

Migration and mobilities

Strand organizer: Júlia Mikolai and Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews)

Session convenor for Internal migration as a driver of regional population change in Europe: Philip Rees (University of Leeds)

Migration – Monday 9 September, 1.30pm

Circular migration

Rebecca Spilsbury, Katie Coria, Oliver Dormon, Greg Payne

Office for National Statistics

The ONS is looking at circular migration in the UK as part of our migrant concepts and definitions work using administrative data. The ONS believes the UN definition of circular migration to be too simplistic for our purposes of measuring and defining migration. Therefore, we are looking at different patterns of movement and how circular migrants fit into our traditional long-term, short-term, and visitor groups. This is important research as circular migrants may be overcounted by some sources, but undercounted by others, which would affect our migration estimates. We published our first outputs in January 2019, where we categorized people by how frequently they travelled, their length of stay, and demographic information. Further work continues to create a more solid definition and categorize circular migrants. Research Questions: 1. What is circular migration? How can we define it? 2. Why do people circulate in and out of the UK? Methods and Data: This project has used a quantitative approach by analysing administrative data sources to identify circular patterns of movement. The main data source is Home Office Exit Checks data, which has been used to identify potential non-EEA circular migrants. We are planning to link this data to other sources, such as HMRC PAYE and DWP benefits data to determine the potential economic impact of these circular migrants. We also plan to use Home Office Semaphore data to look at EU migrants in the future.

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Engaging with users to improve 2021 Census origin–destination data

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The past five decennial censuses in the UK have captured the commuting (for those in employment) and migration (12 months prior to census) patterns of individuals. These commuting and migration statistics are a hugely important resource used to strategically plan infrastructure for health, education, housing and transport. Currently, no alternative datasets of this size and reliability exist. This paper will discuss improvements the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is proposing to ensure that the 2021 Census origin–destination outputs provide maximum utility and meet user needs. Feedback from 2011 identified that the usage and utility of the data were hindered by late publication, lack of publicly available data, and data complexities. For our 2021 outputs we are proposing a revised approach to the Statistical Disclosure Control methodology (SDC) that is used to protect the confidentiality of the data. This new SDC method should allow more data to be published publicly and reduce the amount of data stored in controlled access environments. It should also have the additional benefit of reducing the amount of time needed to publish the data, ensuring that the outputs are of the upmost relevance. Our proposed improvements are based on feedback and recommendations from our expert working group,

public consultations and roadshows. Going forward, we will continue to engage with a diverse range of users to improve the accessibility and flexibility of 2021 Census origin–destination outputs.

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Exchanging lions & kangaroos: Skilled migration from Australia to the UK & from the UK to Australia

Helen Ware

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With respect to immigration, Australia and the UK share some common goals and policy prejudices. Both governments want immigration to be about maximizing human capital through filling labour force skills shortages, preferably with highly talented English-speaking immigrants. Both governments promote tertiary education as an export industry. Between 1995 and 2014 the federal immigration department ensured that the proportion of skilled migrants among permanent arrivals in Australia rose from 47% to 70%. The 2018 UK Migration White Paper’s proposals for the post-Brexit immigration system include prioritizing the highly skilled. Using the most recent national census data and immigration statistics, as well as the World Bank’s Global Bilateral Migration Database and the OECD’s Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries, this study interrogates the multiple flows of tertiary students and skilled migrants moving in both directions between Australia and the UK. The Australian Census and Migrants Integrated Dataset (ACMID 2016), a unique resource covering all permanent migrants accepted in 2000–16, is also used for a detailed examination of UK migrants’ experiences by visa type, enabling comparisons between migrants with different stated reasons for migration. Women now outnumber men in global international skilled migration flows. To clarify these issues, a UK and Australian case study examines the international movements and experiences of qualified nurses within the context of rapidly increasing demand due to the ageing of both the general population and the nursing workforce.

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Migration and labour market integration in Chile

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South America is polarizing. While some countries are plagued by high levels of economic instability, others are flourishing; this provides fertile ground for inter-regional migration. Since 2002, the Mercosur treaty on free movement of citizens has guaranteed certain rights for those signed up to the agreement, including guaranteeing equal working conditions. For others migrating within South America, the realities are more precarious. Chile (a signatory of the Mercosur treaty) has seen significant increases in the size of its migrant population, rising from just over 1% to more than 4.5% of the population. Other than their country of origin, little is known about the composition of these migrant groups or their socio-economic experiences in Chile. Given the likely push of economic uncertainty triggering migration, understanding the labour market integration of these different migrant groups within a relatively developed yet highly unequal society is critical to inform effective integration and migrant policy. Using the latest census data – the first adequately capturing this growing migrant population – we first establish the socio-economic profile and spatial distribution of migrants into Chile according to their nationality. We then model assimilation at the city level, exploring how this assimilation varies according to the composition of migrants, their socio-economic profile, and time spent in Chile. In support of segmented assimilation theory, we illustrate the extent to which labour market outcomes vary between South American migrants originating from

Mercosur treaty countries and elsewhere in the region, and reveal the nuances of the geography to migrant experiences of the labour market.

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Internal migration as a driver of regional population change in Europe – Tuesday 10 September, 11.00am

Internal migration as a driver of regional population change in the Wider South East of England, 2001–16

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Key among Ravenstein's 'laws' are that the majority of migrants go only a short distance and that migration proceeds step by step, with migration being mainly towards urban centres. This paper tests these two ideas in the context of counterurbanization, by reference to migration taking place across the Wider South East (WSE) of England. Migration data for 2001–16 are aggregated to a set of concentric rings around London and then analysed to reveal how much of the net outward shifts of population arises from movement taking place between pairs of adjacent rings as a 'cascade', as opposed to migration 'leap-frogging' directly from the core into a non-adjacent ring. The data are then examined on a Travel to Work Area (TTWA) basis to provide migration accounts that reveal the extent to which each of the WSE's 45 (mainly urban-centred) regions performs a type of *entrepôt* role in helping to transfer population outwards from London, using a 'through-migration indicator' that captures the degree to which inflows to a particular TTWA from rings closer to the core is offset by outflows from that TTWA to the rings further out from it. It is found that this varies according to the concentric zone to which the TTWA belongs and also to its location with respect to a radial-sector geography of the WSE. Finally, cluster analysis is used to classify the TTWAs on the basis of the part that each plays in redistributing population across the wider region over the 15 years.

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The contribution of international and internal migration to regional population change in Italy: An analysis referring to the seminal contributions of Ravenstein

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The presentation will focus on the effects of internal and international migration on population change at the level of Local Labour Market Areas (LLMAs). Population change in the 21 'metropolitan' LLMAs and at the level of LLMAs is analysed for the period 2002–17, including the period of the great recession. The influence of socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics on local and regional population change due to residential migration, inter-LLMA migration and international migration will be analysed. The characteristics of international and internal migration flows will be analysed considering the 'laws' formulated by Ravenstein. In fact, in the Italian case, Ravenstein's affirmations do not always hold, especially those regarding the effects of the distance on migration. To amend his observations, we analyse: (1) the role of the characteristics of the labour markets for the international migrations and the inter-LLMA migrations; and (2) the role of the housing markets for the migration flows between the centres and the local peripheries of the metropolitan LLMAs.

Both local labour markets and local housing markets in Italy are characterized by rigidities and different roles for the migration dynamics of the Italian and the foreign population at the local and regional level. Also, (3) the role of the socio-demographic structure of the LLMA for the repulsion/attraction of international and internal migrations will be considered. The descriptive analysis is supplemented by correlation and regression analysis. The source of information on migration and population is the Italian system of population register data (Istat).

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Ravenstein revisited: A comparison of British migration flows in 1881 and 2011

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Aims: In 1885, Ravenstein published an analysis of internal migration in the British Isles using data from the 1881 Census. He proposed seven 'Laws' (empirical generalizations). The aim of the paper is to compare migration patterns of 1881 with those in the 2011 UK Census, testing whether the empirical findings have endured or changed. **Data:** Ravenstein used tables of birthplace of residents of counties and sanitary districts. We accessed scanned images of the 1881 printed reports of UK censuses, available in the Parliamentary papers. The published table statistics were digitized. We also tabulated lifetime migration using the Integrated Census Microdata (I-CeM) for 1881. For 2011, we extracted Census Flow Data via the UK Data Service and WICID interface together with tables for home countries of lifetime migration. **Spatial harmonization** was achieved by aggregating the detailed output geography of the 2011 Census to the 1881 county geography. **Temporal harmonization** was not directly possible. The migration question asked in 1881 was 'What was your birthplace?', while in 2011 it was 'What was your usual address one year before the census?'. However, using comparable home country of birth data, we experimented with ways of inferring lifetime from one-year migration. **Methods:** We constructed tables and maps for 2011 comparable to those used by Ravenstein to reach his generalizations. We also computed some of the quantitative measures of internal migration developed by Bell et al. (2002) designed for comparison across populations, focusing on migration distance effects and redistribution effectiveness. **Results:** Results of the analysis are being prepared. We anticipate that the comparison will reveal both similarities and differences. We hypothesize that the 2011 flows will be more balanced than those of 1881, when industrialization and urbanization of the population were intense. We expect that the role of migration from Ireland to Great Britain will have been replaced by immigration from outside the British Isles. We expect to find that differences between male and female migration will be reduced in 2011 compared with the late 19th century flows of rural young women into urban domestic service, perhaps replaced by the recent stronger flows of women into higher education than of men. This comparison of migration flows between industrializing and modern Britain we anticipate will yield a better understanding of systems of internal migration within a country.

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Why she had to go... migration and sex ratios

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One of the regularities in migration noted by Ravenstein says that 'Females appear to predominate among short-journey migrants' (1889, p. 288). If this regularity holds for all populations and since most of the moves are short distance,

migration largely affects the age-specific sex composition of populations. Imbalances in the sex composition of populations are known to cause social tensions. In this paper I analyse regional differences in the adult sex ratio at NUTS-3 spatial level in Europe (the finest available that is comparable across countries, 1.4 thousand units), counties of the United States (3.1 thousand units) and municipal districts in Russia (2.3 thousand units). For comparability reasons across the three territories, I use the latest available census round data from 2010–11. Since migration data is largely of low quality, I estimate the effect of the sex selectiveness of migration on the adult sex ratio indirectly. For that, a zero-migration age-specific profile of sex ratios is calculated, based on sex ratios at birth and sex-specific life tables. The mismatch between survival-only adult sex ratios and the ratios observed represents the effect of migration. The preliminary results show that Ravenstein's law mostly holds. This is work in progress. I plan to incorporate distance to the main agglomeration and urban areas in the analysis.

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Migration: Immigrant integration – Wednesday 11 September, 9.00am

'Living together, working more closely together?': Analysis of ethnic group employment and residential geographies in England and Wales

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In England and Wales, the dominant focus within literature on geographical inequalities for ethnic group residents has been on the extent of residential segregation. However, in other countries the extent of ethnic mixing in the workplace has also been considered. In their paper 'Work together, live apart?', Ellis et al. (2004) suggest that places of work have lower racial segregation than residential areas in the US. Similar observations have been made in Sweden by Strömngren et al. (2014). Focusing solely on residential geographies potentially underestimates the extent of daily interactions between residents from different ethnic groups. This paper will evaluate the differences between the ethnic group geographies of daytime and night-time, workplace and residence for small areas in England and Wales. Using 2011 Census data, the paper aims to explore whether the differences in small area residential distributions between ethnic groups are also observed for work-based populations. Are workplaces more ethnically integrated than neighbourhoods, and what are the implications of this for segregation research? Preliminary findings from Indices of Dissimilarity figures for 11 ethnic group categories (calculated for each population from all Middle Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales) suggest that for ten ethnic groups their lowest dissimilarity figures were within the workplace population, and for nine ethnic groups their highest dissimilarity figures were within the all usual resident population. In addition, a smaller range between the highest and lowest figures was observed in the workplace population compared with the all usual resident population.

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Who deserves British citizenship? A choice-based conjoint experiment design

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Who deserves citizenship? This is a question that has been widely addressed by the political and philosophical literature. Yet, little empirical work has investigated the preferences of the majority population. I make use of a choice-based conjoint-analysis experiment design on a representative sample of 1,648 British citizens to indirectly ask this question. Respondents had to each choose whether to grant naturalization to ten profiles of fictitious applicants. The method allows us to estimate the average effect of each profile characteristic (e.g. religious beliefs) on the probability of being granted naturalization. Findings indicate that occupational status is the attribute that affects the probability of being granted citizenship the most, with the unemployed suffering from a heavy penalty and doctors enjoying an advantage. British ancestry, longer length of residence and higher English proficiency increase the probability of being assigned citizenship. Contrary to expectations, there is no significant difference between countries of origin except for Ireland and Australia, which enhance the likelihood of being selected for citizenship. Respondents were less likely to choose profiles of people of Muslim religion as opposed to Christian profiles. Finally, I investigate average marginal effects across respondent characteristics, such as Brexit voting behaviour. Interestingly, although rates of approval for citizenship vary, the attributes used to determine who deserves citizenship do not change with respondent characteristics. I reflect on the implications these findings have for our understanding of people's construction of national sense of belonging and meaning of citizenship in the current political climate.

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Migrants' life satisfaction in Europe and its relation to the receiving country population's attitudes towards them

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Current research on intergroup contact suggests that the contact of migrants with the receiving population has an effect on their experience at the destination. However, the focus in intergroup contact research has been exclusively on the outcomes for receiving populations (Tip et al. 2018). Similarly, the association between contact and immigrants' life satisfaction (LS) is examined only marginally in well-being studies. The presented paper aims to explore this knowledge gap. It employs attitudes towards immigrants (ATI) in an innovative way as an explanatory variable and examines the association between the receiving population's ATI and migrants' LS. Using three rounds of the European Social Survey from 22 European countries, this paper answers the research question 'Are European regions with more positive attitudes towards immigrants associated with higher life satisfaction of immigrants?'. To answer this research question, I employ an OLS regression model with three fixed effects: country, year, and region of origin. The outcome variable is subjectively assessed life satisfaction measured on an 11-point scale, and the main explanatory variable is a summed index of six measures of ATI aggregated at the regional level (NUTS1/2). The preliminary results show that controlling for the year, country, and individual socio-demographic characteristics, there is a significant association between the regional ATI and migrants' well-being. The results of this study uncover the relationship between ATI and migrants' well-being, taking into account geographical location. It also adds to our understanding of whether a change in ATI might threaten the LS of migrants. Generally, this study broadens our understanding of well-being, attitudes and intergroup contact.

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Can training turn the tide? Migrant–native differentials in the uptake and effects of active labour market policies in Belgium

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Although migration has become the main driver of population change in Belgium in recent decades, migrants' (of first and later generations) labour market integration exhibits persistent challenges. This study aims to: (i) document differentials between unemployed second-generation migrants and unemployed groups without a migration background with respect to the participation in classroom workplace training programs in Belgium; (ii) assess the impact of participation on the hazard of entering stable employment; and (iii) analyse differential effects by migration background. We use unique longitudinal administrative data from two different government organizations with a total sample of 62,918 individuals aged between 18 and 65 years who legally resided in Belgium on 1 January 2005 and their household members (204,484 individuals). Data is recorded quarterly between 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2016. Preliminary results indicate that non-European-background populations have lower and slower uptake of any kind of training than the European- and Belgian-background populations. In addition, classroom and workplace training initially exhibit significantly negative lock-in effects, although these negative effects are followed by significantly positive effects of programme participation on the hazard of entering formal employment. However, these findings exhibit different results according to the ethnic background: while classroom training has the better results for non-European-background populations, the workplace training has the larger results for the Belgian-background population; for the European-background population, workplace has positive effects but after nine quarters there is a convergence or even an overlap, and classroom training shows lock-in effects but no positive effects afterwards.

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Predictors of tolerance towards immigrants in northern Iceland

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Previous research has yielded detailed information about the background, perceptions and experiences of those who are less tolerant of international immigration and foreign immigrants. As part of this, there is some evidence that less spatially mobile members of the host population are less trusting, less open to change, hold more conservative social and political attitudes, and view foreign immigrants less favourably. In Britain, people who still resided in their county of birth were more likely to vote in favour of Brexit, and in the United States people who had never left their hometown were more likely to vote for Trump, independent of race, income and education. In this study, we examine the effects of the domestic and international migration experiences of Icelanders on tolerance towards foreign immigration in three communities in northern Iceland. While Iceland experienced massive internal migration to the Reykjavík capital area in the 20th century, internal migration has recently slowed considerably and rapid immigration of the foreign born has contributed to both continued urban growth in the capital region and the revival of stagnant or declining rural regions. Our results show that a large proportion of residents of Icelandic origin in northern Iceland have lived in other regions or abroad. Controlling for factors such as gender, education, employment, and generalized trust, domestic in-migrants and local return-migrants hold considerably more favourable attitudes towards international immigration into the local community than those who have never lived elsewhere. These results are discussed in the context of changing patterns of mobilities and immobilities in western societies.

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Socio-economic effects on first union formation among native and second-generation women in Belgium

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Several theoretical frameworks have been developed to explain the association between socio-economic characteristics and family transitions. These theoretical frameworks were mainly developed with the majority population in mind and rarely account for population heterogeneity in terms of different origin groups. This paper examines whether the effect of socio-economic characteristics on union formation differs for Belgian women and second-generation women of Southern European, Turkish and Moroccan origin and how this variation is related to migrant-specific characteristics. Using the Belgian Administrative Socio-Demographic Panel for the period 2003–10, the analysis draws on hazard models estimated using random-effects logistic regression models of entry into a first union, entry into direct marriage, and entry into first cohabitation. We also estimate a logistic regression of choosing cohabitation as opposed to direct marriage as a first union type for women who have entered into a co-residential union. Preliminary results show that a stronger socio-economic position, characterized by higher income levels and employment, promotes first union formation for Belgian and second-generation Southern European women. The reverse pattern occurs among Turkish and Moroccan second-generation women, with women in inactivity or unemployment being more likely to enter into a first union. The results of this study indicate that theories on the underlying socio-economic mechanisms of union formation need to consider the legal status of marriage and cohabitation within migrant communities and the agency of individuals to negotiate expectations of family, kin and community in contexts where limited socio-economic opportunities imply a stronger reliance on informal support networks.

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Family, fertility and internal migration in Norway: A comparison of native and immigrant populations in Norway

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Scholars of international migration have emphasized how ties among networks of (former) international migrants, including family, can prove critical as sources of important information, support and social capital at the destination. From the perspective of internal migration and fertility behaviour, we might expect the importance placed on proximity to family to persist as a crucial locational concern, and particularly among first-generation immigrants and their descendants. In this paper we seek to examine the relationship between fertility, internal migration and the presence and location of extended family networks. We apply discrete-time multiprocess event-history analysis to geocoded Norwegian population register data collected on the 1982–86 birth cohort. Using a multilevel, multiprocess approach, we compare Norwegian native and second-generation immigrant populations, account for the endogeneity that exists between fertility and migration, and move beyond the ‘one-life-event-at-a-time’ approach in the study of immigrant and ethnic minority families by examining first, second and subsequent fertility/migration events. It is hoped this analysis will complement ongoing discussions about the role of extended family networks in influencing individual fertility and migration behaviours, which may be an important contributing factor behind the persistently uneven spatial distribution of populations from certain immigrant backgrounds. Email: m.j.thomas@rug.nl

Positive relationship between migration and fertility intentions: The case of post-socialist EU member states

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The purpose of this paper is to investigate the connection between migration intentions and fertility intentions in the life course. Within the framework of the life course, we hypothesize that migration and childbearing events may be incompatible (one of the life course events of migration or childbearing is foregone in favour of the other), independent (migration and childbearing take place in parallel) or related (migration and childbearing are joint life course events). We use Generations and Gender Survey wave 1 data, which contains variables on migration and fertility intentions as well as standard demographic covariates. Our sample consists of respondents aged 20–35 from seven post-socialist EU member states: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. We adopt a seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression that allows us to estimate the relationship between migration intentions and fertility intentions. We conclude that a positive association exists between migration intentions and intentions to have a child in post-socialist EU member states. These findings have the following implications. Firstly, there is an indication that life course events are planned jointly. Secondly, the demographic crisis in post-socialist EU member states is potentially exacerbated in two ways: loss of adult citizens and their future children. Thirdly, the findings establish a direction for future research to focus on actual fertility and migration behaviour and realization of intentions.

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Transnational parenthood and migrant subjective well-being in Italy

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Transnational families are commonly associated with nuclear families composed of a couple, with or without young children, where at least one adult member is currently living abroad. Despite their estimated prevalence worldwide, the scarcity of data on the topic has caused a lack of attention to this phenomenon in both policy and science. Especially little is known about the effects engendered by the interplay between migration and family relations at a distance on the individual well-being of both migrant parents and their left-behind children. In most European countries, including Italy, this kind of study is unprecedented. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the subjective well-being of migrants currently residing in Italy who have children left behind, compared with that of childless migrants and migrants living with their children. Multivariate regression analysis applied to individual-level data from Istat's Survey on Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens 2011–12 shows that transnational parents experience lower levels of self-rated health (assessed on a 1–5 scale) compared with migrants with different family statuses, and that the well-being loss associated with transnational parenthood is strongly gendered. Controlling for individual characteristics, socio-economic conditions, and migration background, our analysis ascertains that men's subjective well-being does not depend on their family status, while transnational mothers experience significantly lower well-being compared with childless migrant women. The struggle with the emotional difficulties of transnational family life raises relevant policy-related questions that call for conceptual and methodological advances in migration data collection.

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