

Migration 1: Patterns of integration

Residential mobility and internal migration patterns of immigrants and their descendants in the UK

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As the number of immigrants and their descendants has increased in Europe the literature investigating internal migration and residential patterns of immigrants and their descendants has grown. Work has been done to understand the determinants of residential mobility as well as differences in housing tenure type across immigrant groups, but far less has been done to understand the geography of these moves.

Utilizing 2011 and 2021 census microdata as well as the UK Household Longitudinal Study waves 1-14 (UKHLS), this paper investigates the internal migration patterns of immigrants and their descendants aged 16-49 in the United Kingdom. This study will first look at residential mobility generally before exploring moves of various distances as well as moves to specific destinations. Lastly, there will be a discussion of how well the UKHLS replicates census microdata regarding internal migration.

To accomplish these aims we will first harmonize variables across the three datasets and then we will fit multinomial logistic regressions with the same model specifications for each dataset allowing us to simultaneously compare how well the UKHLS captures the internal migration patterns we see in the census microdata and investigate what those patterns are. Our initial analysis has shown that there is variation in the propensity of individuals to move to various settlement types (i.e. urban vs rural settlements) as well as distinct patterns between different urban areas (i.e. London vs other urban areas). By studying different types of moves, we will be able to draw a distinction between residential relocations and migrations across the life course of immigrants and their descendants.

Residential integration of newly arrived immigrants: The role of different dimensions of socio-economic status

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Socioeconomic status is a central driver of immigrant residential integration, yet it is typically treated as a single construct despite being operationalised through distinct dimensions—education, occupation, and income. This paper examines how these three dimensions are associated with the residential integration of newly arrived immigrants, both at the point of arrival and through subsequent residential mobility, and whether ethnic background shapes residential outcomes independently of socioeconomic resources.

Using linked data from the 2021 Estonian Census and the 2025 Population Statistical Register, we track a cohort of newly arrived immigrants in Tallinn, Estonia's capital, over three years (n=3,552). Binary logistic regression models examine associations between socioeconomic dimensions, ethnic background, and settlement in mixed versus minority-rich neighbourhoods, at arrival and through subsequent relocation.

Tallinn provides a distinctive setting, combining a large established Russian-speaking minority community with increasingly diverse new immigrant flows, enabling examination of how ethnic infrastructure moderates the role of socioeconomic resources in shaping residential outcomes.

The findings reveal that occupation and income are strongly associated with residential integration at arrival, while educational attainment loses significance once the other two dimensions are controlled for. Ethnic background independently shapes initial settlement for groups with strong co-ethnic ties. In subsequent mobility, socioeconomic dimensions become less decisive, with life-course factors emerging as more important drivers of relocation.

These findings refine spatial assimilation theory by demonstrating that its core socioeconomic processes are dimension-specific and temporally uneven, with implications for understanding how housing market structures and ethnic infrastructure interact to shape immigrant residential trajectories.

Settlement pattern of Hong Kong BN(O) migrants in the UK

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In response to the imposition of a national security law in Hong Kong in 2020, the UK government launched in January 2021 a bespoke visa route for Hong Kong residents with British National (Overseas) status to move to the UK. With five years, about 200,000 Hong Kong BN(O) migrants have been granted BN(O) visas and

moved here. This is one of the largest migrant flows to the UK from a single source country ever recorded. In this paper, I draw on data collected in the Hong Kong BN(O) Migrants Panel Survey to explore the settlement pattern of the BN(O) migrants. I compare their settlement pattern with that of the Hong Kong-born in recent UK Censuses. I also consider the level of residential concentration and segregation of the BN(O)s, at the level of government regions and local authorities, and compare them with other larger migrant and minority ethnic groups in the UK.

How does neighborhood segregation impact quota refugees' workplaces? Exploiting the random assignment of quota refugees

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Segregation is clearly linked to economic disadvantage for groups relegated to unfavorable neighborhoods. Yet, theories surrounding ethnic enclaves argue that immigrants can benefit from living in immigrant-dense neighborhoods and working in businesses run by co-ethnics, especially upon arrival in the destination country (Portes and Jensen 1989). Importantly, the idea is that immigrants temporarily stay in these neighborhoods and workplaces, and subsequently move to more affluent areas. However, previous empirical work suggests that it can be difficult to progress from these workplaces and neighborhoods (Andersson Joona and Wadensjö 2012; Bevelander and Pendakur 2014). While a growing body of work studies refugees' longer-term outcomes and addresses neighborhood selection (Edin, Fredriksson, and Åslund 2004; Damm 2009), we continue to know less about the mechanisms, which perpetuate disadvantage, versus those that advance economic outcomes. Here, we contribute to the literature with a comprehensive assessment of how workplace segregation interacts with neighborhood segregation. Exploiting Swedish register data, we study quota refugees who are assigned to neighborhoods and comprise the most vulnerable individuals among refugees. We assess the characteristics of the first workplace in Sweden (assessing both workplace-level and individual-level outcomes) and how long individuals stay in the workplace, assessing the characteristics of the second workplace.

Trends in job transitions during economic recessions and recoveries at the intersection of gender and racialization in the UK, 2002-2025

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Over the past decades, racialized minority men and women have each had lower employment rates than their respective same-gender, non-racialized counterparts. The employment rate is, however, a stock measure that does not capture the flows of workers moving in and out of jobs. Job transitions can be a useful measure to understand the job mobility of workers, especially in times of economic crises and recovery.

We contribute to the literature on the employment dynamics of immigrant and ethnic minority workers in the UK by analyzing the complex job changes of workers at the intersection of gender and racialization across recessionary and non-recessionary periods. Using data from the United Kingdom's Labour Force Survey from 2002 to 2025, we comparatively analyze the evolution of detailed job transitions among racialized and non-racialized men and women. We pay particular attention to the Great Recession of 2008, the austerity era of the 2010s, and the COVID-19 pandemic, and disaggregate these job transitions by reason and by destination.

We find that racialized women experienced the highest likelihood of transitioning from employment to non-employment and the lowest probability of exiting non-employment during the Great Recession, the austerity era, and the pandemic. Their transitions toward non-employment were mainly driven by voluntary job quits related to family, health, and retirement. Throughout the period of observation, racialized men were also more likely to experience involuntary job losses and to transition into non-employment relative to non-racialized men and women. However, after the Great Recession, they experienced a comparatively greater increase in their transitions from one job to another, particularly during the pandemic.

Migration 2: Health and mortality of immigrants and ethnic minorities

Healthy immigrant effect in disability status across 30 Low- and Middle-Income Countries: An internationally comparative, cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Despite the fact that 43% of the world's 184 million international migrants reside in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), evidence on their health status and the Healthy Immigrant Effect remains sparse. In contrast to the substantial and methodologically rich body of research on the health of people that migrate to high-income countries, existing studies on migrants in LMICs are fragmented and descriptive. Aim: to rectify this, we use representative and harmonized sample census data from IPUMS International to understand whether there is a Healthy Immigrant Effect in disability status among migrants living in LMICs, how it varies across destination countries, and how it varies according to important migration characteristics such as the country of birth and duration of residence. Methods: we fit binary logistic regression models investigating the relationship between migration status and disability status, both before and after considering potential confounding factors like age, civil status, and education level. Preliminary findings: our analyses to date report systematic evidence of lower disability status (and a "Healthy Immigrant Effect") among migrants (all foreign-born) living in ten countries in Central & South America, but less evidence of a lower disability status, and some evidence of a higher disability status among migrants living in twelve countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and five countries in Asia. Next steps: to examine variations in disability by country of birth in across destination countries and, for a subset of destination countries, examine how a "Healthy Migrant Effect" in disability status varies among migrants with different durations of residence.

The diseases and causes of death contributing to the migrant morbidity-mortality paradox: Findings from the Swedish registers

Joseph Harrison & Matthew Wallace - University of Salford

Research on migrant health has increasingly identified that whilst the foreign born have a mortality advantage these additional years may be spent in worse health. This paradox has mainly been observed in studies using self-reported health and morbidity and varies across immigrant groups. Using Swedish administrative data, we examine which major causes of death show evidence of this paradox. Whereby immigrants have an earlier onset of the illness yet slower transition to death. We apply Cox proportional hazards models to the total population aged over 40 between 2007 and 2019.

Results show that the paradox is primarily limited to ischemic heart disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder. Both conditions show earlier diagnosis but slower transition to mortality among certain immigrant groups. This is evident for both men and women, Syria, Iran, Iraq and Other Middle East and North African origin groups show the paradox most clearly. For neoplasms there is variation in incidence across groups, likely due to different lifestyle behaviours and exposure, however the transition to mortality does not significantly differ across any of the cancers studied in this paper. Overall, we can conclude that previous observations of the paradox can be attributed to differences in the incidence and mortality of ischemic heart disease. As ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of death in high-income countries, this likely contributes to the visibility of the paradox. This study contributes to the literature by examining longevity and health using objective patient records rather than self-reported measures.

International migrants and national level changes in life expectancy: Evidence from Sweden

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International migration has become a prominent driver of population changes among European countries, yet its implications on national-level changes in mortality indicators remain insufficiently understood. This study examines how international migrants contribute to national-level changes in life expectancy in Sweden over recent decades. Using Swedish population register data on mortality and population exposure by nativity (native-born, EU/non-EU born), we decompose national-level changes in life expectancy into mortality and composition components from these subpopulations. This novel approach allows us to distinguish whether the observed national trends are driven by mortality improvements or relative population size from a population subgroup. Preliminary findings show that the overall contribution towards

national-level changes in life expectancy from migrants is primarily driven by compositional effects. This is a result of faster population growth offset mortality improvements for migrants, leading to null or even negative net contributions towards national life expectancy. In contrast, the native-born population consistently drives the majority of changes in national-level life expectancy, especially at older ages where mortality reduction has the largest effect on life expectancy increases. These patterns vary across time periods, including the public health disruption during the Covid-19 pandemic. Overall, the results demonstrate that the impact of migration on national life expectancy cannot be inferred from mortality differences alone but depends critically on the interaction between mortality and population composition. As migrant-origin populations continue to grow and diversify, understanding these dynamics is essential for accurately interpreting national mortality trends and for informing population health policy.

Age trajectories of infant mortality from electronic health records among Palestine refugees born in 2010-2020

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Mortality among refugee populations is an important global public health concern, yet reliable estimation remains difficult due to sparse and underrepresented data. Using a unique collection of demographic data on infants born between 2010 and 2020, we examine age-specific trajectories of mortality during the first year of life among Palestine refugees. Specifically, we estimate day-specific mortality hazards, the age-at-death distribution, and survivorship over the first year by sex, setting, and gestational age.

According to our estimates, 98.64% of infants survived to age 1, corresponding to an infant mortality level of around 14 per 1,000 births. More than half of these deaths occurred within the first week of life, and a cumulative 70% by the end of the first month. Mortality profiles were broadly similar by sex, with females showing a slight survival advantage. By setting, starker differences emerge: Jordan, Gaza, and Syria had the lowest survival (98.22%, 98.31%, and 98.23%), while the West Bank had the highest (99.08%). Among births from the 28th gestational week onwards, preterm infants (28th–36th week) showed markedly lower survival than term births (94.68% vs. 98.80%).

Our findings reveal broadly consistent mortality trajectories by sex and gestational age with prior work, while also identifying meaningful variation across refugee settings. Although infant survival rates among Palestine refugees are largely comparable to host country populations, it is difficult to draw an optimistic picture overall, as our data do not capture the consequences of the war in Gaza following October 2023.

Ethnic diversity in digital adolescence in the UK: Evidence from Understanding Society

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This study examines the socioemotional health of ethnic minority adolescents in the digital age, emphasizing its importance for fostering equitable life-course outcomes. Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (Understanding Society), including both main and youth questionnaires, I investigate how variation in digital behaviors—specifically screen time and social media engagement—relates to socioemotional health among White and South Asian adolescents aged 10–15. Socioemotional health is measured through the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) scores. Findings indicate that Bangladeshi and Pakistani adolescents are substantially less likely than their White counterparts to engage heavily in social media use, while Indian adolescents show slightly lower levels of engagement. Overall, South Asian adolescents report fewer socioemotional difficulties than White adolescents. These differences persist after adjusting for parental socioeconomic status, neighborhood deprivation, household size, parenting practices, and digital behavior. In particular, South Asian adolescents exhibit lower levels of hyperactivity and emotional problems. The findings underscore the distinct developmental contexts of ethnic minority youth and suggest that digital behavior alone does not account for observed ethnic differences in socioemotional health, pointing to the need for a wider examination into group-specific characteristics, such as time-use, in future studies.

Migration 3: Family formation and refugees

Timing matters: Family formation, migration, and the labor market outcomes of immigrant women

Ben Wilson - Stockholm University, Alice Goisis - UCL, Alícia Adserà - Princeton University

Immigrant women typically represent a similar share of the population as immigrant men, and yet their labor market outcomes are studied far less often. This gap also reflects the fact that research on the labor market outcomes of women rarely considers immigrants. Here we address this gap by unifying disparate strands of research to develop a conceptual framework that draws on theories of migration, immigrant fertility, motherhood earnings inequalities, and diverging destinies. We use this framework to theorize interactions between the timing of family formation, the timing of migration, and the development of labor market inequalities among immigrant women. We test the explanatory power of this framework using an empirical case study of Sweden, which enables us to demonstrate the complex interplay of life events and their role in determining labor market outcomes. We use longitudinal data on the entire foreign-born population born between 1975 and 1980 who arrived in Sweden as adults aged 16-39. Female immigrants who arrive at earlier ages have higher earnings at age 40, but family formation before migration is equally important for explaining their earnings. We not only show that the timing of fertility and migration are crucial for the labor market outcomes of immigrant women, but also how they interact with migration history and circumstances on arrival to determine these outcomes. Finally, we discuss the strengths and weaknesses of our conceptual framework, and make a series of recommendations for future research on the socio-demographic lives of immigrant women.

Modelling partnership, fertility and employment changes among individuals with a migrant family background in the UK: A multistate microsimulation approach

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This study investigates partnership, fertility and employment trajectories among individuals with a migrant family background in the UK. We use multistate models and microsimulation to estimate transition rates, visualise the life courses of individuals and calculate the time they spend in different states during their lives. Our analysis of the data from UKHLS shows that, first, there is significant heterogeneity in the life course trajectories among migrants who arrived as children. Second, we observe a generational shift: patterns among the descendants of migrants are more similar to the native population than those of migrants. Third, there are significant gender differences in employment patterns: women are more likely to be inactive than men, although the gender gap varies across groups – the gap is large among the population of South Asian origin and smaller among people of Caribbean descent. Overall, we observe increasing similarity to the life trajectories of the native population across migrant generations, although the pace of change varies across groups and life domains.

Migration 3: Family formation and refugees

Integration or survival? A life course and event history analysis of refugee employment in Uganda

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This paper challenges the traditional idea that rapid employment of refugees equates to their successful integration into the host country. It investigates how survival imperatives and secondary mobility aspirations, rather than formal human capital, dictate refugee labour market integration in the informal economies of the Global South, such as Uganda. Utilising the 2022 World Bank/UNHCR Harmonized Labor Market Survey (N = 3,357), it first conducts a comparison revealing a strong employment and wage penalty for refugees compared to Ugandan hosts. Subsequently, focusing exclusively on the refugee cohort (N = 1,082), it uses Event History Analysis to measure the time to first employment, capturing how quickly refugees enter the labour market and which factors accelerate or delay this process.

Preliminary findings reveal an education penalty: university degrees significantly delay labour market entry (HR = 0.72, p = 0.008), a condition exacerbated by a spatial disadvantage in rural settlements, where graduates face severe stagnation compared to urban areas (HR = 0.56, p = 0.005). Additionally, results demonstrate that external remittances delay entry, acting as protection from exploitation (HR = 0.53, p =

0.001), while aspirations for onward migration act as an economic accelerator to fund secondary movements (HR = 1.22, $p = 0.029$). Finally, extreme vulnerability flattens gender norms, pushing women into the informal market at rates comparable to men.

This research highlights the need to rethink refugee policies in the Global South, arguing that rapid employment should be understood as a symptom of acute survivalism rather than successful integration.

Equal by design? Special Educational Needs (SEN), refugee background, and lifecourse outcomes in Sweden **Frankseco Yorke - Stockholm University**

Children of refugee migrants - both those who arrived as children (Generation 1.5, G1.5) and those born in Sweden to refugee parents (Generation 2, G2) - a population whose experiences at the intersection of refugee background and special educational needs remain understudied in Swedish demographic research. Sweden's well resourced and broadly inclusive welfare state with comparatively well developed SEN provision offer a strong institutional foundation that might reasonably lead one to expect equitable lifecourse outcomes for all children with special educational needs, regardless of background. Yet the intersection of refugee migrant background and SEN remains entirely unexamined at the population level. This opens a fundamental question: Does Sweden's egalitarian system deliver equally for this doubly vulnerable group?

Drawing on linked Swedish administrative register data, this paper provides the first population-level overview of lifecourse outcomes for G1.5 and G2 children with SEN from refugee migrant backgrounds across educational, health, social, and economic domains. We identify children through a dual strategy combining school-based SEN registration with clinical diagnoses from health registers, treating discordance between these two identification routes as analytically meaningful in itself, particularly where it varies by generation, sex, or country of origin. Outcomes are compared with non-SEN refugee-background peers and with SEN children from non-migrant backgrounds.

In doing so, we reveal whether Sweden's celebrated welfare institutions deliver on their egalitarian promise for one of their most vulnerable and overlooked populations.

Navigating Ukrainians' integration in Slovakia: Identification of its barriers and facilitators **Michaela Sedovic - Comenius University, Martino Commeli - Slovak Academy of Science**

This study addresses a critical knowledge gap in migration research, specifically in new immigration destinations, Ukrainian migrant integration, and female migration focusing on the case study of Slovakia. Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), with a shorter immigration history, lags behind established EU migrant destinations in immigrants' integration and migration policy development. CEE countries face challenges in managing integration and adapting to demographic and labour market shifts related to migration growth. This development has been exacerbated by current Ukrainian migration. Slovakia, despite having one of the highest per capita rates of Ukrainian migrants remains understudied. Our research focuses on migrants' living conditions and individual and contextual factors influencing their integration. We employ the first wave of the new panel survey data collection on Ukrainian migrants in Slovakia. This data collection is the first focused on their longterm integration instead of the management of their arrival and a short-term refuge.

Our results comprehensively describe complexity and variation within Ukrainian population and examine the relationship between individuals' characteristics and 1) their aspirations (migration plans, family reunification, fertility intentions), 2) integration patterns and 3) subjectively assessed success of their integration efforts. We aim to explain the trends and disparities in Ukrainians' integration (or its lack) in Slovakia and how they depend on the current developments in Ukraine and broader Europe. Finally, considering these are the first results of this kind from Slovakia, we discuss compare our findings with other countries with similar rates of Ukrainians per capita (Poland, Austria, Czechia, Germany).

Migration 4: Migrant selectivity

Why do most who consider emigrating never do so?: How subjective dimensions of migrant selectivity in mental health, political identity, and traumatic experiences of historical events raise the hazard and speed of emigration

Jacob Richard Thomas - Corvinus University of Budapest

Why do only a minority of people discontent with political changes who say they want to emigrate actually do so?. I assess migrant selectivity using Cox Proportional Hazard, logistic regression models, and linear duration models, with data I collected from 3,784 Hong Kong residents who considered emigrating and have not emigrated to other locations, as well as data from Hong Kong emigrants before they emigrated. A statistically significantly higher proportion of emigrants (non-emigrants) cited political (economic) reasons as being the main factor triggering them to leave than non-emigrants (emigrants). Participants who emigrated had a higher risk of emigrating and emigrated more quickly if they were married, female, college-educated, ideologically pan-democrat (relative to ideologically pro-establishment/neutral), had higher self-rated physical health, had lower self-rated mental health, had a strong sense of belonging, and were very concerned about the current political situation in Hong Kong. Ideologically localist or self-determinist participants (relative to pro-establishment participants) had a higher hazard of thinking about emigrating, but not actually emigrating. I show that those who emigrated were more or less likely than those who did not to mention five historical events as the three that most traumatized/triggered them to think about emigrating, whereas those who did not emigrate were significantly more likely to mention three other specific events. This paper advances previous migrant selectivity research by demonstrating how the risk of emigration and the speed of emigration are associated not only with objective traits but also with subjective traits—self-rated mental health, sense of belonging, concern about politics, political identity/ideology, and selective traumatic memory of historic events.

Who stays beyond five years? Institutional pathways and settlement intentions among migrants in Japan
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Aims: Japan's foreign worker population reached 2.57 million in 2025, yet the empirical basis for understanding what shapes settlement intentions remains thin. This study examines factors associated with short (under 5 years)- to medium and long-term settlement intentions (≥ 6 years) among foreign workers from Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Myanmar, testing whether institutional position within the visa regime dominates over individual-level adversity and social integration.

Methods: Cross-sectional survey data ($N = 740$; analytic $N = 610$) were analyzed using Firth-corrected binary logistic regression to address sparse-cell problems endemic to immigration surveys. Variables were entered in four hierarchical blocks (institutional pathway, accumulation, structural experience, social integration). Six sensitivity analyses varying sample composition, model specification, and outcome definition were conducted, and results were classified into a four-tier robustness framework.

Results: The most robust finding (Tier 1) is that visa status structures settlement intentions: Technical Intern Training ($OR = 0.36$, $p = .006$) and Specified Skilled Worker visas ($OR = 0.34$, $p = .017$) are negatively associated with settlement relative to student visas. Length of stay of 4–9 years is positively associated with settlement ($OR = 2.18$, $p = .001$). These associations are directionally stable across all sensitivity analyses. Strikingly, individual-level adversity, including discrimination (66%), workplace violence (15%), and all work-difficulty, which shows no independent association with settlement intention once institutional position is accounted for (Tier 4).

Conclusion: Settlement intention in Japan is institutionally structured. Policy interventions that do not alter visa transition pathways are unlikely to shift settlement outcomes, with direct implications for the forthcoming Ikusei Shuro system.

Should I stay or should I go : A Multidimensional Analysis of Student Mobility Trajectories in French Higher Education

Eugenia Prosperi - University of Strasbourg

Student mobility between higher education institutions (HEIs) is structured around both individual and contextual determinants. Among them, different student trajectories entail variable mobility behaviours. Existing literature often focuses on single-dimension outcomes. This research however, adopts a multi-dimensional approach to student trajectories, in order to examine how inter-institutional mobility interacts with academic progression and disciplinary reorientation.

We apply a Multichannel Sequence Analysis (MSA) to simultaneously process three dimensions of the student experience: institutional mobility, academic level, and field of study. This approach allows for the identification and characterization of typical life-course patterns within the student population. We aim to construct a typology that distinguishes between "sedentary" linear paths and mobile trajectories driven by either academic strategy or spatial constraints in training supply.

Using the SISE (System of Information for Student Tracking) longitudinal database, we track an exhaustive cohort of 2013 French high school graduates over a five-year period (2013-2018), covering their progression from entry in higher education to the first year of a Master's degree.

Preliminary findings confirm that mobility is highly concentrated during cycle transitions (e.g. between Bachelor's and Master's), with significant disciplinary disparities: scientific fields show higher mobility rates. Our analysis identifies distinct clusters: "immobile" students who remain in the same HEI throughout their career; "reorienting" students who change fields and consequently experience delayed progression, and "strategically mobile" students who move institutions while maintaining disciplinary continuity. The next stage of this research involves a description of each trajectory and its students' socio-demographic characteristics.

European Union (EU) labour migration programs and brain drain in Nigeria: The talent paradox, 2015–2023

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Since 2015, the European Union has expanded legal labour migration channels through Talent Partnerships, the EU Talent Pool, and bilateral agreements recruiting West African professionals in health and ICT sectors to address demographic deficits. While framed as "mutually beneficial," these programs accelerate skilled outflow from Nigeria with critical workforce shortages. This paper examines the talent paradox, how EU labour migration governance institutionalizes brain drain while promoting development partnership. Using regime complexity theory[Raustiala & Victor 2004; Lavenex 2016] and critical International Political Economy, the study asks: 1) How do EU labour migration regimes select and channel Nigerian skills? 2) What institutional mechanisms link EU recruitment to domestic workforce depletion? 3) How does the Nigerian state negotiate retention amid partnership incentives? The argument is that brain drain is a structural outcome of asymmetrical migration governance, where EU labour regimes extract high-value human capital under cooperative frameworks. Methodology combines qualitative content analysis of EU policy documents, COM(2021)592 on Talent Partnerships, Valletta Action Plan 2015, EU–Nigeria CAMM 2015 and process tracing of program implementation, 2015–2023. Quantitative data from OECD health workforce statistics, Nigerian Medical and Dental Council, and World Bank remittance data measure skilled outflow and state responses. Results show UK NMCN registrations of Nigerian nurses rose 1,012% from 2015–2022 while Nigeria's doctor-to-patient ratio fell to 1:9,083, despite Talent Partnership pledges on "skills circulation. Findings inform EU external governance debates by showing how labour regimes reshape North–South skills distribution, and offer policy tools for Nigeria and ECOWAS to design retention clauses within partnership agreements.

Migration 5: Internal migration and population (re)distribution

Still falling? Migration within England and Wales 2011-2021 set in its longer-term context

Tony Champion - Newcastle University, Ian Shuttleworth - Queen's University Belfast

The analysis of 2011 Census data in the ONS Longitudinal Study showed that the intercensal internal migration rate had fallen progressively since the 1970s. The addition of 2021 Census data to the ONS LS provides the opportunity to continue the story by assessing whether, given the major shocks experienced by the UK after 2011 (including Brexit and Covid), the decline has continued, bottomed out or even been reversed. Our presentation has two parts. First, an overview from descriptive statistics shows that the decline has bottomed out with the overall 10-year migration rate for 2011-21 being close to that for 2001-11. Second, combining this with Oaxaca decompositions and a comparison between 2001-11 and 2011-21, we explore the similarities and differences between these decades with respect to the net outcomes of changes in population composition and to the geographies of internal migration in 2011-21. We conclude by showing that the historically low levels of internal migration now being experienced limit the extent to which it redistributes population and then speculate on the economic and social implications of this.

Home working and internal migration during the Covid-19 pandemic in England and Wales

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The COVID-19 pandemic reshaped mobility patterns across England and Wales. Recent studies suggest that the expansion of home working played a key role in driving internal migration during and after the pandemic, yet the extent to which this relationship varies across industries and places remains poorly understood. This paper addresses this gap by drawing on origin–destination data from the 2021 England and Wales Census stratifying migration flows by industry of worker at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level. Employing a spatial interaction modelling framework, it examines how distance-decay parameters in internal migration flows vary with observed home-working intensity across industries, and tests whether. The analysis provides new insights into the industry geography of pandemic mobility and its implications for emerging patterns of population redistribution across England and Wales.

Identification of residential tipping points: Four decades of neighbourhood dynamics in Sweden (1982–2022)

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While previous research on Swedish neighborhood tipping points has focused primarily on ethnic composition as the driver of native out-migration. Recent evidence suggests socioeconomic rather than ethnic preferences may drive residential mobility. However, direct empirical comparisons of income-based versus ethnic tipping points remain limited. This study addresses this gap by analyzing four decades (1982-2022) of Swedish geocoded register data. We combine fixed-point methods to identify tipping thresholds with regression discontinuity designs to estimate causal effects. We examine heterogeneity across city types (metropolitan areas, larger cities, commuting municipalities), geographic scales, different immigrant origin groups, and generations (Swedish-born with Swedish versus foreign-born parents). Preliminary findings reveal substantial heterogeneity in tipping behavior. Immigrant-based tipping points increased over time, from 4.3% to 18.8% in larger cities. Tipping thresholds vary significantly by city type with larger cities exhibiting greater sensitivity than metropolitan areas. Even though tipping behavior increased, between 2012 and 2022, we observe significant Swedish-born flight in larger cities but not in metropolitan areas. By bridging the gap between ethnic and income-based segregation, this study offers detailed insights for policymakers addressing Sweden's "vulnerable areas" (utsatta områden), suggesting interventions should focus on both economic inequality and migrant integration.

A new career in a new town? Selective migration and new-build housing in England and Wales

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The UK government has committed to building 1.5 million new homes, yet delivery remains dominated by volume housebuilders whose pricing and dwelling strategies condition access on social and financial capital. Despite this, little systematic evidence exists on who actually moves into new-build areas, from where, and

with what consequences for neighbourhood composition.

Using Energy Performance Certificate records to classify output areas by new-build intensity, linked with 2021 Census population and origin–destination data, this paper asks: (1) how do new-build areas differ from their surroundings in age and occupational class composition? (2) do new developments absorb local housing demand or attract socio-economically selective migration flows? and (3) how does this vary across the urban–rural hierarchy?

We find that new-build areas systematically over-represent young professional households and under-represent routine occupational groups relative to surrounding neighbourhoods. Movers into new-build areas originate disproportionately from less deprived neighbourhoods, even among relatively local movers, suggesting that the sorting mechanism is embedded in the market characteristics of new-build housing itself. These patterns hold across urban, suburban, and rural settings, though with distinct local signatures. The findings reframe new-build housing as selective migration infrastructure, with implications for residential segregation and housing policy.