Immigrant integration – Monday 10 September 1.30pm

The impact of early parenthood on the integration of childhood refugees
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Compared to immigrants from high-income countries, those from lower income origins exhibit slower and less successful integration on a range of important outcomes. Although some existing research suggests that this pattern also holds for refugees and asylum seekers, much less is known about their long-run prospects for integration. Moreover, the role of parenthood in this process has received very little attention. We respond by carrying out a case study of Sweden. Our main research questions are: (1) What are the effects of early childbearing on integration outcomes of childhood refugees? and (2) How do these effects vary over the life course? In answering these questions, we also seek to identify whether there are critical ages for becoming a parent in early adulthood. We use register-based data that cover entire population of immigrants to Sweden who were born from 1971-1980 and arrived in Sweden aged under 19. Our analysis focuses on immigrant’s educational, employment, and earnings trajectories from ages 19-30. With respect to the determinants of these outcomes, our main variables of interest relate to parenthood. These are: (a) becoming a parent during early adulthood (usually measured here as becoming a parent before age 30), and (b) the timing of parenthood (i.e. age at first birth). Our results show that childhood refugees who become parents early in life will experience constraints upon their acquisition of education and income. This result holds after controlling for various sources of confounding, including controlling for family-fixed effects.

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Investigating the relationship between naturalisation and integration in the UK
Victoria Donnaloja, London School of Economics

One of the recent most disputed points of public and academic debate concerns the economic, cultural and social integration of settled immigrants. This paper contributes to the understanding of the complicated relationship between citizenship, integration and social cohesion by asking whether more integrated immigrants are more likely to naturalise and whether the relationship between naturalisation and integration changes once citizenship is acquired. The analysis the Understanding Society panel survey, which allows for the observation of respondents’ transition into citizenship. The method of analysis employed is bivariate probit modelling. Integration is conceived as holding three dimensions: sense of belonging, socio-economic achievement and political participation. Overall, preliminary results show that immigrants who identify more as British are more rooted in and more satisfied with their lives, are more likely to naturalise. However, some of these relationships change after naturalisation. For instance, although immigrants who are employed are more likely to naturalise, they become less likely to hold a job after they have naturalised. A further investigation of this relationship suggests that the employment rate is higher for immigrants who need a visa, i.e. immigrants from developing countries who are not citizens. This interesting result warrants a discussion on our understanding of integration and its relationship with citizenship. If the permanence associated with citizenship discourages immigrants from working, but their sense of national belonging, political participation and life satisfaction are not, we might need to reflect further on our definition of integration firstly, and on the instrumentality of citizenship secondly.

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The effect of neighbourhood diversity on the life satisfaction of immigrants in UK and Netherlands:
New options for cross-national comparative research

*Michaela Sedovicova, London School of Economics*

This research analyses diversity of the effect of intergroup contact with non-migrants on subjective life-satisfaction of immigrants in cross-national comparison using census-based dataset. This data contain residential concentration by country of birth at 100x100 meter resolution and are combinable with attitudinal surveys on neighbourhood-level scales (e.g. LSOA level in the UK), to be used as a tool to measure diversity. The neighbourhood diversity as a proxy for the contact has been explored already (Knies et al. 2014, Schmidt et al. 2014), however, the detail of this data and its cross-country comparability is novel. The detail information about the country of origin of immigrants provides the means for comparison among groups: variation in the wellbeing, a various effect of contact with different migrant groups, and variation across countries. For the analysis, the census data are linked to Dutch LISS Immigrant Panel data and UK Household Longitudinal Study, both containing wellbeing indicators. The robustness check for the multilevel logistic regression models with random intercept examining the effect of contact using this data show good fit. Preliminary results of some areas suggest the existence of similar patterns in the dense urban areas of both countries and differences in peripheral parts that seem to be dependent on the diverse dispersion of migrant groups in respective countries/regions. Successful use of this data potentially brings more nuanced understanding of the dynamics of diverse neighbourhoods opens a way for better local politics, especially in the context of integration policies.

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**Measuring migrations : New perspectives by the integration of Basic registers, continuous Census and Social surveys**

*Simona Cafieri, ISTAT*

Over the last years the migration pattern in Italy has completely changed: the inflows of migrants are decreasing and have a complete different composition with a growing component of asylum seekers and person under protection. At the same time Italy continues to deal with the integration of migrants arrived between 1990’s and the early 2000s. So we are in a phase of transition, considered ‘epochal’ from a lot of experts of migration studies, first reception and integration. This is also a new challenge for Statistics, called to provide adequate governance tools for an increasingly complex phenomenon. The integration of administrative data, the use of specific survey and a longitudinal approach represent an important resource for studying the new inflows of migrants, integration of settled foreign population and data on socio-economic characteristics of migrants and their descendants. The paper illustrates the steps made from a system of different sources of data towards an integrated system to measure not only migrations but also social integration and the new challenges offered by the integrated system of Registers, permanent census and social surveys. For example, the multidimensional approach allows us to design the social structure through the characteristics of groups who make up our society. This approach allowed us taking into account, with different roles in the formation of groups, aspects of economic, cultural and social nature.

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**International migration: Patterns and determinants – Tuesday 11 September 1.30pm**

**Global projections of in- and out-migrants by educational attainment**

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Migration is increasingly seen as important to understanding international development in other sectors, including education. At the same time, the public discourse around migration is highly politicized and suffers from numerous misunderstandings and misperceptions based partly in a dearth of robust data and analysis. This research investigates the
interactions of migration and education at global level, looking at the extent to which global migration movements accelerate or decelerate the expansion of educational attainment of the world population, and the human capital gain or loss of countries that experience the highest in- or out-migration. The potential for global migration-education interactions are manifold. For instance, if migration shifts children to countries with higher levels of schooling, this effect contributes to raising the global average education level. Counterintuitively, this can occur even if the shift lowers the average attainment in both the sending and receiving country. This could occur if migration is more likely among households with attainment that is above average in the former but below average in the latter. The methodology is built on existing Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (WIC) global projections which have already been disaggregated by age groups, gender and educational attainment. We further disaggregate the populations into in-migrants, out-migrants and non-migrants for 201 countries, and project in three scenarios between 2015 and 2100. Zero migration scenario is used as a baseline to understand the effects of migration at country level. When projecting populations, generally, in-migrants are indistinguishable from the native (non-migrant) population upon arrival. The second scenario, tackles this issue by separating and projecting migrant populations and their descendants from non-migrants. This allows for applying different demographic rates, education transitions, and scenarios to non-migrant and migrant populations. The third scenario aims at investigating the ‘diaspora’ or the lost human capital of a country due to out-migration by projecting the out-migrants of each country as if they have stayed in their origin country and experienced the same demographic rates.

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Changing patterns of international migration and the UK construction industry
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This paper is concerned with the role of international migration in meeting the demand for labour of the construction industry in the UK during the 21st century. The number of construction workers has grown slowly, but the number of UK-born workers has fallen and the workforce is ageing and there is a substantial emerging demand need for workers to replace those retiring/leaving the industry. International migrants are accounting for an increasing share of the workforce. However, the geographical sources of migrant workers are influenced by EU expansion and UK migration policy. For example, the number of international migrant workers has declined since the Brexit referendum. This paper analyses the changing geographical patterns of labour migration, and considers the implications of Brexit for labour recruitment. It reviews the strengths and weaknesses of the data sources available for identifying the characteristics of international labour migrants. The paper analyses the demographic characteristics of international migrants working in construction, comparing them with UK-born workers. The geographical distribution of international migrant workers and their contribution to meeting labour demand in different parts of the UK is considered. Projections of employment by skill and qualifications between 2014 and 2024 and the role of international migration in meeting the industry's changing demand for labour in the context of changing technology and its need for replacement workers is considered.

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Determinants of emigration from Lithuania to the United Kingdom: New evidence from linked administrative and census data
Domantas Jasilionis1,2, Vlada Stankuniene1, Sebastian Klusener1,2, Pavel Grigoriev1; 1Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, 2Demographic Research Centre, Vytautas Magnus University

For the last two decades, the United Kingdom has been the major destination for Lithuanian emigrants. According to the officially recorded data, the total number of registered departures to the United Kingdom between 2001 and 2017 exceeded 247 thousand, whereas the corresponding number of returns to Lithuania constituted 63 thousand. The negative net-migration of 184 thousand does not include numerous short- and long-term circular migrants who have never declared their departure to the Lithuanian authorities. Lithuanian official migration statistics have improved since 2010, following the introduction of compulsory health insurance contributions for all permanent residents, including those de facto (but not de jure) living abroad. The current study, based on follow-up data covering the entire adult population from the 2001
and 2011 censuses, provides first population-level evidence about individual- and contextual-level determinants of emigration from Lithuania to the United Kingdom. The first results based on spatial analyses and multilevel modelling highlight a pronounced geographical clustering and a predominant role of individual-level characteristics in predicting the risk of long-term emigration. The study has found that although individual socio-economic disadvantages such as low education and unemployment act as the most important push-out factors, prior migration experience, knowledge of English, urban residence, non-married status, and Russian ethnicity also play a role in emigration decisions. The unique dataset derived by linking the 2001 and 2011 censuses and administrative registers has also enabled to identify specific socio-demographic patterns and lower socio-economic profiles of undeclared emigrants.

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Selection among Swedish migrants to America during the era of mass migration
Bjorn Eriksson1, 2Martin Dribe, Jonas Helgertz2, 3Lund University, 2Minnesota Population Center

Between 1850 and 1930 over 30 million people left Europe for North America, with a majority ending up in the United States. In relative terms in particular, Sweden was one of the most important sending countries. In total 1.1 million Swedes left for the U.S., out of a population of about 5 million. The paper examines the selection mechanisms of migration from Sweden to the U.S. during the age of mass migration. We address whether migrants were positively or negatively selected on occupational status and social origin. We rely on digitized complete censuses with individual-level data for the complete Swedish population in the decades around the year 1900 (Sweden: 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910). We complement the censuses with Swedish emigration registers, which enables us to accurately identify emigrants. By exploiting these historical sources we are able to create panel data that follows emigrants in Sweden prior to crossing the Atlantic. Moreover, since our data are based on population registers, we are also able to follow Swedes that never emigrated, which therefore will serve as control groups.

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Internal migration and residential mobility – Wednesday 12 September 9.00am

Where does residential mobility end and internal migration begin? A cross-country comparison of variations in motives over distance
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Conceptually, internal migration differs from residential mobility in necessitating a complete change in ‘daily activity space’. This inherently subjective definition makes analytical operationalisation extremely problematic. Most quantitative studies differentiate migration from residential mobility if moves exceed a given distance (~30km or 50km) or if they result in a change of administrative unit of residence (e.g. district, county or state). Underlying this approach is the common assumption that long-distance moves are motivated by work and education, while short-distance moves are motivated by housing and neighbourhood preferences. Based on nationally representative survey data for Great Britain, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States, this paper provides an empirical description of how motives change over distance in different national contexts. By comparing cross-national variations in motives over distance we can check the context-specific reliability of assumed differences in the motives underpinning residential mobility and internal migration while also offering a more conceptually appealing method for identifying mobility-migration cut-offs in quantitative studies (e.g. where the share of housing-led mobility falls below that of employment-led relocations). Preliminary results for Britain and Sweden suggest interesting similarities and differences. If we accept the premise that migration is primarily motivated by labour-market considerations, the mobility-migration cut-off appears to fall within 30-40 km. The difference in the importance of employment migration is striking, with employment motivations clearly dominating after 30km in Britain
while remaining of similar importance to family and educational motives in Sweden. It is interesting to note the persistent relevance of family motives regardless of distance.

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**An ever wider South East? Sources of change and continuity in out-migration from London**

*Tony Champion*¹ and *Ian Gordon*²; ¹CURDS, Newcastle University, ²Department of Geography, London School of Economics

The most durable element in population changes affecting the south east of England has been a deconcentrating current of migration away from its historic core in London. The range over which it has an impact has grown substantially, now involving areas over 100 miles out, mostly via chained rather than direct moves. Long-term comparisons suggest little change in the overall scale of this net movement over the past 40 years or so, but there have been very large shorter-term fluctuations, notably since 2001, which may not be simply cyclical. Moreover, in the context of other relevant changes in international flows and real income growth, it is unclear from previous research whether the drivers remain the same as in the past and, if so, whether they can be expected to continue with the same force into the future. We address these questions with detailed analyses of ONS data on patterns of inter-area movement for 2001–2016 and with time-series modelling of broader inter-regional trends since 1975. The results highlight: the role of age differentials in this migration (within the working-age range); the strength of displacement chain effects in the ring outside London (where housing supply constraints are tightest); and a shift between income growth and immigration as basic drivers of de-concentration. The paper is based on a study of the dynamics of migration across the Wider South East (Gordon et al., 2018) and designed to inform wider debate about strategic issues raised by preparations for a new London Plan.

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**Neighbourhood gentrification and residential mobility in post-recession England: direct or indirect displacement?**

*Mark Fransham, School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford*

Whilst some have celebrated gentrification as a driver of urban renaissance, others have highlighted the negative impact upon existing residents. In the literature gentrification is often asserted to be the result of direct displacement - involuntary outward mobility of existing, lower income residents - but empirical evidence is limited. This paper addresses two gaps in the literature. First, it proposes a more comprehensive method for assessing neighbourhood gentrification, and second it attempts to observe multiple theoretical causal processes. Neighbourhood gentrification is measured using a combination of six indicators of neighbourhood status, and conceived as a move upwards in the local neighbourhood hierarchy. A matching strategy is employed to select a suitable group of non-gentrifying comparison neighbourhoods. Mobility in and out of gentrifying/non-gentrifying neighbourhoods is observed using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, comparing the flow of individuals by income poverty status. Early results suggest that the dominant gentrification process in post-recession England may have been a change in the composition of inwardly mobile residents (indirect displacement), rather than increased outward mobility of low income residents (direct displacement). This would suggest that the negative effects of gentrification do not primarily fall upon individuals leaving those areas, but upon mobile low income individuals whose housing options become restricted in previously low cost areas.

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**Measuring the impact of migration on the geography of age segregation in England and Wales**

*Francisco Rowe, Fran Darlington-Pollock; University of Liverpool*

It has been argued that the emergence of socio-spatial age segregation deserves more attention amongst academics and policy-makers alike. More recently, it has been shown that residential segregation has increased between older and younger age groups, particularly in urban areas. However, while a growing body of literature examines key trends in the changing geography of ageing, there is less work considering the demographic causes of these changes. Drawing upon
2011 census data, this paper estimates the impact of internal migration in age residential segregation across local authorities applying a recently developed method – the Compositional Impact of Migration (CIM) index. Our results are illustrative of the extent to which internal migration can have differentiated spatial impacts and contribute to the changing geography of age emerging across England and Wales since 2001. The implications of these results will be considered for policy development, particularly in relation to wider debates on ‘ageing in place’ and policies regarding social cohesion. Further, in discussing the development of the CIM we demonstrate a need to unify debates examining the ‘impact’ or role internal migration can play in determining spatial variation in socioeconomic and demographic outcomes.

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**Migrant mortality and fertility – Wednesday 12 September 11.30am**

**Mortality among migrants according to duration of stay in France, 2004-2014**

Matthew Wallace¹, Myriam Khlat¹, Michel Guillot¹,²; INED, University of Pennsylvania

The migrant mortality advantage (MMA) is generally interpreted as reflecting the selection of atypically healthy people from origin countries followed by progressive and negative acculturation with time spent in the host country. However, studies examining how the MMA evolves over duration of stay are scarce and have paid little attention to gender patterns and the confounding effect of age. We analyze all-cause mortality by duration of stay among male and female migrants in France, paying special attention to the role of age in explaining duration of stay effects. We use the Échantillon Démographique Permanent (EDP), France’s largest socio-demographic panel and a representative 1% sample of its population. Mortality was followed-up from 2004 to 2014; parametric survival models were fitted for males and females to study variation in the MMA over duration of stay. Estimates were adjusted for age, duration of stay, year, education level and marital status for certain age groups. We observe an MMA which is most pronounced among recent arrivals and converges with duration of stay. This pattern is robust to the confounding effect of age and the pattern is consistent among by gender. Our novel findings show there to be an intrinsic pattern of convergence of the MMA towards native mortality over time spent in France independent from age. The consistent pattern by gender suggests males and females experience the same processes associated with generating the MMA. These patterns adhere to the selection-acculturation hypothesis and raise questions about the erosion of migrant health capital in host countries.

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**Children’s migration and lifestyle-related chronic disease among older parents left behind in India**

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Lifestyle-related chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes are now the leading causes of death and disability in India. Interestingly, those Indian states with the highest prevalence of lifestyle-related chronic disease among older adults are also found to have the highest rates of international or internal outmigration. This paper investigates the association between having migrant (adult) children and older parents’ lifestyle-related chronic disease in India. Bi-variate and multivariate analysis are conducted using data from a representative sample of 9507 adults aged 60 and older in seven Indian states from the UNFPA project ‘Building Knowledge Base on Ageing in India’. The results show that for any of the diagnosed conditions of hypertension, diabetes and heart disease, the prevalence among older people with a migrant son is higher than among those without. More specifically, the odds ratio of reporting a lifestyle-related chronic disease is higher among older adults with at least one adult son living in another district, State or outside India than those with their children living closer. This study contributes empirical evidence to the academic and policy debate about the consequences of globalization and urbanization for older people’s health status generally, and particularly their risk for reporting chronic diseases that relate to changes in their lifestyle.

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The impact of immigration on the fertility behavior of natives: Evidence from Syrians in Turkey
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The discussion on how migration may alleviate the problems of population ageing often focus on the issues around the fertility of immigrants. Besides, the projection models estimating the impact of migration on population growth typically assume that the natives do not change their fertility behaviour as a response to migration. We challenge this assumption and address the gap in the previous literature by showing that the native fertility is also affected by migration. We use mass immigration from Northern Syria to specific Turkish provinces shortly after 2011 as a source of exogenous variation in exposure to migration and show that natives’ fertility in the affected provinces increases relative to the provinces that are less affected by migration. Our findings are consistent across two separate datasets, measuring fertility both at the aggregate and at the individual levels. They are also robust to a battery of specification checks, alternative control groups and an alternative empirical strategy based on an instrumental variable. We provide further analyses to test four potential mechanisms and to show heterogeneity in the fertility responses by population subgroups. We rule out mechanisms related to the cost of childcare and house prices but find that the labour market shocks and social interactions (in the form of fertility diffusion and competitive breeding) are the plausible drivers of native fertility. We further show that the effect is primarily driven by the unskilled and economically inactive women, who became mothers for the first time.

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The impact of the Great Recession on natives and migrants’ fertility: A comparison between Italy and Sweden
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This study contributes to the empirical research on the nexus between the Great Recession and the fertility decline registered in many European countries in the last decade. The aim is to compare childbearing behavior between natives and migrants in two very different contexts: Italy and Sweden. It has been argued that the recent economic downturn affected fertility negatively, through increasing unemployment and rising insecurity in labor markets (Matysiak et al., 2018; Comolli, 2017). Nevertheless, this issue has scarcely been addressed focusing on the conditions of migrants, which, as a vulnerable group, are more exposed to economic shocks facing higher economic uncertainties (Sobotka et al., 2011). We analyze the effect of the Great Recession on fertility at the micro-level by using data from the Italian LFS and from the Swedish Population Registers. We focus only on women who have a stable employment, in order to perform a better comparison of the two welfare states, since these women certainly have access to the welfare protection in both countries. This selection might lead to incorrect estimates because the sample is not randomly selected; so, we correct for such potential bias by using the Heckman model. We run identical analyses for the two countries. The main explanatory variables are: women’s birthplace, a dummy for the post-crisis period, the interaction between the two (so that we can measure the period effect on the two groups), and women’s last occupation (ISCO) in order to assess whether the effect of the crisis varies across different jobs.

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