

## Migration & mobility strand abstracts.

Strand organiser: Dr Júlia Mikolai (University of St Andrews)

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### Migration: Residential and spatial mobility & immobility. Tuesday 15 September 9.30am

**Conservation values mediate the association between spatial immobility and intergroup threat - Eerika Finell<sup>1</sup>, Ian Shuttleworth<sup>2</sup>, Clifford Stevenson<sup>3</sup>, Thoroddur Bjarnason<sup>4</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Tampere University, <sup>2</sup>Queen's University Belfast, <sup>3</sup>Nottingham Trent University, <sup>4</sup>University of Akureyri**

Values guide our decisions and behaviour. They shape many areas of our life such as voting behaviour and political and intergroup attitudes. Also, spatial (im)mobility may have a similar effect. Moving to a new town or even to another country may modify our perception of the world around us. The more we move, the more group memberships we acquire, and this may affect how we perceive outgroups. Although there are some studies on values and spatial (im)mobility and their relationships to outgroup attitudes, research on the relationship between values and spatial (im)mobility is limited. In this paper, we examine whether and how spatial immobility (i.e., how long people have lived in their present area) predicts conservation values and intergroup threat. More precisely, we analyse whether conservation values mediate the relationship between spatial immobility and perceived threat posed by immigrants. We use data from the European Social Survey 2002-2003 (N=42,359 respondents, 22 countries) that offers an excellent opportunity to test this hypothesis. We found an association between spatial immobility and conservation values. In addition, both spatial immobility and conservation values were related to intergroup threat. Further analyses showed that conservation values mediated the association between spatial immobility and intergroup threat. Our findings underline the importance of taking values into account to better understand how spatial (im)mobility shapes our perception of intergroup relations.

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**Complicating identities: Exploring the psychological mediators of the effects of residential mobility on tolerance - Clifford Stevenson<sup>1</sup>, Ian Shuttleworth<sup>2</sup>, Eerika Finell<sup>3</sup>, Thoroddur Bjarnason<sup>4</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Nottingham Trent University, <sup>2</sup>Queen's University Belfast, <sup>3</sup>Tampere University, <sup>4</sup>University of Akureyri**

Residential mobility influences a range of social psychological characteristics of movers, including their self-concepts as well as the patterning of their friendships and helping behaviours. These effects have yet to be explored in relation to another effect of mobility: that of increased tolerance towards outgroups. This paper explores the role of potential social psychological mediators in this liberalizing effect of mobility in a series of two studies. The first is a secondary analysis of the longitudinal Understanding Society survey (n=26,327, waves 3-9, 2011-2019). We find that the number of participants' long-distance moves (50 km+) over this time predicts a more racially diverse friendship groups and that this effect is mediated by a decreased perception of similarity with one's local community. Study two examines this effect across two local communities in Nottingham (n=344) using custom-designed social psychological measures of 'identity complexity', finding that the number of house moves in the past 20 years has an indirect effect on attitudes towards immigrants via a more complex understanding of community identity among movers. The results suggest that the psychological mechanism at play is the liberalizing effect of residential mobility and points to possibilities for simulating this effect in the static population.

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**Internal migration in England & Wales: An exploration of recent patterns and trends - Boran Shenhuy et al; Office for National Statistics**

When reviewing media coverage of internal migration, often the facts and figures reported do not capture the story of what is really happening. There is also a lack of appreciation for longer term internal migration trends. This research fills this gap by providing local authority-level internal migration analysis based on the most recent comparable methods (back to 2002) with supporting datasets such as the Longitudinal Study for England and Wales. We present two articles: first looking at England and Wales and second, focusing on London. Research questions include: Do people move further than previously? Which areas have grown/shrunk and how much of this is due to internal migration? How different is London from the rest of England and Wales? How has the migration flow out of London changed? What characteristics (e.g. education, marital status, number of children) do people have who move out of London? Are people still working in London after leaving? Is there a difference in pay for those who leave London? Trends in population change vary across local authorities when considering internal migration. Some local authorities have grown directly in line with internal migration, some local

authority populations have followed the trend in internal migration whilst being offset by other components of population change and some have grown against internal migration flows. The slight change in method from 2016 data is also visible in the results.

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**Social disparities in residential mobility and children's outcomes in early and middle childhood – Francesca Fiori; University of Edinburgh**

Studies of residential mobility over the life course have documented the high rate of residential mobility of families with young children. It is therefore crucial to understand the implications of moving home for children's development. This study uses data on a cohort of children born in Scotland in 2004-05 (GUS-Growing Up in Scotland) and investigates the relationship between residential mobility and children's outcomes throughout early and middle childhood. I ask the following research questions: a) Differences across developmental stages. Does the relationship between residential mobility and children's outcomes vary across the two developmental stages? Does mobility in early childhood have a cumulative effect on outcomes in middle childhood? b) Differences by type of move. Does the relationship between residential mobility and children's outcomes vary depending on the reason for moving and housing and local area characteristics before and after the move? c) Social disparities. Are these effects explained by the socio-economic composition of movers? Does the relationship between residential mobility and child outcomes vary by parental social background? Moving home is a common experience among children in the GUS sample. Preliminary findings suggest that residential mobility is negatively associated with children's cognitive outcomes, and is even more strongly associated with behavioural difficulties – in both early and middle childhood. However, effects change in sign and size for certain types of moves. Some of the observed effects can be explained by differences in the socio-economic composition of movers.

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**Migration (flash session). Tuesday 15 September 1.00pm**

**The role of state grants and scholarships in the transition from the "brain drain" to the "brain circulation": the case of Russia - Sergey V. Ryazantsev<sup>1,2</sup>, Yulia E. Pletneva<sup>1</sup>, Galina N. Ochirova<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>ISPR FCTAS RAS, <sup>2</sup>MGIMO University**

Recognizing the importance of human capital, many developed and rapidly developing countries invest in the growth of international mobility of their students through various state grants and scholarships. This study explores if these measures combined with obligations to return to the home country can prevent the 'brain drain' and enhance the transition to the 'brain circulation' model. Using the Russian state grant programme, 'Global Education', as an example, we examine how these highly qualified programme graduates adapt to returning to Russia, their employment characteristics, and their emigration attitudes. We use a mixed method approach: a combination of an anonymous survey and semi-structured in-depth interviews. The results indicate that a lot of participants were disappointed after returning home. The main difficulty was the inconsistency between their received education and the available vacancies in the labour market. For graduates of the programme, the salary was the most important factor for job satisfaction. Furthermore, a significant share of the programme participants expressed a desire to emigrate from Russia after completing their obligations. We conclude that the emigration of highly qualified specialists can be reduced by institutional change in the Russian economy, including an increase in labour remuneration, removal of barriers to the implementation of initiatives, and reduction of taxes on opening and running a business in high-tech industries.

**Ethnic identity of minority and majority populations in the UK - Ivelina Hristova; London School of Economics and Political Science**

Ethnic identities are important for behaviours and social relations, but despite the acknowledgement that identity is multiple and complex, are often measured very narrowly. Moreover, most research on ethnic identity focuses on minority groups, neglecting the complexities of ethnic identification of majority populations, including sub-national majority populations such as Scots in the UK. My question is: Is it possible to identify complex ethnic identity 'types'? Drawing on social identity theory and Berry's acculturation framework, and using Understanding Society, a rich longitudinal data set, I perform latent class analysis to construct identity types for the whole population and separately – for the majority. These types capture aspects of ethnic identity such as strength of British identity, importance of ethnic background, sub-national identity, country of birth and residence, childhood language, ethnic group, religion and co-ethnic socialisation. Three types

emerge for the whole population – a white UK majority type, a non-majority immigrant and/or Muslim type, and a mixed type including majority members, immigrants and ethnic minorities. Seven types emerge for the majority, indicating a polarisation between and within sub-national populations and across the UK. These results provide a more comprehensive account of ethnic identities in the UK.

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#### **Trends in ethnic intermarriage in the UK - Alexey Bessudnov; University of Exeter**

There are surprisingly few studies of ethnic intermarriage in the UK, despite its importance for the study of intergroup ethnic relations. Berrington (1994, 1996) explored cross-sectional data from the Labour Force Surveys for 1989-91 and presented descriptive statistics for interethnic unions demonstrating strong endogamy for South Asians. Muttarak and Heath (2010) used combined cross-sectional data from the General Household Surveys for 1988-2006 and explored a number of predictors for intermarriage. More recently, Kulu and Hannemann (2019) used longitudinal data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) and looked at predictors of intermarriage using competing risks event history analysis. None of these studies specifically looked at trends in ethnic intermarriage, although the analysis by Kulu and Hannemann (2019) showed that the relative risk of endogamous marriages has not changed significantly across birth cohorts. In this study, I also use the data from the UKHLS, but my approach is different from the one employed by Kulu and Hannemann. I use the data on all unions available in waves 1 to 9 of the UKHLS (rather than just retrospective partnership histories from wave 1), both marriages and cohabitations. Instead of comparing relative risks of exogamy across birth cohorts, I use the year of starting marriage/cohabitation to explore the time trend in interethnic unions with log-linear modelling. Preliminary results show that the odds ratios of forming exogamous unions with the White British have been increasing in the UK in the past two decades, both for South Asian and Black ethnic groups.

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#### **Obstacles and facilitators of long-term economic integration of immigrants in the United Kingdom - Michael Mahony, Francisco Rowe; University of Liverpool**

The integration pathways through which immigrants assimilate define their economic impact on host societies. Immigrants represent an important means of filling labour market shortages in industrialised countries. Yet integration is also costly, due to increased pressure on public services like housing, education, and healthcare. Understanding factors associated with successful long-term integration is therefore essential to facilitate better economic outcomes for migrant populations and improve their impact on wider society. This study aims to better understand this process by identifying typical routes through which migrants assimilate into the UK workforce, as well as their determining factors and long-term outcomes. Drawing on data from Understanding Society and the British Household Panel Survey, we use sequence analysis to identify representative educational and employment pathways of first-generation migrants from 1991 to 2018. Bayesian multinomial modelling is then applied to determine key individual and household attributes underpinning the resulting trajectories. The outcomes of immigrants and natives are also compared to determine if differences in initial years after arrival are a temporary stage in a longer integration process or reflect entirely different pathways. Preliminary results suggest that the timing and order of occupations can affect long-term outcomes. Engaging in education sooner upon arrival may be associated with more stable employment trajectories, whilst self-employed participants appear to be more successful if they have been previously employed full-time. These findings have the potential to guide policy interventions to support successful labour market integration, and ultimately reduce inequalities and improve the social cohesion of vulnerable migrant groups.

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#### **Geographic inequalities in ethnic minority and immigrant labour market experiences in England and Wales – Sarah Garlick<sup>1</sup>, Gemma Catney<sup>2</sup>, Christopher Lloyd<sup>2</sup>, Fran Darlington-Pollock<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of Liverpool, <sup>2</sup>Queen's University Belfast**

This paper summarises the key findings from a project (2017-2020) which examined how labour market experiences of people from different ethnic groups vary at local area level in England and Wales. The project utilised Office for National Statistics 2011 Census data at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level to apply a geographic perspective to key aspects of working life. The findings suggest that, at the time of the 2011 Census, the ways people were employed and the occupational categories they worked in differed by ethnic group. We also found evidence that ethnic group segregation was lower in the areas where people worked compared to those where they lived. This challenges some of the established ideas about segregation in England and Wales and suggests that future demographic research should consider who people interact

with and where they go to when they leave their homes. Finally, area classifications have been developed that offer insights into the salient labour market experiences of 11 broadly defined ethnic groups. They show that while multiple ethnic groups shared similar labour market experiences, some situations were specific to certain ethnic groups. Overall, the findings support the argument that understanding interactions between geography and ethnicity brings greater insight into why different ethnic groups may have quite different experiences on the labour market.

**How can migrants influence democracy in their countries of origin? Example from CIS countries of Central Asia - *Alexey Bragin & Sergei Ryazantsev***

This study investigates both migrant earnings and return migration as possible factors for democratic demand in home countries. We believe, that one of the main elements for the emergence of democracy is the political structure and economic advantages of the host country. It is expected that if a migrant moves to a well-established democratic state his/her satisfaction with how institutions work increases. Thus, most migrants might be dissatisfied with the effectiveness of their home countries' political management. In this context, our research question is: Can migrants influence the demand for democracy in their home countries? We argue that migrants can shape the political atmosphere in their home countries via, for example, their earnings and social interaction. As an example, we analyse migration from CIS countries of Central Asia. After reviewing the theoretical framework and analysing of empirical data from the World Bank, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, and V-Dem data version 9.0, we conclude that both migrant earnings and return migration can have an impact on democracy and thus are able to influence the emergence of democratic movements. However, the quality of the host country and the situation in the home country play a key role in this process.

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**Exploring educational attainment by immigrant background: An analysis of PISA data in six OECD countries – *Joseph Harrison; Stockholm University***

The aim of this study is to further understand the assimilation of second generation immigrants across six OECD countries. We study whether and how PISA reading scores of children vary by the migration background of their parents and whether there is a difference between those with a native mother and those with a native father within generation 2.5. Using PISA data from 2015 and OLS regression analysis, differences in reading scores were identified between immigrant generations and natives. We also accounted for parental status and the likely selection effect of being a descendant of immigrants. The results indicate that there is a negative gap between immigrant and native children in non-English-speaking countries. In English-speaking countries, the opposite is found. Regarding parental composition within generation 2.5, having a native father seems to hold more importance. These findings highlight that even after selection is considered there are differences in the assimilation process across destinations. Linguistic issues present a key factor although these are less pivotal in English-speaking countries due to the prevalence of English as a global language. This research offers a comparative perspective of the assimilation process across six developed countries. Moreover, it is the starting point to better understand the educational assimilation of children in generation 2.5, which, so far, has been largely ignored in the literature.

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**Migration: Family formation of immigrants and their descendants across Europe. Wednesday 16 September 9.30am**

**The family dynamics of immigrants and their descendants in France: Evidence using Multichannel Sequence Analysis – *Isaure Delaporte, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews***

This paper examines fertility and partnership dynamics of immigrants and their descendants in France over their life course. While there is a large literature investigating migrant marriage and fertility, little research has examined how childbearing and partnership dynamics are intertwined among migrant populations. We use multichannel sequence analysis, which extends the usual optimal matching analysis to multiple life spheres, to simultaneously examine fertility and partnership trajectories using data from a rich French survey called Trajectories and Origins. Then, applying cluster analysis, we identify the main family trajectories of immigrants and their descendants. We find considerable heterogeneity in family trajectories across ethnic groups and birth cohorts.

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**Timing of childbirth of a changing composition of immigrants in Germany - Chia Liu, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews**

Germany has become diverse since the 1950s due to labour, and more recently, refugee migration. As a result, families in Germany are marked by increasing heterogeneity. We take a life-course perspective by using retrospective and prospective data collected between 1984 and 2018 from the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP) to explore the timing of fertility for immigrant women in Germany born between 1950 and 1999. We differentiate among migrants by origin countries, grouped into those with longer migration history in Germany, such as Turkey and Italy, and those from refugee sending countries, such as Syria and Afghanistan. Using a piecewise constant hazard model, we focus on the timing of the transition to first, second, and third birth, accounting for birth cohort, age at migration (0-15, 16+), and education of the mother. Preliminary results show that immigrants from Afghanistan and Syria transition into first birth at younger ages, and space their subsequent births closer, than their Turkish and Italian counterparts. This work seeks to describe the fertility regime of the newcomers in Germany compared to those of established migrant groups and to the German natives.

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**The intersection of partnership and fertility histories among immigrants and their descendants in the United Kingdom: A multistate approach – Júlia Mikolai, Hill Kulu; University of St Andrews**

This study focuses on the interrelationship between partnership and fertility histories among immigrants and their descendants (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Caribbean, African, and European origin) in the United Kingdom using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) and applying multistate event history analysis. Previous studies in the UK context have either focused on migrant fertility or on their partnership formation and dissolution. However, no studies have analysed the intersection of these two life course domains. Preliminary results using event history analysis suggest distinct partnership and fertility patterns among certain immigrant groups and their descendants in the UK. First, women of Caribbean origin have high cohabitation rates, low marriage rates and high separation rates. At the same time, their average fertility levels are similar to those of British natives. Second, women of South Asian origin have low cohabitation rates, high marriage rates, and low divorce rates. These partnership patterns are coupled with relatively high fertility levels; Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrants and their descendants have the highest second and third birth rates among all immigrant groups in the UK. Next steps in the analysis will be to combine states from the partnership and fertility histories and analyse these processes jointly using multistate event history models. We will also compare these behaviours across different birth cohorts and different migrant generations.

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**Fertility behaviour of post-1990 immigrants and immigrant descendants in Sweden - Brad Campbell<sup>1</sup>, Gunnar Andersson<sup>2</sup>, Hill Kulu<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of St Andrews, <sup>2</sup>Stockholm University**

This paper investigates the fertility behaviour of post-1990 immigrants and the descendants of post-WWII immigrants in Sweden. While there is a large literature comparing fertility among the post-war immigrants and their descendants, no studies have investigated childbearing patterns of immigrants and immigrant descendants from the same birth cohorts. This will be achieved by comparing the fertility behaviour of recent immigrants to Sweden and the descendant of post-war immigrants born in the 1970s and later. Comparisons will be made across immigrant groups based on their (or their parents') country of origin to identify whether certain groups have higher or lower fertility levels. The analysis is made possible with access to longitudinal data from the Swedish population register which represents a cross section of the entire Swedish population in 2017. We will use a piecewise constant hazard model to test whether recent immigrants and the descendants of immigrants from the same birth cohort have similar or different fertility behaviour.

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**The fertility of child migrants: Understanding the role of age at arrival for women and men – Ben Wilson; Stockholm University and Department of Methodology, London School of Economics**

It is well known that immigrant fertility is associated with age at migration, but the majority of prior research has focussed on foreign-born women who migrated as adults. Much less is known about the fertility of immigrants who arrived as children, often referred to as child migrants or the 1.5 generation. This study aims to generate new insights about the role of age at arrival in determining the fertility of child migrants later in life. It carries out a case study of Sweden, using longitudinal register data on the whole population. These data allow a comprehensive analysis of completed fertility profiles, for both male and female child migrants, from age 15 to 45. They also enable the use of family fixed effects models, and detailed analysis of specific countries of birth to examine heterogeneity and the potential for generalisation. The results show that

there is evidence of fertility adaptation for women and men. This evidence is not consistent across origins, and it also varies – by origin group – across different stages of the childbearing schedule. Nevertheless, the results for men are not dissimilar from those for women, including by country of birth. This may represent evidence of an underlying process, like childhood socialisation followed by adaptation that is common for women and men. There is less evidence in support of critical ages, although the results from the family fixed effects models for women suggest that this might be a useful avenue for further research.

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## **Migration: Employment of immigrants and ethnic minorities. Wednesday 16 September 1.00pm**

### **Ethnic differences in couples' employment and the transition to parenthood in Belgium – *Layla Van den Berg, Jonas Wood, Karel Neels; University of Antwerp***

As a result of increased female education and labour force participation as well as declining fertility rates in many developed countries during the second half of the 20th century, studying family formation and its link with (female) employment has become an established research topic. Despite increasing diversity in most societies, we lack insight into how the division of paid labour is related to family formation among migrant couples. The different opportunities and preferences of couples with a migrant background is expected to moderate the relationship between the division of paid labour and family formation. Using a prospective linkage between the Belgian census data and birth registers, we study childless couples with a native Belgian, Southern European, Moroccan, and Turkish migration background in 2001 and 2011 to see how their division of paid labour relates to first birth propensities in the subsequent five years. In addition, we study whether this relationship has changed between 2001 and 2011. Descriptive results show that the division of paid labour of mixed couples has converged toward that of native Belgian couples whereas substantial differences remain for ethnically homogamous couples. The analysis shows that the dual breadwinner model is associated with the highest first birth risks among native Belgian couples and Southern European couples but not among couples of Turkish or Moroccan origin where the transition to parenthood is most likely for couples adhering to the male breadwinner model.

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### **Characterising labour market experiences by ethnic group: Creating local area classifications for England and Wales – *Sarah Garlick<sup>1</sup>, Gemma Catney<sup>2</sup>, Christopher Lloyd<sup>2</sup>, Fran Darlington-Pollock<sup>1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>University of Liverpool, <sup>2</sup>Queen's University Belfast***

This paper introduces area classifications of local labour market experiences that have been developed for 11 broadly defined ethnic groups in England and Wales. Whilst several classifications (such as OAC and CELOAC) include ethnic group information, data included in the final classifications are often aggregated from several ethnic groups. By creating a classification for an individual ethnic group, problems resulting from uneven population distributions can be minimised. Each classification brings together detailed local area level information from the 2011 Census for the same four aspects of the labour market: economic activity (whether people were in employment and what type of work they did), occupation category, industry of employment and National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) status. The main focus of the paper is on what the clusters within the classifications say about the labour market experiences of each ethnic group. In particular, the paper highlights clusters from different classifications that share similar characteristics, for example higher than average self-employment or higher than average employment in caring-related occupations and industries. We also discuss how ethnic group populations are distributed between clusters. We conclude by summarising how the classifications presented increase our understanding of ethnic groups' labour market experiences. We also reflect on the relevance of this work as a resource for researchers and policy-makers working in national and local government.

### **Potential explanations for the differential uptake of workplace and classroom training between second generation migrants and non-migrants in Flanders, Belgium – *Tair Kasztan Flechner, Jonas Wood, Karel Neels; University of Antwerp***

In this paper, we analyse the extent to which socio-demographic characteristics, human capital, jobseeker-caseworker interactions, and jobseekers' aspirations explain the differential uptake of workplace and classroom training between migrants (second generation of Europeans and non-Europeans) and non-migrants in Flanders. We use unique administrative longitudinal data from the Employment Office and Crossroads Bank for Social Security in Flanders. The sample tracks individuals aged 18 to 65 between 2005 and 2016 in Belgium. We select individuals born in Belgium who experienced at least

one unemployment spell during which they had contact the employment office. In total, the sample accounts for 10,354 individuals (25,547 unemployment spells and 241,422 person-months). We estimate five nested discrete-time hazard models with a complementary log-log link function. Preliminary results show that the uptake of classroom training is higher than that of workplace training for all migrant groups. For both types of training, the distance between the cumulative incidence curve of non-migrants and European second generation migrants is smaller than between non-migrants and non-European second generation migrants. This distance increases when controlling for socio-demographic characteristics but it declines when including jobseeker-caseworker interactions and when controlling for jobseeker's aspirations. Including controls on human capital characteristics increases the distance in classroom training while it decreases it in workplace training.

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**The children of the Windrush: persistent inequalities across multiple life domains – *Matthew Wallace<sup>1</sup>, Ben Wilson<sup>1</sup>, Fran Darlington-Pollock<sup>2</sup>; <sup>1</sup>Stockholm University, <sup>2</sup>University of Liverpool***

Between 1945 and 1971, the British government welcomed workers and their families from the Caribbean destined to help rebuild the country in the aftermath of the Second World War. Over half a century later these workers, and particularly their children, began to face serious problems with their immigration status. Despite being British citizens (albeit ones who had not formally naturalised or applied for a British passport), large numbers were detained, denied legal rights, benefits and medical care, and threatened with deportation. The Windrush Scandal – the name given to this particular cohort of immigrants, so called after one of the first boats to arrive with workers from Jamaica – broke in the British media in 2018. Yet, despite the widespread public awareness and condemnation of their treatment, we still know very little about the children of the Windrush and their life experiences since arriving in the UK. Thus, we investigate (in)equality in the life outcomes of the children of the Windrush across five domains: education, employment, occupation, housing and health. We establish whether, through merit of having arrived in the UK as British citizens, the children of the Windrush went on to experience the same level of equality in their life opportunities as the White UK-born did.

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