Migration: internal & international abstracts

Strand organisers: Dr. Julia Mikolai (University of St. Andrews), Dr. Ben Wilson (Stockholm University)

1.30pm Monday 5 September: Economic outcomes

Impacts of Syrian refugees on labour market in southern Turkey
Umut Erksan Senalp; Trakya University

Following the civil war in Syria, more than 6.6 million Syrian citizens left their country and were hosted by the neighbour countries, such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. The number of Syrian refugees coming to Turkey since 2011 has exceeded 3.7 million, which corresponds to 4.4% of Turkey's population. In this paper, we use a comprehensive cross-section data provided by Turkish Statistical Institute. Labour Force Surveys are micro-level data sets that covers several labour market variables, and residence information of individuals. We analyse how refugee influx into Turkey affected local unemployment rates and wages. To estimate the causal effects, we use Instrumental Variable (IV) method will be used in order to control the potential endogeneity problem that will arise from the fact that the refugees' choice of place of residence is not random. Our preliminary results suggest Syrian refugee influx mostly affected local low-skilled workers, and young workers who lost their jobs.

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Intergenerational adaptation among the children and grandchildren of refugees
Elena Pupaza, Ben Wilson, Lisa Harber-Aschan; Stockholm University, Demography Unit

Recent years have seen a global increase in the number of refugees fleeing from persecution at home. Scholars and policymakers alike are interested in measuring their adaptation in receiving countries in order to minimise and prevent inequality. However, it has become apparent that an intergenerational perspective is required in to fully capture the long-run challenges faced by refugees and their descendants across different domains of life. This paper contributes to the small but growing literature on the adaptation trajectories of descendants of refugees. We use Swedish register data to examine different life course outcomes - e.g. income, employment, and neighbourhood characteristics - of first generation (G1) parents raising their (G2) children, and contrast it to that of G2 parents and their (G3) children. Next, we analyze the role played by family finances, as well as the partnership status of the parents in the educational performance of G3 grandchildren of refugees, relative to that of G2 children of refugees and ancestral Swedes. The findings suggest that adaption is occurring across generations, but to different degrees for different (grand)parental origin groups. We discuss the implications of these findings and make a number of recommendations for research in Sweden and in other national contexts.

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The divergence of labour force participation upon motherhood between migrant descendants and natives in Germany
Chia Liu, Hill Kulu; University of St. Andrews

This study explores the differences between the labour force engagement of female migrant descendants and female natives in Germany after giving birth from a perspective of intergenerational transfer of occupational status. We consider both pre-birth labour market characteristics of individuals and the labour market characteristics of their parents to enhance the understanding of group differences from a social inheritance standpoint. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), we estimate the probability of transitioning to work after first birth under an event history framework for 9,541 women. We find that the subjects' fathers' occupational prestige tends to have been more homogenous across groups compared to their mother's, with Turkish mothers occupying the least prestigious jobs. Parental occupational prestige is associated with

individuals' own prestige. Women whose parents worked higher prestige jobs have higher rates of return to the labor market after having a first child, especially among those with Polish or Southern European heritage. Parental prestige has smaller effects on women from Turkey, Russia, or Kazakhstan. This work enriches the assimilation hypothesis by highlighting intergenerational transfer of social status.

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The role of multigenerational migration histories and access to family networks in the earnings of stayers and movers at age 30
Jonne Thomassen; Population Research Centre, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen

Many studies have investigated differences in labour market outcomes between internal migrants and non-migrants. In these studies, migrants are sometimes distinguished by migrant-type (i.e. onward and return migrants), but non-migrants are treated as a homogenous comparison-group (i.e. stayers). This leaves differences in labour market outcomes among stayer-types unexplored and omits potentially fruitful comparisons between various stayer- and migrant-types. This paper investigates whether earnings of young adults vary between stayer- and migrant-types constructed around their families' multigenerational migration histories (i.e. whether parents and grandparents were mostly stayers or migrants) and their current access to family networks (i.e. how many parents, grandparents, and siblings live close by). Using Swedish administrative data, all Swedish-born individuals from birth cohorts 1981, 1982, and 1983 are categorized into such stayer- and migrant-types. The sample is further restricted to include only those individuals who have continuously lived in their place of birth until age 18 (N=182,849), so that they were equally at risk of having stayed, moved, or returned to their place of birth by age 30. Their log earnings at age 30 are modelled based on their migratory behaviour, multigenerational migration histories, and access to family networks. Preliminary results suggest that earnings of stayers and returners are lower than earnings of movers, and that earnings of young adults from multigenerational stayer-families are higher than those from multigenerational migrant-families. Further analyses may reveal whether multigenerational migration histories and access to family networks act as location-specific capital that positively influences young adults' earnings.

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1.15pm Tuesday 6 September: Family formation and dissolution

Gendered journeys to mixed unions
Marion Lieutaud; Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Science

Migrant-native intermarriage is a well-researched topic (Kulu and Hannemann 2016; Safi 2010) and a cornerstone of theories of assimilation. However, the gendered dynamics connecting migration and mixing are at best peripherally mentioned in most quantitative enquiries. Yet analyses of gendered outcomes of migration have noted the contrast between the economic and work benefits of intermarriage for migrant men (very beneficial) and for migrant women (not beneficial) (Basu 2015; Lieutaud 2021). This could well be explained by more or less disempowering 'journeys' to mixing (e.g. marriage migrants or 'trailing spouses' vs. independent 'pioneer' migrant (Amparo González-Ferrer et al. 2018)). This paper investigates the life-course and legal circumstances of migration which form the backdrop to the formation of a mixed union, and whether they differ between migrant women and migrant men. Drawing on survey data from Understanding Society (UK, 2009-) and Trajectoires et Origines (France, 2008-2009, 2019-2020), I employ sequence analysis to build a typology of migration journeys (see Castro Torres 2020; Kulu and Mikolai 2021). I find that couple-forming migration is a frequent feature of mixed unions involving migrant women, indicating scenarios where they either followed their partner immediately after starting the relationship, or were only just arrived. Migrant men in mixed unions, in contrast, were long there by the time when they formed a mixed union. Mixed unions in France are also overall more likely to involve child migrants, which could be connected to slightly different policies around bringing dependents, and the importance of school socialization in the French context.

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Fertility of immigrants: patterns of family formation around migration and its impact on period fertility indicators in Belgium

Leen Marynissen, Karel Neels; University of Antwerp

The growing share of migrant populations, concerning both resident populations from previous migration waves as well as the rapid increase of new migration after 2000 – characterized by a diversification of motives (e.g. family migration) and origin groups (e.g. non-European migration) –, increasingly impacts fertility in European countries. Available research demonstrates that family formation is often concentrated in the years immediately following migration, in particular among women who migrated for family reasons. However, the latter phenomenon has also been shown to inflate age-based period measures of fertility in migrant groups, leading to an overestimation of the impact of immigration on fertility. As a result, using exhaustive individual-level census and register data for Belgium, this paper examines fertility (i.e., the transition to parenthood and progression to second and higher order births) of migrant women in Belgium between over a fifty-year time period taking into account the timing of migration in women's reproductive life span, and explores the impact of migrant fertility on aggregate fertility trends. Preliminary results show substantial overestimation of period fertility of first-generation migrant populations when births as well as exposure to the risk of having a birth in the period before migration are not incorporated in the calculation of period fertility indicators, which varies over time and between different migrant groups.

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Post-separation mobility outcomes among immigrant-native mixed couples. A matter of relative bargaining positions within households?

Julie Lacroix, Júlia Mikolai, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews

Using Swiss administrative data, we analyse post-separation residential mobility outcomes among immigrant, native, and immigrant-native mixed couples (N=21,747). Who leaves the family home upon separation and to what distance this person relocates to serve as indicators of the relative bargaining position of each ex-partner within the household. Results show that among immigrant-native mixed couples, the immigrant ex-partner (the man or the woman) is disproportionally more likely to move out of the joint home following a union dissolution. The results also suggest that immigrant women develop more location specific ties and bargaining power over time. While recent immigrant women are more likely to leave the family home and to move abroad upon separation, long-term stayers remain in the family home more often and relocate a shorter distance when they move. Including immigrant-native mixed couples in the study of post-separation mobility outcomes highlights how gendered power imbalances interact with the migration status to create specific bargaining dynamics within households.

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Childbearing and employment of immigrants and their descendants in three European countries: A multistate approach

Julia Mikolai, Hill Kulu, Isaure Delaporte, Chia Liu; University of St Andrews

Although it is well known that women's employment trajectories are influenced more by childbearing than those of men, only a handful of studies have focused on the interrelationship between these two life domains among immigrants and their descendants and even fewer have compared the experiences of immigrants and their descendants from different origin countries across several host societies. This study investigates the interrelationship between childbearing and employment trajectories of immigrant women and men and their descendants in the UK, France, and Germany. We estimate a series of competing risks Poisson regression models to study: 1) entry into first employment (via full- vs. part-time employment), 2) exit from employment (via unemployment vs. inactivity such as maternity leave), and 3) re-entry following a period of economic inactivity by parity. Additionally, we investigate whether and how the propensity of these employment changes vary over time since childbirth. Preliminary results suggest that overall, immigrant and descendant women's employment transitions are influenced more by childbearing than those of men but the patterns are heterogeneous by migration background across the three countries. Female immigrants and their descendants

from countries that are culturally similar to the host countries have a stronger attachment to the labour force overall and hence their employment transitions are influenced more by childbearing than among those who are from culturally distant countries.

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5.30pm Tuesday 6 September: Health, migration and inequalities

Maternal world region of birth and risk of hospital readmission for feeding difficulties and jaundice among infants: A cohort study

Kate M. Lewis[1], Rachel Burns[2], Mario Cortina-Borja[1], Anja Heilmann[3], Alison MacFarlane[4], Selina Nath[1], Sarah Salway[5], Sonia Saxena[6], Nazmy Villarroel-Williams[5], Russel Viner[1], Pia Hardelid[1]; [1]Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, UCL, [2]Institute of Health Informatics, UCL, [3]Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, UCL, [4]School of Health Sciences, City, University of London, [5]Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, 6School of Public Health, Imperial College London

Aim: To explore differences in the rates of hospital readmissions for feeding difficulties and jaundice in infants up to 6 months by maternal world region of birth and examine whether any differences vary by socioeconomic group. Methods: Birth registration data were linked to Hospital Episode Statistics and mortality data to construct a cohort of 4,311,565 children born in NHS-funded hospitals in England between 2008 and 2014. We used quintiles of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) to indicate socioeconomic deprivation. We fitted Poisson regression models to establish the association between maternal world region of birth and emergency hospital readmissions for feeding difficulties and jaundice, with IDACI group as an interaction term. Findings: There were 63,703 emergency readmissions for feeding difficulties and jaundice (2.60 per 1000 infant-months, 95% CI 2.58-2.62). Rates of admissions were highest among infants of East-Asia and Pacific (4.08, 3.92-4.25) and Europe (excluding the UK) and Central Asia-born mothers (3.58, 3.50-3.66). We identified a significant interaction between IDACI quintile and maternal region of birth, where the highest rates were found in the least deprived groups among infants with mothers from the UK, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The opposite pattern was found for infants of East Asia and Pacific-born mothers. Interpretation: There is substantial variation in readmission rates, which most likely reflect breastfeeding patterns. These results indicate groups at particular risk where feeding support for new parents should be targeted.

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The feminisation of migration in central America: implications for sexual and reproductive healthcare
Sarahí Rueda Salazar Sarah Neal Pia Riggirozzi Andrew Amos Channon; University of Southampton

Introduction: The Central American migration corridor has been increasingly visible due to the increasing numbers of migrants travelling from Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to try to enter the USA. This paper examines if there have been large changes to the demographic composition of migrants over a 20-year period. Based on the results, the paper reflects on how sexual and reproductive healthcare needs are changing. Data: The study brings together data from a wide range of sources, including from the repeated waves of the EMIF South survey, linking to information about deportations in different countries. The migratory flows are estimated alongside the gender composition, age profile, parity of the migrants and country of origin. Results: Although a large increase in the proportion of female migrants has been highlighted in other studies, we show that there has been a large feminisation of migrants in all three countries. Between 2011 and 2019 the percentage female has more than doubled in all countries, with a higher percentage of females migrating from El Salvador than Honduras and Guatemala. In 2019 over a third of migrants were female. Deportation data also show the same trends. Conclusions: Based on the changes observed, there are large implications for sexual and reproductive healthcare in host countries, especially Mexico. With an increasing number and proportion of females who are migrating the services provided by the host nations need to adapt to ensure that women are afforded their sexual and reproductive rights.

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The legacy of exile for children of refugees: Inequality and disparity across multiple domains of life
Lisa Harber-Aschan, Elena Pupaza, Ben Wilson; Stockholm University Demography Unit (SUDA), Stockholm University

While much is known about the health and social circumstances of refugees, less is known about the lives of their children. In particular, little is known about the children of refugees who are born in their parents' destination, and the inequalities and disparities that they face in adulthood. Using longitudinal register data for the whole population of Sweden, this study is the first to estimate inequality and disparity for the children of refugees during their adulthood using a holistic life course approach. To do this, we compare and contrast outcomes across four domains of life: [1] socioeconomics (education, work and social benefits), [2] residential context (housing and segregation), [3] family formation (partnership and childbearing), and [4] health (mental and physical). For each domain, we estimate inequalities and disparities by making comparisons between children of refugees and (a) children of non-refugee immigrants and (b) children of Swedish-born parents, as well as examining variation by sex and parental country of birth. To do this, we use parametric Generalized Linear Models, varying the link function according to the distribution of the outcome. The findings not only suggest that inequality and disparity is extremely heterogeneous for the children of refugees in Sweden, but also that parental origin plays a key role in predicting disadvantage later in life. We discuss the implications of our findings and make recommendations for future research that examines the interrelationship between different domains of life for the children of refugees and other immigrants.

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Leaving no one behind: displaced persons and SDG indicators on sexual and reproductive health
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This paper addresses the question of "How visible are displaced persons in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators on sexual and reproductive health (SRH)?" At least 82.4 million people are currently displaced due to conflict and violence [1]. Statistical visibility of the most vulnerable is central to the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind [2]. The methodology uses a data corpus of publicly available national sample surveys recommended as data sources for SDG indicators 3.7.1 and 5.6.1, conducted in Asia from 2015 to present. These include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA) surveys. The questionnaires are screened for questions on displacement and SRH, and analysed against recommendations from the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses are conducted on indicators 3.7.1 and 5.6.1 for all survey datasets that meet the screening criteria. The review identified 30 national sample surveys that collected data on SRH indicators since 2015, covering 24 countries in Asia. Of these, six surveys included some displacement screening questions. Preliminary findings suggest that displaced people have different SRH outcomes compared to non-displaced populations, but they are invisibilised by national surveys. Gaps in these monitoring processes are not just statistical limitations; indicators and their associated monitoring processes are modes of power [3] and what gets counted, counts [4]. At the mid-point of the 2030 Agenda, displaced people may be deprioritised without greater visibility in SDG frameworks. [1] UNHCR, Global Trends in Forced Displacement - 2020, 2021. [2] UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1, Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, A/RES/70/1. (2015). [3] S.E. Merry, The Seductions of Quantification: Measuring Human Rights, Gender Violence, and Sex Trafficking, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2016. [4] C. D'Ignazio, L.F. Klein, Data Feminism, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 2020.

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Do collective bargaining systems affect health inequalities between migrant and native workers?
Laura Sochas, Aaron Reeves; Department of Social Policy & Intervention, University of Oxford

Work is both a key driver of international migration, a necessary condition for economic and social integration in one's host country, and an important social determinant of health (Flynn and Wickramage 2017). Quantitative literature on the institutional and policy determinants of migrant health is relatively new, and has focused on migrant integration policies (Juarez et al 2019, Giannoni et al 2016). This study focuses on another structural determinant of migrant health that is directly linked to the world of work: collective bargaining institutions. On the one hand, strong and centralised collective bargaining institutions may improve the social determinants of migrant workers' health, by raising wages or improving working conditions for low-paid occupations, which migrants often do. On the other hand, political economy's "insider-outsider hypothesis" posits that in dualized labour markets, strong trade unions are more likely to defend the interests of labour market insiders at the expense of labour market outsiders. Migrants are more likely to be typical labour market outsiders, i.e.: on fixed-term or zero-hour contracts and with less access to social welfare benefits that are tied to employment status. This study will investigate whether strong collective bargaining institutions (measured according to the share of labour force covered by a collective bargaining agreement) are associated with lower health inequalities between migrant and native workers. The study will use nested random effects and four waves of the European Labour Force Survey (1999, 2007, 2013, 2020) across 35 countries and with approximately 1.5 million individual observations.

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9.00am Wednesday 7 September: Mobility

Selectivity in childhood (im)mobility: How are children from different origins sorted into neighbourhoods?
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Numerous studies suggest that childhood mobility is associated with a range of (positive and negative) outcomes in later-life, such as educational attainment, health-related problems, and demographic behaviours. These associations are ascribed to mechanisms pertaining to the move itself—which is potentially a disruptive event—and to the child's new neighbourhood—which may shape their opportunities. A major challenge to understand the effects of childhood mobility on later-life outcomes lies in the problem of selection. If children are selected into moving or if they are sorted into specific neighbourhoods, then the consequences of moving may stem from this selectivity rather than from the move itself or the new neighbourhood. Although previous studies have attempted to deal with the problem of selection, selectivity in childhood mobility has not been investigated as such. In this paper we investigate the selectivity in residential (im)mobility of children from native and foreign origin. The central question is how and why children from different origins are selected into moving to, or staying in, neighbourhoods with higher/lower shares of co-ethnics; and with better/worse socioeconomic conditions. Our study will contribute to understanding how selectivity in children's moves may influence their later life course apart from the effects of the move itself and of their neighbourhood, thereby informing future research on the consequences of childhood mobility. Based on population-wide longitudinal microdata from Belgium (2001-2015), we use late-entry event-history models to look into the drivers of residential patterns of native-Belgian children and those with a Moroccan, and Turkish, and European/Western descent.

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Understanding the realization of jointly held residential mobility and fertility intentions: How has the sequencing of intention fulfilment changed over time?

Sarah Christison, Hill Kulu, Francesca Fiori, Katherine Keenan; University of St Andrews

  Throughout their lives, individuals will hold a number of intentions and aspirations. The realisation of some of these intentions will help to facilitate another, while others will compete. Two intentions which can be considered to be complementary are desires around residential mobility and fertility. While some individuals may move to a new home in an anticipation of a birth, others may move as a result of the birth of a new child. However, the way in which jointly held intentions are realised, has not been widely studied.   This study seeks to explore the sequence through which joint fertility and mobility intentions are realised and examines how this has changed overtime using data spanning from 1991-2019. As this study examines the realisation of intentions, it is important to consider how external factors, in particular the housing market and the economy, can influence an individual's ability to fulfil their life goals. For this reason, this study will explore how the sequence of intention fulfilment has changed overtime, considering the wider societal factors which may impact on the ability for individuals to fulfil their fertility and residential mobility desires.   Using longitudinal (monthly) data from the BHPS and the UKHLS, the study applies event history analysis to model time to conception and time to a residential relocation for individuals holding joint fertility and mobility intentions. This is the first study to examine intentions and their realisation in more than one life domain. Results will improve our understanding of individuals' decision-making and how this may have evolved over time.

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Can the second demographic and mobility transition models offer insights into trends in Norwegian internal migration since the 1970s?

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Certain features of the second demographic transition, such as delays in fertility and other life transitions, have been used to explain the downward trend in internal migration observed in countries such as Japan and Australia. Yet paradoxically Norway, although in the vanguard of countries experiencing the 2nd demographic transition, has seen continued stable levels of internal migration at the relatively high levels common to other Scandinavian countries. The empirical reasons for this are unpacked using the age, period, and cohort measures demonstrated by Bernard (2017). These show that whilst the age at first migration has increased, and the proportion of people not moving has also grown, migration events for those moving are now shorter spaced, and the numbers of those moving 4-plus times remained constant for birth cohorts from the 1950s through the 1970s, thus helping to maintain migration rates when viewed cross sectionally. These observations are interpreted by reference to short-term period effects, such as the business cycle, but also longer-term period effects, such as the features of the second demographic transition, which are termed 'structural'. The possible relationship between the concepts of the second demographic transition and Zelinsky's mobility transition model are discussed as are their prospects for a holistic interpretation of migration trends.

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Estimating and forecasting annual bilateral migration flows for South America, 1986-2050.

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International migration flows are the most difficult component of population change to measure. The difficulty comes from the fact that many countries do not provide consistent data on flows, and the available data are usually incomplete and incomparable. Even the two main data sources, censuses and residence permit data (RPD), are subject to data-source-specific systematic biases. The limitations of these particular sources can be overcome by integrating them in a way that exploits their strengths and compensates for their weaknesses. While census data strengths lie mainly in their comparability due to them being collected

following commonly shared guidelines, RPD strengths are associated with their access and production frequency. In this paper, we develop a Bayesian hierarchical model that integrates census and RPD to estimate annual bilateral migration flows. The model corrects the limitations of the data. Specifically, it overcomes the fact that some censuses only provide information on residency 5 years before the census date, does not measure migration directly, i.e. by counting events, and do not provide data for intercensal periods. In the case of RPD, our model handles the dissimilarities of RPD due to being tied to country-specific legislation and collection systems. Additionally, this paper quantifies how likely these patterns will remain across time, forecasting these flows until 2050. We illustrate the use of our model with data for South American countries from 1986 to 2020. The output is a set of synthetic estimates of bilateral migration flows for South America with measures of uncertainty.

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