Migration and Families in Europe: National and Local Perspectives at a Time of Euroscepticism

7-8 February 2017

Day 1 - Methods

NETHERLANDS INTERDISCIPLINARY DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Families of migrant origin:

comparisons across time and place

- Helga de Valk

- Manchester 7 February 2017

- Life course approach in family studies

- ERC starting grant project FaMiLife: Families of Migrant origin a life course perspective

1. transitions to adulthood
2. characteristics of intergenerational relations
3. origin and destination

- Focus on European and non-European origins

- Three example studies on:

1. Changes over time
2. Dynamics between different life transitions
3. Interplay between origin and destination and role of social networks

- Using: different survey data and population register data

• Relationship Trajectories, Living Arrangements and International Migration among Ghanaians

- Joint work with Kim Caarls
- Forthcoming in Population Space and Place

introduction

- Couples & migration
  - Joint couple migration
  - Successive couple migration
  - Either time before/time after migration
- Transnational families
  - Managing transnational family life
  - Emphasize problematic nature
- Temporariness of transnational family life
  - Migrants want to reunify
  - Migrants want to reunify at destination

Research objectives

- How are transnational relationships formed and how do they evolve?
- To what extent are these trajectories similar or different from non-migrants and to what extent are they comparable to trajectories common in the country of origin?
- If so can we explain these differences by migration, individual and couple characteristics?

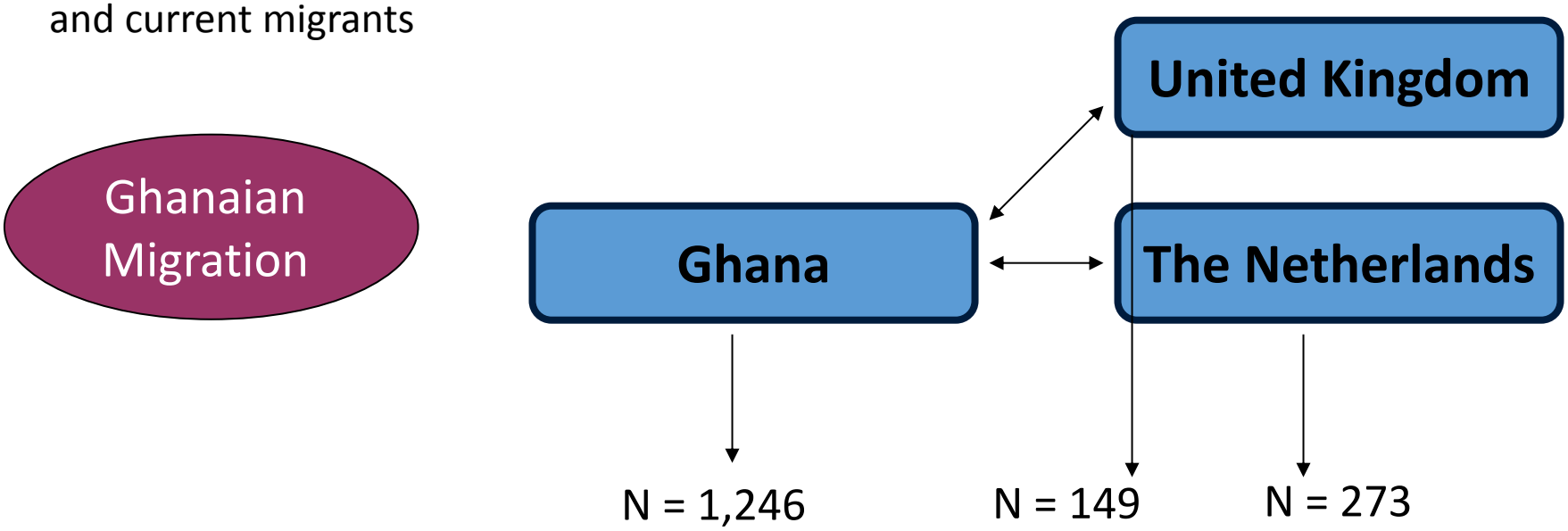
- Inclusion of union formation, transformation and dissolution and covering also living arrangements

The Ghanaian case

- Migration from Ghana
  - Large migration flows
  - Feminization of migration
- Conjugal life in Ghana
  - Multilocal residence
  - Lineage ties over conjugal bonds

Mafe-project & ghana data

Retrospective longitudinal data
Transnational, multi-country samples
Identical questions to non-migrants, returnees and current migrants



Total *N* = 1,665

MAFE Migrations between Africa and Europe

Analytical sample

- Restricting the sample to Ghanaians:
- Between 21 and 35 of age
- Observation period 15 years
- Exclude polygamous unions and widowed

- **Study Sample: 886 Ghanaians**

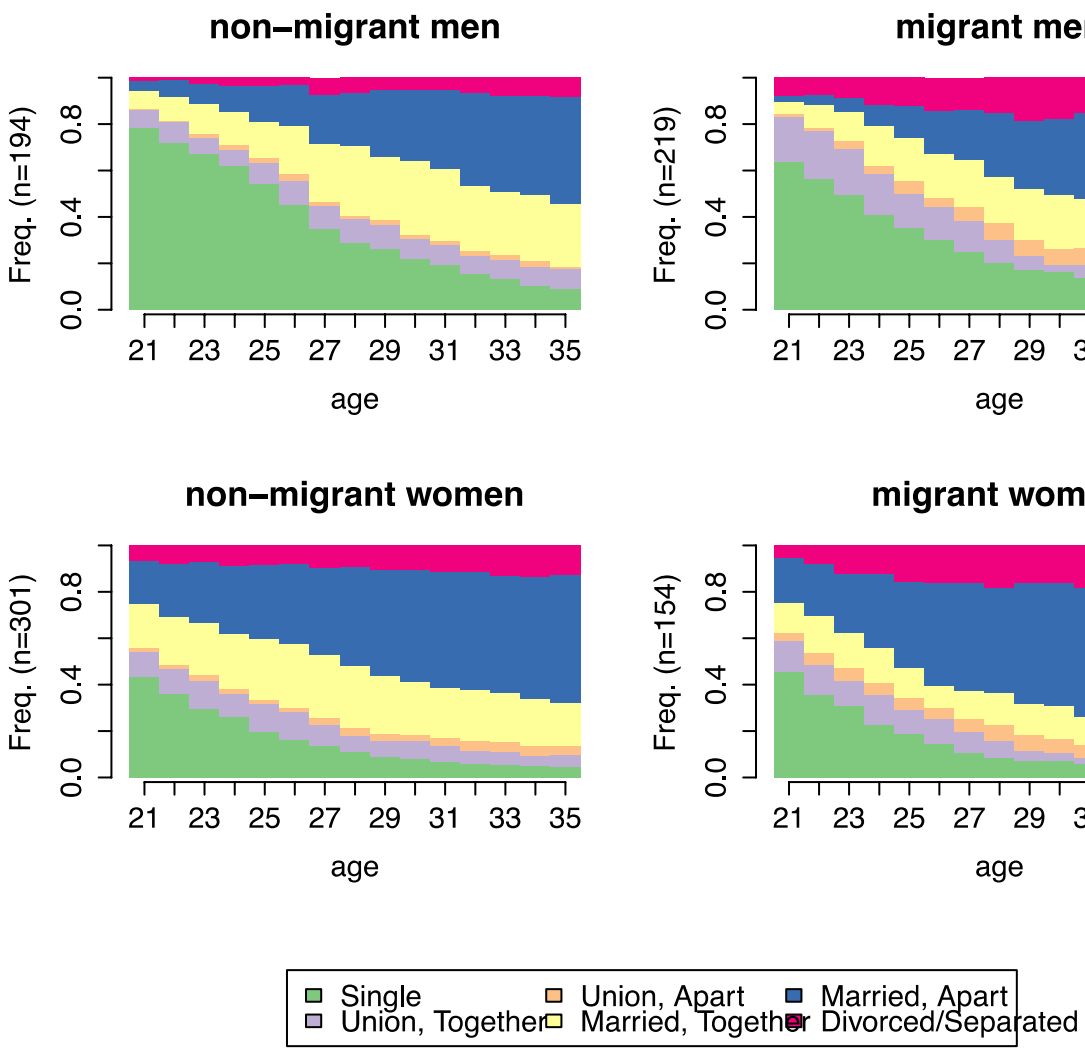
method

- Sequence analysis

- 1) Single (S),
- 2) in union living together (UT),
- 3) in union living apart (UA),
- 4) being married living together (MT),
- 5) being married living apart (MA),
- 6) divorced / separated (D)
- Migration of couple at least one year abroad between 21 and 35
  - Optimal Matching
  - Multinomal logit on the identified clusters

Living apart, where and who

	Full sample		Non-migrants		Migrants	
Respondents' living arrangements:	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
…always single	53	6.1	34	6.9	19	5.1
…never LAT	273	31.4	153	30.9	120	32.2
…LAT in Ghana only	328	37.8	308	62.2	20	5.4
…LAT only because of migration	138	15.9	0	0.0	138	37.0
…LAT in Ghana and because of migration	76	8.8	0	0.0	76	20.4
Total	868	100.0	495	100.0	373	100.0

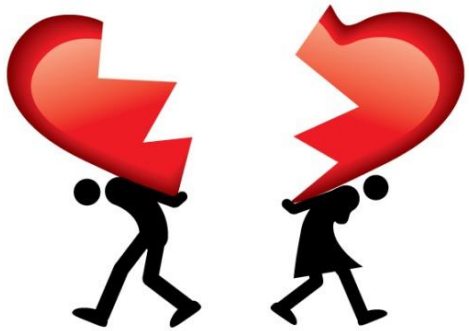

non−migrant men
migrant men
non−migrant women
migrant women
Freq. (n=194)
Freq. (n=219)
Freq. (n=301)
Freq. (n=154)
0.0
0.4
0.8
21
23
25
27
29
31
33
35
age
Single
Union, Together
Union, Apart
Married, Together
Married, Apart
Divorced/Separated

conclusions

- Relationship trajectories are very diverse
- Non-residential marriages are common
- Migrants and particularly women are more likely to be in the cluster of non residential marriages
- Migrants more likely in mixed cluster dominated by divorces and unmarried unions
- Marriage postponed for migrants suggestion disruption of family events due to migration

- Union dissolution and residential mobility: Dutch and non-Western immigrant women in the Netherlands

- Joint work with Ilse Rooyackers and Marjolijn Das



- Negative consequences of union dissolution :

  Immigrants may be (doubly) disadvantaged

- Expected differences
  - Union dissolution patterns vary across countries
  - Disruptive effects of migration

- Interdependence of demographic events
  - Union dissolution → Moving out the joint house

Research questions

1. How do union dissolution rates vary across migrant origin groups?

    a. To what extent do socio-demographic characteristics explain the variation?

    b. How do dissolution rates change over immigrants generations?

Non-Western immigrants in the NL

4 main migrant groups (62%)

Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese and Antilleans

Union patterns

Netherlands

- Relative high rates of non-marital unions & divorce (since 1965)

Turkey & Morocco

- Marriage is widespread; non-marital unions & divorce are rare

Suriname & Antilles

- High rates of non-marital unions & dissolution; female household heads

Data & method

Administrative population data of the Netherlands: SSD

Women in (non)marital cohabiting union (N=717,539)

- Native Dutch
- Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, Antillean background

Data & method

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Dependent variables

Union dissolution: residence with partner 2008–2009 (yes/no)

Residential mobility: change of address 2008-2009 (yes/no)

Data & method

Independent variables

Family features	Married (yes/no)
	Number of children in household
	Household income
Housing features	Homeowner/tenant
	In 4 largest municipalities yes/no
Individual	Age

Migrant	First/second generation
	Dutch partner (yes/no)

Union dissolution of (non)married cohabiting women in the Netherlands, by origin group (n=717,539)

			Dutch (n=602,899)	Turks (n=43,836)	Moroccans (n=35,980)	Surinamese (n=27,766)	Antilleans (n=7,058)
Variable	Range		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Separated (1=yes)	0-1		3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	6.5%	8.2%

Results LR: union dissolution

	Origin (ref=Dutch)	& Socio-demographics
Turks	-	Non-sig
Moroccans	-	Non-sig
Surinamese	+	+
Antilleans	+	+

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Antilleans	+	+

Over generations (including socio-demographics)

	2nd generation (ref=1st)
Turks	+
Moroccans	+
Surinamese	Non-sig
Antilleans	Non-sig

Results LR: residential mobility

(separated women only)

	Origin (ref=Dutch)	& Socio-demographics
Turks	-	-
Moroccans	-	-
Surinamese	-	-
Antilleans	-	-

Results LR: residential mobility

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Moroccans	-	-
Surinamese	-	-
Antilleans	-	-

Over generations (including socio-demographics)

	2nd generation (ref=1st)
Turks	-
Moroccans	Non-sig
Surinamese	-
Antilleans	+

Discussion

Union dissolution

Socio-demographic compositions matter

Variation across origin groups

- Turks/Moroccans
  - Migration marriages
  - Adaptation to Dutch context?
- Surinamese/Antilleans: continued family patterns?

Differences between

- Recent and more settled immigrants
- Combinations origin/destination country

Take home messages

- What?

1. More insight in changes over the life course: dynamic studies

- How?

- More life course data collection and linkage between survey and register data

Take home messages

- What?

2. Better assessment of changes over generations and cohorts

- How?

- Collect data that cover different migrant generations and cohorts in addition to non-migrants

Take home messages

- What?

3. Assess protective and risk factors by comparing different origins and destinations

- How?

- Study migrants in a comparative perspective using cross national data: need of comparable datasets!

- Art animations

http://www.familifeproject.com/animations

thank you

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NIDI is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences KNAW and is affiliated to the University of Groningen

www.nidi.nl

Challenges in researching the health of ethnic minority children: a focus on neighbourhood effects

Laia Bécares

Migration and Families in Europe

7 February 2017

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The University of Manchester

- Challenges based on a cross-national comparison of ethnic density effects on behavioural and cognitive problems among ethnic minority children in England and the US

- Focus on neighbourhood effects (residential concentration of ethnic minorities in neighbourhoods where children live)

- Comparison using England and US, but challenges applicable to other national settings

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Motivation for Study

- Ethnic density effects on mental health found for adults, but is this phenomenon applicable to children?
- For adults, mechanisms related to reduced exposure to racial discrimination and increased social cohesion.
  - Do these mechanisms apply to children?
  - Are ethnic density effects for children are mediated by mother-centred mechanisms?
- For adults, ethnic density is most beneficial for the most disadvantages and racialised groups.
  - Is this the same for children? Across different national settings?

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Comparing England and the US

- Both share similar characteristics of their ethnic minority population:
  - Documented stark inequalities in the health and socioeconomic characteristics of most ethnic groups compared to white population
- But… ethnic groups not the same, and residential concentration varies greatly across countries (US has levels of residential segregation not seen in England).

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Overview of Methods

- US Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B) and the UK Millennium Cohort Study (MCS). Geocoded to respective census data.
- Analyses estimate the association between own ethnic density and behavioural and cognitive development at 5 years of age
- Ethnic groups in England: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Black African
- Ethnic groups in the US: African American, Hispanic, Asian, Native American

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 1: Finding and accessing suitable data
  - Same cohort, same period, same age group
  - Both MCS and ECLS-B available under end user license
  - But additional security clearance needed to get geocoded data (ECLS-B particularly difficult to access)
- Solution
  - Thorough search of published and unpublished datasets
  - Collaborate with international colleagues. Michael Kramer and Jennifer Richards at Emory University
  - Plan ahead, not only for access, but also for release of outputs

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 2: Comparability of ethnic groups
  - Different ethnic groups across US/English national settings
    - Different histories of migration, forced migration, colonisation
- Solution
  - Contrasting within-country comparisons (are ethnic density effects existent in the US and in England? If so, how do they differ?)
  - Possible to compare same ethnic groups in these two countries (but not with these datasets)

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 3: Comparability of neighbourhoods
  - Area boundary not exactly the same. Medium Super Output Area (MSOA) for England and Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZTCA) for US.
    - MSOA – made for the collection and publication of small area statistics. Designed to provide good basis for national comparison: minimum population of 5,000, with a mean of 7,200.
    - ZTCA – an aggregation of US census blocks that have the same zip code (postcode) – administrative boundaries: median population of 2,800 (Interquartile range: 734 - 12,945).

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Methodological Challenges

- Solution
  - Most analogous boundaries we could find, but still not exactly comparable
    - Unlikely to impact on results since analyses focused on within-country comparisons – so all ethnic groups in one country have same neighbourhood definition
    - BUT may be a real challenge if conducting between-county comparisons of same ethnic groups

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 4: Comparability of outcomes
  - Same constructs but different measures
    - Behaviour: SDQ in England; twenty-four individual items measuring behavioural and socioemotional outcomes in US
    - Cognitive: British Ability Scales in England; ECLS-B designed assessment using items from standardised instruments and assessment batteries.
- Solution
  - Careful description and comparison based on constructs.
  - Not a big problem with within-country analyses.

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 4b: Comparability of covariates
  - Area-level deprivation is a key variable to adjust for when looking at ethnic density effects
    - IMD in England – a detailed and comprehensive variable measuring several domains of deprivation.
    - Census variables in the US

- Solution
  - Develop similar measures of area-level deprivation. US measure is not as complex as IMD, but as close as it gets.

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Methodological Challenges

- Challenge 5: Interpretation of findings
  - 2 countries, 9 different ethnic groups, 2 different outcomes… lots of findings to discuss.
  - Within-country and cross-national comparison
- Solution
  - Clear a priori hypothesis
  - Focused description of results and implications
    - Peer reviewers helpful in keeping us focused

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Summary of Findings

- In the US, an increase in own ethnic density was associated with improved behavioural outcomes among Native American children.
- In England, increased own ethnic density was associated with worsened behavioural outcomes among black Caribbean children and with improved behavioural outcomes for Bangladeshi children.
- Increased own ethnic density was associated with reduced cognitive scores for most ethnic groups in England, especially for Bangladeshi children.
- In the US, increased own ethnic density tended to result in higher cognitive scores, although results not statistically significant.

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Conclusion - Challenges

- Cross-national comparison studies provide excellent opportunities for research
- Need clear and explicit study aims
- If merged analysis or comparing same ethnic or migrant groups across countries, process is more challenging (need same ethnic groups, same neighbourhood boundaries, same outcomes….)
- Even if conducting within-country comparisons, area boundaries should be as analogous as possible to ensure attribution to differential mechanisms/context/populations, not to different area sizes

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Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity

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Thank you

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Family formation among descendants of immigrants in Europe

The methodological challenges of a six country comparison

Tina Hannemann, University of Manchester, CMIST, CoDE
tina.hannemann@Manchester.ac.uk

Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity

CoDE

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Cathie Marsh Institute for Social Research

FamiliesAndSocieties

Work Package 8:

New Europeans - Social Inclusion of Migrant and Ethnic Minority Families

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

“Fertility by Birth Order among the Descendants of Immigrants in Selected European Countries”

Population and Development Review

Tina Hannemann, Hill Kulu, Ariane Pailhé,

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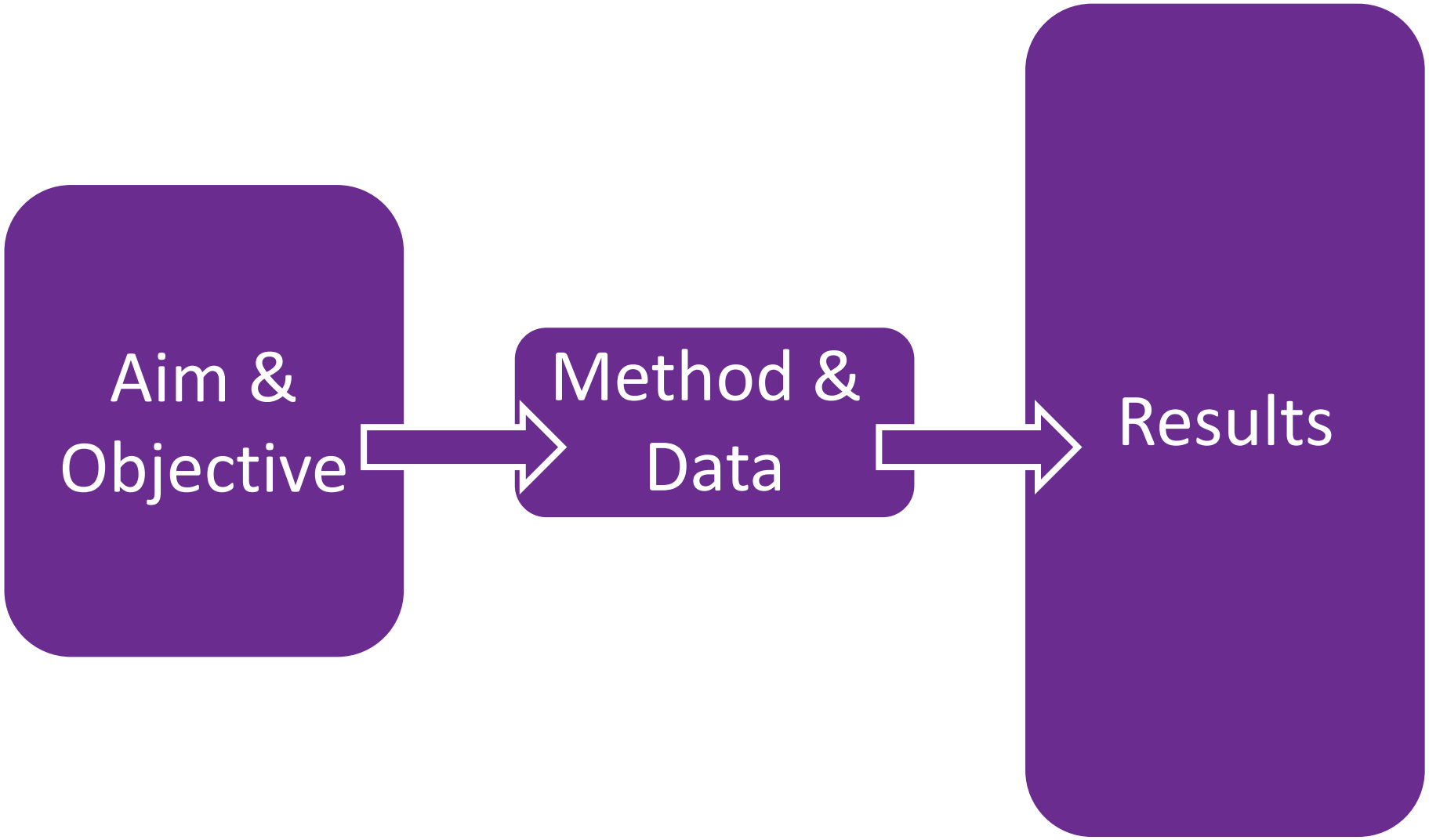
http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu

Concept

Concept



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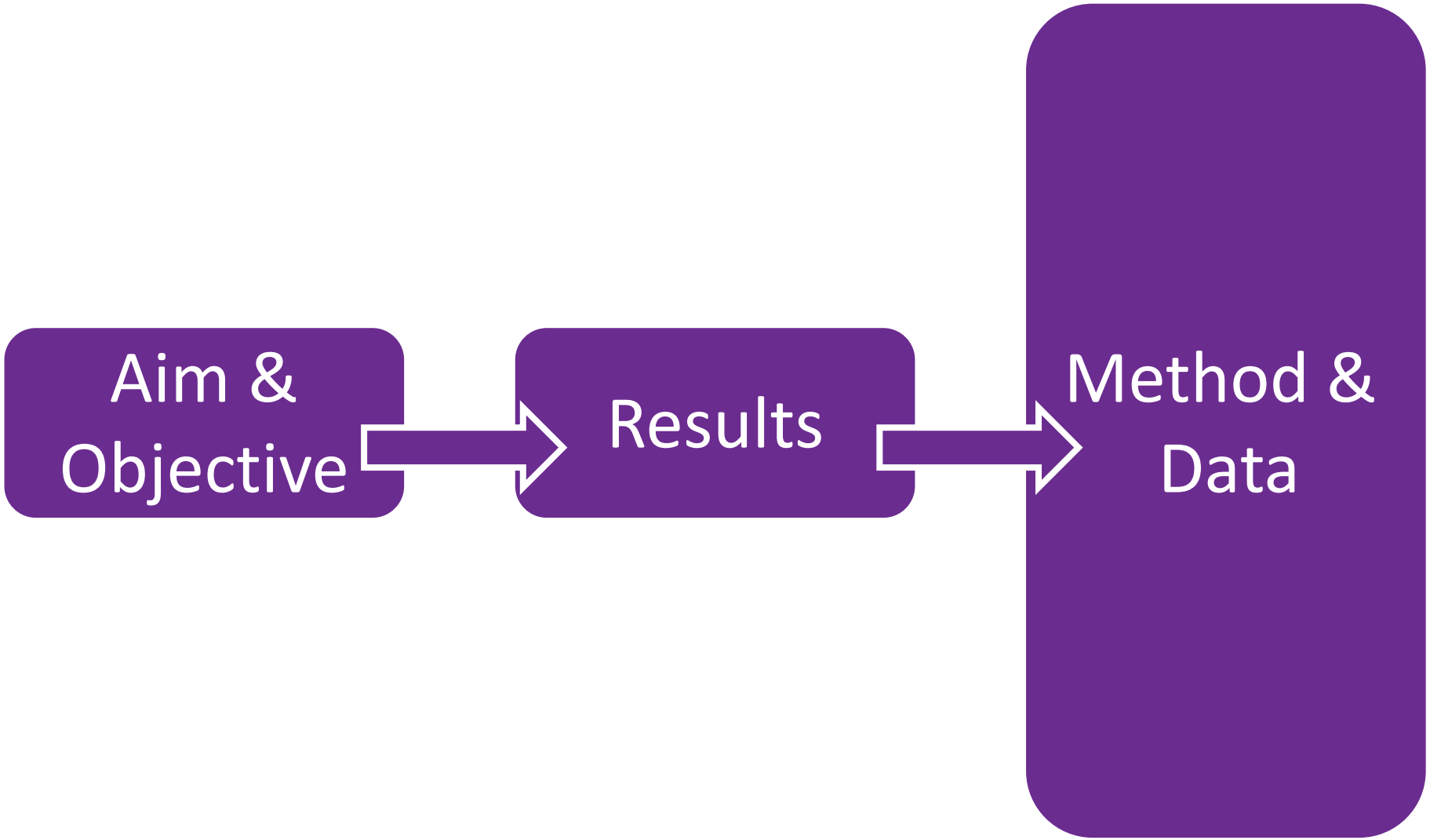

Aim and Objective

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- Special Issue on six case studies

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- Comparison across national borders

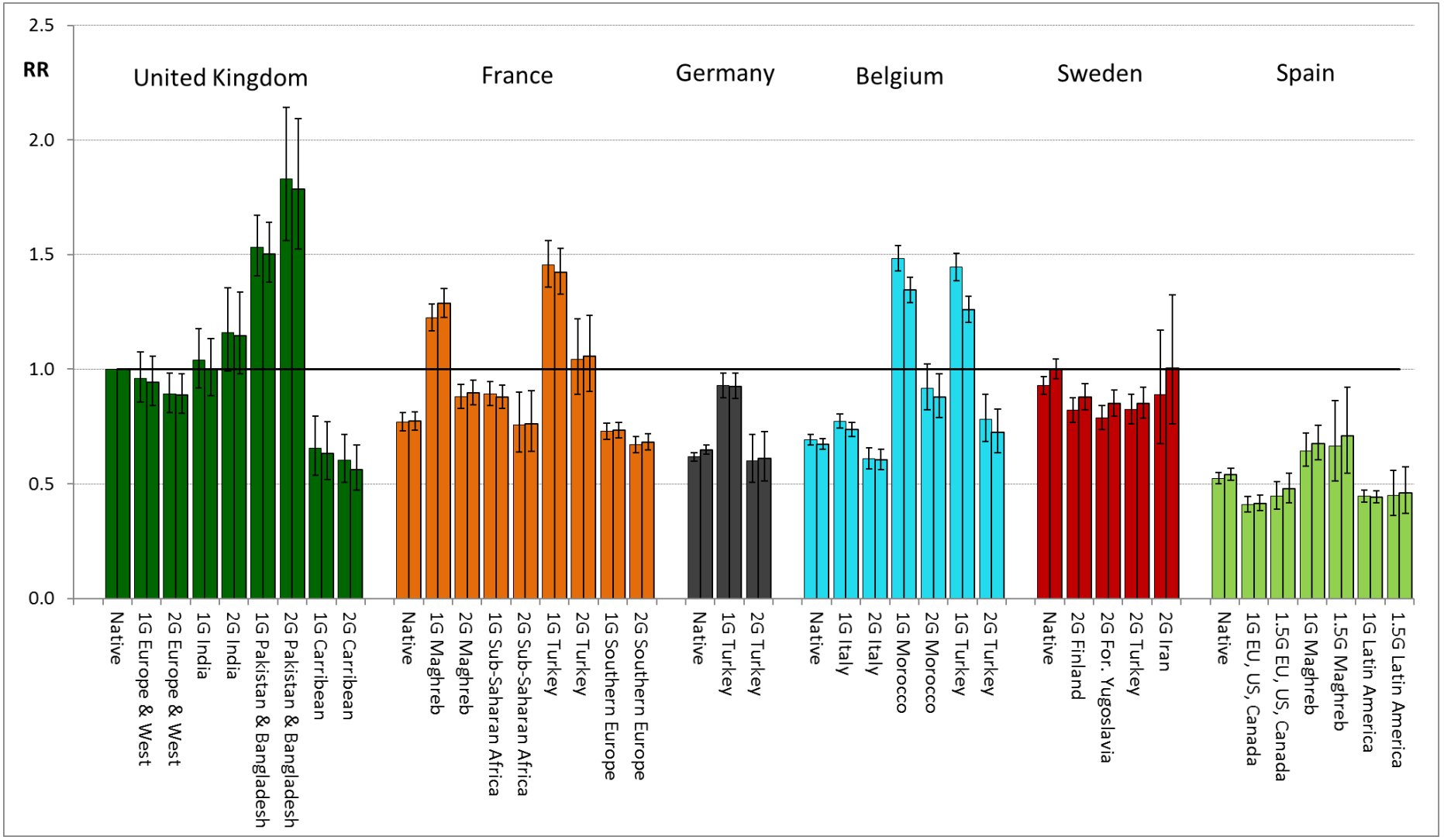
Aim and Objective

- Special Issue on six case studies
- Comparison across national borders

➢ Combine data and analyse jointly

Results - Example

Results - Relative Risk of Second Birth



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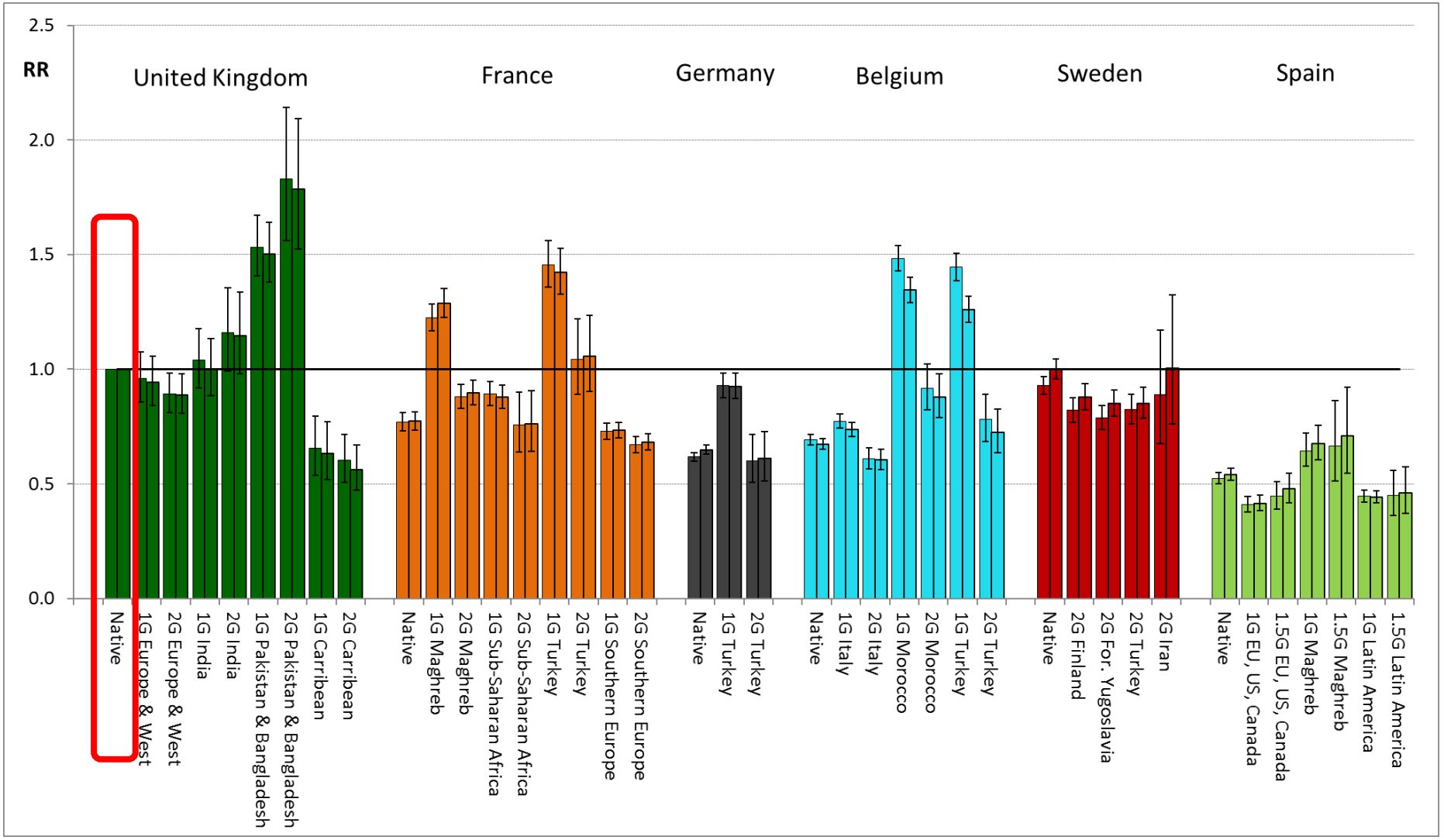


Easy, right?

Methods and Data

Methods and Data - Four Problems

- Data sources
- Definitions, measures, design
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality and access

Methods and Data - Problem #1

- Data sources
- Definitions, measures, design
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality and access

Methods and Data - Solution

- Data sources

➢Common and essential variables only

Methods and Data - Solution

- Data sources

➢Common and essential variables only

- Migrant/ethnic group
- Age group
- Birth cohort
- Education level

Methods and Data - Problem #2

- Data sources
- Definitions, measures, design
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality and access

Methods and Data - Solution

- Definitions, measures, design

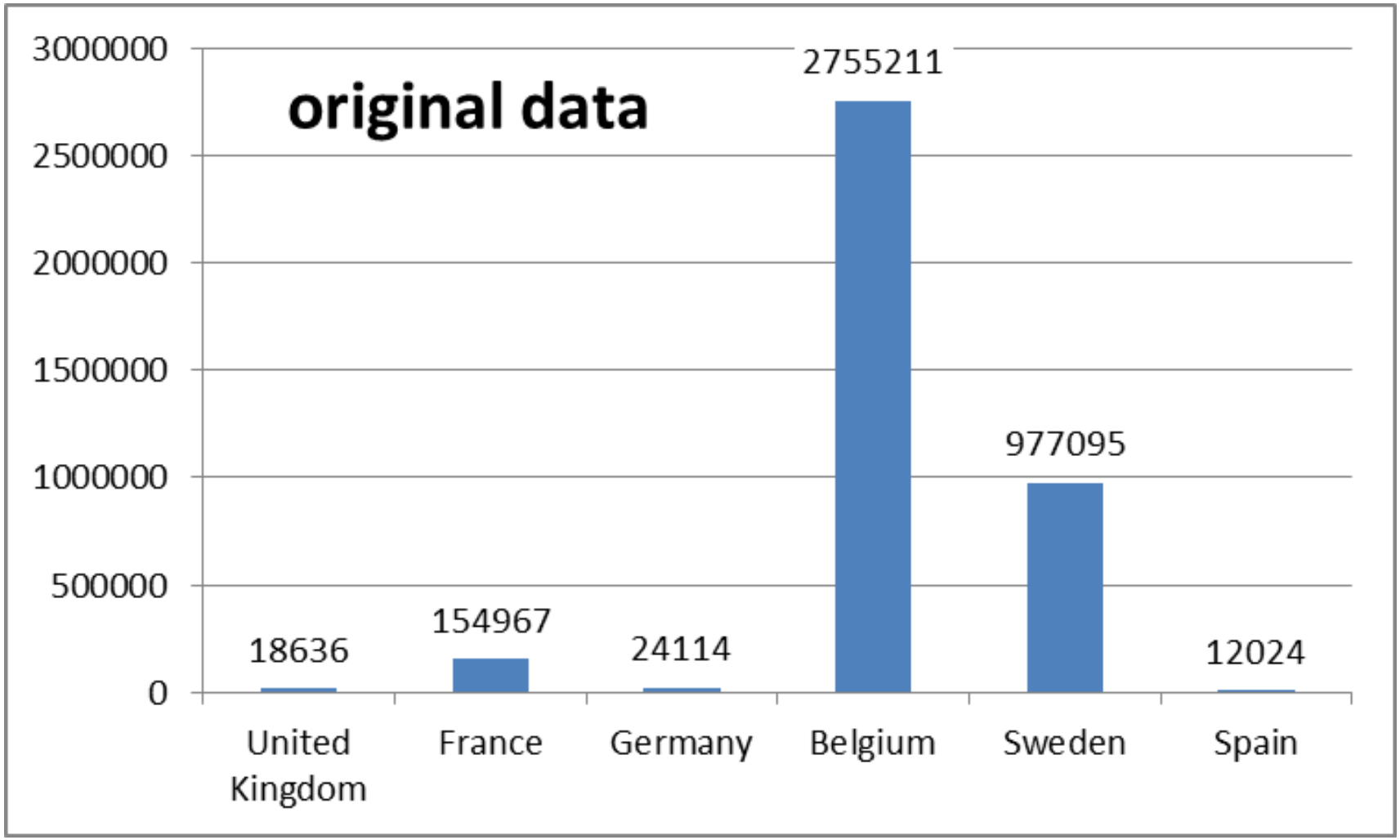
➢ Unified definitions across data sources

  - Under risk at age 15 / time since previous birth
  - Censored at age 45 or interview date
  - Baseline: age group / time since previous child
  - Specific definition for migrant groups
  - Categories for birth cohort and education

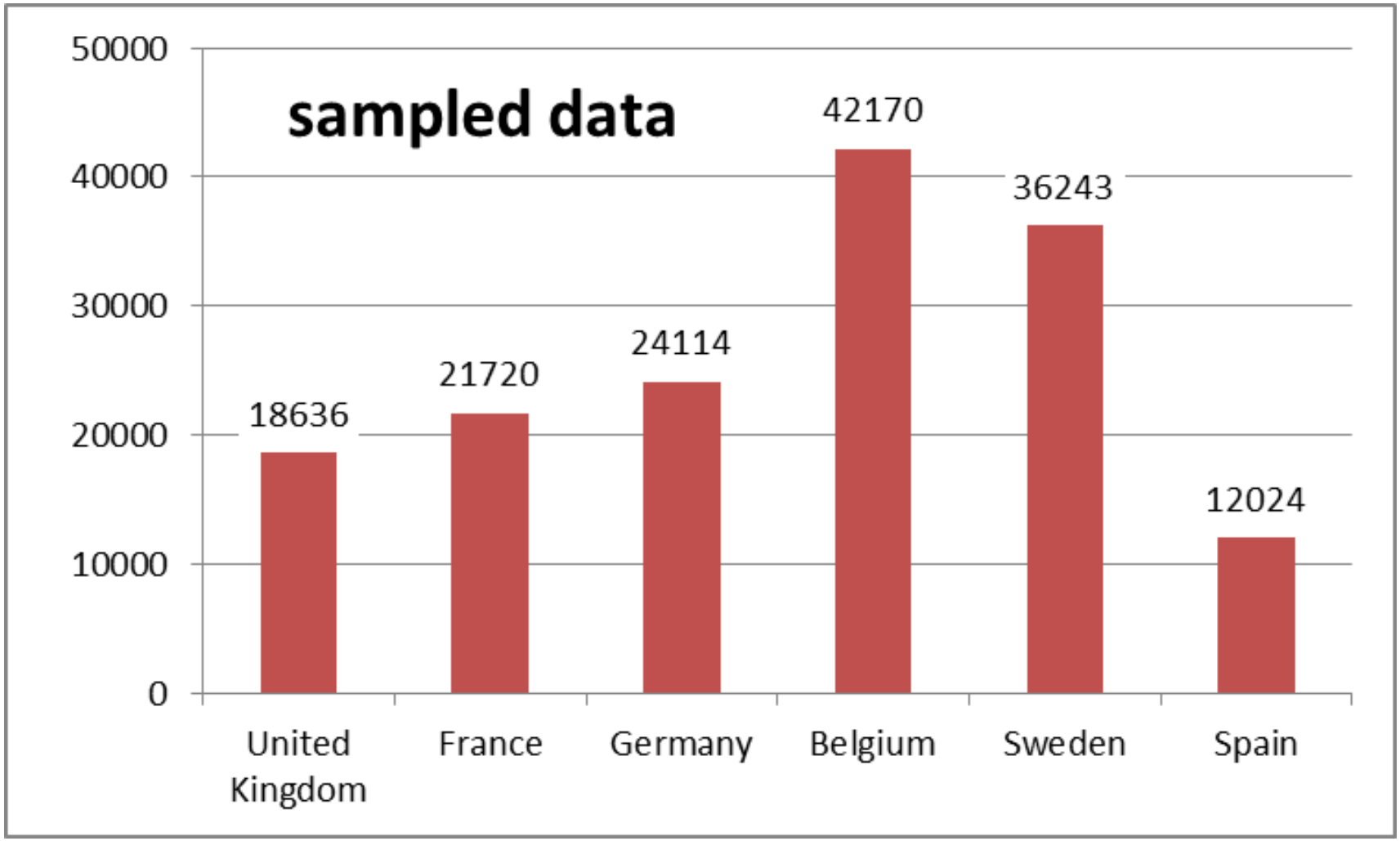
Methods and Data - Problem #3

- Data sources
- Definitions, measures, design
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality and access

Methods and Data - Solution



Methods and Data - Solutions



Methods and Data - Problem #4

- Data sources
- Definitions, measures, design
- Sample sizes
- Confidentiality and access

Methods and Data - Solution

- Confidentiality and access

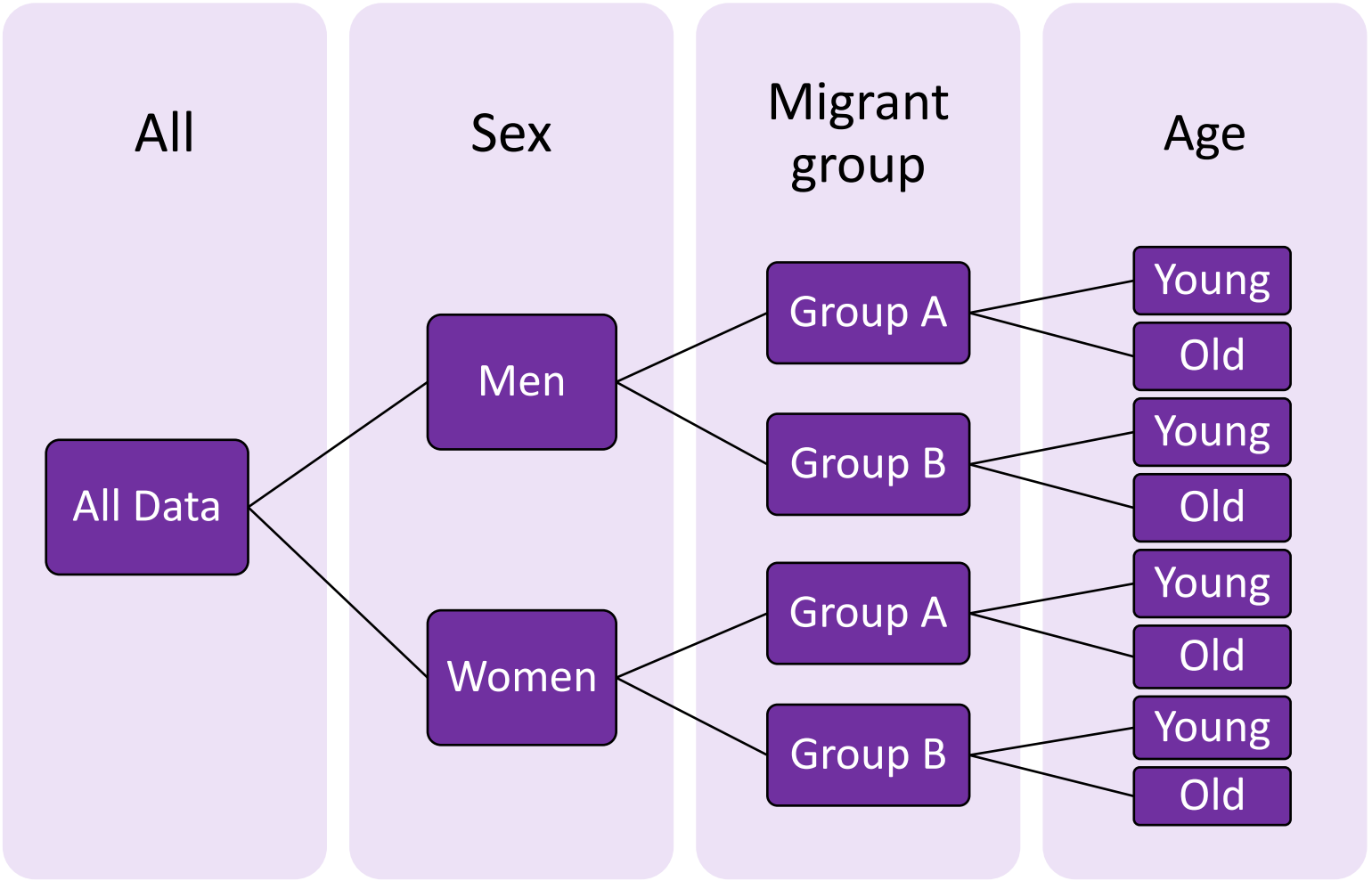
➢Count-data approach (Hoem 1987, Hoem et al. 1976)

- Aggregate data with cumulated person-months and events *(Occurrences and exposure table)*

Hoem, Jan M. 1987. "Statistical Analysis of a multiplicative model and its application to the standardization of vital rates: A review," International Statistical Review. 55(2): 119–152.

Hoem, Jan M. et al. 1976. "The statistical theory of demographic rates: A Review of current developments," *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics* 3(4): 169–185.

Count-Data Approach - Example



2 x 2 x 2

Count-Data Approach

Example: aggregated groups

2 (sex) x 2 (migrant groups) x 2 (age groups) = **8**

Count-Data Approach

Example: aggregated groups

2 (sex) x 2 (migrant groups) x 2 (age groups) = **8**

Only UK: Migrant groups - 9
Age groups - 5
Birth cohorts - 5
Educational level - 3 =

Count-Data Approach

Example: aggregated groups

2 (sex) x 2 (migrant groups) x 2 (age groups) = **8**

Only UK: Migrant groups - 9
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Count-Data Approach

Example: aggregated groups

2 (sex) x 2 (migrant groups) x 2 (age groups) = **8**

Only UK: Migrant groups - 9
Age groups - 5
Birth cohorts - 5
Educational level - 3 = **675**

Six countries: = **3105**

Count-Data Approach - aggregated data

ID	Age group	Birth cohort	Migrant group	Education	Person-months	First births
1	15-19	1940-1949	UK Native	low	77587	363
2	15-19	1940-1949	UK Native	medium	45945	151
3	15-19	1940-1949	UK Native	high	35790	61
4	15-19	1940-1949	UK Europe	low	1734	5
5	15-19	1940-1949	UK Europe	medium	720	0
6	15-19	1940-1949	UK Europe	high	1449	3
7	15-19	1940-1949	UK India	low	1335	14
8	15-19	1940-1949	UK India	medium	543	2
9	15-19	1940-1949	UK India	high	1099	1
10	15-19	1940-1949	UK Pak/Bang	low	1514	6
11	15-19	1940-1949	UK Pak/Bang	medium	120	0
12	15-19	1940-1949	UK Pak/Bang	high	120	0
13	15-19	1940-1949	UK Caribbean	low	894	8
14	15-19	1940-1949	UK Caribbean	medium	283	1

Count-Data Approach - aggregated data

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Modelling

- Combine country data

Modelling

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- Poisson regression

Modelling

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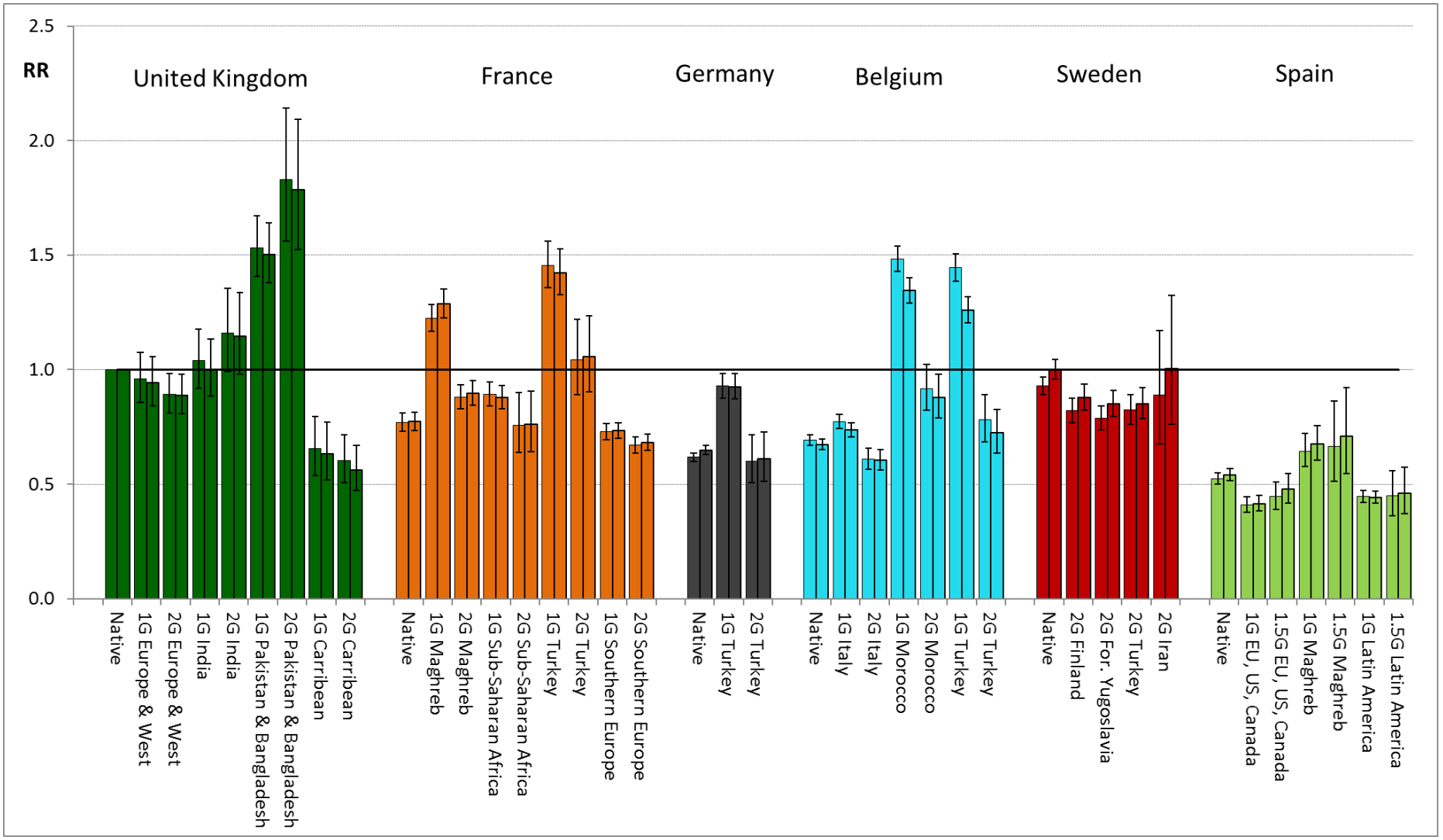
- Poisson regression
- Covariates

Relative Risk of Second Birth



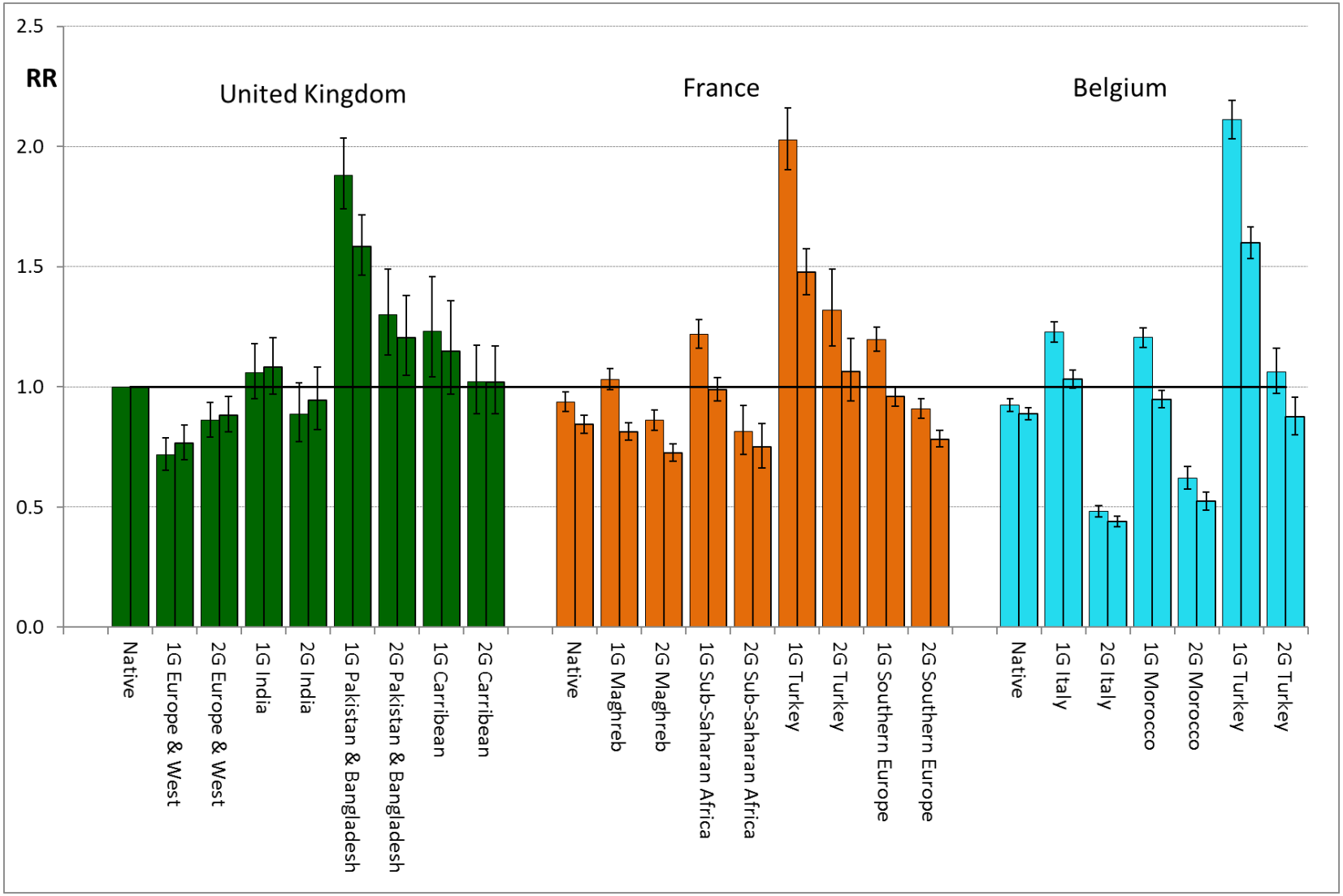
Modelling

- Combine country data
- Poisson regression
- Covariates
- Different baseline for first birth

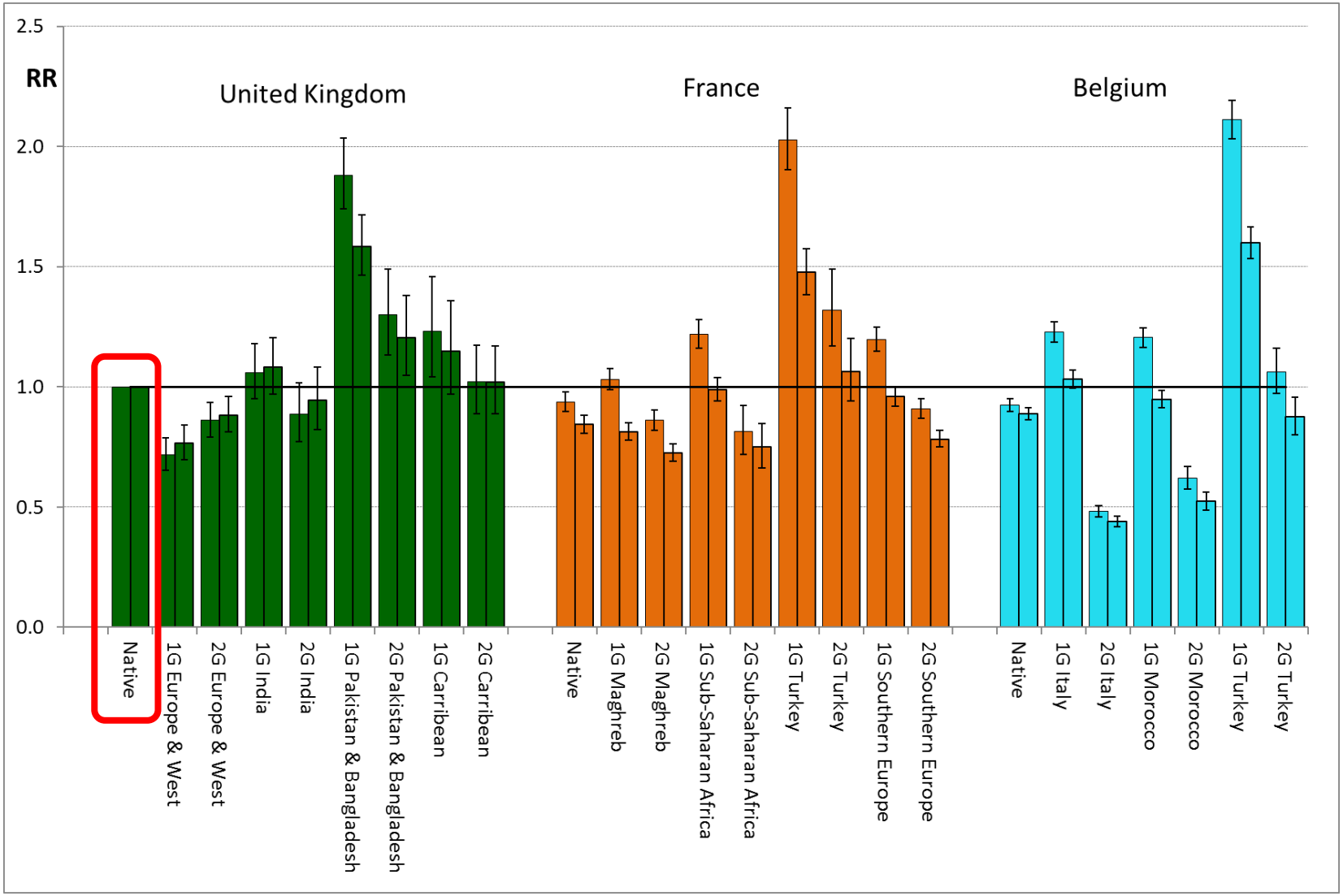
Modelling

- Combine country data
- Poisson regression
- Covariates
- Different baseline for first birth
  - Early and late first child birth

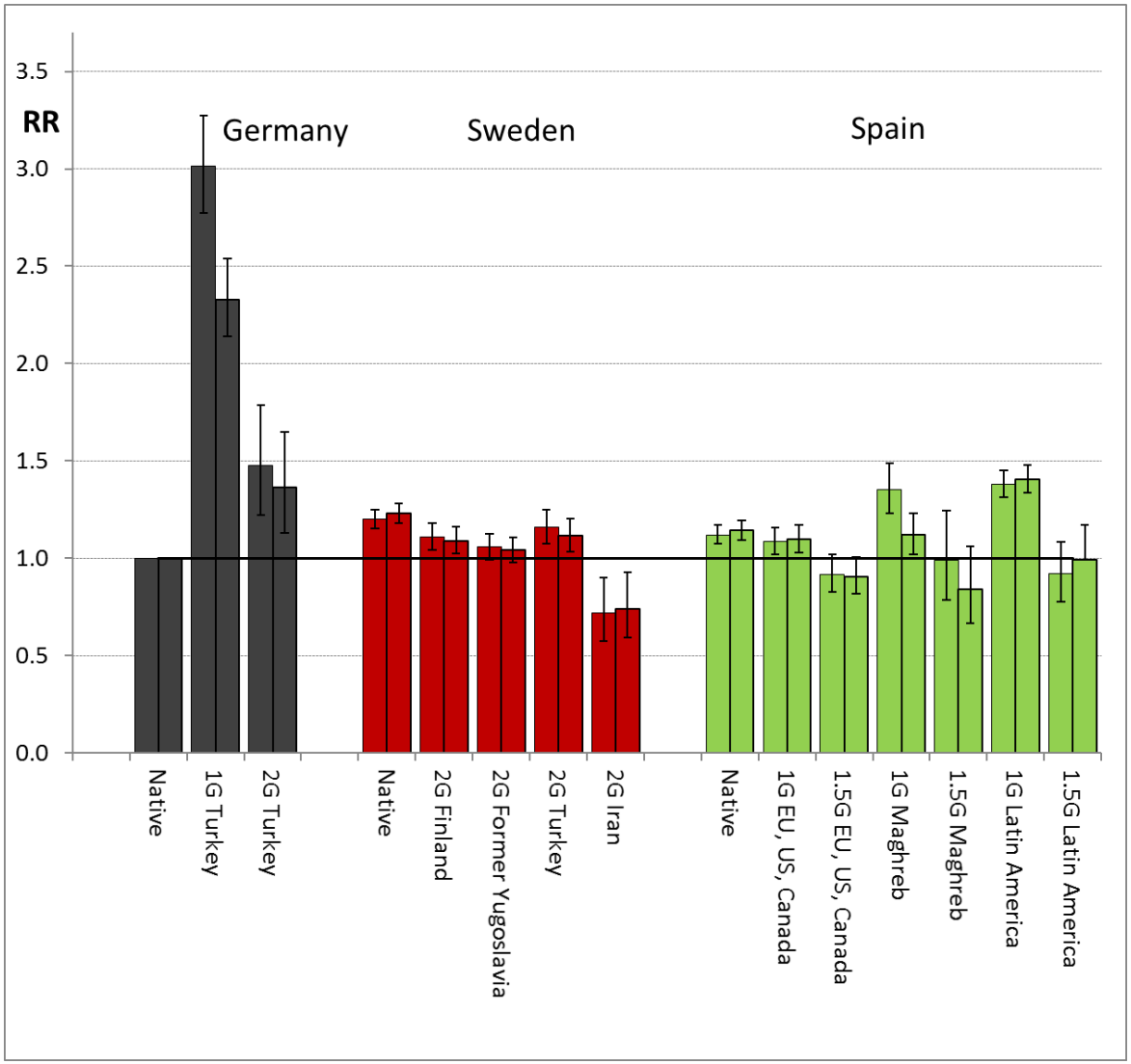
Modelling - early first birth



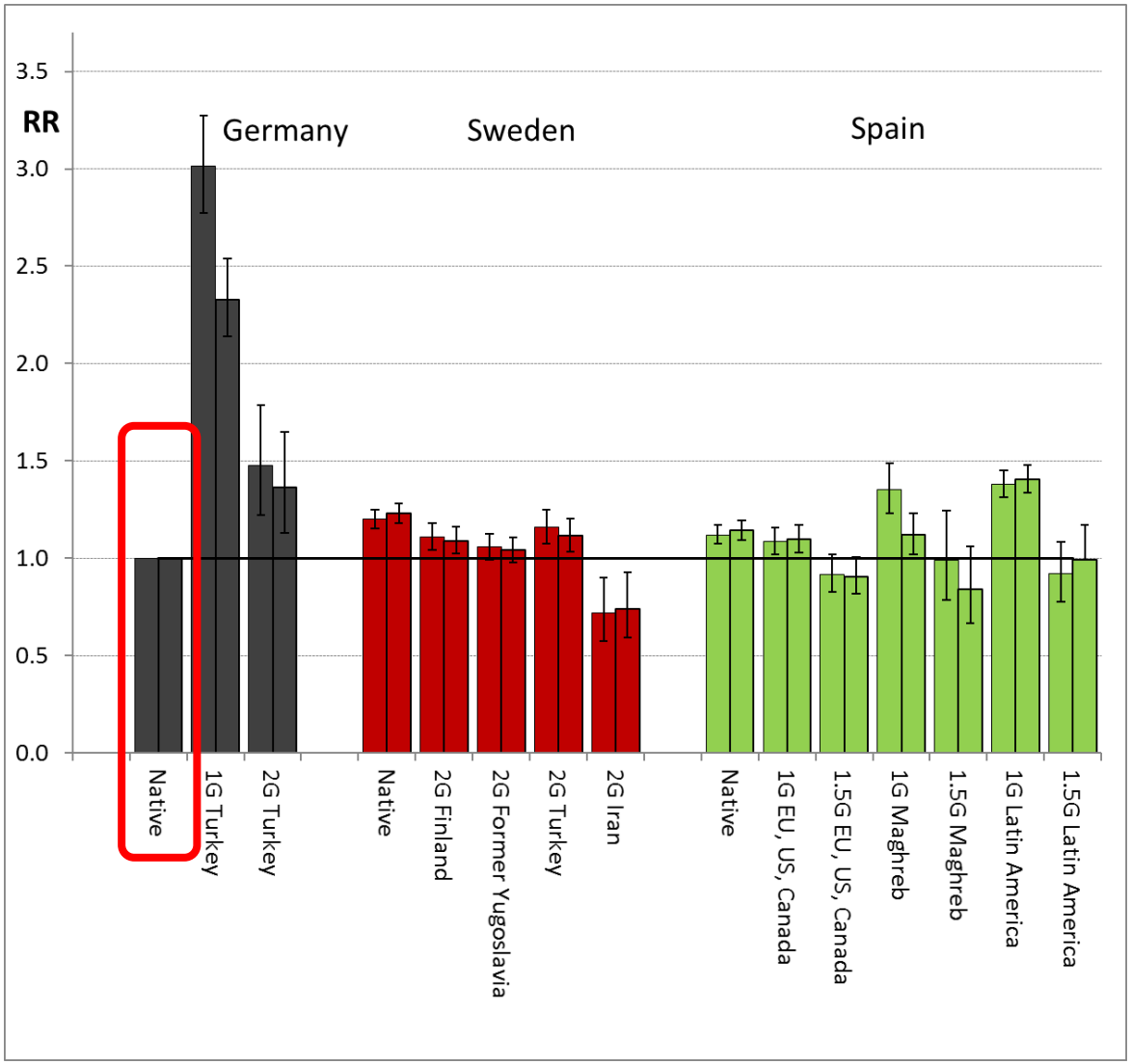
Modelling - early first birth



Modelling - later first birth



Modelling - later first birth



Limitations

Limitations

Country	1st gen. Migrant	1.5 gen. Migrant	2nd gen. Migrant
UK	✓	-	✓
FR	✓	-	✓
BE	✓	-	✓
DE	✓	-	✓
SE	-	-	✓
EP	✓	✓	-

Limitations

Country	1st gen. Migrant	1.5 gen. Migrant	2nd gen. Migrant	Birth order
UK	✓	-	✓	1-3
FR	✓	-	✓	1-3
BE	✓	-	✓	1-3
DE	✓	-	✓	1-2
SE	-	-	✓	1-3
EP	✓	✓	-	1-2

Family formation among descendants of immigrants in Europe

The methodological challenges of a six country comparison

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DAMNED IF YOU DO, DAMNED IF YOU DON'T: THE CHALLENGES OF INCLUDING AND COMPARING THE CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN EUROPEAN SURVEY DATA

LAURENCE LESSARD-PHILLIPS, SILVIA GALANDINI, HELGA DE VALK AND ROSITA FIBBI

CHALLENGE 1: DEFINITIONS

Children of immigrants: who are we talking about?

CHALLENGE 1: DEFINITIONS

First generation: individuals who migrated4 to the host country as adults (18+);

1.25 generation: individuals who migrated to the host country as teenagers (13-17);

1.5 generation: individuals who migrated to the host country as older children (6-12);

1.75 generation: individuals who migrated as young children (0-5);

Second generation: individuals who were born in the host country but have two migrant parents;

2.5 generation: individuals who were born in the host country but have one migrant parents;

Third generation: individuals born in the host country of host-country born parents, with one or more immigrant grandparents; and

Fourth generation: individuals with parents and grandparents born in the host country.

CHALLENGE 2: FINDING THE DATA

Children of immigrants can be identified in…

- General surveys allowing their identification
  - Flexibility in defining target population
  - Ease of comparison with 'benchmark'
  - Need specific questions; numbers often small; data constraints; relevance
  - EU-LFS, EU-SILC, EVS, ESS, PISA, etc.
- Specific surveys
  - Relevance (and wealth) of indicators
  - Target population pre-defined
    - Inclusive and exclusive criteria for inclusion of target group
  - Availability of benchmark
  - CILS4EU, EDUMIGROM, EFFNATIS, GEITONIES, LOCAL MULTIDEM, SCIICS, TIES
    - At time of writing the paper!
- National surveys

CHALLENGE 3: LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

Geographies and groups

- Choices have implications: specificity vs. generalisability

Green's models of comparison (1994)

- Linear (origin -> destination)
- Convergent (many groups in same place)
- Divergent (one group in many places)

Where does the comparison occur?

- National vs. local

CHALLENGE 4: BENCHMARKING

Who do we compare the children of immigrants to?

- Non-immigrant population?
- Intergenerational comparisons?
  - Immigrants
  - Parents
- Between/within groups?

CHALLENGE 5: THE CHOICES WE MAKE…

Choices we make on the issues above have an impact on our research

- And our conclusions!

Important to think and discuss sources of bias

- Theoretical frameworks
- National constraints
- Context
- Benchmarks
- Selectivity
- Time

CONCLUSION

Challenges are both theoretical and methodological

- They are important to consider

Great to have surveys focussing on children of immigrants

- But may still require more nuance and complexity

Scope to:

- Look into transnationalism
- Focus on the processes rather than the outcomes

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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NCRM National Centre for Research Methods

PASAR - Participatory Arts and Social Action in Research

Dr. Umut Erel, Open University
CIs: Prof. Maggie O'Neill, University of York,
Prof. Tracey Reynolds, University of Greenwich
Research Fellow: Erene Kaptani

E·S·R·C ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
UNIVERSITY OF Southampton
MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester
THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Aims and Objectives

- 1) To advance methodological understanding of participatory action research (PAR), specifically by integrating walking methods and participatory theatre methods
- 2) To assess opportunities and limits in engaging and collaborating with migrant communities and policy makers and practitioners in the co-production of knowledge

Aims and Objectives ctd:

- 3) capacity in PAR methods of walking stories and participatory theatre and the production of digital learning resources
- 4) generate methodological insights into the embodied, affective and performative dimensions of research participants' lives

Participatory theatre methods for creating and reflecting on convivial modes of sociality

- Conviviality “the processes of cohabitation and interaction that have made multiculture an ordinary feature of social life in Britain’s urban areas and in postcolonial cities elsewhere” Paul Gilroy
- Conviviality important to challenge racist exclusions against backdrop of ‘climate of hostitility’ for migrants and Prevent strategy to surveill parents and young people

Conviviality helps explore different intersections of

- age,
- gender,
- generation,
- class,
- education
- language
- Etc.

Strand 1

- Group of 16 migrant mothers of primary aged children, North London
- Group of 14 girls in year 8, North London secondary school
- - 11 weeks working separately with each groups
- - brought together for an intergenerational workshops showing each group's scenes to each other

- ‘And coming to the workshop every day is just like oh, we’re going to do something new (…). It’s moving around, you know, like meeting people, like you know, like actually speaking to them. Not… like in class’

- ‘They showed us what we saw in our eyes about parents (…), they showed us what we don’t really see, they showed us what we, like, miss out- We only see the things that we don’t like, like if your parent says, “oh, don’t do something”, you would only see that and not the other times when they tell us ‘go ahead’ with that.” (girls’ group)

- ‘Oh they were a little awkward before they went but once they were there they were very happy. They felt very proud that they could act in front of those girls and that they were appreciated also made them happy.’ (mothers’ group)

‘it was funny, because I can imagine my mum doing stuff like that. And normally I wouldn’t imagine stuff like that, but seeing parents from different countries, it makes me feel like parents can have fun (…) They explained why they tell us off and why sometimes they don’t let us go to parties or parks, and that it’s not always just because we want to make you sad. It’s for bigger reasons. So I enjoyed that.’ (girls’ group)

‘Yes, The girls can like pick up and learn, how mothers really feel, to be honest. (…) you know, I’m sure they’ve got a different point of view about mums now as well.’ (mothers’ group)

Conclusion

- Participatory theatre can
  - deepen processes of convivial, dialogic knowledge creation
  - Strengthen convivial social relations

REFLECTIONS ON RESEARCHING THE SETTLEMENT OF EU ACCESSION MIGRANT FAMILIES IN THE UK

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Migration and Families in Europe conference
7-8 February 2017

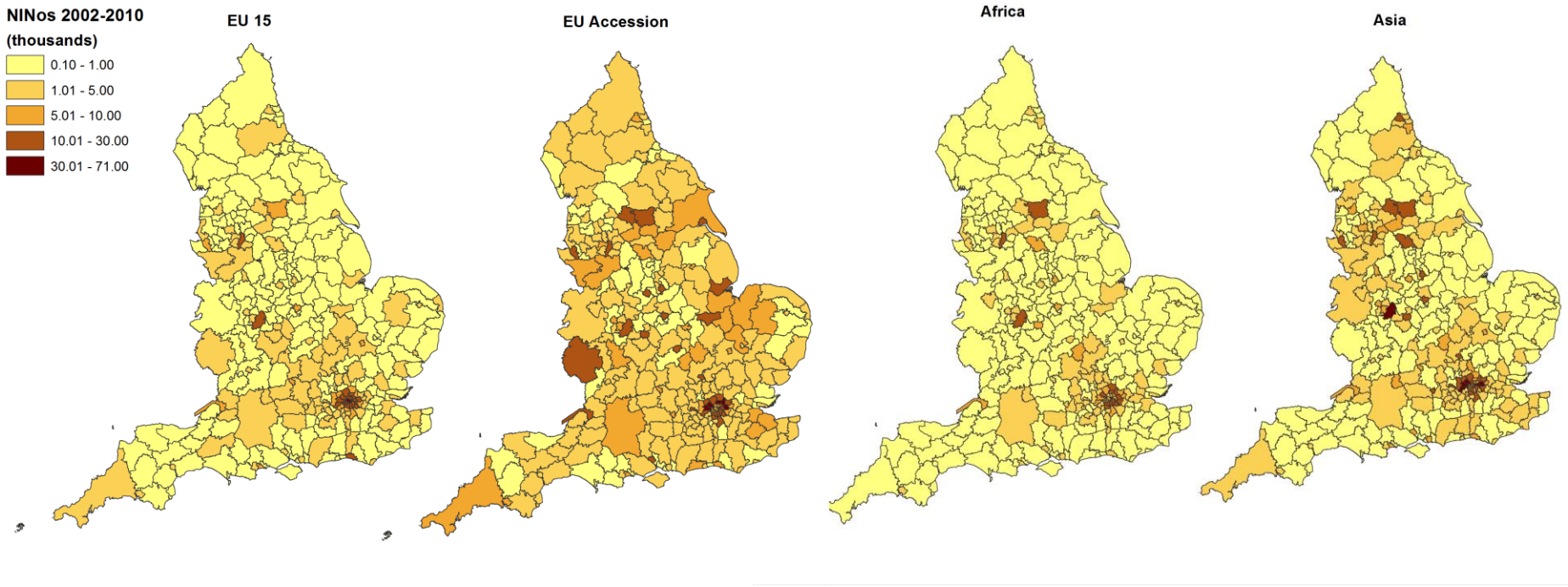
Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity

The University of Manchester

EARLY EVIDENCE ON EU ACCESSION MIGRATION

- One of the largest single wave of in-migration ever experienced in Britain (Bauere et al., 2007).
- Between 2004 and 2010 in excess of 1.5 million NINo registrations issued to EU Accession nationals.
- The vast majority of workers registering in the first years post Accession were young, childless in low skilled and temporary jobs.
  - 78% aged 18-34; 8% of registered workers had dependents in UK; routine occupations; 74% earning below £6 per hour and around half were in temporary employment (UK Border Agency et al,. 2009).

EU MIGRANT SETTLEMENT PATTERNS



‘Spatial pioneers’: settlement patterns associated with early stage of immigrant settlement (Robinson and Reeve 2006) in line with differences in migration motives and entitlements in the UK and (Lymperopoulou 2013).

EU ACCESSION MIGRANT FAMILIES

- 2011 Census shows 1.1 million people in E&W were born in the EU Accession countries. Polish population increased ten-fold.
- EU Accession settlement not just short-term
  - A third (35%) arrived in 2004-06 and a third (31%) in 2007-09
- The majority of EU Accession migrants are in families
  - 770,885 people born in EU Accession countries in families
  - 320,000 families with a FRP born in EU Accession countries
- They are young families
  - 65% of those arriving post 2001 aged 16-34; 12% aged under 16
  - 53% married couples, 30% cohabiting couple families,
  - 34% no dependent children; 29% with one dependent child

DATA SOURCES ON EU ACCESSION MIGRATION

	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS	FERQUENCY/ GEOGRAPHY
UK Census	The Census of population covers the entire population in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Migrants are defined as those whose place of residence 12 months was outside the UK. The Census records country of birth, ethnicity, nationality, date of arrival, language spoken at home, proficiency of English and key socio-economic characteristics on households and families.	As the Census is carried out every ten years it quickly becomes dated and it is not suitable for measuring short term migration trends. The Census only captures immigrants living in the UK at time of the Census but not emigrants.	Updated every ten years. Available for regional, district, ward, LSOA and output area level.
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	The LFS is a national survey of around 60,000 households drawn from five waves. The LFS collects information on country of origin, ethnicity, nationality, date of arrival to the UK as well as key socio-economic characteristics on households and families.	Excludes people in CE such as hostels, guest houses, mobile home sites used by migrants. For sub-national geographies and specific groups higher sampling error and less reliable estimates. The LFS is unlikely to capture short-term, temporary and seasonal migrants.	Available quarterly. Local Authorities and electoral wards
International Passenger Survey (IPS)/Long Term International Migration	The IPS is a survey of passengers at major UK ports and airports of around 300,000 interviews of passengers. Country or origin and nationality is recorded. The IPS combined with LFS and HO data used to produce LTIM statistics. The LFS collects information on country of origin, ethnicity, nationality, date of arrival to the UK as well as key socio-economic characteristics. A person is classified as a migrant if they state that they intend to leave or stay for more than 12 months (UN definition).	Does not cover all migration routes. High sampling variation (just 1.5% classified as migrants) which is higher the lower the geography. Migrants' intentions to stay may not coincide with actual stay. Adjustments need to be made to correct for this effect.	Available quarterly. LTIM estimates based on IPS are available at Local Authority level.
National Insurance Numbers (NINos)	NINos issued to foreign nationals by nationality cover those who intend to work or claim benefits or tax credits in the UK. NINos can be used to monitor the level of immigration by location of Local Authority at time of application by country of nationality, age and gender.	Only covers those entitled to work and claim benefits in the UK and can be aquired any time after arrival There is no information about duration of stay or emigration.	Updated annually by and available for LAs and Parliamentary Consistencies.
Workers Registration Scheme (WRS)/Bulgaria and Romania Accession statistics	The WRS collects information on A8 nationals who intend to work in the UK and who have registered with the scheme. Information on Bulgarian and Romanian nationals applying for an Accession Workers Card or registration certificates Include nationality, gender, age, selected labour market characteristics and information on dependents.	Excludes those who are not required to register such as the self-employed and those migrants choosing not to register. As registration is upon a fee it has been suggested that many A8 migrants avoid registration. Migrants are allocated to local areas by location of employer.	Quarterly for Local Authority districts 2004-2009 (WRS) and 2007-2009 (AWC)

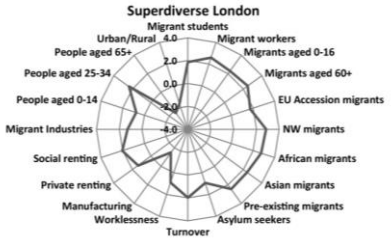
COMBINING DATA

Migrant Worker Towns and Countryside

High rates of migration from the EU Accession countries, below average levels of migration from other countries

Superdiverse London

High rates of migration from migrants from EU Accession countries and other nationalities, migrant children and elders, student migrants , migrant workers



Poppleton et al., 2013

COMBINING DATA

- Quantitative and qualitative methods needed to understand EU Accession settlement.
- Qualitative studies highlight processes involved in migration decision making and settlement decisions of EU Accession families.
  - Importance of family in migration motivations and settlement (Ryan et al, 2009; D'Angelo and Ryan, 2011; White, 2011; Trevena McGhee and Heath, 2013; Ryan and Sales, 2013)
  - Family migration strategies shaped by the needs of children (Ryan et al, 2009; White, 2011; Sime and Fox, 2015).
  - EU Accession migrants' family and kinship (often transnational) networks provide information, resources and support to secure housing and employment help ease the transition process (Ryan et al, 2009).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

- Migration and family dynamics
- Initial and subsequent settlement and the role of family ties
- Mobility and socio-economic trajectories
- Changes in migration motivations and settlement intentions over time (*Brexit?)*

Data and methods:

- Mixed methods
- Longitudinal data (e.g. Understanding Society IEMBS, longitudinal qualitative interviewing)
- Census microdata: rich source of information on socio-economic characteristics of EU Accession migrant families in different localities
- Flow data (e.g. 2011 Census Origin and Destination tables)

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Migration and Families in Europe: National and Local Perspective at a Time of Euroscepticism
CoDE (Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity)Manchester, 7th of February 2017

Caring from abroad: educational services supporting long distance parenting between Italy and Countries of origin

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Context and Reasons of the Research

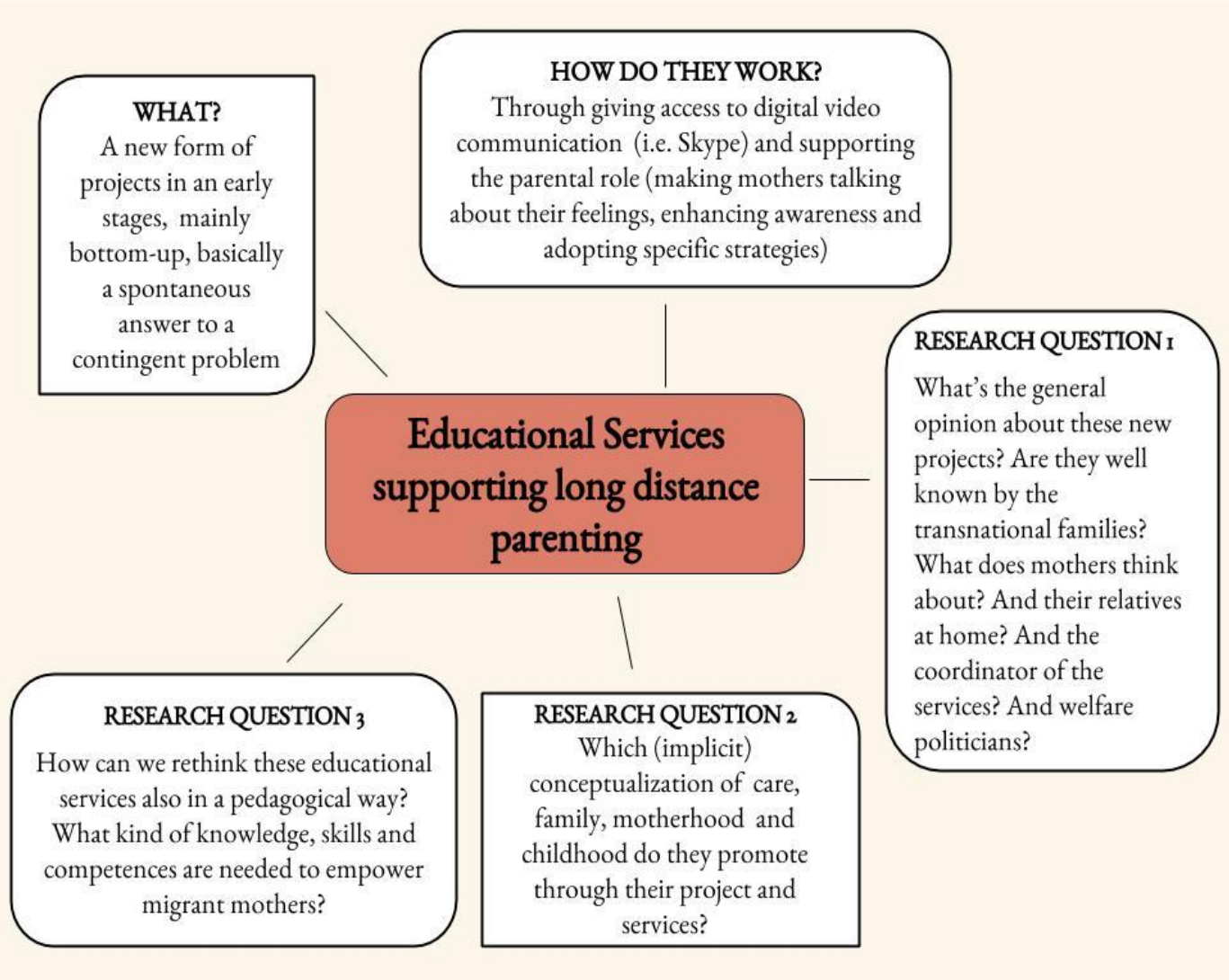
1) Italy is a particularly attractive Country for female migration, due to:

- One of the highest Elderly Rate in the World (22% pop. > 65 YO and 6,5% pop >80 YO)
- "Familistic Welfare State" → where women within families still play a fundamental role
- Culture of "Home Caring" for elders→ subsidized by the State ("cash for cure")

2. Transnational families:

- are a consistent and growing phenomenon in Italy, which is still mostly unexplored by the educational research:
- "*Taking care of caregivers"* → how can migrant mothers (and fathers) be empowered? How can a transnational and European welfare system be promoted? = new and challenging dimension for the Educational Research (Adult Education and Family Education)

Research Object



Methodology

Exploratory Study → iterative process design
(Yin, 2005; Stebbins, 1998)

Three intrinsic case studies

1) *Mum loves you* (Te lubește Mama), an international network between Italy and Romania (Association of Romanian Women in Italy)

2) *Caresses at the phone: mothers from abroad* ("Carezze al telefono. Madri da lontano"- Munipality of Reggio Emilia and Local Health Board)

3) *Supporting transnational parenting between Italy and Ukraine* ("Progetto di supporto alla genitorialità transnazionale", Soleterre NGO)

Collecting Qualitative Data through

Semi-structured interviews to different subjects → triangulation of perspectives and redundancy of information (Stake, 2005)

1) Project manager/coordinator of the educational services
2) Migrant mothers (recipients) and members of the family left at home (children, grandparents, fathers, teachers..)
3) Migrant fathers
3) Employees or volunteers within the project
4) Stakeholders and welfare politicians

Methodological challenges and limitations

- **RESEARCH OBJECT:** fluid, spontaneous, precarious and transnational phenomenon → many methodological challenges: gnoseological and epistemological (how and with what kind of procedures and instruments can we properly get to know the object of research)

- DIFFICULT ACCESS TO THE FIELD: long process of negotiation for getting in touch with private, personal life-stories and delicate topics

- **ARE WE SURE THAT A CASE STUDY IS GOOD ENOUGH?** Iterative process design

- WOMEN AND CARE-WORK: risk of a gender methodological bias (Dumitru, 2014) but the research tries to conceptualize the educational services for both parents, (*i.e*. taking into account the opinion also of migrant fathers)

Thank you

Conceptual Framework

- Pluralistic and cross cultural conceptualization of family, motherhood and childhood
- Pedagogy WITH and FOR families (not anymore OF the family) (Milani, 2001; Gigli, 2007)
- Transnational welfare perspective (Tognetti Bordogna & Piperno, 2012)
- Emancipatory and Transformative Paradigm (Mertens, 1998)
- Intersectional approach: gender, migration and domestic work perspective

Responding to the Mediterranean Refugee Crisis:

TOWARDS A TRANSFORMATIVE ENVISIONING OF INTERVENTIONISM AND HUMAN SECURITY

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Key Points

- Framing and managing a ‘crisis’
  - Framing a ‘crisis’
  - Direct Provision: biopolitical app
- Practicing Participatory Action Research (PAR) and Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM):
  - Tools for enabling a silenced voice

Framing a ‘crisis’

- “3,740 lives are reported lost – just short of the 3,771 deaths reported for the whole of 2015. This is the worst we have seen” (Spindler 2016: UNHCR Press Briefing)
- Accounts rarely “illuminate the circumstances that compel them (refugees) to flee” (Gatrell 2013: 1).
- “produce[s] the idea of the human who is worthy of recognition and representation” (Butler 2009: 138).

Direct Provision: strategy or ‘asylum industrial complex’

- Introduced in Ireland in 2000 as a “...response to a housing crisis in Dublin arising from an unprecedented number of people seeking asylum in Ireland (and across the EU)” (Irish Refugee Council 2013: 15)

- 17 companies receive about €50 million per year to run 34 Direct Provision Centres across the State – for around 4,000 asylum seekers (Irish Times 2014)

PAR and BNIM: A multi-layered methodology for a multi-layered crisis

- Participatory Action Research (PAR) & Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM)
  - a means of "revealing wisdom about the history, structure, consequences and the fracture points in unjust social arrangements" (Fine 2008: 215)
- Imperative that we insist upon 'marginalized geographies'
  - Rendering visible human geographies that facilitate a networking of public geographies

Gaining access: trust building and gatekeepers

- Using networks gained through a preexisting collaborative project between NUIG and Galway One World Centre in Galway, Ireland
- Two residential fieldtrips to La Linière Refugee Camp, Dunkirk
- Five workshops with members of the Direct Provision community in Ireland

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Thank you for your attention.

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Europeanisation of Families? Marriages of Convenience and EU Free Movement Law

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Right to family reunification: EU vs Member States

- Marriage between a TCN and a citizen of a ***particular*** EU Member State → subject to national immigration control

- Marriage between a TCN and a citizen of ***another*** EU Member State → governed by EU law

National immigration rules

- **Toughening up** of national family reunification policies in several Member States
- Logic of ***selection*** **and** ***reduction***
- Set of criteria: high financial tresholds, integration conditions, language tests
- Application from abroad

EU free movement law

- Logic of *integration* and *facilitation of free movement*
- Directive 2004/38: no additional requirements
- *Metock* (2008): A TCN spouse of an EU national benefits from the provisions of the Directive, **irrespective of when and where their marriage took place** and of **how the non-EU national entered the host Member State.**

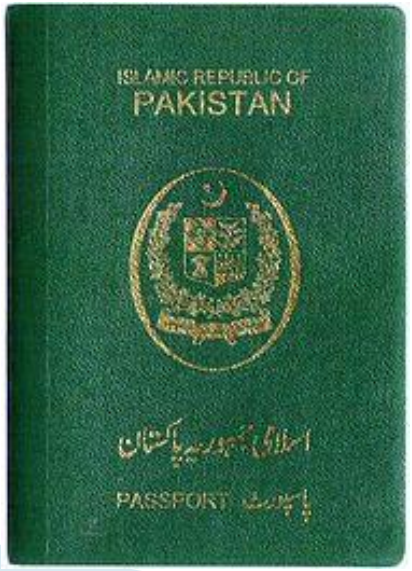
The 'loophole'

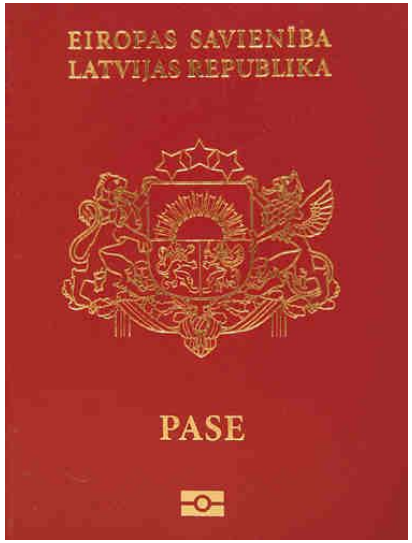
- Reverse discrimination
- 2004 and 2007 enlargements→ increase in intra-EU migration
- Claims of abuse of free movement rights → marriages of convenience

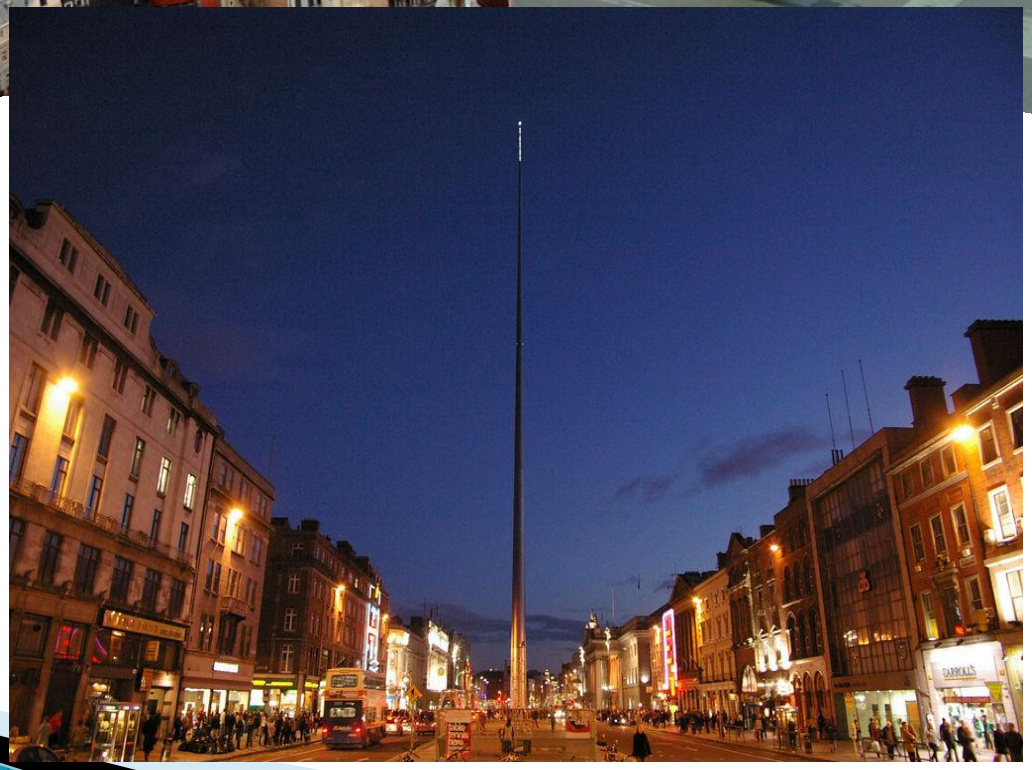
‘Unusual’ trends

- Scale of abuse is unclear BUT…

- Ireland: 10 % of all EU spouses were **Latvian** and 50 % of spouses of such Latvian nationals were **from India or Pakistan**







Commission Handbook on alleged marriages of convenience between EU citizens and non-EU nationals (2014)

- Case-by-case investigations
- **Definition** of marriages of convenience
- **Hints** that may trigger an investigation:
  - distilled from national practices across the Member States
  - abusive couples are expected to exhibit them *significantly more often* than genuine couples

Definition: focus on intention

- Marriage of convenience – a marriage contracted for the **sole purpose** of conferring a right of residence under EU law
- Absence of **intention** to create a family as a married couple and to lead a genuine marital life
- Abusive character represented by mala fide of the spouses **prior to and at the moment** they enter into the marriage

Hints

- ‘Suspicious’ persons:

1. TCNs who **have not lawfully resided in another EU Member State** before seeking rights in the host Member State

1. EU citizens finding themselves in a **vulnerable** position
   - Incl. marriage by deception

2. Persons whose marriages have been organised by **individual facilitators or organised crime groups**

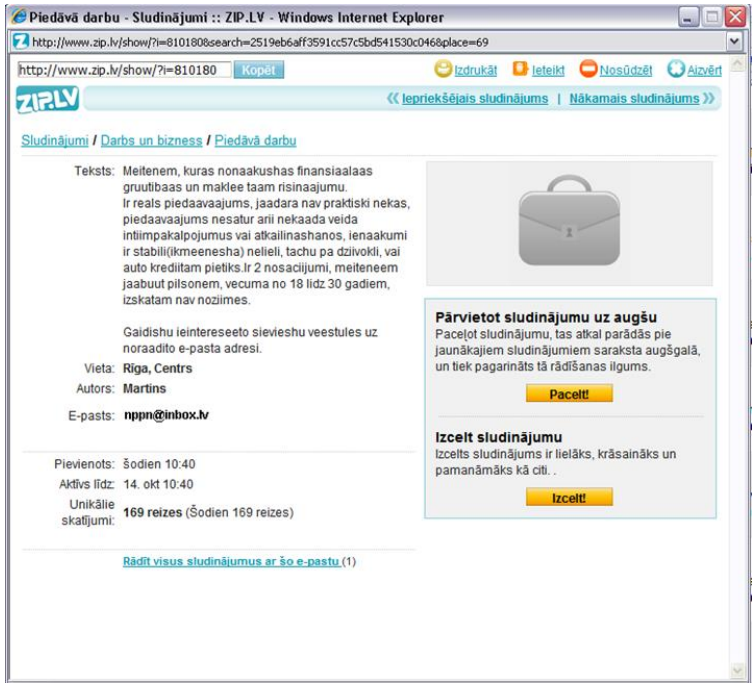
Victimisation of EU citizens involved: agency denied

- Involvement of facilitators→ a purely artificial arrangement OR exploitation

Official sources

- Police
- Embassies
- Social service providers

Organised crime or matchmaking?



Job advert: 'Offer for girls who want to solve their financial problems... No prostitution, stable income. Girls should be [Latvian] citizens, aged 18-30, appearance not important.'

Organised crime or matchmaking?

- Marriage, initially entered into with a **sole purpose** of securing a right of residence for a TCN spouse, later **transforms into a real relationship**
- **Sole or primary purpose?**
- **Marriage by deception/exploitation or a failed relationship?**

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RESEARCH WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Reflecting on Ethics and Positionality: Evidence from Refugee Families in the UK

Hoayda Darkal

Supervised:

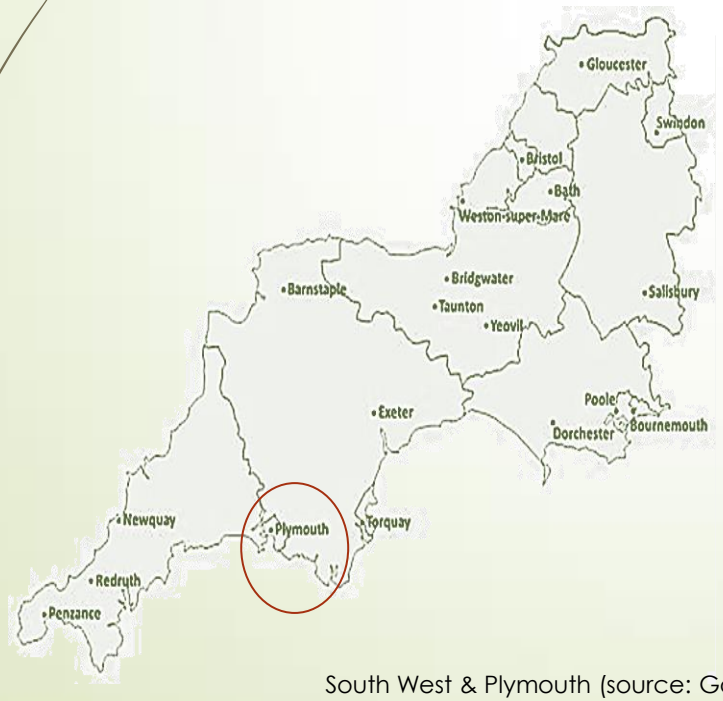
Dr Mark Holton, Prof Geoff Wilson & Dr Haya Al-Dajani

2017

RESEARCH WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Plymouth Resilience: the Case of Arab Refugee Families

In UK <10 years

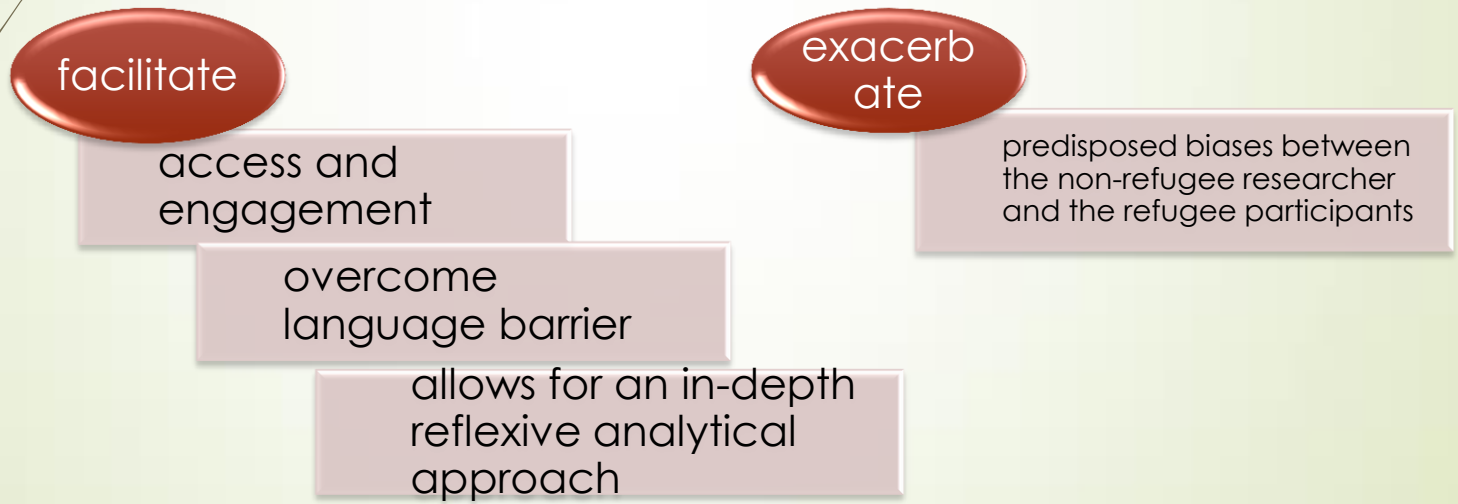


South West & Plymouth (source: Google maps)

Agencies working with refugees in Plymouth are easily identifiable and accessed, very helpful gatekeepers

Positionality and its multilayer complex effect

- **Insider:** Arab, female, migrant, sharing this refugee community's language and cultural background.
- **Outsider:** doctoral researcher



RESEARCH
WITH
PLYMOUTH
UNIVERSITY

Thank you…

‘Oh no, I won’t be any good for your study’: The methodological complexities of researching migrant identity across three generations of families

Gina Kallis

Plymouth University

The issues associated with intergenerational research

- Accessing all *three* generations:

'Oh no, I won't be any good for your study'

'I moved here so long ago, I can't really remember much now'

- First family member as 'sponsor' for the study (Wigfall *et al*, 2012)

- Keeping things confidential

Shifting positionality

- All knowledge is ‘situated’ (Haraway, 1991) and it is beneficial to think critically about issues of positionality and reflexivity when undertaking and writing about ethnographic research (Sultana, 2007).

- Insider/outsider status and fluid boundaries. **Affected by:**
- Gender
- Age
- Level of education
- Dad as only ‘half-Greek’
- Language use

The complexities of studying 'identity'

- Avoid using the term (Anthias, 2002)
- Value of life narratives (Lieblich *et al*, 1998)

- **References**

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- Lieblich, A., Rivka, T. & Tamar, Z. (1998) *Narrative Research: Reading, Analysis and Interpretation*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage.
- Sultana, F. (2007) 'Reflexivity, positionality and participatory ethics: Negotiating fieldwork dilemmas in international research' *ACME: An International E-Journal for Critical Geographies*, 6 (3). pp 374-385.
- Wigfall, V. G., Brannen, J., Mooney, A. & Parutis, V. (2012) 'Finding the right man: Recruiting fathers in inter-generational families across ethnic groups' *Qualitative Research*, 13 (5). pp 591-607.

Thank you for listening

Italian educational services dealing with the daughters of migrant families

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Migration and Families in Europe: National and Local Perspective at a Time of Euroscepticism
CoDE (Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity)Manchester, 7th of February 2017

Why this research?

Still an unexplored object in educational research in Italy (due to the Italian model of immigration?)

The biographies of young women with a migration background challenge educational services and welfare state

Age, gender and ethnicity: 3 axes of transformation that need to be analised in their interaction - the perspective of *intersectionality*

Methods/1

Educational research

Exploratory research

1. How do the girls perceive their own biography?
2. What strengths and weaknesses of being a young woman with a migration BG?
3. What role is played by educational services in supporting those biographies?

Engaged research

- vs girls: self education and rise of consciousness
- vs social context: give voice to a (potentially) marginalized group
- vs educational services: sustain educational planning

Methods/2

A qualitative, interpretative approach

Exploring **BIOGRAPHIES**

through **FOCUS GROUP**

- 8 groups from 5 to 10 girls from 14 to 19 yo
- 3 focus with each group: past, present and future
- Several origins (generational approach)
- 8 schools and educational services
- Various socio-economic areas (urban, suburban, rural) in the North of Italy

2 focus group with TEACHERS and SOCIAL WORKERS :
What is the opinion of professionals about this issue?

Challenges/1

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY:

The influence of familiar history of migration on the girl biography

- The meeting between familiar education and social education (racialized gender norms)
- The educational role of the family, when it is far away (transnationalism)
- The relation between the families and italian educational services

Challenges/2

- A BIG VARIABILITY of social areas, nationalities, personal stories : generalise without reducing
- ENTER DIFFERENT CONTEXTS AND NOT ONLY THE “ENLIGHTENED” ONES
- KEEP THEORY AND PRACTICE TOGETHER!

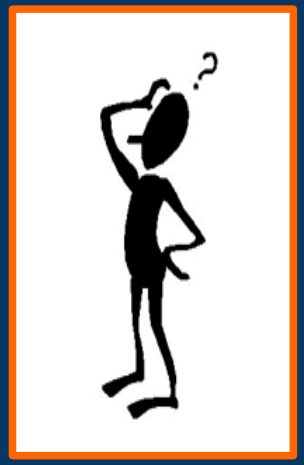
Thank you!

Being young, women, with a migration background:
Simultaneous contradictory processes..

Individualisation of life courses, mutiplication of opportunities: Self-Made Biography [Beck 2001]

Precarisation, identity nomadism, new rigidities [Moro 2003]

Rise of gender equality [Iori 2003]



Return of gender discrimination and sexism (Blacklash) [Risman 2012]

Multiculturalisation: a society going toward the superdiversity [Crul, Schneider, Leslie 2013]

Return of racism and xenophobia [Bauman 2001]

Olga Grünwald, University of Cologne

Do family relations predict interethnic partnerships?

The role of cohesion, affection and diversity in the family

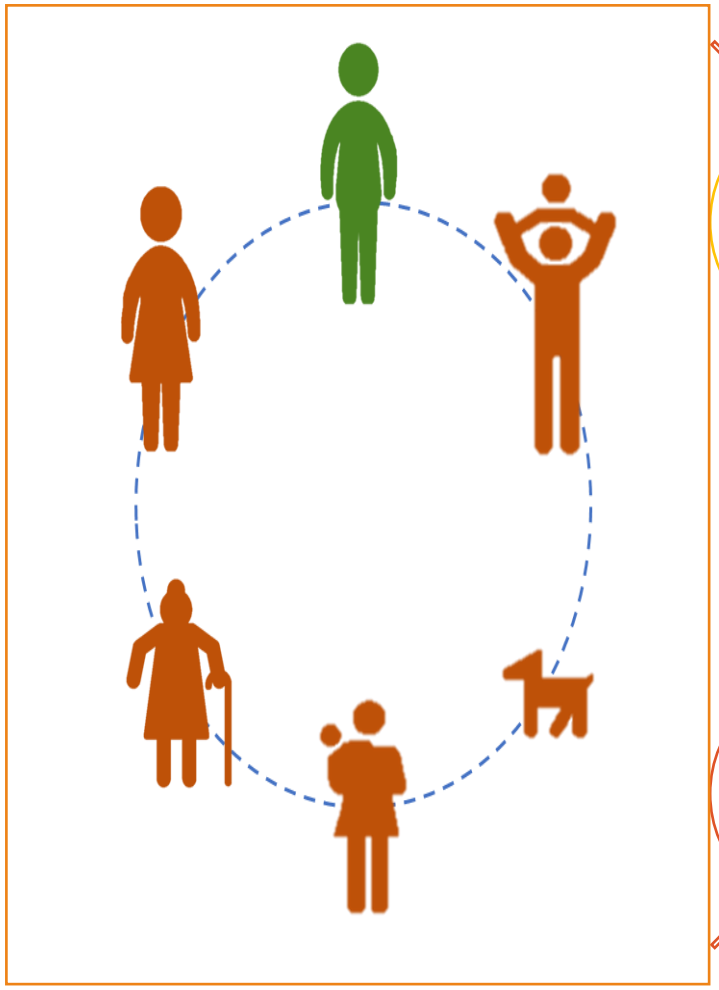
Background

Neighbor hood

School

Family

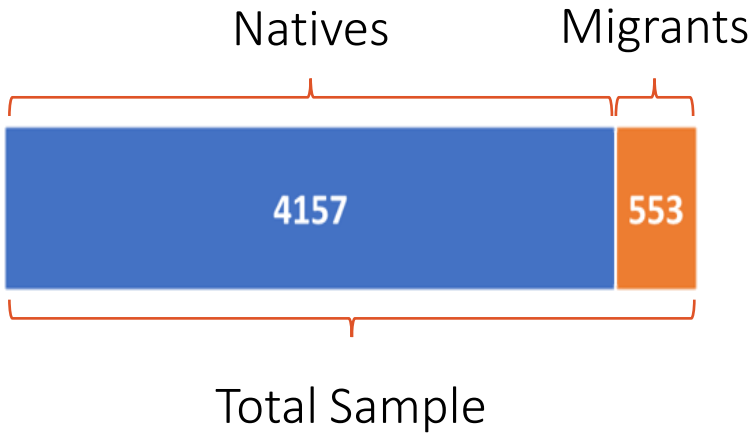
Background

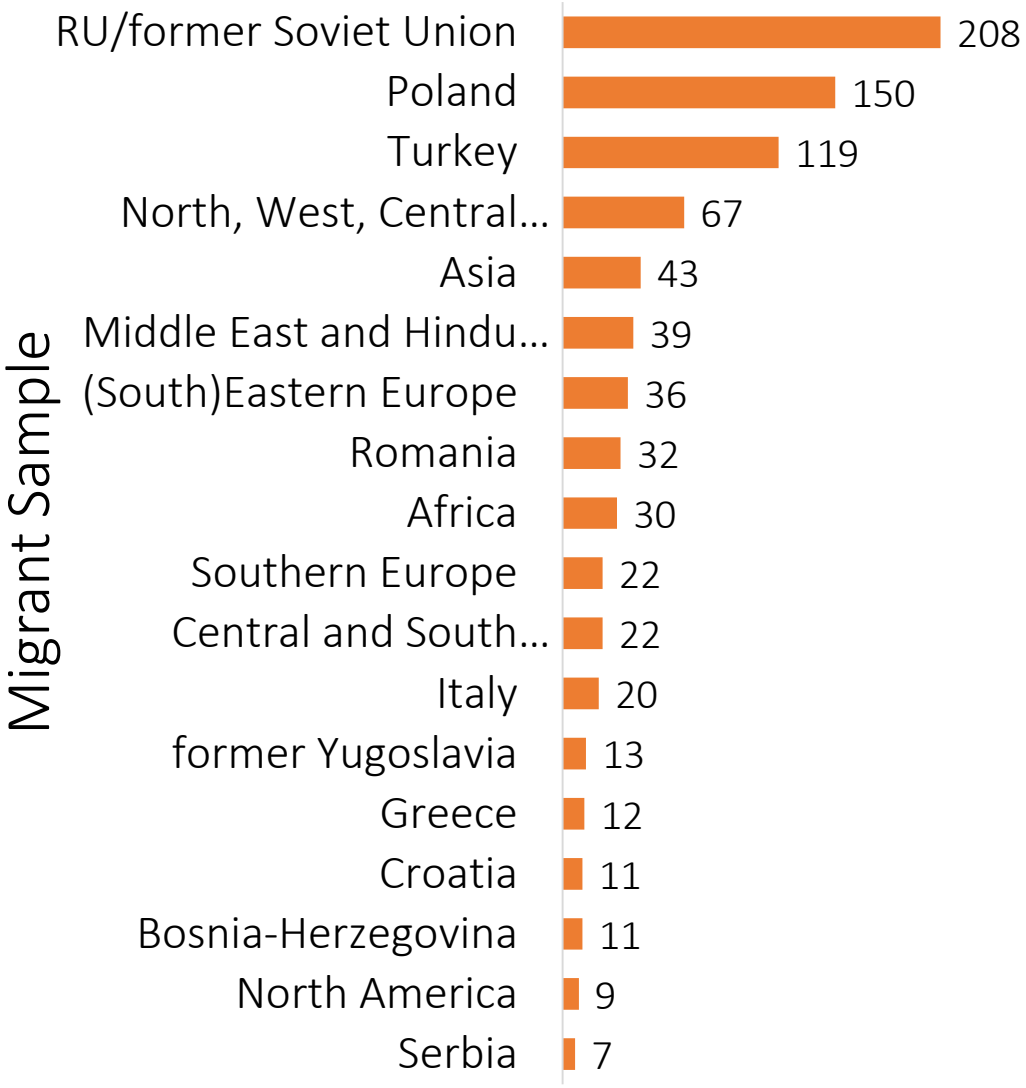


- Cohesion
- Affection
- Diversity

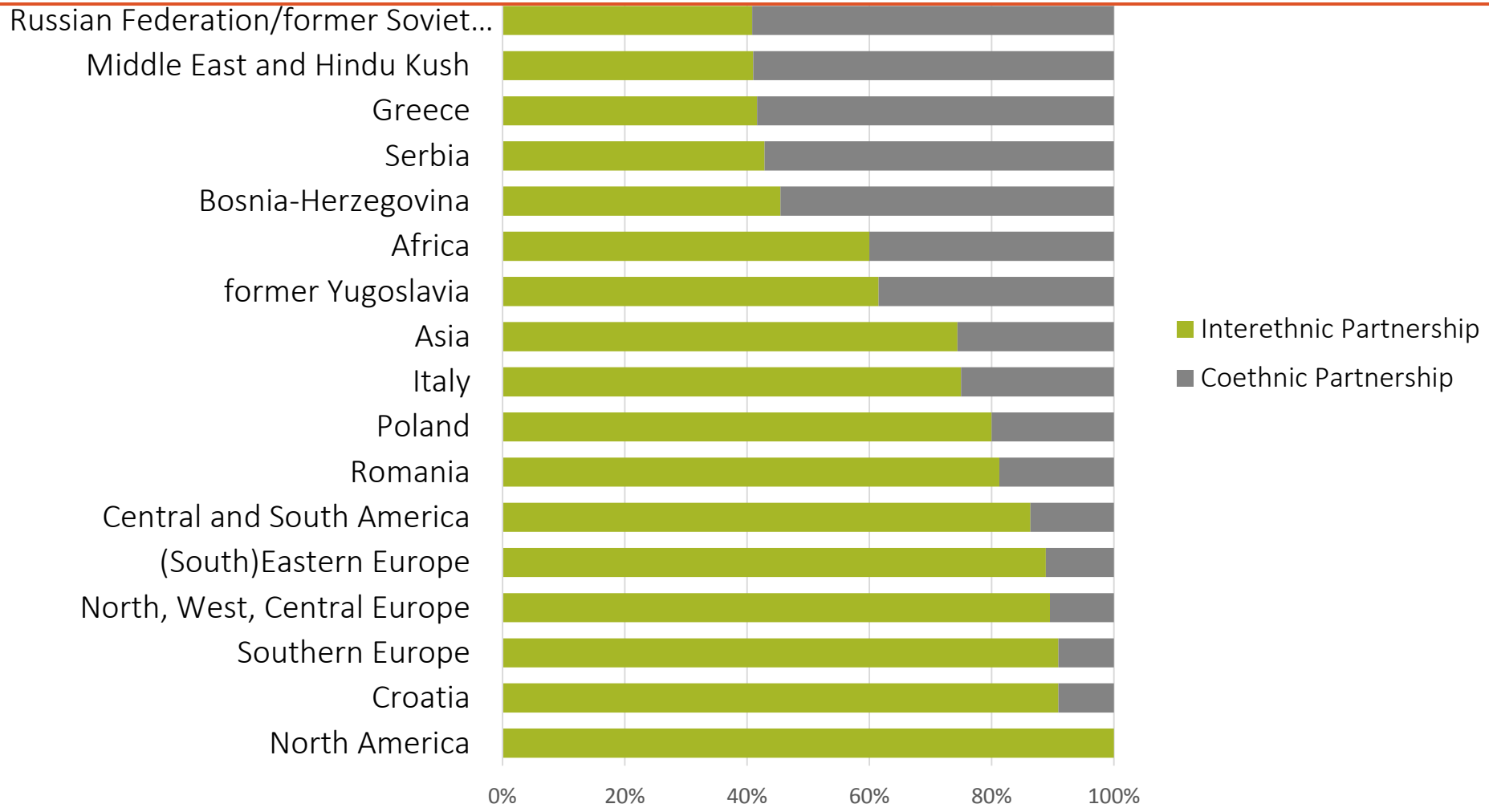
Study Design - Sample

The German Family Panel – Wave 5



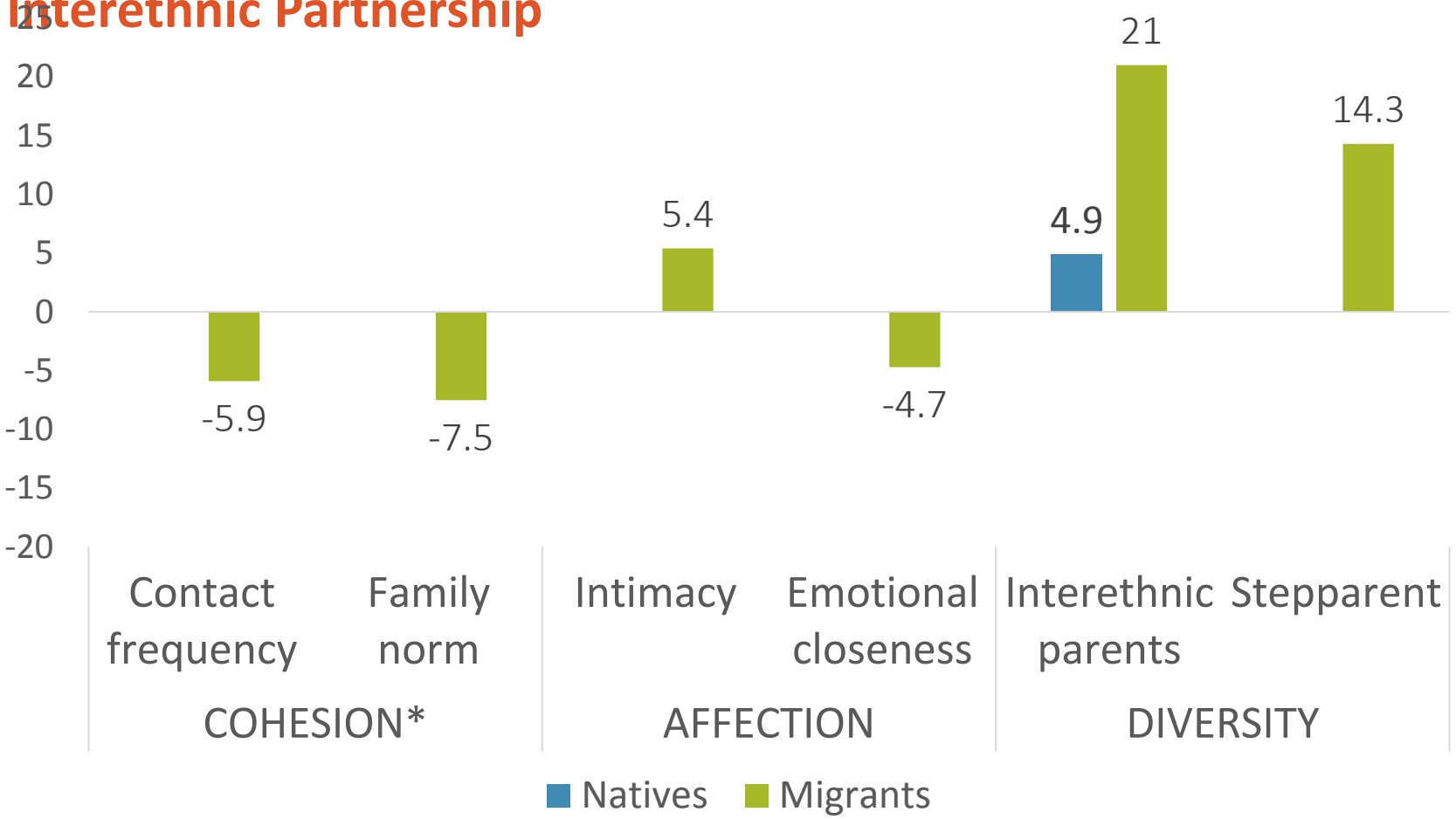


Study Design – Interethnic Partnerships



Preliminary Results

Average Marginal Effects of Being in Interethnic Partnership



*Geographical distance has no significant effect

Controls: sex, age, cohort, municipality, education, relationship status, religous background

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