Second MigrantLife Symposium
Migrant Family, Employment, and Housing in the Life Course
St Andrews, 29-30 June 2023

Book of Abstracts

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Oral Presentations Day 1

Session 1: Employment and Education

1. Origin, generation, and context: Childbearing and employment changes among female immigrants and their descendants in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. *Julia Mikolai (University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews), Isaure Delaporte (University of St Andrews), Chia Liu (University of St Andrews)*

This study investigates the link between childbearing and employment changes of female immigrants and their descendants in three European countries: the UK, France, and Germany. Although childbearing significantly influences female labour force participation, the interrelationship between childbearing and employment changes among migrant populations is poorly understood. We use Poisson regression to study employment entry and exit by migration background and parity. Mothers were less likely to enter and more likely to exit employment than childless women regardless of migration background. However, the largest differences in employment entry and exit were between different migrant groups and generations, and between countries. The findings indicate that differences between mothers and childless women stem from low levels of labour market activity prior to childbearing. In other words, first- and second-generation women's employment trajectories are more affected by childbearing if they are employed in the first place. Differences in the national context mainly matter for employment exit; mothers in France were the least likely and in Germany the most likely to exit employment. Policies need to enable all women to enter the labour market and remain economically active following childbirth.

2. Social networks and working mothers: Neighbourhood effects in post-childbirth employment patterns among ethnic minority women in UK. *Dipanwita Ghatak (University of Essex)*

A large part of the 'motherhood penalty' can be attributed to reduced labour force participation by women after childbirth. Depending on community-level socio-cultural norms surrounding gender roles, motherhood and women's employment, this penalty may be particularly severe for women belonging to ethnic groups with more conservative attitudes. Social networks play a vital role in preserving and perpetuating these norms, not just by directly influencing individual gender attitudes and beliefs, but also via social learning and social conformity channels. This paper empirically examines the role of social networks in influencing ethnic minority women's return to work following childbirth in UK, using neighbourhood co-ethnic concentration as a measure of network strength. Using multivariate regression analysis and data from the UK Understanding Society survey, we find that living in a neighbourhood with higher co-ethnic concentration leads to lower post-childbirth paid employment rates for Indian, Pakistani, and Black Caribbean women with dependent children, while it has a positive effect on their Bangladeshi counterparts. The group level heterogeneity in our results, particularly the stark contrast between Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, indicates that neighbourhood co-ethnic concentration may not influence mothers' decision to return to work solely via the conservation of gender norms, as initially hypothesized, but also through other channels such as informal childcare support, information dissemination and reduced stigma about availing

welfare benefits, and group specific supply and demand for jobs which are more compatible with childrearing responsibilities. The results are suggestive of the multi-faceted role that neighbourhood social networks could play in how ethnic minority women navigate the challenges of balancing employment with family formation.

3. **Marion Lieutaud** (London School of Economics and Political Science)

4. A gender perspective on the global migration of scholars. **Xinyi Zhao** (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

Although considerable progress toward gender equality in science has been made in recent decades, female researchers continue to face significant barriers in the academic labour market. International mobility has been increasingly recognized as a strategy for scientists to expand their professional networks, and that could help narrow the gender gap in academic careers. Using bibliometric data on over 33 million Scopus publications, we provide a global and dynamic view of gendered patterns of transnational scholarly mobility, as measured by volume, distance, diversity, and distribution, from 1998 to 2017. We find that, while female researchers continued to be underrepresented among internationally mobile researchers and migrate over shorter distances, this gender gap was narrowing at a faster rate than the gender gap in the population of general active researchers. Globally, the origin and destination countries of both female and male mobile researchers became increasingly diversified, which suggests that scholarly migration has become less skewed and more globalized. However, the range of origin and destination countries continued to be narrower for women than for men. While the United States remained the leading academic destination worldwide, the shares of both female and male scholarly inflows to that country declined from around 25% to 20% over the study period, partially due to the growing relevance of China. This study offers a cross-national measurement of gender inequality in global scholarly migration that is essential for promoting gender-equitable science policies and for monitoring the impact of such interventions.

Session 2: Family and Fertility

1. A fair comparison? A household-matching approach to isolate the effect of culture on fertility. **José Luis Estévez** (Väestöliitto, Population Research Institute of Finland)

Cultural differences are typically invoked as responsible for fertility differentials between natives and migrant descendants (aka second-generation migrants). Discrepancies in the aggregated number (quantum) and timing (tempo) of children across ethnic groups are understood as evidence of cultural preferences and norms originating in the parental country of ancestry, transported to the host country, and reproduced within families via childhood socialization. However, in addition to their culture, migrant parents transmit social, economic, and human capital to their children, which can also impact fertility patterns (e.g., premature childbearing). Provided that the native and migrant populations systematically differ in their access to different forms of capital, previous studies entwine the effect of culture with that of departing from a (dis)advantageous position. To isolate the causal effect of

ancestry culture on fertility, I further a novel approach based on pairing second generation women with a native "twin." The matching is performed on properties of the parental household (e.g., partnership status, family size, educational attainment, income) when the focal subject is around age 15. Then, I compare the differences in quantum and tempo between natives and second-generation migrants (all together and for some specific ethnic groups) before and after the matching. Finnish registers were used to test the method.

2. Legal status and immigrants' fertility in Italy: Investigating previous undocumented histories. **Rocco Molinari** *(University of Bologna), Livia Elisa Ortensi (University of Bologna), Roberto Impicciatore (University of Bologna).*

It is broadly recognised that international migration is a life course event with a potentially significant impact on both the timing of births and completed fertility. So far, for substantive data limitation, the extensive effort to understand migrants' fertility has been carried out on the subgroup of migrants who have the legal right to stay in the destination country. In this study, we investigate through retrospective survey data the linkage between previous undocumented experience and fertility patterns in Italy, a country that in the last decades has hosted a large number of undocumented migrants, who were subsequently legalised though recurrent regularisation programmes. We use data from the *Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens* (SCIF), a nationally representative survey of individuals living in families with immigrant backgrounds conducted in Italy by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) in 2011 and 2012. We use Event History Analysis techniques to study whether for non-EU immigrant women time to a (first or second) birth in Italy is affected by the previous undocumented experience (from the access to the first residence permit attainment), accounting for other individual and migratory background characteristics. Furthermore, we develop Poisson Models to assess the relationship between previous irregular experience and completed fertility. Our independent variable of interest is the *legal status* both considered as a time-fixed indicator (distinguishing among *Continuously legal* and *Previously undocumented* immigrants) and (in EH Models) as a time-varying indicator of the current legal status, changing over the life course, coded as a dummy variable (*documented/undocumented*).

3. Social configurations of inequality and family formation patterns in contemporary Spain. **Andres Castro** *(Center for Demographic Studies), Mariona Lozano (Center for Demographic Studies), Carlos Ruiz Ramos (Center for Demographic Studies).*

Theories on family variation need to account for interdependent forms of social inequality such as social class, gender, and race/ethnicity, particularly for understanding differences in family patterns by migration status and across migrant generations. Intersectionality theory offers a framework for interpreting these interdependent patterns and yet, it remains underused in quantitative research about migrant populations. Population scientists and quantitative family sociologists have begun to recognize the importance of the intersection of social categories for family outcomes and the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages. Yet, debates on how to operationalize intersectionality theory with quantitative data are still open. We focus on Spain, a country with a relatively long history of immigration, the lowest fertility rates, the highest proportions of childless women, and the highest mean ages of childbearing within the European Union. We use retrospective

and socioeconomic information from the 2018 Spanish National Fertility Survey to study how individual family formation and dissolution trajectories are intertwined with the intersection of social categories of inequality, including gender, occupation, educational attainment, and migration status. We supplement this analysis with a study of the intergenerational transmission of (dis)advantages based on administrative birth records focusing on how the intersection of social categories influences birth outcomes. We show that structural and interviewed constraints affect the Spanish population differently, and we describe the family and inequality processes that underlie its sustained low fertility. As inequality and lower fertility are not unique to Spain, our results sheds light on paths to counter family and socioeconomic inequality in other contexts.

4. Family reunification and fertility decisions among Ukrainians in Poland: Pre-24 February 2022 migrants and war refugees. *Kateryna Krakhmalova (University of Warsaw), Weronika Kloc-Nowak (University of Warsaw)*

Since 2014 Poland has been a major destination for Ukrainian migrants (e.g. receiving 488,900 first residence permits in 2020). In 2022, since the onset of the full-scale Russian invasion, Poland received the biggest number of war refugees (1.39 million registered for temporary protection at the peak in October 2022), presenting a unique case of forced migrants, primarily women and children, from a low fertility country. Both pre-war migrants and war refugees experience consequences of their reproductive decisions, as proven by 5348 Ukrainian-citizenship children with temporary protection status and 7007 without it born in Poland in 2022.

In this paper, we aim to present the first results of an ongoing study based on in-depth interviews with Ukrainian women and men aged 18-40, both parents and childless, who arrived in Poland as either migrants or war refugees. Based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour model applied to fertility (Ajzen & Klobas, 2013) we aim to identify the normative, behavioural and control beliefs affecting their reproductive intentions and decisions along with their mobility trajectories. We look into such (im)mobility-related factors as family reunification strategies, (transnational) family childcare, war-imposed limitations on the movement of Ukrainian men and women and children's quest for safety. We also analyse their perception of structural factors in Ukraine and Poland related to reproductive decision-making, child bearing and rearing, such as welfare benefits for families with children, access to institutional childcare and reproductive health policies – all while reflecting on new dimensions of inequalities emerging among Ukrainians in Poland.

Keynote Day 1

• Gendered impact of migration on migrants and their children. *Ayse Guveli (University of Essex)*

When compared with Majority women in Europe, migrant women have lower employment likelihoods. However, to reveal the consequences of migration on women's labour market outcomes, migrant women need to be compared to those remaining in the origin regions and across generations. This study is the first to fill this gap by employing a dissimilation-from-origins and across-generations perspective. It tests the hypothesis that migration to more welfare-state based and liberal contexts

increase women's employment likelihood among migrants and the second generation. It will also demonstrate the differences in the kind of jobs these women have. The *2000 Families* data enable a unique comparison of Turkish international migrants, including Turkish-origin women born in Europe, and their non-migrant counterparts from the same regions in Turkey. Furthermore, the research tests whether differences in employment are explained by differences in family composition, education, and culture (religiosity and gender attitudes). Migration leads to a higher likelihood of paid employment for the second generation and international migrant women, in that order. Furthermore, women who stayed in Turkey work more often as teaching professionals while their counterparts in Europe overwhelmingly work as labourers.

Education and religiosity are the main explanatory factors for differences between non-migrants and the international migrants, including the second generation. Overall, we find strong support for the hypothesis that migration increases women's employment but decreases their job status, mainly due to lower returns to education for Turkey-origin women in Europe.

Session 3: Immigrant Integration and Assimilation

1. (Dis)integration trajectories of recent German emigrants. ***Antonia Görtz*** *(University Duisburg-Essen)*

This presentation focuses on (dis)integration trajectories of recent emigrants from Germany, with Germany being one of the leading economies in the world. (Dis)integration is assessed in the transnational social field spanned by origin and destination society. In particular, it is asked how German migrants' simultaneous feelings of belonging to Germany as their home country and to the respective destination country develop during the first years after arrival. The research is based on four waves of the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS). GERPS provides information on about 5,000 recent German emigrants, including reasons for migration and socio-structural characteristics. Social integration is operationalized using the simultaneous feeling of belonging to Germany and the destination country. Sequence pattern and cluster analysis are applied to identify certain types of transnational integration trajectories in the first four years after emigration.

The presentation aims not only to identify certain types of transnational integration trajectories but also the determinants of theses trajectories. In this respect, possible correlations between emigration motives, gender, family and employment on the one hand and certain (dis)integration trajectories on the other hand are of interest. The findings highlight the necessity to understand the consequences of migration in terms of migrants' relations with both origin and destination countries, thus providing important insights for their integration.

2. Assimilation by the third generation? Grandchildren of immigrants facing educational inequalities in France. ***Paul Siarry*** *(INED), Mathieu Ichou (INED), Ariane Pailhé (INED)*

While many studies have shown that immigrants' children have lower educational attainment than the majority population, much less is known on the grandchildren of immigrants. This study analyses the educational trajectories of the "third generation" in France. Is the educational attainment of the

grandchildren of immigrants indistinguishable from that of native-born? Or do the inequalities identified in the second generation persist, or even widen for the third generation?

Using data from the recent French TeO2 survey (INED-INSEE 2019-20) and by distinguishing grandchildren of immigrants according to their country of origin and gender, we observe enduring the educational disadvantages experienced by grandsons of North African immigrants. On the contrary, descendants of European immigrants and granddaughters of North African immigrants appear to experience educational assimilation.

3. Integration vs cultural persistence: fertility and working time among second-generation migrants in France. *Thomas Baudin (Université Catholique de Louvain),* ***Keiti Kondi*** *(Université Catholique de Louvain)*

We study whether cultural norms in the origin country, measured at different times, affect fertility and labor force participation of second-generation migrant women in France. We investigate empirically and follow an epidemiological approach to test that the culture of origin affects people's behaviour and decisions. We use the dataset TeO (Trajectoires et Origines) on population diversity in France in 2008. We find that: 1) cultural norms affect people's fertility and labor working time decisions, confirming the results of Fernandez and Fogli (2009) also for the French context; 2) the timing when the norm is measured is crucial. The later the norm is measured in time, the most powerful its effect, suggesting that the effect of the norms transmitted from peers is stronger than that of norms transmitted from parents. The explanatory power of norms holds also when controlling for socio-economic characteristics such as age, siblings, education of the respondent, spouse, and parents; 3) the feeling of being French moderates the persistence of cultural norms differently for fertility and labor force participation, while the perceived feeling of being discriminated does not alter the persistence of the cultural norms.

4. War-displaced Ukrainian children-refugees (and their situation in Poland). ***Kateryna Krakhmalova*** *(University of Warsaw)*

This presentation is rooted in law, migration studies, security studies and sociology and dedicated to the child protection issues in relation to Ukrainian children-refugees in Poland and the challenges they, their families and/or legal guardians face. As such it will take you through Ukraine, Poland and back in the time span from 24 February 2022 until now.

It will start with Ukraine and multidimensional effects the full-scale aggression has on children who remain inside the country, in particular in terms of the effects on their health, loss of life, separation of families and war crimes being committed against them and continue with the discussion of the ICC's case on unlawful deportation and transfer of children from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation and arrest warrant against V.V. Putin and M.A. Lvova-Belova in this case. Then it will address the challenges of evacuation inside Ukraine and crossing the border between Ukraine and Poland and primarily focus on the differences between Ukrainian and Polish systems of care for the orphaned children and children without parental care, as well as the temporary guardianship introduced in the Polish so-called "special law" for the Ukrainian children-war refugees in Poland.

The presentation will combine facts and applicable laws to show the complexity of the war-time circumstances and choices (when there were any) to stay in Ukraine, to come to Poland and to eventually return viewed through the prism of the interests of the child.

Poster session

- Understanding family, employment & housing patterns of immigrants and their descendants in England & Wales through a spatial context. **Parth Pandya** *(University of St Andrews)*

This study explores the family (partnership type and presence of children), employment, and housing patterns of immigrants and their descendants in England and Wales using the Census 2011 microdata. This chapter contributes to existing research by firstly delineating between immigrants and their descendants, not just ethnic groups; secondly combining locational characteristics (such as deprivation and detailed rural/urban classifications) with socio-demographic characteristics to further contextualise the slow shift in observed patterns between immigrants and their descendants. This study uses logistic and multinomial regressions to cross-sectionally examine ethnic group and generational differences. Preliminary results show some differences in family pattern diversity, especially by sex, sizeable differences in employment progression, and little difference in housing tenure but this study expects to find differences when exploring spatial contexts further.

- Modelling determinants of fertility among UK-born ethnic minorities using multilevel simultaneous equations event history models and the parametric G-formula. *Jiseon Baek (University of St Andrews)*

The phenomenon of immigrants exhibiting different childbearing behaviours has led to changes in fertility trends and has been observed in various societies. In the UK, certain ethnic minority groups, particularly those from high fertility countries, exhibit higher fertility levels than other ethnic groups, whilst some groups have consistently had lower fertility rates. Recent studies indicate that these differences are decreasing over time, and the fertility levels of descendants are becoming more similar to those of the host population. However, distinctive childbearing patterns between ethnic groups still exist across different generations. It is crucial to investigate the determinants of childbearing behaviours and their differences between and within ethnic groups, as this behaviour pattern can significantly affect society.

This study aims to investigate the determinants of fertility among UK-born ethnic minority groups, using individual-level data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS). Additionally, this study will compare the performance of multilevel simultaneous equations event history models and the parametric g-formula in measuring the effect of individuals' time-varying characteristics on their childbearing behaviour.

This research has the potential to make both methodological and substantive contributions by comparing the performance of two different methods in considering unobserved and time-varying confounders; this can lead to advancing the field of fertility research and conclude different factors affecting childbearing behaviour. Utilising individual-level longitudinal data will enable the study to

take a micro perspective on the childbearing behaviours of individuals and appreciate fertility trends among UK-born ethnic minorities at the macro level.

- The spatial-temporal effect of air pollution on individuals' reported health and its variation by ethnicity and country of birth in the United Kingdom: A multilevel longitudinal analysis. **Mary Abed Al Ahad** (University of St Andrew), Urška Demšar (University of St Andrews), Frank Sullivan (University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews)

Background: Air pollution is associated with poor health; though it is unclear whether this association is stronger for ethnic minorities and immigrants compared to the rest of the population. This study uses longitudinal data to investigate the spatial-temporal effect of air pollution on individuals' reported health and its variation by ethnicity and country of birth in the United-Kingdom (UK).

Methods: Longitudinal individual-level data from *Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study* including 67,982 adult individuals with 404,264 repeated responses over 11years (2009-2019) were utilized and were linked to yearly concentrations of NO_2, SO_2, and particulate-matter (PM10, PM2.5) pollution once at the local authority and once at the census *Lower Super Output Area* (LSOA) of residence for each individual. This allows for analysis at two geographical scales over time. The association between air pollution and individuals' health (Likert scale: 1-5, Excellent to poor) and its variation by ethnicity was assessed using three-level mixed-effects ordered logistic models. Analysis distinguished between spatial (*between* areas) and temporal (across time *within* each area) effects of air pollution on health.

Results: Higher concentrations of NO_2, SO_2, PM10, and PM2.5 pollution were associated with poorer health. Decomposing air pollution into *between* (spatial: across local authorities or LSOAs) and *within* (temporal: across years within each local authority or LSOA) effects showed a significant *between* effect for NO_2 and SO_2 pollutants at both geographical scales, while a significant *between* effect for PM10 and PM2.5 was shown only at the LSOAs level. No significant *within* effects were detected at an either geographical level. Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi, Black/African/Caribbean and other ethnic groups and non-UK-born individuals reported poorer health with increasing concentrations of NO_2, SO_2, PM10, and PM2.5 pollutants in comparison to the British-white and UK-born individuals.

Conclusion: Using longitudinal data on individuals' health linked with air pollution data at two geographical scales (coarse local authorities and detailed LSOAs), this study supports the presence of a spatial-temporal association between air pollution and poor self-reported health, which is stronger for ethnic minorities and foreign-born individuals in the UK, partly explained by location-specific differences. Air pollution mitigation is necessary to improve individuals' health, especially for ethnic minorities and foreign-born individuals who are affected the most.

- Residential Relocations and Housing Changes Among Immigrants and their Descendants: An Analysis of Register Data from France. **Isaure Delaporte** (University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews), Ariane Pailhé (INED)

The objective of this paper is twofold: first, to investigate differences in residential mobility and housing patterns among immigrants, their descendants, and the native population, and

second, to examine whether the association between family/employment changes and residential mobility differs between immigrants, their descendants, and native-born individuals. We apply discrete-time event history analysis to rich French administrative panel data covering the period 2011-2019. The results show distinct patterns of residential moves among origin groups. Immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are less likely to move to homeownership and more likely to move to social renting compared to French natives. By contrast, immigrants from South East Asia, Turkey, and Europe have similar probabilities of moving to homeownership than French natives. Overall, we find little progress in the probabilities of accessing homeownership across migrant generations. The descendants of immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are still the least likely to move to homeownership and most likely to move to social renting. This suggests that either specific structural barriers or cultural norms influence in the same way the mobility patterns of the descendants of immigrants compared to those of their parents. Lastly, we do not find significant differences in the association between family/employment changes and residential mobility across migrants, their descendants, and the natives, suggesting that important events in other life domains play a similar role on residential mobility across all origin groups.

- Residential mobility and housing changes among immigrants and their descendants in the UK. *Julia Mikolai (University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews)*

We investigate residential and housing changes among immigrants and their descendants in the UK. Whilst there are many studies on individuals' residential and housing experiences and their socio-demographic correlates across the life course among majority populations, most studies on the experiences of immigrants and their descendants are descriptive and cross-sectional in the UK. Using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, we apply event history analysis to study residential change by destination tenure type among immigrants and their descendants. Indian, Pakistani, and African immigrants are more likely to move than natives, whereas European/Western immigrants are less likely to do so. Natives and European/Western immigrants are most likely to move to private renting, followed by homeownership, and social renting. Indian and Pakistani immigrants are more likely to move to homeownership than natives, whereas those from Bangladesh, the Caribbean, and Africa are more likely to move to social renting and less likely to move to homeownership. Among the second generation, individuals with a Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin are less likely to move than natives. Compared to natives, the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, and African second generation is less likely to move to homeownership, whereas individuals with South Asian heritage are less likely to move to private renting. Among the Indian and Pakistani second generation, moving to a dwelling which is owned by someone else is common, whereas moving to social renting is one of the most common outcomes among the Bangladeshi, Caribbean, and African second generation.

- Legal entry pathways and housing outcomes for immigrants in Germany. *Chia Liu (University of St Andrews)*

Housing security is often regarded as a sign of social inclusion, stability, and comfort, yet little is known about how immigrants fare in the housing market by legal entry type. This study examines residential mobility and home ownership in conjunction among immigrants who entered Germany through different legal pathways. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), we constructed housing

trajectories for individuals aged 20 to 49 between the years 2000 to 2019 by residential mobility and tenure type. We focus on five different groups of individuals: those with no migration background, EU immigrants, ethnic German immigrants, refugees, and other immigrants. Using discrete-time event history models, we examine the propensity of individuals to experience residential mobility controlling for education, the number of children, partnership status, and employment status. We find that refugees, mostly comprised of individuals from Syria and Afghanistan, experience far higher residential mobility compared to other groups. Unemployment, separation, and birth of a first child are linked to higher mobility, while having additional children (two or more) and being partnered are linked to lower mobility. Both refugees and ethnic German immigrants are more likely to move to government housing compared to other groups, but ethnic Germans have a higher probability of home ownership than other groups. This work contributes to immigrant housing literature by highlighting how legal pathway into a country can influence stay intention and opportunities, which can translate to longer-term investment such as purchasing a home. Additionally, higher mobility in the context of non-ownership reflects instability and further social exclusion for some groups.

- Understanding the realization of jointly held residential mobility and fertility intentions: How has the sequencing of intention fulfilment changed over time? **Sarah Christison** (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 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 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 intentions. 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 has evolved over time.

- Migration and occupational change: the role of cities for internal migrants in Italy. *Roberto Impicciatore (University of Bologna), Nazareno Panichella (University of Milano),* **Rocco Molinari** *(University of Bologna)*

The interrelation between geographical, social, and occupational mobility has been traditionally placed at the core of migration issues. We investigate these aspects considering the case of internal migration in Italy, in the period 1945-1985, thus following the "golden age" of the Italian social and economic development and its subsequent changes. While a long-standing tradition of European studies has stressed the importance of cities in fostering the occupational mobility, in terms of escalator and elevator regions, internal migration in Italy has been mainly studied through a North-South divide. In this study, we combine these two perspectives, considering multiple trajectories of geographical mobility, from rural to urban areas, from cities to other cities, both within and between macro-areas of Italy. Firstly, we investigate the selection of internal migration movements, considering which individual factors are mainly associated with different migratory trajectories. Secondly, we explore the relationship between migration and labour market outcomes, considering whether occupational status (ISEI) is triggered by different forms of internal geographical mobility. We use data from the Italian Households Longitudinal Survey (IHLS), which is a panel survey divided into five waves collected between 1997 and 2005. IHLS data allow a multi-sited comparison between stayers in the destination context, non-migrants in the origin context, and migrants. We develop random intercept models on the individual time-varying occupational qualification, considering as main independent variable the interaction between origin (fixed) and current (time-varying) place of residence.

- Fertility Behaviours of Polish Migrants and Non-migrant Polish Nationals: A Study from Families of Poles in the Netherlands (FPN). *Nasim Mondal (University of Warsaw), Agnieszka Fihel (University of Warsaw),* **Weronika Kloc-Nowak** *(University of Warsaw)*

While the fertility behaviour of immigrants from high-fertility settings has been the subject of several studies, only a few analyses have focused on the childbearing of immigrants from low-fertility settings. This study examines fertility levels of migrants from a low-fertility country (Poland) who have settled in the Netherlands.

Data come from the *Families of Poles in the Netherlands* (FPN) survey, based on the *Gender and Generations Survey* (GGS) questionnaire and representative for Polish migrants residing in the Netherlands as of 2014 (Karpinska, et al., 2016). The FPN sample is assessed vis a vis the non-migrant Poles in GGS Wave 2 conducted in 2014-2015. We use retrospective information on childbearing events among 653 women to calculate migrants' ASFRs and TFR by years since their migration to the Netherlands.

In the year of arrival, the TFR for the Polish female migrants is extremely low (.77), but it rises as the length of stay increases, up to 1.77 in the third year since migration. The female migrants' TFRs are higher than that of their non-migrant peers in Poland and closer to the TFR of the non-migrant population of the Netherlands. TFRs are higher among immigrant women who migrated for family reasons compared to those who migrated for non-family reasons in each year since migration except the exact year of arrival, The timing of childbearing in the Netherlands is disrupted by mobility, irrespective of migration reasons.

The fertility pattern of mobile Polish women is disrupted by the fact of migration. We observe a catch-up effect in the subsequent years, resulting in higher fertility than in the countries of origin and, temporarily, of destination. This effect, however, is short-lived, lasting up to 4 years after migration.

- Nature-based integration of migrants: A cross-national systematic literature review. **Shailendra Rai** *(Natural Resources Institute (LUKE) & University of Jyväskylä)*

Migration is as old as humankind, and the integration of people with a migration background is a hot topic worldwide. The focus on nature-based interventions has increased over the last 20 years. Previous reviews discussing the integration of migrants through nature-based interventions have focused mainly on Europe and USA, while this systematic quantitative review provides a global overview of the nature-based activity patterns, experiences, and possible hindrances migrants face. We reviewed 44 studies focusing on nature-based interventions concerning the integration of migrants. Our specific research questions were: (1) What type of nature-based activities have been used to promote the nature-based integration of people with different migration backgrounds? (2) What kind of positive and negative nature experiences perceived by migrants can be found in the studies? (3) How do nature-based activities and experiences affect the integration of people with a different migration background? The results show that migrants' nature-based activity patterns differ at the levels of ethnicity and the individual. Elements that can promote integration are social interaction, emotional attachment, and a sense of belonging, whereas the possible hindrances which can negatively affect the migrant's integration are racism, the accessibility of nature, and a lack of information and communication. We conclude that nature-based interventions have positive impacts on the integration of people with a migration background, but the empirical evidence is lacking, and how to measure effectiveness requires further investigation. We identify the need for a shift from nature-based integration to nature-based inclusion. This shift will require a participatory approach that incorporates the needs and experiences of migrants into specific nature-based activities.

Oral Presentations Day 2

Keynote

- Projections of migrant and ethnic minority populations. **Nico Keilman** *(University of Oslo)*

I will discuss very briefly some of the issues connected to projections and forecasts of migrant and ethnic minority populations. Focusing on examples from the United Kingdom and Norway, I will address problems around definitions of ethnic minority and migrant groups, of data availability, of the handling of components of change, and of forecast uncertainty. I illustrate the latter topic more in detail by a probabilistic forecast to 2060 for the immigrant population of Norway and their Norwegian-born children ("second generation"), grouped by three categories of country background: 1. West European countries plus the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; 2. Central and East European countries that are members of the European Union; 3. other countries. I show how to use a probabilistic forecast to assess the reliability of projections of the immigrant population and their

children. The results suggest that a few population trends are quite certain: strong increases to 2060 in the size of the immigrant population (more specifically those who belong to group 3) and of Norwegian-born children of immigrants. However, prediction intervals around the forecasts of immigrants and their children by one-year age groups are so wide that these forecasts are not reliable.

Session 4: Migration and Housing

1. Residential mobility of refugees in Switzerland. *Julie Lacroix (University of St Andrews)*

2. Subsequent internal migration trajectories of asylum seekers and refugees in Belgium. ***Natacha Zimmer*** *(Université Catholique de Louvain)*

Background:

Asylum seekers' spatial repartition in the host country and their subsequent migrations are crucial if one wants to understand their integration process. It influences, among other things, social contacts, professional opportunities or access to public services.

Objective:

This research explores the subsequent internal migration trajectories of asylum seekers in Belgium, after their asylum application. We also put them in perspective with the spatial dispersal of the asylum reception facilities.

Methods:

Based on administrative data from the Belgian National Register, we create a typology of internal migration trajectories using sequence and cluster analysis methods. We monitor a cohort of individuals arrived between 2012 and 2016 for a four-year period after arrival, considering their municipality of residence's type (rural, agglomeration, suburb) and region (Brussels, Flanders, Wallonia).

Preliminary Results:

Our first results show that a significant proportion of asylum seekers reside in Brussels in the first month after arrival. The share of asylum seekers residing in rural areas decreases significantly over the 48 months period. Furthermore, we observe movements converging towards urban municipalities. In parallel, we show that about 40% of the reception centers are located in rural municipalities between 2012 and 2020. The hypothesis we make is that the trajectories will tend to move away from these reception facilities as rural areas might disadvantage the migrant's (economic) integration, because opportunities tend to be scarcer than in urban areas.

3. The determinants of first-time transition into single-family homeownership across the generations of Immigrants in Sweden. ***Mary Abed Al Ahad*** *(University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews), Gunnar Andersson (Stockholm University)*

Homeownership presents wealth, good quality of life, and stability and can act as an important indicator for the integration of immigrants in the host society. Using large administrative data from Sweden, we investigate the association between first-time transition into single-family homeownership and several socioeconomic and contextual variables including immigration

(differentiating between 1st, 1.5, 2nd, and 2.5 immigrant generations and by different countries of birth), age, sex, education, marital status, number of children, income, and region of residence. Cox Proportional-Hazards survival models were used for analysis. The lowest hazard of first-time homeownership was shown among immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa, whereas immigrants from Nordic, Western-Europe, USA, Canada, and Australia had a similar hazard to that of native-Swedes. Immigrants who have one foreign-born and one native-born parent (2.5 generation) had comparative hazards of first-time homeownership to that of Native-Swedes followed by the second and 1.5 generations, while the 1st generation showed the lowest hazards of first-time transition into single-family homeownership, with exception for people who were born in Nordic, Western Europe, USA, Canada, and Australia countries who were more likely to transition into homeownership compared to the native-Swedes. Transitioning into homeownership was higher among pregnant females and people with one or two children compared to childless people and among people who are married and in a registered partnership compared to single never married. People with higher education and income quintiles were more likely to transition into homeownership. People living outside big cities, in smaller towns and rural municipalities had a higher hazard of first-time single-family homeownership.

4. Residential mobility and housing tenure changes among immigrants and their descendants in five European countries. *Isaure Delaporte (University of St Andrews), Hill Kulu (University of St Andrews), Julia Mikolai (University of St Andrews), **Chia Liu** (University of St Andrews), Mary Abed Al Ahad (University of St Andrews), Julie Lacroix (University of St Andrews)*

Although understanding the housing and residential mobility patterns of immigrant populations is crucial for their integration into host societies, little is known about their experiences across migrant generations, origin groups, and host country contexts. This paper aims to address these gaps by investigating differences in residential mobility and housing patterns among immigrants, immigrants' descendants, and the natives in five countries (the UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden) with different housing markets and composition of the migrant population. Using longitudinal data and applying Poisson regression models on aggregated occurrence-exposure data from 2010-2019, we first compare the risk of a residential move across migrant generations, origins groups, and host countries. Second, we estimate competing risks models to study the propensity of immigrants and their descendants to move to different housing tenure types (i.e., homeownership, private renting, and social renting). The results show distinct patterns of residential moves among migrant generations and origin groups.

Session 5: Health and Mortality

1. Housing Tenure Trajectories and Self-Rated Health in Adulthood: A Comparative Analysis in 7 European Countries. ***Agostino Cristofalo*** *(Sapienza Università di Roma)*

Previous research has documented better physical and mental health conditions among homeowners compared to other housing tenure statuses, presumably because they live in better quality houses, in socio-economically advantaged neighbourhoods, and because homeownership relieves house-related stress providing a sense of 'ontological security'. So far, most research on housing tenure and health

has been carried out in a cross-sectional research fashion, whereas studies adopting longitudinal and especially life course perspective are rarer.

This study aims to contribute to the literature by investigating the associations between housing tenure trajectories and general self-rated health in 7 European countries: Germany, France, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, and Italy. The goal is to elucidate if and to what extent inequalities in health among middle-aged adults in the selected countries can be traced back to the heterogeneity of housing tenure trajectories that Europeans experience across the life course.

Using SHARELIFE retrospective data from 2008-09 (wave 3), I carry out sequence and cluster analysis to inductively identify ideal-types of housing tenure trajectories from birth to the time of the interview among adults aged 50-59, and I use the resulting categorization to explore the association with less than good self-rated health using logistic regression.

2. Excess under-5 mortality of children born to immigrants: longitudinal evidence from France. **Emmanuel Idohou** *(Université Catholique de Louvain)*

Immigrant children face significant disparities in terms of their survival. To investigate whether these disparities are really due to their parental origin and to analyse the effect of contextual factors and other determinants, we used EDP data. This is a large French socio-demographic panel, with a sample of 648,040 births from 1990 to 2019, on which the propensity score method and longitudinal approaches were based. Our findings reveal that even after accounting for confounding factors by balancing socio-demographic variables, disparities in under-5 mortality persist based on the mother's origin. Specifically, notable differences in mortality were observed among three immigrant groups: women born in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and America, Oceania, and others. Furthermore, our study confirms the hypothesis that the level of development in the country of origin is inversely correlated with mortality. Additionally, we identified that a higher proportion of births to immigrant children has an adverse effect on child survival. Moreover, our study confirmed the influence of paternal support and classical determinants of under-5 mortality, such as gender, twin births, maternal age, marital status, and education. Overall, our research highlights the importance of considering contextual and social determinants in understanding and addressing under-5 mortality disparities based on migratory origin.

3. Cancer incidence and survival amongst Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and their descendants in England and Wales. **Joseph Harrison** *(University of St Andrews)*

Studies have found that South Asian immigrants in England and Wales have an advantage when it comes to Cancer incidence and mortality. However, many of these studies have homogenised South Asian. This paper focusses on cancer amongst Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrants and seeks to further understand the health amongst their native-born descendants. We use the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study of England and Wales, applying survival analysis to estimate risk of a cancer diagnosis amongst the adult population of White British, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin. Moreover, we observe the ten-year period after diagnosis to identify differences between groups in cancer survival. Throughout controlling for socioeconomic characteristics that have previously been found to influence health and mortality. Results show that the risk of cancer onset is substantially

lower for individuals born in Pakistan and Bangladesh. This advantage is also seen in their British born descendants. However, there is no difference in mortality following diagnosis between immigrants and White British, and for descendants the risk of death might be higher. We conclude that lower instance of cancer and not better survival once diagnosed is the driver of the low cancer mortality of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in England and Wales. We should investigate further how protective behaviours prevent the onset of cancer but fail to improve survivability. The research sheds new light on the healthy migrant paradox, in the sphere of cancer. Deepening our understanding of the reasons behind lower mortality amongst immigrants, despite overall worse socioeconomic standing.

4. Couple Migration Patterns, Gender Power Relationships and Depression in Later Life in China. ***Jingwen Zhang*** *(University of Manchester)*

Although migration is almost always a family decision, a couple's perspective is overlooked in the study of migration and health. Adopting a dyadic and dynamic approach, this study aims to answer two questions: (1) what are the common couple-level migration patterns among Chinese middle-aged and older adults? (2) What is the association between couple migration patterns and the mental health of men and women in later life? Using unique couple-level life history data, we employed multichannel sequence analysis to identify typical couple migration patterns and seemingly unrelated regression equations to examine the couple migration—mental health nexus. The results show that wives who reunited with their migrant husbands have fewer later-life depressive symptoms than those whose husbands migrate alone for a short term, leaving them left behind temporarily. However, no significant group differences in depressive symptoms were found among men. Couples in the "husband-led family reunification" group have a smaller gender gap in depressive symptoms than other groups. Wives possessing an independent bank account can partly explain the gender differences in later-life depression. Our findings imply that a family-oriented migration policy is vital to improve the well-being of both migrants and their family members who are left behind.