cont.)

The effects of post-Brexit immigration regulations on migrant fishers and Scottish fishing communities.
Katja Hrzić, University of Glasgow.

Geographers have recently called to consider the practices surrounding the employment of migrants working on Scottish fishing vessels (Jones et al, 2019; Djohari and White, 2021). While Brexit and fisheries is a common topic in media and political discourse, its effects on individuals caught up in the changing immigration system are lacking and critical to address. Around 30% of fishers working in Scotland in 2015 were from outside the UK (Marine Scotland). Those from outside the EEA are usually employed on transit visas which restrict them to working in territories 12 nautical miles offshore, living on vessels for months at a time. Those from the EU had been in Scotland under the right to Free Movement but, as temporary workers, few were eligible for (pre)settled status.

The paper will present results from interviews with migrant fishers, UK fishers, and recruiters (fieldwork currently underway) as Brexit imposes an ever-changing set of border regulations on to the fishing industry. These are imbued in discourses around “skill” as a stand in for race (Herzong and Sandoz 2018) and lists of “shortage occupations” as a means of differentiating between desirable and undesirable migrants. Drawing on feminist mobilities perspectives I will unpack the effects of Brexit on individuals, their lives, livelihoods, and the lives of communities who have come to rely on the employment of migrants. I will argue that the reliance of the UK fishing industry on temporary workers from abroad can be understood as a spatial fix (Harvey, 2001). Furthermore, I will demonstrate that present immigration controls have increased precarity among fishers and hyper-precarity among migrant fishers through constraining their mobilities and agencies and perpetuating exploitative employment practices.

Moving house and moving class: inequalities in spatial and social mobility in England and Wales, 1971- 2011
Eloi Ribe, University of St. Andrews. Nissa Finney, University of St. Andrews (presenting author).
Hill Kulu, University of St Andrews. David McCollum, University of St. Andrews.

This paper contributes to the literature that is concerned with the premium of internal migration (spatial mobility) for career advancement (social mobility) drawing on the theory that certain economic regions operate ‘escalator effects’. In particular, this paper investigates whether socio-spatial mobility relations are stable across the decades from 1971 to 2011; whether this holds for downward as well as upward social mobility; whether the same patterns of association between social and residential mobility are observed for men and women; and whether – as the literature suggests for the UK – London remains a dominant escalator region.

The paper uses the ONS Longitudinal Study for England and Wales which is a census-derived 1% representative sample of the population (n = c. 500,000 for each census time point). Data from 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 are used. The paper finds increased probability of upward social mobility from intermediate occupational positions over the decades since 1971 as well as an increase in downward occupational mobility between 2001 and 2011. Consistently across the decades those who moved residentially were around 10 percentage points more likely to have experienced upward social mobility. However, residential move had only a small protective effect against downward social mobility. It is evident that the premium of residential move is greater for men than women; as is the penalty of not moving (particularly in the 2000s). Moving to London had a marked additional premium for upward occupational mobility and also a protective effect against downward occupational mobility that was not seen for moves to other areas of the country. These findings speak to longstanding academic and policy debates concerning temporal and geographical inequalities in the propensities of individuals to move up (and down) the occupational hierarchy and in terms of who benefits from escalator effects.

Note: The permission of the Office for National Statistics to use the Longitudinal Study is gratefully acknowledged, as is the help provided by staff of the Centre for Longitudinal Study Information & User Support (CeLSIUS). CeLSIUS is supported by the ESRC (Award Ref: ES/V003488/1).The authors alone are responsible for the interpretation of the data.