

Migration: internal & international abstracts

Strand organisers: Dr. Julia Mikolai (University of St. Andrews), Dr. Matthew Wallace (Stockholm University)

Midday Tuesday 14 September: Union & family formation among immigrants & their descendants

Parental age gaps among immigrants and their descendants: Adaptation across time and generations?
Caroline Ugglå and Ben Wilson; Stockholm University Demography Unit

Age gaps between partners have undergone dramatic changes in high-income countries over the past century. Yet, there has been little focus on age gaps for immigrants and their descendants. This is an important omission because age gaps can be interpreted as a macro-level indicator of intergenerational adaptation. We examine the age gaps of biological parents (childbearing partners) among immigrants and their descendants in Sweden, a country with high gender equality and a stable mean age gap. Using longitudinal data for the whole population, we examine changes in age gaps for cohorts born 1950-1986. Cohort trends in age gaps often follow very different patterns for male and female immigrants, with limited evidence of adaptation across cohorts. However, there is considerable evidence of adaptation toward the Swedish norm for the second generation, including when making a direct comparison between immigrants and their children. The largest differences between women and men are for the first generation with a Swedish-born partner.

Email: ben.wilson@sociology.su.se

Union formation amongst immigrants from Pakistan and their descendants in the United Kingdom: A sequence analysis
Joseph Harrison; University of St Andrews

The Pakistani community continues to grow in the United Kingdom, now totalling over one million including those born in Pakistan and their British-born descendants. Previous work has highlighted conservative values and norms among the Pakistani minority with early union formation, rare dissolution of unions and direct marriage preferred to cohabitation. Using data from the Understanding Society study, this paper uses sequence analysis to investigate the differences in the timing and type of unions amongst the Pakistani minority compared to the white British majority. Results indicate that there is a persistence of conservative family behaviour even in more recent cohorts. Some evidence of changes can be observed amongst the second generation: they are postponing partnership formation; however, there is still little cohabitation and divorce among them. On the other hand, the proportion of those never entering a union is found to be higher amongst the second generation compared to natives.

Email: jh383@st-andrews.ac.uk

Does health affect migrants' fertility intentions? The role of gender, duration of stay and parity
Giammarco Alderotti¹, Eleonora Trappolini²; ¹University of Florence, ² University of Milan Bicocca

Interest in migrants' fertility was renewed recently in the European context mainly because of the persistence of low-fertility regimes and the increase in the number of migrants. When studying migrant fertility, demographers have considered the roles played by a wide array of factors, but health has never entered the debate. The few existing studies showing a negative relationship between health and fertility do not include any focus on migrants. This work aims to explore the relationship between health status and fertility intentions among migrants in Italy by gender, duration of stay and parity. To this aim, three health measures were considered: self-rated health, the presence of chronic illnesses and mental health. Using data from the Italian Survey on "Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens, 2011-2012", carried out by the Italian Institute of Statistics, and applying generalised ordered logistic models, we test the relationship between

health status and fertility intentions among migrants. Our findings show that poor health negatively affects migrants' fertility intentions. This is especially true among women, and, among the latter, the effect is strongest for long-term migrants. On the other hand, no parity-specific pattern in the relationship between health and fertility intentions emerges. This is the first study providing evidence to support that health status plays a non-negligible role in shaping migrants' fertility intentions, net of the other most important fertility determinants.

Email: giammarco.alderotti@unifi.it

Family trajectories among immigrants and their descendants in four European countries

Hill Kulu¹, Julia Mikolai¹, Isaure Delaporte¹, Chia Liu¹, Brad Campbell¹, Gunnar Andersson²; ¹University of St Andrews, ²Stockholm University

We investigate partnership changes and childbearing among immigrants and their descendants in the UK, France, Germany and Sweden born between 1950 and 1990. While there is a growing literature on immigrant families in Europe, little (if any) research has examined their fertility and partnership histories in tandem. We focus on two critical stages of individuals' family life course: first, pathways to family formation (transitions from singlehood to cohabitation, marriage or a birth outside of a union), and second, the evolution of individuals' family lives once they are in a union and have a child (having another child or experiencing union dissolution). We apply a series of competing-risks Poisson regression models to combined longitudinal exposure-occurrence data from the four countries. Preliminary analysis of pathways to family formation shows significant diversity among immigrants and their descendants in Europe. The Caribbean population in the UK and Southern Europeans in France and Germany show family patterns similar to those of the natives: many of them cohabit prior to marriage; some experience union dissolution; some have a birth outside of a union. In contrast, South Asians in the UK and the Turkish population in France, Germany and Sweden exhibit conservative family behaviour: they have high marriage and low separation levels; childbearing outside of marriage is uncommon. Differences between migrant groups persist even when adjusting for education and number of siblings. These findings suggest that cultural and normative factors shape family behaviours of immigrants and their descendants, and that some patterns may persist across migrant generations.

Email: hill.kulu@st-andrews.ac.uk

4.00pm Tuesday 14 September: Family & employment of migrants & their descendants

Parents' informal childcare preferences: a comparative study of migrants in Italy and France

Eleonora Trappolini, Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Stefania Maria Lorenza Rimoldi, Laura Terzera: University of Milan-Bicocca

As migrants settle in the destination country, childcare emerges as a new exigency. Besides individuals' characteristics and migrants' country of origin, an important factor when analysing migrants' childcare preferences is the context in which the migration process occurred. The availability of childcare services varies prominently between countries, and in some countries informal childcare plays a relevant role in balancing work and family responsibilities. This comparative analysis represents an interesting case study because we assume that parental preferences may depend both on migrants' origin countries, thus on cultural and behavioural elements, the considered context, and institutional setting. Using the 'Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizen' survey (2011-2012) for Italy and the 'Trajectoires et Origines' survey (2008-2009) for France, we examined the use of informal childcare (grandparents, other family members, and extra-family members) by migrants' households with child(ren) aged 0-11, in Italy and France. Specifically, the study has three aims. First, to explore the determinants of migrants' childcare preferences in the contexts analysed; second, to investigate the existence of differences by migrants' country of origin; finally, to explore differences in the need for informal childcare and parental preferences in childcare between migrants in Italy and France. Results highlight some crucial points, suggesting that migrants' preferences are shaped by the household

composition, the mother occupational status, migrants' country of origin and the country of destination. The use of informal childcare is higher for migrants in Italy than in France, even among the same origin areas.

Email: eleonora.trappolini@unimib.it

The impact of childbearing and partnership changes on the employment outcomes of immigrants and their descendants in France: A multistate approach

Isaure Delaporte and Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews

Previous research shows that motherhood negatively affects female employment in most European countries. Although employment levels are particularly low among immigrant women, little is known about the motherhood–employment link in migrant populations. This paper investigates whether family formation differentially affects the labour market outcomes of migrant women and their descendants compared to native women in France. Using multistate event history models and rich longitudinal data from France, we analyse the changes in employment outcomes following childbirth among employed women. We also study how the interrelationship between employment and motherhood has changed across migrant groups and birth cohorts. Our preliminary analysis shows that the patterns differ by migrant groups and birth cohorts.

Email: icmd1@st-andrews.ac.uk

Employment and family trajectories of immigrants in the UK: An application of multi-channel sequence analysis

Julia Mikolai, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews

Employment and family are two important dimensions of immigrant lives and their integration. Previous studies have analysed the employment opportunities of immigrants and their family lives, but most studies have examined the two life domains separately. In this study, we investigate how family and employment changes interact in the lives of migrants. We use data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, which contains rich and reliable retrospective histories on individuals' fertility, partnership experiences, and employment transitions. The immigrant and ethnic minority boost samples provide a unique opportunity to analyse the relationships between immigrants' employment and family trajectories. Preliminary results of (multichannel) sequence analysis indicate three types of partnership trajectories (those who remain single; who migrated for family reunification; and who arrived as single, but then formed a relationship), five types of fertility trajectories (those who remain childless; who arrived with 2 children; who arrived with 3+ children; who had a first child after migration; and those who had their first two children after migration) and six types of employment trajectories (full-time employment, in education, transition to part-time employment, transition from education to employment, complex trajectories, and other). We compare the propensity of migrants from different origin countries to experience these different trajectories whilst controlling for socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

Email: Julia.Mikolai@st-andrews.ac.uk

Work and family pathways of immigrant women in Germany

Chia Liu, Hill Kulu; University of St. Andrews

This study investigates the work-family life course for immigrant women in Germany. We use the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) to capture both retrospective life course history to facilitate our overall understanding of family and work characteristics of individuals and prospective post-migration history to pin down activities upon arriving in Germany. First, we examine their work and family characteristics from the age of 16 using sequence analysis to identify typologies based on one's propensity and timing of entrance into the labour market, stability of family life, and number of children by origin group. Next, we take a post-migration view at women's activities after entering Germany by origin and cohort. We use an event history model to study the timing and level of entrance into labour market or training. For those who arrived as married, we separately examine whether the birth of a child or dissolution of union perturbs one's labour market presence. Using a piecewise constant hazard regression, we investigate group differences after controlling for length of

union, number of children, and education. This work serves to shed light on the role immigrant women play in a time of both growing presence of immigrants in Germany and increasing female labour force participation.

Email: ccl26@st-andrews.ac.uk

9.00am Wednesday 15 September: Internal migration, space and place

Examining new spatial and social mobilities to understand the shaping of geographical inequalities across the UK

Vivian So, Nissa Finney, David McCollum, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews and ESRC Centre for Population Change

This paper considers the coincident evolution of social and spatial inequalities. Using Fielding's (1992) escalator concept as an anchor, this study builds on existing work in three ways: 1) by examining the role of urban locales across the country in social mobility, extending the geographical remit of previous studies; 2) investigating how escalator areas are specific to employment sectors; and 3) asking whether contemporary escalator locales act in the same way across the population, paying attention particularly to ethnic differentiation. This paper will present initial analyses of residential and occupational changes using the UK Household Longitudinal Study Wave 1 to Wave 10 and the ONS Longitudinal Study over five decades (1971-2011). The analyses include, following Van Ham et al (2020), measures of social mobility that capture the relationship between income and occupation. This paper will provide a novel and updated examination of how escalator regions have evolved in the last decade using sequence analysis and event history analysis, with conclusions of direct relevance to devolution and 'levelling up' debates.

Email: htvs1@st-andrews.ac.uk

Spatiotemporal relation between childhood internal mobility and exposure to neighbourhood distress

Joeko Kuyvenhoven¹, Karen Haandrikman², Helga A.G. de Valk¹; ¹Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI)-KNAW/University of Groningen, ²Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University

Whether moving during childhood has an adverse impact on a child's life chances depends partially on the type of move a child experiences and the conditions under which childhood moves occur. In this study we focus on different types of childhood internal mobility and the (change) in neighbourhood conditions in trying to understand accumulations of (dis)advantage across a child's life course. We combine temporal and spatial perspectives in trying to answer the following research question: Do different types of childhood internal mobility patterns relate to different levels of exposure to neighbourhood distress during childhood? Using longitudinal full population register data of Statistics Netherlands, this relationship is analysed for children born in the Netherlands between 1995 and 2003 and followed until age 16 (N=995.917). We use spatial techniques of hotspot analysis and spatial autocorrelation to visualise and analyse the spatial relationship between the socioeconomic composition of the neighbourhood of origin and childhood internal mobility patterns. This analysis is subsequently used for case selection to analyse more in-depth the relationship between neighbourhood distress and internal mobility over a child's life course using multinomial logistic models. Preliminary results show that mobility is higher in urban regions and there seems to be a small but significant relation between neighbourhood distress and some types of mobility. Especially children moving frequently seem to concentrate in distressed neighbourhoods, indicating that this group is especially vulnerable to an accumulation of disadvantage. The next step will be to analyse this relationship more in-depth for the city of Amsterdam.

Email: kuyvenhoven@nidi.nl

Migration: Survival or livelihood diversification strategy for poor households? Evidence from rural India
Shreya Nupur and Meghna Dutta; Department of Humanities and Social Science, Indian Institute of Technology, Patna

Migration in India is characterized as permanent, temporary or seasonal, circular etc., but data limitation has narrowed the focus of researchers to permanent migration only. Regional level studies show the extent of temporary and circular migration is much larger than permanent migration in India. Using India Human Development Survey (IHDS), a unique nationally representative dataset of Indian households, this study aims to examine the determinants of permanent and circular migration from 'rural poor households' in India. Thus trying to answer questions such as: Do the poor take migration decision for livelihood diversification or for survival only? What household level factors determine the permanent and circular migration from rural poor households in India? Are these factors different in nature to determine the permanent and circular migration from 'poor households'? To answer these questions, we used logistic regression. The results suggest that household demographic characteristics, household resources, debt, caste group, educational level, shock such as marriage or major illness in the household, and public transfers are major factors to determine the permanent and circular migration from poor households. Poor households usually take migration decisions for survival strategy and forces that determine circular migration are different from permanent migration strategies by poor households. The possible implication is to focus on the migration strategy taken by poor households; the majority of poor households take circular migration decision for their survival. This type of migration decision puts poor migrants in vulnerable and exploitative work condition at their destination, so they require special attention and need to be covered in social security schemes.

Email: shreya_1921hs09@iitp.ac.in

Ethnic differences in life course mobility and its impact on neighbourhood change in large housing estates in Tallinn, Estonia

Kadi Kalm^{1,2}, Petra Špačková¹, Anneli Kährik², Kadri Leetmaa²; ¹Charles University, ²University of Tartu

Previous studies have well recorded that the pattern of ethnic concentration in post-war large -scale housing estates (HEs) firmly persists, and that this also has an effect on income differentiation. Very few studies so far have focused on the links between life course differences in residential mobility and how this leads to the production and reproduction of ethnic divisions. The socio-ethnic decline comparable to West-European cities has not yet been the case in CEE post-socialist HEs. The almost full-extent privatization of dwellings, the major role of HEs in the housing market, and the different character of immigration play an important role in these different outcomes. Yet, many HEs already experience social infiltration and increasing ethnic minority concentration. HEs in post-socialist cities follow different residential trajectories, partly because they are in different life course phases. Based on Estonian censuses and register data, we aim to trace these different neighbourhood life course trajectories based on long-term changes (2000–2020) in HEs of Tallinn and investigate how micro-level residential mobility patterns contribute to neighbourhood changes. The results reveal that replacement of ethnic minorities by native young households takes place in inner city HEs, whereas rapid 'family flight' of natives takes place in suburban HEs, while 'affordability' and social environment attracts non-native families. HEs are becoming 'springboards' for native young, but they represent a more permanent housing solution for ethnic minorities.

Email: kadi.kalm@ut.ee

3.15pm Wednesday 15 September: Health & wellbeing of immigrants

Subjective well-being and the quality of the neighbourhood. A comparison between immigrants and natives in Europe

Angela Paparusso² & Elena Ambrosetti¹; ¹Sapienza University of Rome, ²Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies, Italy (IRPPS-CNR)

Although the measure of quality of life can be understood in objective terms, based on indicators related to health, educational attainment or socio-economic status, subjective results, such as subjective measures of quality of life or subjective well-being (SWB) are also important. SWB refers to how people feel about their experiences and evaluate their life. Subjective well-being is associated with several factors, both individual and contextual. Among those factors, the local community, the neighbourhood, and the subjective perceptions of the quality of the society, play an important role in shaping life satisfaction. Therefore, we aim to analyse the association between self-reported life satisfaction and the local environment where people live, controlling for socio-demographic, human capital, and immigration. Data stem from the European Quality of Life Surveys (EQLS) of 2016 that includes 28 European Union Member states and five candidate countries. We have selected self-reported life satisfaction, measured with an 11-point Likert scale from 0 to 10, as the dependent variable. We use ordinary least squares regression to measure how the individual factors considered are associated with self-reported life satisfaction among immigrants and natives. Preliminary results show that socio-demographic, human capital, immigration, and self-perceived indicators of quality of life are all fundamental in explaining life satisfaction. Self-perceived indicators of quality of life are strongly associated with subjective well-being. In particular, self-perceived health, the quality of the economic and institutional context together with safety in the neighbourhood of residence are important predictors of satisfaction with life in European countries.

Email: angela.paparusso@irpps.cnr.it

Addressing the impact of border enforcement measures on the self-reported health of migrants aiming to enter Japan during the COVID-19 epidemic

Jacques Wels; University College London

Following the spread of COVID-19 in early 2020, Japan has implemented border enforcement measures to ban most foreigners, including tourists, workers and students from entering Japan for the time being. This study aims to assess the impact of border enforcement measures on migrants' health and wellbeing. Using an online questionnaire (N=478), the study uses a Bayesian ordered logit model to assess the association between the self-evaluated mental and physical health of migrants stranded outside Japan and individuals' characteristics, impact of travel ban, financial implications and uncertainty. Results indicate that border enforcement measures have generated insecurities, both from a financial and personal point of view. These have had strong negative effects on physical health and, to a greater extent, on sleep quality, level of stress and quality of life. The article demonstrates that insecurity is key for understanding Japanese border policies and, consequently, migrants' health as it shapes a spectrum between the insiders and the outsiders that is determined by factors that take little account of individuals' situations and that the state of exception reveals a gradient that is independent from the epidemic situation. It concludes with five points to be discussed further to protect migrants' health in case of travel ban: allowing a fair treatment of migrants, developing international remote work possibilities, addressing the portability of the costs related to border enforcement, allowing non-married couples to reunite and giving a greater visibility to international migrations in the context the COVID-19 pandemic.

Email: jcwels@gmail.com

Is healthy immigrant a wealthy immigrant? Reproductive health among migrant women in Finland 2000-17
Heini Väisänen¹, Hanna Remes² and Pekka Martikainen²; ¹Institute National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED) & University of Southampton, ²University of Helsinki

Migrants often have better health than 'natives' ('healthy immigrant effect', HIE), although the effect tends to attenuate over time since migration. There is a lack of studies investigating this effect among women and focusing on reproductive health. Few studies take the interaction between country of birth (COB) and individual socioeconomic status into account. We use Finnish register data of over 900,000 births spanning years 2000-17 to study the association between the COB and reproductive outcomes (preterm birth, C-section, episiotomy and vaginal birth); the interaction of COB with household income; and the effect of time since migration using random intercept and fixed-effects regression models. Migrants are compared to those born in Finland using two categorisations of COB: by income level of COB and 10 largest COBs as individual countries. Our multilevel models show that the HIE largely does not exist for reproductive outcomes. Instead, women from poor countries tend to fare worse than native women. In most cases, the effect of the COB does not interact with the women's household income. Our sibling fixed-effect models show that the impact of time since immigration is complex and dependent on the COB and the outcome studied, but it showed a slight attenuation over time for some outcomes. The HIE is a complex phenomenon depending on the context of the COB and the type of health outcome studied. Racism and discrimination are likely to be important mechanisms explaining the worse reproductive health of migrants from poorer countries, which are also often culturally different from Finland.

Email: h.e.vaisanen@soton.ac.uk

Transnational healthcare as process: Multiplicity and directionality in the engagements with healthcare among Polish migrants in the UK

Giuseppe Troccoli¹, Chris Moreh², Derek McGhee³, Athina Vlachantoni⁴; ¹Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton, ²York Business School, York St John University, ³Keele Institute for Social Inclusion, Keele University, ⁴Centre for Research on Ageing and Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton

This paper contributes to understanding migrants' healthcare-seeking practices by applying a transnational approach centred on the processual nature of access to healthcare between national borders, and public and private sectors. We argue that beyond a focus on motivations and expectations, it is key to consider how migrants' experiences after migration impact their ongoing engagements with healthcare systems. We draw from the experiences of Polish nationals living in the United Kingdom. The paper presents findings from a mixed-methods study consisting of an online survey conducted between 15/11/2019 and 10/02/2020 amongst 510 adult Poles living in the UK, and thirty-two in-depth semi-structured phone interviews conducted between 3/06 and 27/08 2020 with survey respondents affected by, or caring for a family member with a chronic condition or disability. We find that Polish migrants manage their health by accessing a variety of different providers and that there are multiple ways in which access to services with regards to specific health issues unfolds in time. By categorizing engagements with healthcare providers based on their occurrence in time we argue for an understanding of transnational healthcare as a process. By focusing the analysis on specific health issues rather than individuals, we find that multiple ways to access healthcare services coexist for the same participant, who does not necessarily move towards particular healthcare providers unitarily, but adopts ad hoc solutions on the basis of their experiences. Understanding migrants' patterns of accessing healthcare can contribute to more effective policy solutions supporting migrants in the UK today.

Email: g.troccoli@soton.ac.uk
