Migrants in the City.
New Dynamics of Migration in Urban Settings
An interdisciplinary and international conference
12th and 13th October 2015 • Cutler’s Hall, Sheffield

Inclusive Society • World class research, making a difference
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Welcome and Introductions

A warm welcome to Sheffield and to what promises to be a superb event. Migrants in the City: New Dynamics of Migration in Urban Settings is an interdisciplinary and international conference brought to you by an interdisciplinary collaborative team spanning the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Sheffield Methods Institute, the Migration Research Group and the ESRC Applied Quantitative Methods Network.

The Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Sheffield has a longstanding reputation for delivering world class research. Consistently over the last 20 years, our departments have been ranked at the very top in successive UK research assessments. The impact of our research is exemplary and this is recognised by national research council prizes and international awards. Our researchers are striving to make a difference to the society we live in, this means we are increasingly collaborating across disciplines.

The Sheffield Methods Institute (SMI) promotes the development of the Faculty’s research agenda and plays a leading role in developing interdisciplinary, cross-Faculty research bids that focus on methodological issues, encouraging and supporting methodological innovation. The SMI leads and supports the Sheffield Q-Step Centre, the “Urban Segregation and Inequality” and “Location Dynamics” strands of the ESRC AQMeN Research Centre, two ESRC UBDC (Urban Big Data Centre) projects, “Urban Models and Simulations for Indicators” and the “An Integrated Multi-sectoral Model of Employment and Migration”, and the ESRC “Urban Segregation” project in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The Faculty of Social Sciences Migration Research Group provides a forum for the discussion of new and on-going research on migration conducted within Faculty constituent departments and centres, comprises a PhD student network that organizes an annual conference and organizes major events. Current projects include: Professor Andrew Geddes’ European Research Council Advanced Investigator Grant for a 5-year project (2014-19) analyzing the drivers of global migration governance through comparison of Europe, North America, South America and Asia-Pacific; co-ordination of a a White Rose Doctoral Training Centre-funded PhD Training Network – EU Citizenship and Freedom of Movement: Investigating Multi-Level Citizenship; and Dr Lucy Mayblin’s ESRC Future Research Leaders Fellow, researching the politics of asylums.

The ESRC Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) is a £5m research centre developing dynamic and pioneering projects to improve our understanding of current social issues in the UK and provide policy makers and practitioners with robust, independent, research-based evidence to build a better future.

‘Migrants in the City’ provides a forum for the examination of key global questions related to contemporary international migration in the context of urban development, residential segregation and diversity. The conference will explore the causes and consequences of international migration in urban settings, and the intersections between migration, urban development and key related issues. We hope you enjoy your time with us.
Introducing your hosts

**JESSIE BAKENS**
*Researcher Associate, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield*

Jessie is a researcher working on the ESRC Location Dynamics, Owner Occupation and Ethnicity in Scotland project. Her main research interests are regional and urban economics, migration and spatial demography. Before joining the Sheffield Methods Institute, Jessie worked at the department of Spatial Economics, at VU University Amsterdam, as a PhD-student focusing on ethnic diversity and urban externalities.

**RUTH BARTLES**
*Manager, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield*

Ruth Bartles has extensive experience of event co-ordination and University administration. She joined the University of Sheffield in January 2014 as the founding Manager of the Sheffield Methods Institute (SMI) and has been the key person driving forward the creation of the SMI, setting out master plans and overseeing every aspect of the new institute from the building work and refurbishment, to committee structures, writing the SMI aims and profile, setting-up finances, recruitment, support service provision and various processes for smooth operation. Before joining the SMI, Ruth worked at Sheffield Hallam University for 15 years, where she worked at School level, Faculty level and in Central administration, managing a wide range of University functions.

**PROFESSOR ANDREW GEDDES**
*Department of Politics, Co-Director of the Migration Research Group, University of Sheffield*

Andrew Geddes is Professor of Politics and Co-Director of the Faculty of Social Sciences Migration Research Group at the University of Sheffield. The main focus of his work has been European and EU migration policy and politics. Recent publications include “Migration and Mobility in the European Union” (with Christina Boswell, Palgrave, 2011) and “Political Change in South East Europe” (with Andrew Taylor and Charles Lees, Routledge, 2012). He was awarded an Advanced Investigator Grant by the European Research Council for a project 2014-19 on the drivers of global migration governance, details can be found at www.migrationgovernance.org.

**DR LEILA HADJ-ABDOU**
*Research Fellow, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield*

Leila is a Research Fellow at the Department of Politics, University of Sheffield. She specializes in international migration politics and the governance of ethno-cultural diversity. Prior to coming to Sheffield Leila held positions at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington D.C. and the University of Vienna. She was a visiting researcher at the University College Dublin, the CNRS in Paris, and the Institute for Higher Studies in Vienna. She holds a Ph.D. from the European University Institute.
Introducing your hosts

**DR MAJELLA KILKEY**  
*Co-Director of the Migration Research Group, University of Sheffield*

Majella Kilkey is a Reader in Social Policy for the Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield and Co-Director of the Migration Research Group in the Faculty of Social Sciences. She researches at the intersection of migration and family studies, focusing particularly on the intra-European Union mobility of European Union citizens and the outward migration of UK nationals. Recent publications include *Family Life in an Age of Migration and Mobility: Global Perspectives through the Life Course* (with Palenga-Mollenbeck, Palgrave, In Press) and *Gender, Migration and Domestic Work: Masculinities, Male Labour and Fathering in the UK and USA* (with Diane Perrons, Ania Płomien, Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo and Hernan Ramirez, Palgrave 2013). With Loretta Baldassar, Laura Merla and Raeline Wilding she has contributed on ‘Transnational Families’ to the 2015 Wiley-Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Families and the 2016 Handbook of Migration and Health, Edward Elgar Publishing. She is editor of the journal *Social Policy and Society* (Cambridge University Press).

**DR ANETA PIEKUT**  
*Lecturer in Quantitative Social Science, Sheffield Methods Institute*

Dr Aneta Piekut is a Lecturer at the Sheffield Methods Institute. Working as a researcher “Living with Difference: Making communities out of strangers in an era of super mobility and super diversity” (LiveDifference) at the University of Leeds and University of Sheffield, she was responsible for secondary data analysis, mapping residential patterns in Leeds and Warsaw, and statistical analysis of a survey. Her research interests include: social diversity, social inclusion, attitudes and prejudice, ethnic minorities’ integration, socio-spatial segregation, urban sociology, quantitative and qualitative research methods. She has experience in teaching research methods and topics related to ethnic diversity and migration. She is a member of Editorial Board of Central and Eastern European Migration Review and a leader of “Diversity, Migration and Social Cohesion” (Div/Mig/Soc) research group within the IMISCOE network.

**PROFESSOR GWILYM PRYCE**  
*Director, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield*

Gwilym Pryce is Director of the Sheffield Methods Institute and Professor of Urban Economics in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, University of Sheffield. He is also Co-Director of the ESRC Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) Research Centre, an Executive Committee Member of the Royal Statistics Society Social Statistics Division, and a member of the Defra Economic Advisor Panel. He has published widely in the field of urban studies, and has been the recipient of academic awards including prizes from the European Network of Housing Research, the European Real Estate Society and the Literati Network Awards for Excellence. He leads the AQMeN Urban Segregation and Inequality Research project working with a team economists, sociologists, geographers and statisticians to advance the measurement of segregation and deepen our understanding of its causes and consequences. He also leads the ESRC Urban Big Data Centre project on Employment and Migration, estimating the local impacts of migration and employment, and modelling the dynamic settlement patterns of migrant groups.
DAY 1: MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER 2015

10.30 REGISTRATION
TEA/COFFEE AND CLOAKROOMS
Registration Hall

11.15 Plenary Session 1: New Dynamics of Migration in Urban Settings
Welcome and Introduction: Professor Andrew Geddes,
Department of Politics, University of Sheffield

Plenary address: Professor Gill Valentine, University of Sheffield
Migration and Prejudice: Creating a Politics of Compassion from the ‘Capacity to Hurt’
This paper reflects on the concept of insecurity defined as ‘the capacity to hurt’. It begins by considering asylum seekers and refugees as hyper-precarious groups that have experienced bodily, material, and psychological ‘hurt’ in the UK. At the same time, the paper considers how these hyper-precarious groups are perceived to have the capacity to hurt (bodily, materially, psychologically and spatially) the majority population. Having drawn out two understandings of the capacity to hurt – both the ability to be or feel hurt, and the act of doing hurt to others, we argue that a shared recognition of what it means to feel hurt (co-suffering or suffering together) - albeit to very different extremes and with very different consequences - and an understanding of the processes which drive this might be mobilised politically to challenge the doing of hurt to others. In doing so, we argue for a group politics of compassion to respond to increasingly insecure times. (Valentine, G., and Waite, L.)

Plenary address: Professor Audrey Singer, The Brookings Institution, USA
Integration and the metropolitan context in the United States
The contemporary period of immigration is marked by the settlement of unprecedented numbers of immigrants seeking opportunity in metropolitan areas with little history of immigration. Furthermore, following the decentralization of jobs from central cities to suburbs, there are now more immigrants living in suburban communities than cities. Each place—metros, cities, suburbs—represents a context of reception that shapes how immigrants and their offspring are incorporated into labour markets, neighbourhoods, schools, and ultimately U.S. society. In response to fast immigrant growth, state and local efforts to control immigration have been proposed or legislated, for example in Arizona and suburban Washington DC. Other areas have welcomed immigrants, including those with long histories of immigration such as New York and Chicago, and those that would like to attract population and stimulate local economies such as Detroit and Pittsburgh. Ultimately, immigrant integration is a local experience, and national portraits mask these dynamic processes.

Q&A
A r r i v a l s - Humanising Immigration exhibition and presentation
Old Banqueting Hall

Introduction: Majella Kilkey, University of Sheffield
Jeremy Abrahams, photographer

A r r i v a l s will be a major photography exhibition at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield in Autumn 2016. It will document and celebrate the diversity of Sheffield’s population. It will build a picture of how that diversity was created by photographing one person who arrived in Sheffield from another country in each year from 1939 to 2016. Each person chooses where in Sheffield they would like their picture to be taken. So over time the project will become a portrait of the city, of the pattern of migration and of 77 individuals. Each person’s image is accompanied by an explanation - in their own words - of why they left their country of origin to come to the UK and Sheffield. Using images and texts from the project, the aims, working methods and inspiration behind A r r i v a l s will be discussed.

13.00 LUNCH
Hadfield Hall

14.00 PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 1
See workshop session venues

15.30 TEA/COFFEE BREAK
Hadfield Hall

16.00 PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSION 2
See workshop session venues

17.30 CLOSING TALK
Old Banqueting Hall

Introduction: Sir David Warren, Associate Fellow, Asia Programme at Chatham House

Sir David is a former British Ambassador to Japan and currently a member of the Advisory Board of Migration Matters and a Visiting Professor in the School of East Asian Studies at the University of Sheffield. He will introduce the session by speaking about the need for a more open and honest debate about the issues of migration, acknowledging the positives of migration, while directly confronting the challenges modern migration patterns pose to society.

Closing address: Rt Hon Charles Clarke
Good governance and good values: building partnerships for confident communities

The best way to enable the process of migration to take place successfully is through the building of strong partnerships between public authorities and voluntary organisations in order to address the very real practical challenges that migration offers for both migrants and the receiving communities. This requires innovative and creative approaches.

18.15 RECEPTION WITH RT HON CHARLES CLARKE
Main Hall

19.00 END OF DAY 1 OF CONFERENCE
**Plenary Session 2: Global South**

Introduction to second plenary session: Dr Paula Meth, University of Sheffield

Plenary address: Dr Oliver Bakewell, Co-Director and Associate Professor of International Migration Institute, Oxford University

Migration and African Cities

This presentation will look at different aspects of the complex relationship migration and African cities, highlighting points of comparison and contrast with other regions of the world. Over the last century, rural-urban migration has played a major part in the growth of African cities, stimulating many debates about people’s cultural values and social practices changes as they move to urban areas. More recently, there has been much concern about the role of some African cities as a transit point prior to international migration - the city as a stepping stone. Two other aspects have been less explored. First, there is the role of cities as gateways into global markets, which rely on the mobility of African traders across the globe – most notably to China in recent years. Second, there is the movement across Africa that is creating distinctive ‘foreign’ populations to be found in cities in every part of the continent. Despite (or perhaps because of) having no policy, ‘integration’ is taking place and people are becoming part of new societies, contributing to the diversity and dynamism of many African cities.

**Q&A**
PUBLIC DEBATE 13TH OCT 2015

17:00 – 19:00, MAIN HALL, CUTLER’S HALL, SHEFFIELD

Sheffield in an age of migration and mobility: What sort of city do we aspire to be?

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME
Graham Duncan, St Mary’s Church

ARRIVALS - HUMANISING IMMIGRATION EXHIBITION AND PRESENTATION
Jeremy Abrahams, photographer

Arrivals will be a major photography exhibition at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield in Autumn 2016. It will document and celebrate the diversity of Sheffield’s population. It will build a picture of how that diversity was created by photographing one person who arrived in Sheffield from another country in each year from 1939 to 2016. So over time the project will become a portrait of the city, of the pattern of migration and of 77 individuals. Each person’s image is accompanied by an explanation - in their own words - of why they left their country of origin to come to the UK and Sheffield. Using images and texts from the project, the aims, working methods and inspiration behind Arrivals will be discussed.

WHY THE UNIVERSITY CARES AND WHAT IT HAS BEEN DOING?
Abdi Suleiman
The ways in which The University of Sheffield wishes to marry an unapologetic internationalism with a pride in its civic identity.

SEGREGATION AND DIVERSITY IN SHEFFIELD: WHAT SORT OF CITY DO WE WANT SHEFFIELD TO BE?
Professor Gwilym Pryce, University of Sheffield
Cities are the product of immigration. They are formed as people are drawn from near and far to the jobs, opportunities and lifestyles that cities offer. And cities are also about self-segregation--the opportunity to find a community of people like yourself. Is it wrong for “birds of a feather to flock together”? And how much segregation is too much? Where is Sheffield along the segregation/integration spectrum? Does segregation matter, and ultimately, what kind of city do we want Sheffield to be in the way it responds to migrants?

WHAT ARE THE PLANS AND CHALLENGES FOR IMMIGRATION IN SHEFFIELD?
Janet Sharpe, Director of Housing and Neighbourhoods, Sheffield City Council
What is the impact of changing populations on our housing and neighbourhoods in Sheffield? Looking backwards – what can we learn from past policy successes and failures? And looking forwards, how will Sheffield’s new Cohesion Strategy help address current issues? What are the key challenges and limitations facing policy makers at the local level?

UK DIMENSION AND NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT
Madeleine Sumption, University of Oxford
What are the differences in policy responses to immigration across different regions? And how does the impact of immigration vary across regions? Why in some is it more of a challenge to accommodate diversity than in others? And in the UK policy context, what are the likely future directions in policy and national trends in migration? Finally, what are the implications for Sheffield?

LEARNING FROM OTHER COUNTRIES: THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION
Professor Ronald van Kempen, Utrecht University
What is the European context for the current immigration debate? How are other European countries affected by immigration and to what extent is it a European-wide issue requiring a coordinated European-wide response? Why in some regions has it been more of a challenge to accommodate diversity? And what are the European exemplars? What are the likely future directions in policy and national trends in migration, and what can Sheffield learn from mistakes and successes of other countries?
Introducing the keynote speakers

**JEREMY ABRAHAMS**
Freelance Photographer

Jeremy Abrahams is a freelance photographer based in Sheffield specialising in portraits and the theatre. He has previously been an economist in the private sector, a teacher and an education consultant for Barnsley Council. Following public sector spending cuts he was made redundant in 2013 and retrained as a photographer at Sheffield College.

**Arrivals** is his first solo exhibition.
www.jeremyabrahams.co.uk

**DR OLIVER BAKEWELL**
Director of the International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

Oliver Bakewell is the Director of the International Migration Institute (IMI) and Associate Professor in the Department of International Development at the University of Oxford. His work focuses on the intersections between migration and mobility and broader processes of development and change, with a particular empirical focus on migration within Africa.

He is currently undertaking research on migration, integration and diaspora in sub-Saharan Africa, including projects on the formation of African diasporas within Africa, family strategies of migrants in Burkina Faso, and migration and social protection. He was the principal investigator for the Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems (THEMIS) project funded by NORFACE. Prior to joining IMI, he spent many years working with migrants and refugees both as a researcher and as a practitioner with a range of development and humanitarian NGOs. He holds a PhD and MSc in Development Studies from the University of Bath and a BA in Mathematics from the University of Cambridge.

**RT HON CHARLES CLARKE**
Visiting Professorships with the University of East Anglia, Lancaster University, and Kings College London

Charles Clarke was Member of Parliament for Norwich South from 1997 to 2010. He served as Education Minister from 1998 and then in the Home Office from 1999 to 2001. He then joined the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio and Labour Party Chair. From 2002 to 2004 he was Secretary of State for Education and Skills and then Home Secretary until 2006.

Charles was previously Chief of Staff to Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Labour Opposition and a councillor in the London Borough of Hackney, chairing the housing committee. He now holds Visiting Professorships at the University of East Anglia, Lancaster University, and Kings College London and works with educational organisations internationally. Last year he published 'The Too Difficult Box', an analysis of the problems which need to be overcome in promoting change, and in September 2015 two studies in political leadership, 'British Labour Leaders' and 'British Conservative Leaders'. In 2015 he wrote, with Professor Linda Woodhead, "A New Settlement, Religion and Belief in Schools".

Mr Clarke read mathematics and economics at Kings College Cambridge and was then President of the National Union of Students. Born in 1950, Mr Clarke married in 1984. He and his wife Carol have two sons.
www.charlesclarke.org
Introducing the keynote speakers

GRAHAM DUNCAN
Director of St Mary’s Bramall Lane

Graham Duncan is the Director of St Mary’s Bramall Lane in Sheffield’s inner city. As well as being a church, St Mary’s is a stunningly diverse community centre attracting hundreds of local people each week. St Mary’s take an asset based approach to community development – making use of the unused assets represented by people’s time and skills, particularly within people and communities who are labelled disadvantaged. So our volunteer English Teaching programme uses 53 volunteers who teach English to over 120 people each week from 17 different nationalities – most coming back for 3 lessons a week. We run a TimeBank with nearly 500 members, 43% of whom are from BME communities and who are able to contribute their skills and talents to the benefit of the community in exchange for Time Credits. Using Appreciative Inquiry we have researched the experience of migrant Pakistani women, resulting in publication in 2 peer reviewed journals and a chapter in the latest edition of the Action Research Handbook.

Our experience is that people are hungry to participate and contribute, but that we lack the imagination to enable this to happen. Innovative and asset based solutions seem to offer a way forward.

PROFESSOR RONALD VAN KEMPEN
Professor of Urban Geography, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University

Ronald van Kempen is a Professor of Urban Geography at the Faculty of Geosciences of Utrecht University, the Netherlands. His research focuses on urban spatial segregation, urban diversity, housing for low-income groups, urban governance and its effects on neighbourhoods and residents, social exclusion, and minority ethnic groups. He has coordinated several large projects, e.g. the EU 5th-Framework RESTATE project (the comparison and future of 29 post-WWII housing estates in ten European countries).

At present he is the PI of the EU-FP7 project DIVERCITIES (Governing Urban Diversity). The principal aim of DIVERCITIES is to examine how European cities can benefit from diversity. The project’s central hypothesis is that urban diversity is an asset. Van Kempen has co-edited books and special issues of international scientific journals. He has published over 200 reports and articles, most of them in international social and urban geography journals. He is experienced in administrative and managerial tasks: he has been Research Director, Vice-Dean and Dean of the Faculty of Geosciences.

DR PAULA METH
Senior Lecturer, Department of Urban studies and Planning, University of Sheffield

Paula Meth is a Senior Lecturer in Urban Studies and Planning at Sheffield University. She works on gender, violence and housing focusing in particular on the social realities of living in informal housing and upgraded housing in the global South. Her research mainly focuses on South Africa but recently she has worked in India too. She co-authored “Geographies of Developing Areas” (Routledge, 2014).
Janet Sharpe joined Sheffield Council in 1980's when the city had a housing stock of over 90,000 homes and has met the challenges brought by RTB, Estate Action, failing neighbourhoods, demolition, regeneration, mixed tenure development and HMR.

Working in Sheffield Homes ALMO she led the delivery of a £700m Decent Homes Programme improving 40,000 homes and developed the HRA business plan. Recently she brought the ALMO back into the Council and established a new Housing and Neighbourhood Service Directorate and is introducing locality working through Housing Plus.

Her latest challenges are leading on the Housing Growth agenda to build 15,000 new homes over 10 years and preparing for the in-sourcing of the Housing Repairs Service.

Janet is committed to delivering transformational change in Sheffield; to providing excellent services and quality homes across all tenures in vibrant and sustainable neighbourhoods; to use resources to maximise employment opportunities and support the most vulnerable in our society.

Audrey Singer is a senior fellow at the Brookings Metropolitan Policy Program. Her areas of expertise include demography, U.S. immigration trends and policy, and urban and metropolitan change. Her co-edited book, Twenty-First Century Gateways: Immigrant Incorporation in Suburban America, focuses on the fastest growing immigrant populations among second-tier metropolitan areas including Washington, DC, Atlanta, Dallas, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Sacramento, and Charlotte.

Prior to joining Brookings, Singer was an associate in the International Migration Policy Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Prior to Carnegie, she held a visiting faculty position in the Department of Demography at Georgetown University, and was a demographic analyst at the U.S. Department of Labor. She was chair of the International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association in 2010.

Singer earned a Ph.D. in sociology, with a specialization in demography, from the University of Texas at Austin. She has an M.A. in sociology also from the University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. in sociology from Temple University. She conducted postdoctoral research at the University of Chicago.
Introducing the keynote speakers

MADELEINE SUMPTION
*Director of the Migration Observatory, University of Oxford*

Madeleine Sumption is the Director of the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford. The Migration Observatory provides impartial, independent, authoritative, evidence-based analysis of data on migration and migrants in the UK, to inform media, public and policy debates, and to generate high quality research on international migration and public policy issues.

Madeleine's research interests include labour migration, the economic impacts of migration policies, and immigrant integration. She has also done comparative research on government policies towards immigrant investors, illegal employment, immigration in trade agreements, and the recognition of foreign qualifications. Before joining the Observatory, Madeleine was Director of Research for the international program at the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, DC.

PROFESSOR GILL VALENTINE
*Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sheffield*

Gill is Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sheffield. Gill’s research interests are focused in three interconnected areas: social identities and belonging; childhood, parenting and family life; and urban cultures and consumption. Her research has been supported by the award of 14 grants (value of >£4 million) and she has (co)authored/edited 15 books (with translations in Japanese, Chinese and Korean) and over 170 journal articles/reports.

Gill’s research has been recognised by the award of a Philip Leverhulme Prize and a Royal Geographical Society/Institute of British Geographies Gill Memorial Award: for contributions to Geography and gender. Gill plays an active role within the social science community serving as: a member of the ESRC’s Steering Committee for the International Benchmarking Review of UK Human Geography; a member of the Philip Leverhulme Prize awards panel; and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation Research Programme Advisory Group (2007-2010). She was also appointed by the ESRC to evaluate two of its interdisciplinary investments. Gill also acts as the University’s Senior LGBT Champion. She champions LGBT staff at all levels of the institution and represents their views to the University Executive in order to raise the profile of LGBT equality in the University.

SIR DAVID WARREN
*Visiting Professor, School of East Asian Studies, University of Sheffield*

David Warren is a Visiting Professor in the School of East Asian Studies at the University of Sheffield. He was British Ambassador to Japan from 2008 to 2012, after a career in the Diplomatic Service that focused on East Asian affairs, in which he served three times in the British Embassy in Tokyo. He retired from the Diplomatic Service in January 2013.

He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Migration Matters Trust, a campaigning group making the case for the economic and social benefits of immigration; an Associate Fellow of the Asia Programme of Chatham House (the Royal Institute for International Affairs); Chairman of the Japan Society; and Chair of Council at the University of Kent at Canterbury.
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<th>OLD BANQUETING HALL</th>
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<td><strong>Stream 1:</strong> Urban governance, urban development and international migration</td>
<td><strong>Stream 2:</strong> Migrant positionality, experiences and wellbeing</td>
<td><strong>Stream 3:</strong> Spaces of diversity: negotiation of difference in different spatial scales</td>
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**Comparing migrant integration in urban settings in Europe and North America.**

*Chair:* Leila Hadj-Abdou (University of Sheffield)

- Mara Sidney (Rutgers University-Newark), The politics of diversity and local immigrant integration in the US and Canada
- Julia Dahvik, (Austrian Academy of Sciences) and Myrte Hoekstra (University of Amsterdam) Participation in initiatives in super-diverse neighbourhoods: A comparison between Amsterdam and Vienna
- Kristoffer Jutvik (Uppsala University). Re-thinking integration in Sweden: An investigation of local variations in integration regimes

**Asylum seekers dispersal in European cities between inclusion and exclusion: what role for the civil society?**

*Chairs:* Michela Semperebon and Roberta Marzorati (Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca). Disassents: Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham), and Hannah Lewis (University of Sheffield)

- Jonathan Darling (University of Manchester). Contracts, cuts and contacts: changing geographies of support within the UK asylum dispersal programme
- Gareth Mulvey (University of Glasgow) and Teresa Piacentini, (University of Glasgow), When policy meets grassroots community resistance; the case of dispersal policy in Glasgow
- Ilse van Liempt (Utrecht University), Welcoming cities? Balancing rights and responsibilities towards asylum seekers at the local level
- Sophie Hinger (University of Osnabrück). Decentralized refugee accommodation in German localities and changing geographies of support

**Spaces of encounters or spaces of exclusion?**

*Chair:* Jo Britton (University of Sheffield)

- Madalina-Elena Manea (University of Bucharest) What makes a stranger: the role of empowerment/disenfranchisement, and personal actions in constructing the immigrant stranger in Bucharest
- Martijn Hendriks and Bart Wissink (City University of Hong Kong) The production of service access in enclave cities: Practices of provision, usage and access to educational services for urban village residents in Haizhu district, Guangzhou
- Louise Ryan (Middlesex University), Elaine Moriarty (Trinity College Dublin) Irish professionals at 'the centre of things' in London?
- Susanne Wessendorf (University of Birmingham) Pathways of settlement among recent migrants in a superdiverse context

**Segregation: Boundaries, activity space and the built environment**

*Chair:* David Wong (George Mason University)

- Nema Dean (University of Glasgow), Guanpeng Dong (University of Sheffield), Gwilym Pryce (University of Sheffield): Boundaries and clusters in residential segregation
- Robert Manduca (Harvard University), Activity space segregation across US cities
- Rory Kramer (Villanova University) Defensible spaces in Philadelphia: Exploring neighborhood boundaries through spatial analysis
- Jon Minton (University of Glasgow) What is the changing relationship between diversity in Glasgow's social and built environments?

**Migrant displacement and ethnic relations in Asian cities**

*Chair:* Todd Hartman (University of Sheffield)

- Xin Jin, Gideon Bolt, Ronald van Kempen (Utrecht University). Ethnic enclaves in China: Emergence and development
- Lara Ling Ge (University of York), Inside the outsiders' informal settlements in Beijing, China
- Wenjie Wu (Heriot-Watt University), Jianghao Wangb (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Tianshi Daic (Jinan University) The geography of cultural ties and human mobility: New evidence based on social media from China
### Day 1: 12th October 2015 • 16:00-17:30 • Parallel Workshop Session 2

#### OLD BANQUETING HALL

**Stream 1:** Urban governance, urban development and international migration
- **Chair:** Lucy Mayblin (University of Sheffield)
- **Sarah Hackett (Bath Spa University),** City-level migration, integration and diversity policies in times of economic crisis in post-1970s Britain and Germany
- **Konstantinos Eleftheriadis (European University Institute),** Debating migration after Charlie Hebdo: Critical juncture and migrant communities in French cities
- **Melissa K. Byrnes (Southwestern University),** Living with "Our Algerian Brothers": The historical and social dimensions of North African migrants in the Parisian suburbs
- **Fabio Bracci and Andrea Valzania (Istituto Ricerche e Interventi Sociali),** Changing scenarios: Spatial segregation, local conflicts and urban planning for social diversity in a middle-sized city of central Italy

#### MAIN HALL

**Stream 2:** Gendered, spatial and temporal approaches to Polish intra-EU migration
- **Chair:** Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo)
- **Weronika Kloc-Nowak (University of Warsaw),** From Poland to Bologna - how former live-in carers organise a better living for their Polish families in the Italian region
- **Louise Ryan (Middlesex University),** 'It is very easy to come here but it is very hard to go back': Polish women and men negotiating the temporal and spatial processes of embedding in London
- **Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo) and Marek Pawlak (Jagiellonian University),** Between continuity and change: Gender relations and identities among Polish migrants in Oslo and Bergen
- **Markieta Domecka and Justyna Bell (University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw),** The transformative potential of migration: Polish migrants' everyday life experiences in different neighborhoods in Ireland

#### OSBOURN ROOM

**Stream 3:** Spaces of diversity: negotiation of difference in different spatial scales
- **Chair:** Catherine Harris (University of Sheffield)
- **Rafal Sitko (Heriot-Watt University),** The visibility of inequality and the question of research methods
- **Wan Teng Lai (University of Bonn) and Katja Mielke (BICC),** We come. We work. We relate: The migrant laborers in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong
- **Maren Boersma (City University of Hong Kong),** 'Stuck' in (everyday) life? Time, space and the worker-employer relationship in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong
- **Christine Barwick (Centre de Sciences Po),** Connecting different neighborhoods through projects of ethnic uplift: upward mobility and social capital of Turkish-Germans in Berlin

#### GOODWIN ROOM

**Stream 4:** Workplace diversity and labour market experiences
- **Chair:** Catherine Harris (University of Sheffield)
- **Rafal Sitko (Heriot-Watt University),** Visibility of inequality and the question of research methods
- **Wan Teng Lai (University of Bonn) and Katja Mielke (BICC),** We come. We work. We relate: The migrant laborers in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong
- **Maren Boersma (City University of Hong Kong),** 'Stuck' in (everyday) life? Time, space and the worker-employer relationship in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong
- **Christine Barwick (Centre de Sciences Po),** Connecting different neighborhoods through projects of ethnic uplift: upward mobility and social capital of Turkish-Germans in Berlin

#### SCHOLEY ROOM

**Stream 5:** Demographics, selective migration and neighborhood choice
- **Chair:** Mark Taylor (University of Sheffield)
- **Jon Minton (University of Glasgow),** Regional population and migration structures in England and Wales, 2002-2014
- **Ravi Maheshwaran et al. (University of Sheffield),** Assessing the impact of selective migration and core homes on geographical inequalities in health: a total population cohort study
- **Nick Bailey (University of London),** Re-making urban segregation: Towards a better understanding of the processes of income segregation and neighborhood choice
- **Markieta Domecka and Justyna Bell (University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw),** The transformative potential of migration: Polish migrants' everyday life experiences in different neighborhoods in Ireland

#### BANQUETING HALL

**Stream 6:** Historical and social perspectives on city responses to migration and diversity
- **Chair:** Lucy Mayblin (University of Sheffield)
- **Sarah Hackett (Bath Spa University),** City-level migration, integration and diversity policies in times of economic crisis in post-1970s Britain and Germany
- **Konstantinos Eleftheriadis (European University Institute),** Debating migration after Charlie Hebdo: Critical juncture and migrant communities in French cities
- **Melissa K. Byrnes (Southwestern University),** Living with "Our Algerian Brothers": The historical and social dimensions of North African migrants in the Parisian suburbs
- **Fabio Bracci and Andrea Valzania (Istituto Ricerche e Interventi Sociali),** Changing scenarios: Spatial segregation, local conflicts and urban planning for social diversity in a middle-sized city of central Italy
## Day 2: 13th October 2015 • 09:00-10:30 • Parallel Workshop Session 3

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### Making sense of diversity: causes, consequences, responses

**Chair:** Andrew Geddes (University of Sheffield)
- Ben Gidley (University of Oxford), Super-diversity, neighbourhood and intersectionality: Conceptualising urban practices of living together
- Leila Hadj-Abdou (University of Sheffield), Interculturalism: Facilitating inclusion or reproducing inequalities in cities?
- Suzanne M. Hall (London School of Economics), Migrant urbanisms: ordinary cities and everyday resistance

### Intersectionality of migrant positions: age and gender

**Chair:** Majella Kilkey (University of Sheffield)
- Sarah Scuzzarello (University of Sussex) Tensions and contradictions in the narratives of identification among young migrants. Evidence from two European cities
- Homa Maddah (University of Bonn) Afghan female migrants and local NGOs in Iran: Claiming informal citizenship through second-class citizenships

### Migration and integration in the context of vulnerability

**Chair:** Todd Hartman (University of Sheffield)
- Alexandra Winkels (University of Cambridge) Migrant vulnerability in Da Nang, Vietnam
- Jenny Phillimore, Laura Griffith (University of Birmingham) From “back home” to over here: influences on migrants’ health seeking behaviour in the superdiverse city
- Irit Katz (University of Cambridge) Makeshift migrant camps in European cities: the soft belly of Western urbanism

### Segregation measurement: Space, inference and entropy

**Chair:** Aneta Piekut (University of Sheffield)
- Jing Yao, Nick Bailey, Jon Minton (University of Glasgow) Measuring spatial segregation: A methodological review
- Guanpeng Dong (University of Sheffield), Duncan Lee (University of Glasgow), Jon Minton (University of Glasgow) and Gwilym Pryce (University of Sheffield) Inference for ethnic segregation and its dynamics of Scottish and English cities between the 2001 and 2011 censuses - a case study of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Manchester, York and London
- Rory Kramer (Villanova University), Peter Kramer (Kramer and Kramer Software), Diversifying but not integrating: Entropy-based measures of local segregation in Philadelphia 1990-2010
- David Wong (George Mason University) Segregation measurement: Challenges and unresolved issues

### Geographies of exclusion and integration

**Chair:** Mark Taylor (University of Sheffield)
- Manuvelraj Ponnudurai (Jawaharlal Nehru University) The dynamics of international migration by Parayar community in Tamil speaking South India: Structural transformation, issues of identity and caste conflicts
- Lucas Oesch (University of Manchester), Refugee camps and urban development
- Marcia A. Vera Espinoza (University of Sheffield) Forced migration in Latin America: Methodological and ethical challenges researching segregated refugees in urban areas
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Urban areas as sites of control, inclusion and exclusion: insights from the UK

Chair: Nicola Phillips (University of Sheffield)
- Colin Clark (University of West of Scotland), Local Engagement for Roma Inclusion (LERI) - lessons from the Glasgow project
- Hannah Lewis (University of Sheffield), Permanent temporariness: uncoupling the link between migration and settlement
- Gareth Mulvey, (University of Glasgow) Migrant political participation in Scotland: the independence referendum and beyond
- Caroline Oliver (University of Oxford), Restricting migrants access to benefits and services: local implementation and gendered impacts in two English cities

Migrants access to health in the superdiverse European city: theory, method and policy

Chair: Professor Jenny Phillimore (Director of the Institute for Research into Superdiversity)
- Dr Simon Pemberton (Keele University) and Dr Arshad Isajee, (University of Birmingham)
- Professor Michi Knecht and Dr Florence Samkange-Zeeb (University of Bremen)
- Dr Beatriz Padilla (University of Minho)
- Professor Hannah Bradby, Amina Jama Mahmud and Sarah Hamed (Uppsala University)

Making communities and being neighbours in (super-) diverse contexts

Chair: Andrew Bell (University of Sheffield)
- Ole Jensen (University of Oxford) Towards a better understanding of inner-city diversity: Two South London neighbourhoods compared
- Anna Cieslik (New Jersey City University) The Visions of the Neighborhood: Superdiversity in Astoria, NY
- Stephen Wooten (University of Oregon) Growing food, making a living, and building identity: African and Latino migrant experiences with small scale agriculture in two American cities

Measuring and modelling ethnic mover flows

Chair: Rory Kramer (Villanova University)
- Jessie Bakens (University of Sheffield) and Gwilym Pryce (University of Sheffield) Homophily and ethnic mover flows in Scotland
- Robert Manduca (Harvard University), Domestic migration in the United States
- Gwilym Pryce (University of Sheffield), Nema Dean (University of Glasgow), and Guanpeng Dong (University of Sheffield): House prices and homophily in the housing market: A perceived substitutability approach using exponential random graph modelling
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<td>• Merle Zwiers, (Delft University of Technology), David Manley (University of Bristol), Maarten van Ham (Delft University of Technology / University of St Andrews), Neighborhood trajectories and the ethnic population composition: moving beyond standard administrative boundaries</td>
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<td>• Gwyneth Lonergan, (University of Manchester), Neo-liberal multiculturalism and migrant women in Manchester</td>
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<td>• Kathy Burrell (University of Liverpool), Home in flux?: experiencing churn in a city neighbourhood</td>
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Workshop descriptions and abstracts.
This session will explore how cities in Europe and North America have developed local integration frameworks that seek to respond to immigration-related diversity.

Chair: Leila Hadj-Abdou, University of Sheffield

Mara Sidney, Rutgers University-Newark

The politics of diversity and local immigrant integration in the US and Canada

This paper analyzes how national immigration policies intersect with the local politics of race to produce divergent local outcomes in immigrant integration policies and politics. It draws on grant-funded field research in Newark, New Jersey, USA and Ottawa, Ontario, Canada to examine the type of identity construction that occurs, and the institutions where integration issues emerge. In Ottawa, local government agencies work closely with NGOs to determine immigrants’ needs, but immigrants remain unrepresented in elected positions. Bureaucratic inclusion exists alongside electoral exclusion. In Newark, immigrant inclusion happens at arms-length from City Hall primarily through the work of NGOs, which have not succeeded in forging close relationships within city government.

The intersection of immigrant and racial identities works differently in each city, stemming from public policies, policy discourse, and local histories. In Ottawa there is a salient political identity as “Immigrants” or “Newcomers,” recognized as a group worthy of government responsiveness, and the group identity is perpetuated through ongoing programs and policies. Tension does emerge along lines of Francophone identity. In Newark, racial/ethnic group-based politics has a long history such that some new immigrants aim to fit themselves into existing groups of “African American” and “Latino” in order to make claims. Some issue campaigns that use a multi-ethnic identity as “immigrants” have not yet succeeded in gaining response from local government. Neither strategy of identity construction has proved effective in terms of sustained resource allocations, and the city remains symbolically welcoming but substantively passive when it comes to meeting the needs of immigrants.

Julia Dahlvik, Austrian Academy of Sciences, and Myrte Hoekstra, University of Amsterdam

Participation in initiatives in super-diverse neighbourhoods: A comparison between Amsterdam and Vienna

Urban neighbourhoods increasingly house a highly diverse population, making questions of interethnic coexistence and societal in/exclusion an essential topic in urban policy issues. At the same time, urban policies have become more territorially focused, stressing the role of the residential environment and local contacts in generating social cohesion and neighbourhood belonging. In general, the study (2014-2016) asks the question how policies oriented towards the local (micro) level in European cities deal with diversity. Specifically, we explore how urban development programmes and neighbourhood initiatives are (not) able to activate and involve residents to create a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood and foster interethnic coexistence. Central to our analysis is the notion of local spaces of encounter where residents can forge horizontal and vertical social links. In this contribution, we compare two cities offering distinct opportunities for participation: Amsterdam and Vienna. Amsterdam has a long tradition of area-based policies combining physical and social interventions, in which active citizenship or resident engagement is a major component, while in Vienna, participation is still generally organised in a top-down fashion and existing bottom-up initiatives are often co-opted by the municipality. Through this comparison we aim to address the role of place-specific factors in combination with broader regimes of neighbourhood
governance in shaping the ways in which local contexts structure participation among (ethnic) subpopulations. The presented results are based on ethnographic research (‘Urban Living Lab’) in public and private spaces, including interviews and participant observation.

Kristoffer Jutvik, Uppsala University

Re-thinking Integration in Sweden: An investigation of local variations in integration regimes

Questions regarding how immigrants can be integrated into host societies are increasingly politicized issues. Politicians and the research community have elaborated and discussed a vast number of arguments and strategies on how to include minorities whose culture, norms and values diverge from the majority population. My paper focuses on Sweden, a case which is often associated with a multicultural model of integration. However, in order to find new venues of research, my paper asserts to change the analytical lens of investigation, from the national level towards the local level of analysis. The argument is not simply to overturn previous state centered research. Instead, it is argued that a local approach could address the disjuncture in knowledge between integration on the national and local level. In other words, my paper aims at investigating whether there are any local differences in the integration regimes amongst municipalities in Sweden. The purpose of the paper is both to map the complexities rested in different local approaches of integration, as well as learning more about multiculturalism in Sweden. I think that my paper can contribute within the conference theme of migration and urban governance.

WORKSHOP SESSION 2: HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES ON CITY RESPONSES TO MIGRATION AND DIVERSITY

MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 16.00 – 17.30, OLD BANQUETING HALL

Drawing from historical and contemporary examples, this session will draw from French, German and Italian examples to examine key debates about the meaning of migration and immigrant integration in local communities.

Chair: Lucy Mayblin, University of Sheffield

Sarah Hackett, Bath Spa University

City-level migration, integration and diversity policies in times of economic crisis in post-1970s Britain and Germany

European cities are increasingly being recognised for the role they play in devising and implementing their own migration policies. City-level governments are at a historical juncture for governing local diversity in the context of the Global Economic Crisis, and new concepts of integration and urban development are being developed. Yet whilst recent and contemporary examples are often more familiar, the role played by cities in the migration process is certainly nothing new to the twenty-first century.

This paper will examine the previously unexplored relationship between city-level migration, integration and diversity policies and economic crises in post-1970s Britain and Germany. It will uncover the extent to which the city-level migration policy negotiation process and the policies that were subsequently put into place have been shaped by either instances of economic crisis or downturn, or fears regarding potential economic crisis scenarios. Drawing upon the case studies of Newcastle upon Tyne and Bremen, it will reveal how both cities’ governments have long attempted to stimulate their post-industrial economies through South Asian and Turkish entrepreneurship and neighbourhood formation respectively. Despite Britain’s position as a unitary state and Germany’s as a federal one, it has often been at times of economic crisis that local authorities have drifted away from national mandate and that their policies have converged.

This paper’s city-level focus comprises a new area of research within History, whilst its historical methodology constitutes a largely unexplored approach in the growing body of research on cities’ migration, integration and diversity policies, which has primarily been conducted by scholars in
Anthropology, Ethnic Studies and Political Science. It will draw upon a range of research theories, concepts and frameworks, including those addressing the local dimension of migrant policies, experiences and integration; the multi-level governance of migration and integration policies; and the relationship between city-level migration policies and crisis. It will conclude by offering an assessment of how past experiences can inform current and future policy debates.

Konstantinos Eleftheriadis, European University Institute, and Robert Schuman, European University Institute

Debating migration after Charlie Hebdo: Critical juncture and migrant communities in French cities

The attacks on Charlie Hebdo can be characterized as a critical juncture for the development of deliberation in public spheres in European countries. The effects of these junctures can be short or long term, but they certainly affect polarization in the public sphere regarding several discursive domains. In other words, critical junctures may lead to polarization in issues that at the first sight do not link with the critical event itself. Therefore, critical junctures can turn into Pandora’s boxes which trigger polarization or deliberation in a multiplicity of areas.

Looking at the Charlie Hebdo attacks, this paper focuses on the ways a critical juncture transforms the public debates on main social issues. Based upon a mixed-methods research on media deliberation in France, the paper will present to which extent Charlie Hebdo polarized the debate in migration. The paper will indicate that although the attacks polarized in the beginning the debate on freedom of expression and on expression of religion in the public space, in the medium term, the issue of migration, and its relations of migrant communities with the city, have been occupying a significant space in the public sphere. In this paper, we aim at investigating to which extent, through which mechanisms and under which circumstances, transformative events of the type trigger deliberation or rather polarization in the public spheres, by focusing specifically on migration. The paper will also become interested in the extent to which social movement actors account for this participation in the polarization process; what sort of access they get to the official public sphere; and how migration in the city is treated by social movement actors.

Melissa K. Byrnes, Southwestern University

Living with “Our Algerian Brothers”: The historical effects of space and proximity on community relations with North African migrants in the Parisian suburbs

In mid-twentieth-century France, North African migrants often congregated in peripheral urban areas: in bidonvilles (shantytowns) on abandoned lands, in slums and dilapidated basements, and in the infamous banlieues (industrial suburbs). This geographic marginality paralleled local and national policies that relegated North Africans to the fringes of French society.

The Parisian suburb of Saint-Denis, however, followed a different pattern. Migrants were dispersed throughout the city—even in the historical center surrounding the city hall. For the mayor and his colleagues, local North Africans did not exist in a far-flung, theoretical space; rather they were a concrete reality, and therefore commanded municipal attention. Indeed, city officials in Saint-Denis proved exceptional in their support for North African rights and welfare.

I contend that this inescapable physical proximity is one of the keys for understanding Saint-Denis’s level of engagement with North Africans and its inclusion of migrants within the community. This historical case study is particularly compelling as it occurred at the same moment that French geographers and sociologists such as Henri Lefebvre were formulating their place-based theories on the production and meaning of space, especially within cities.

Throughout the paper, I consider the importance of spatial relationships to migrant and community experiences. I explore both the effects of migrant settlement patterns and the results of official urbanization policies during this crucial period in the history of migration and urban development. Ultimately, I argue that local geography can shape motivations—even identities—as much as politics, individual beliefs, or practical considerations.
The Tuscan city of Prato is the third largest city in Central Italy. It is internationally known as a typical Marshallian industrial district.

After the end of the Second World War, a great number of small industrial firms, each one of them specialised in specific phases of the textile supply chain, determined the growth of a dynamic subcontracting model. In the ‘Golden Age’ of the industrial district the city growth was astonishing. From 1951 to 1971 Prato population doubled.

During the 1980s the first signs of the weakening of the textile sector appeared. After the end of the century the crisis became structural, due mainly to changes occurred in the global context. Migration flows were initially perceived as an answer to these changes, but when the crisis hardened, tensions and conflicts over migration issues emerged.

At present, Prato is home to 34,468 foreign residents (18 per cent of the total population) and to one of the largest populations of Chinese residents (as a proportion of population) in Europe. Migrants’ settlement patterns show relevant features of spatial segregation and in some neighbourhoods the concentration of migrants overlap with increasing levels of social disadvantage.

The paper describes the local changing scenarios, strictly linking local migration phenomenon to structural factors. It also presents the recent attempt of the municipality of Prato to develop an integrated approach in local migration policies, aimed to build a process of strategic integration in three domains: economic development, urban policies, and social inclusion. Strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of this strategy are analysed.

**WORKSHOP SESSION 3: MAKING SENSE OF DIVERSITY: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, RESPONSES**
**TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 9.00 – 10.30, OLD BANQUETING HALL**

This session will draw from a range of theoretical perspectives to conceptualise city level responses to themes such as superdiversity, interculturalism, migrant subjectivity and everyday resistance.

Chair: Andrew Geddes, University of Sheffield

Ben Gidley, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford

**Super-diversity, neighbourhood and intersectionality: Conceptualising urban practices of living together**

This paper – drawing on collaborative research in Southwark, South London, as part of the Concordia Discors and Intersecting Diversities projects – outlines some of the ways in which new patterns of diversity are reshaping old and new contact zones in the city, resonating with the recent academic turn to diversity and conviviality. The paper attempts to move beyond the conceptualisation currently offered by the diversity/conviviality perspective to emphasise the role of spatial form, the role of the state (in a context of rising inequalities and welfare state restructuring), and a more thoroughly intersectional analysis.
Leila Hadj-Abdou, University of Sheffield

**Interculturalism: Facilitating inclusion or reproducing inequalities in cities?**

In Europe as well as North America, cultural diversity is increasingly deployed by city authorities as a branding strategy. Known in the literature and policy circles as the “diversity dividend” or “diversity advantage,” ethnically diverse cities are increasingly promoted as embodying a cosmopolitan outlook and an intercultural literacy attuned to doing business in a global economy. Diverse cities are seen as indicators of openness, as drivers of innovation and creativity, and as offering opportunities for touristic cultural experiences. There are now major policies directed at leveraging this “diversity advantage”, which are based on the concept of interculturalism (for example, see the European Council Intercultural Cities Program).

The paper first suggests that this development is an indicator that many neoliberal actors have embraced some multicultural ideas, and have reinterpreted them. This process was accompanied by the idea of the supposed “failure of multiculturalism” in many Western immigration nations. Secondly, the paper discusses potential opportunities and pitfalls of the intercultural policy idea and rhetoric that are primarily focused on the economic exploitability of ethno-cultural diversity. The paper emphasizes that while economic driven perspectives on diversity might reproduce inequalities, it also has the potential to provide opportunities and empowerment to minoritized groups, as well as to change the dominant societal perspective on immigrants as a problem. The paper, eventually, draws attention to the need for more empirical research, which explores the actual effects of intercultural policies and the rhetoric of the diversity advantage by political elites in spaces were people actually live together, namely in urban neighbourhoods.

Suzanne M. Hall, London School of Economics

**Migrant urbanisms: ordinary cities and everyday resistance**

This paper expands on the quotidian perspectives of ‘ordinary cities’ and ‘everyday resistance’ and explores the migrant urbanisms that emerge out of movement, mixing and exchange. The paper argues for a shift beyond a focus on encounter across racial and ethnic difference, to engage with whether everyday social practice can effectively contaminate political practice. The question is raised within the understanding that everyday life is rooted in inequality, and extends to an analysis of migrant participation in city life as creative expression and everyday resistance. Against a pernicious migrancy problematic in the UK that defines migration as an external force assaulted on national integrity from the outside, I explore migrant urbanisms as participatory practices of reconfiguration within ordinary cities, where diversity and innovation intersect. At the core of this exploration is how migrants are active in the making of urban space and urban politics.

WORKSHOP SESSION 4: URBAN AREAS AS SITES OF CONTROL, INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION: INSIGHTS FROM THE UK

**TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 13.00 – 14.30, OLD BANQUETING HALL**

Drawing from empirical evidence from across the UK, this session will analyse key issues such as length of stay, gendered impact of service provision and political engagement to understand more about the experiences of migrant and Roma populations.

Chair: Nicola Phillips, University of Sheffield

Colin Clark, University of West of Scotland

**Local Engagement for Roma Inclusion (LERI) - lessons from the Glasgow project**

The so-called ‘Ellis Island’ of Glasgow, Govanhill, is just one of 22 ‘sites’ that are part of the ambitious European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (EU-FRA) ‘Local Engagement for Roma Inclusion’ (LERI) project. The remit/scope of LERI (2013-16) is multifaceted but a major aim is to trace/examine the involvement of local (Roma and non-Roma) communities in facilitating integration policies and practices and to illustrate, in detail, what works and what does not work ‘on the ground’. What are the main elements that assist integration measures and how do these practices translate/travel across different EU countries.
and regions? Since early 2015, the Glasgow project - coordinated by the Roma-led NGO ‘Romano Lav’ (‘Roma Voice’) and Professor Colin Clark of UWS - has engaged with a range of residents, agencies and authorities to tease out the day-to-day meanings/experiences of ‘social inclusion’ and what activities, tasks and initiatives appear to work ‘best’ for all parties involved. Via processes of Participatory Action Research, such stakeholders have been able to assist in reviewing, implementing and monitoring initiatives designed to foster sustainable settlement, integration and belonging. Intercultural dialogue has been a key feature, as has mutual support in the face of austerity. This paper will report on initial findings from the EU-FRA LERI project in Glasgow and offer some tentative recommendations.

Hannah Lewis, University of Sheffield

**Permanent temporariness: uncoupling the link between migration and settlement?**

The UK Government has signalled a clear intention to decouple migration from settlement and to create a ‘hostile environment’ for migrants, particularly irregular migrants. Through a variety of increasingly complicated measures, immigration policy creates a hierarchy of rights to work, welfare and residency that sub-divide and segregate different groups of migrants. The restriction of basic rights and separation of labour rights from social citizenship is creating routine poverty for large groups of migrants and opens up the possibilities for, and risks of exploitation of migrants, including severe exploitation in forced labour. Open hostility has been targeted at the streets and spaces of UK cities through the infamous ‘go home van’, enforcement actions directed at catering and retail outlets, but also in spaces of care with posters in National Health Service clinics querying migrants’ rights to treatment.

While the asylum system is recognised as manufacturing liminality, similar policies of restriction are now being imposed on further migrant groups through a range of measures introduced to limit rights to family reunification, restrict spouse visas, and to reduce leave to remain. This paper will ask whether migrants are now being asked to contribute skills and expertise to the labour market while in a state of ‘permanent temporariness’ not knowing if and when they will be required to leave the UK. Are new policy developments driving temporariness into all migrant categories, including hitherto more secure groups such as family migrants, refugees, EU migrants and even new citizens not technically part of ‘temporary migration’ programmes? What are the long-term consequences of hostility and ‘permanent temporariness’ for managing diversity?

Gareth Mulvey, University of Glasgow

**Migrant political participation in Scotland: the independence referendum and beyond**

The Scottish independence referendum on 18 September 2014 was couched around the implicit assumption that it was a homogenous group of ‘Scots’ voting on Scotland’s future. However, all residents of Scotland were eligible to vote in the referendum, many of whom do not identify as Scottish. While there is a body of sociological literature on minority communities identification with Scottishness and Britishness, there is little research about their political attitudes and views about the constitutional question.

This paper seeks to examine the political attitudes of two key minority groups in Scotland - those of Pakistani heritage and Poles in Scotland. These two were chosen as the ‘most different’ groups. The bulk of Pakistanis in Scotland are at least 2nd generation and as a group they have become an established part of Scottish civic, cultural, social and political life. By contrast, most of the Poles in Scotland are relatively recent arrivals, coming only after the expansion of the European Union (EU) in 2004.

The paper examines key questions around the recent Scottish independence referendum; how do Poles and people of Pakistani origin see their own identity?; did they vote in the referendum and if so which way? Do they identify as British or Scottish or neither and did this impact on their vote? What other factors influenced their vote? Of particular interest is the spatial and class dimensions. Most respondents were based in Glasgow and a large proportion have experienced occupational class realignment so the final question is whether the Glasgow effect or social class effect had an impact on voting.
Migrants in the City

Caroline Oliver, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford

Restricting migrants access to benefits and services: local implementation and gendered impacts in two English cities

In the national Government’s attempts to manage immigration, limits on entry are increasingly supplemented by post-entry restrictions on benefits and services for new migrants. In the UK, a range of restrictions are in place for some migrants to access welfare benefits, education etc. for a period of time following entry, ostensibly to limit the financial burden of new migrants on ‘the public purse’. This presentation examines the implementation of such systems of restrictions within two English cities, through attention to one group of migrants: third country national migrants joining family members in the UK. The analysis first looks at their effects for those tasked with administering the restrictions within local governments and among service-providers. The presentation exposes a complex and unwieldy set of legal regulations, with some gaps in provision. It emphasises the role of human agency in implementing the legal regulations, showing how as a consequence of their unwieldiness, an additional layer of restrictions is generated in practice that is more restrictive than the original restrictions in law. Second, it explores some of the effects on immigrants, drawing attention in particular to their gendered impacts. The discussion explores the life of such immigration policies in local contexts, drawing attention to their longer-term effects, costs and unintended consequences for both those targeted by these nationally imposed restrictions and those tasked with their local implementation.

WORKSHOP SESSION 5: URBAN LABOUR MARKETS AND DEVELOPMENT
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 15.00 – 16.30, OLD BANQUETING HALL

Drawing from evidence in Europe and South Africa, this panel analyses the relationship between the functioning and effects of labour markets and the socio-economic roles of migrants in urban areas.

Chair: Jessie Bakens, University of Sheffield

Olga Siemers, University of Warwick

Skills for here or to take away? Analyzing the career patterns of mobile PhD graduates in Europe

This empirical research explores how educational mobility during a doctorate in a foreign country affects future career pattern, individual skills development, and identity changes of early career PhD graduates in Europe. This research project adopts a mixed-method approach by combining statistical analysis of the survey data along with qualitative analysis of the interview data. The research population of both online survey and qualitative interviews includes early career PhD graduates in social sciences, who were awarded their doctoral degree in a foreign EU country up to 10 years ago.

This paper draws on the qualitative analysis of twenty semi-structured in depth interviews with early career PhD holders in social sciences along with initial results from the survey data analysis to present findings about the effects of educational mobility on the subsequent career and skills development. By focusing on the transition stage between finishing doctoral education abroad and entering subsequent employment, this paper explores the challenges of pursuing a postdoctoral career in the context of European mobility. Exploring the individual experience of passing through this transition stage of one’s career gives insight into specific features of the European labour market for the highly skilled professionals. The findings of this research provide evidence about the consequences of the existing European policy to encourage mobility of the highly skilled within the EU.
Mduduzi Biyase, University of Johannesburg

**Economic determinants of migration and remittances in South Africa**

We use the National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS) data for the period 2008-2012 to estimate the microeconomic determinants of remittances of migrants to their household of origin. Unlike most of the existing literature, we approach our research question from the perspective of the recipient household and use it to interpret the determinants/motivations of remittances. A Tobit, Heckman Selection and Two-Part models were applied to analyse the determinants of the probability and the amount of remittances received by the household of origin. The findings reveal that most of the variable coefficients such as the age of the household head, household income, gender and employment status significantly affect both the probability and the amount of remittances received by the household of origin.

Gwyneth Lonergan, University of Manchester

**Neo-liberal multiculturalism and migrant women in Manchester**

When considering international migration and the urban, we must consider the role played by global neoliberal restructuring in shaping the city, and the experiences of migrant living there. Under neo-liberalism, cities are expected to take responsibility for their own economic development, and attract inward investment, skilled workers and wealthy tourists. For many cities, the creation and marketing of a local ‘sense of place’ is a key element of economic development strategies (Harvey 2001, 2008; Keil 2009; Smith 2002). Multiculturalism, and a positive attitude towards (certain) migrants, are often important aspects of this neo-liberal, commodified local identity.

A multicultural ‘sense of place’ can provide significant resources for migrant women resisting exclusion. As Anderson et al (2011) note, anti-deportation campaigns are often built around an asylum-seeker’s normative claim to community membership, a claim that is easier for persons from racialised groups to make where the local community identifies as multicultural. Similarly, M.P. Smith (2001) has argued that involvement in community cultural festivals can be empowering for members of marginalised and racialised groups, even where these festivals are commodified by the city leadership. However, neo-liberal urban restructuring often exacerbates inequality, and migrant women may be especially vulnerable to further exclusion, especially those women do not meet the neo-liberal ideal of the highly-skilled, mobile migrant. This paper will explore what opportunities and challenges migrant women in Manchester face as a result of this city’s adoption of neo-liberal multiculturalism.
This panel has been stimulated by a growing sense of urgency to address the (scarce) debate on civil society actions and reactions towards the reception of asylum seekers across the EU, especially in Italy, where a wave of racist protests have been reported by the media, with more limited attention to forms of volunteering to support asylum seekers in dispersal localities. Against this background, the panel aims to explore inclusionary and exclusionary policies and practices, at a local level, by addressing the impact these have on asylum seekers and their onward movements. While scholars have been investigating asylum reception policies, on the one side, and the everyday experience of asylum seekers, on the other, there appears to be little evidence bringing these two dimensions together, while interrogating also the role of civil society. The discussion is framed within the debate of dispersal policies in EU countries which have severely affected asylum seekers’ mobility and settlement choices. In many cases local authorities have proved incapable of responding to their needs (ie. no choice housing provision alongside housing contracts being awarded to private sector organisations have taken influence away from them and agency away from asylum seekers). However, little is known on the impacts of dispersal on refugees, particularly in the long-term, with a few exceptions (Smyth et al., 2010; Stewart, 2015; Mulvey, 2015 for the UK). Even less is known on civil society attitudes with respect to dispersal (Crawley, 2005; Blinder, 2014). A sustained ‘moral panic’ has diffused throughout EU countries linked to asylum seekers’ arrival. In the UK it has been questioned whether dispersal may actually represent an attempt to remove them from the public gaze rather than a rational response to their concentrated arrivals (Robinson et al., 2003). Some evidence has been emerging of protests, on the one side, and of forms of individual/collective initiatives to help asylum seekers, on the other. The panel proposes to analyse the tension between inclusionary and exclusionary actions (and reactions) of the civil society in dispersal localities, while highlighting their effect on asylum seekers and their settlement or else onward movements. Its purpose is to reflect on resulting dynamics and to compare them across localities within and across EU countries, by addressing the following questions: what forms of inclusionary and exclusionary actions emerge in (more or less welcoming) localities? How do they impact on asylum seekers? How do they compare across the EU? How does the policy context influence them?

The panel will consist in an introduction by the Chairs, followed by the presentation of the following papers:

- Jonathan Darling, Lecturer in Human Geography at the University of Manchester
  **Contracts, cuts and contacts: changing geographies of support within the UK asylum dispersal programme**

- Gareth Mulvey, Lord Kelvin Adam Smith Fellow in Social Sciences at the University of Glasgow and Teresa Piacentini, Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Glasgow
  **When policy meets grassroots community resistance; the case of dispersal policy in Glasgow**

- Ilse van Liempt, Assistant Professor in Urban Geography at Utrecht University
  **Welcoming cities? Balancing rights and responsibilities towards asylum seekers at the local level.**

- Sophie Hinger, University of Osnabrück
  **Decentralized refugee accommodation in German localities and changing geographies of support**

The presentations will be followed by a discussion, to which Nando Sigona, Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director of IRiS at the University of Birmingham, and Hannah Lewis, Critical Human Geography Research Fellow at the University of Leeds, will participate by acting as a discussant.
WORKSHOP SESSION 2: GENDERED, SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL APPROACHES TO POLISH INTRA-EU MIGRATION  
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 16.00 – 17.30, SCHOLEY ROOM

Chairs Marta Bivand Erdal, Peace Research Institute Oslo, and Louise Ryan, Professor of Sociology and Co-Director of the Social Policy Research Centre, Middlesex University

Focusing on different European cities, this panel explores the intersections of gendered, with temporal and spatial approaches, to Polish intra-EU migration. What are the implications of the particular structures and opportunities of the specific cities where Polish migrants settle for their gendered everyday life experiences? How do different education systems, child care opportunities, or labour markets, in local places of settlement, impact on the everyday lives of Polish female and male migrants? How are gender identities and gender relations shaped through the migration process? As Doreen Massey has famously argued, ‘The construction of gender relations is strongly implicated in the debate over the conceptualization of place’ (Massey, 1998: 7).

Through empirical studies from destinations across Europe, the panel will explore the ways in which structural features of local context affect migrants’ lives and how and when these are gendered processes. By analysing how the labour market and welfare regimes, housing availability and prices, language, education and childcare organization, and the distance from Poland and cost of travel, as structural features of local cities, affect migrants’ gendered everyday lives, we will draw out the spatial and locally embedded dimensions of contemporary Polish migration.

A temporal approach to Polish migration allows for a comparative perspective, ten years on, exploring the implications of the passage of time for Polish migrants, with regard to their migration projects, and their gendered everyday lives, embedded in the cities of settlement. Changing reflections on migration projects, as a result of experiences gained over time, will be explored through analysis of migrants’ life histories and narratives, emphasizing the ways in which these are or are not gendered. Among temporal questions is the omniscient idea of return: should I stay or should I go?

The panel will draw together a number of empirically based studies from cities across Europe, researching Polish migrants’ everyday lives, and foregrounding gendered and spatial, as well as temporal dimensions.

- Weronika Kloc-Nowak, Centre for Migration Research, University of Warsaw  
  ‘Da Polonia a Bologna - how former live-in carers organise a better living for their Polish families in Bologna, Italy’

- Louise Ryan, Middlesex University,  
  ‘It is very easy to come here but it is very hard to go back’: Polish women and men negotiating the temporal and spatial processes of embedding in London

- Marta Bivand Erdal, Peace Research Institute Oslo and Marek Pawlak Jagiellonian University, Cracow  
  ‘Between continuity and change: Gender relations and identities among Polish migrants in Oslo and Bergen (Norway)’

- Markieta Domecka and Justyna Bell, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw, Poland  
  ‘The transformative potential of migration: Polish migrants’ everyday life experiences in Belfast, Northern Ireland’

WORKSHOP SESSION 3: INTERSECTIONALITY OF MIGRANT POSITIONS: AGE AND GENDER  
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 9.00-10.30, SCHOLEY ROOM

Collectively, these three papers contribute to the growing scholarship that examines the experiences of migrant children and women as migrants in their own right rather than as appendages in the case of the first, of migrating parents, and in the case of the second, husbands.

Chair: Majella Kilkey, University of Sheffield
Sarah Scuzzarello, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex

Tensions and contradictions in the narratives of identification among young migrants. Evidence from two European cities

This paper brings a political psychological approach to the analysis of young migrants’ narratives of identification. Drawing upon semi-structured interviews with young Poles and Somalis (N: 50) who live in Ealing (London, UK) and in Malmo (Sweden), I aim to identify the narrative repertoires adopted to define their sense of self vis-à-vis the majority society and their in-group. The data shows, first, that these narratives draw from certain views about their in-group that circulate among the majority society and in public institutional narratives. Second, the local contexts in which young migrants live mediate their sense of collective identification. Third, the interviews indicate that young migrants’ narratives of identification express their negotiations between at time contrasting sets of values and mores – both the recipient societies’ and the older generations of migrants. Theoretically, the paper analyses biculturalism and acculturation and shows the ways in which contextual factors define the negotiation repertoire that is available to bicultural individuals.

Homa Maddah, Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn

Afghan female migrants and local NGOs in Iran: Claiming informal citizenship through second-class citizens

Iran hosts near 2 million Afghan Migrants, approximately half of them undocumented and live in the absence of any social, legal and economic support from the government. This situation poses two sets of pressures on Afghan women and girls: first, living in a traditional community that has a preference for its male members due to limited resources and common beliefs; and second, living in a society that offers no citizenship rights to them even after a very protracted stay. These limitations show their many faces in areas like work opportunities, access to education and health.

Through the last 2 decades, local non-governmental organizations with a focus on poverty elimination have emerged widely in poor urban districts of Iran, especially in the capital city of Tehran. Most NGOs are run by women, namely second-class citizens in Iran. Although NGOs do not have a preference or priority for Afghans, the evidence shows that Afghan children and women have become the main active participants in NGO’s activities. Exploring the intersections of gender and family life of migrant communities with host community’s interventions and social policies, this study aims to understand how Afghan women draw on local NGO’s networks and opportunities as a way to respond to both anti-female attitudes of migratory livelihood and anti-Afghan policies of Iranian government and build themselves an informal social and economic citizenship.

This paper has drawn from my two periods of work in Iran back in 2009 and 2011-2012 (as Field officer with Danish Refugee Council) and my most recent stay during 2014-2015 for my doctoral research project.

WORKSHOP SESSION 4: MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH IN THE SUPERDIVERSE EUROPEAN CITY: THEORY, METHOD AND POLICY
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 13.00-14.30, SCHOLEY ROOM

Chair: Professor Jenny Phillimore, Director of the Institute for Research into Superdiversity and UPWEB Project Lead

This panel seeks to outline new theoretical, methodological and policy possibilities by asking how migrants living in superdiverse neighbourhoods access healthcare. Superdiversity refers to increased diversification of diversity associated with globalised mobility, focussing on new patterns of movement generating greater population complexity and heterogeneity, and a faster pace of change than ever before (Vertovec, 2007; Arnauld 2013). Superdiverse neighbourhoods are so-called “arrival zones” (Robinson et al. 2007) receiving large numbers of new migrants, and established minorities alongside a less-mobile majority group, often impoverished and/or elderly (Boschman 2012; Laurence 2013). Migrants’ experience of accessing healthcare in their current neighbourhood
and elsewhere, will vary, with a range of previous experience, needs, knowledge sets, rights and entitlements and approaches to identifying and utilising healthcare (Phillimore 2011) and according to the features of the neighbourhood itself.

This interdisciplinary panel brings together academic contributors from England, Germany, Portugal and Sweden all members of the Norface funded Welfare Bricolage project team. The panel consists of four short papers followed by discussion. It commences with a paper outlining a newly developed concept; welfare bricolage; which describes the process whereby individuals combine informal, formal, transnational and internet health provision in an attempt to meet needs. The paper uses data from 25 life-course interviews with new migrants residing in superdiverse neighbourhoods to examine multiple influences on health-seeking behaviours. This contribution is followed by a methodology paper which asks whether research in superdiverse societies need superdiverse methods. It argues that situational, collaborative, and multi-method research designs are required to understand health seeking in the context of urban superdiversities. Using data collected in the UPWEB project through street-mapping and interviews with migrants the next paper builds upon work by Bernard et al. (2007) to critique the extent to which the availability and access to health and welfare services in superdiverse neighbourhoods may be shaped in distinctive ways through a number of intersecting rules. These, it is suggested, include proximity, prices, rights and informal reciprocity. In turn, the paper considers how such ‘rules of access’ mutually inform the production of five specific neighbourhood domains – physical (environment), economic, community, institutional and local sociability - through which residents in superdiverse areas may differentially acquire resources for health and wellbeing in everyday life. Finally a contribution from researchers at the University of Uppsala explores the racialising effects of constructing spatial divisions between zones of the city, examining the ways in which residualisation and racialization have combined to segregate immigrants in city suburbs away from wide-ranging facilities required if they are to have equality of access and outcome in health and wellbeing.

- Dr Simon Pemberton, Keele University and Dr Arshad Isakjee, University of Birmingham, UK
- Professor Michi Knecht and Dr Florence Samkange-Zeeb, University of Bremen, Germany
- Dr Beatriz Padilla, University of Minho, Portugal
- Professor Hannah Bradby, Professor, Sociology Department, Dr Amina Jama Mahmud and Sarah Hamed, Uppsala University, Sweden

WORKSHOP SESSION 5: IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION FOR FEMALE MIGRANTS
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 15.00-16.30, SCHOLEY ROOM

A session focused squarely on women's experiences as migrants in diverse national contexts and labour market sectors, this collection of papers exposes key ways in which the category ‘migrant’ and the category ‘woman’ intersect.

Chair: Hannah Lewis, University of Sheffield

Robin Finlay, Newcastle University

Emancipation and a gendered right to the diasporic city: Narratives of Moroccan females in Granada, Spain

Since the 1990s diasporas have received much attention and celebration, described by Avtar Brah (1996) as ‘...potentially sites of hope and new beginnings...’ However, there has been a tendency to homogenize populations through the ethnic lens and not consider the significant diasporic in-group differences. Gender, an omnipresent and pervasive difference within diasporas, is considered to still only receive limited attention in diaspora studies (Campt and Thomas, 2008; Al-Ali, 2010; Christou and King, 2011). Too often it is the experience of male migrants that constitutes understandings of the diaspora, and female narratives and experiences are not sufficiently studied. Therefore, in this paper, I attempt to gender the concept of diaspora and explore how Moroccan females in diaspora articulate identities and belongings in the urban setting of Granada in southern Spain. I use Granada as a lens to investigate how the urban generates distinctive articulations and experiences of diasporic femininity. I argue that Granada is a space
of emancipation for some females in diaspora, allowing for the mobilisation of ‘new’ and less conservative forms of femininity. The process of emancipation is very much spatial, with females encountering new gendered rights to the city and new freedoms in urban spaces. I also argue that females in diaspora do not intuitively articulate these emancipatory practices, identities and narratives. Rather, class is a critical factor, intersecting with gender and ethnicity, and often enables or restrains the possibility to articulate and spatially practice a ‘new’ diasporic femininity.

Leila Juzam Pucheu, University of California, Berkeley

Crossing borders, re-signifying roles: Peruvian women workers in Chile

As part of the Southern Cone, Chile has been undergoing a relatively new flow of immigration over the past twenty years, composed predominantly of urban Peruvian women (60% of Peruvian immigrants in Chile are women). Considering that around 70% of Peruvian women are domestic workers in Santiago de Chile, domestic labor emerges as a relevant topic of inquiry. Since domestic work may be understood as the result of a social system that reproduces itself through gender, class, and ethnic inequalities, this work pretends to analyze the relationship Peruvian immigrant women establish with their employers, particularly with the dueña de casa (the lady of the house) that works outside the house. The Chilean society has experimented socio-demographic and economic changes in the last decades. One of them is a rise of women's participation in the paid labor force, which has generated gradual changes in the family sphere and traditional gender role patterns. The relationship between these two women is based on inequality. On one hand we have the supposedly successful and independent upper-middle class woman—who challenges the patriarchal structure by having an "outside the house job", but who hires another woman to carry out her traditional role in the house—and on the other, the immigrant, poor worker woman in a vulnerable situation as the subject of a triple discrimination. This paper will identify what kind of transformations this relationship generates in the set of social representations about women's role in society and in the family sphere, as part of a process of subordinated social integration.

Nasim Basiri, Woman's Rights Activist, Iran

Afghan women’s experiences as refugees and immigrants: A case study of Afghan women’s rights

Individuals from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds confront a variety of unique problems when adjusting and resettling to life in a new country. For individuals from refugee backgrounds, difficulties associated with language and cultural differences are frequently compounded by prior experiences of discrimination, stigma, human right violation, and trauma which potentially exacerbate mental health problems. Young people from refugee backgrounds face a number of challenges in adjusting to life in a new country. Recently, there have been more studies documenting some of these challenges and experiences, and offering recommendations for the health and education sector to appropriately respond to their needs.

This study investigates some of the experiences and challenges faced by Afghan women refugee adolescents as a precursor to program development. It also reports on a cross-sectional participatory qualitative research study undertaken with young Afghan female adolescents. The results document some of the key contested gender and cultural challenges facing these young women, their aspirations for their lives.

This research has also outlines strategies that the schools and community centers could implement to promote a more inclusive environment for these Afghan women students and potentially CALD students from other backgrounds.
Cross-border women traders and hegemonic masculinities in Zimbabwe

Female cross-border traders contribute considerably to conjugal family income in Zimbabwe. This contribution has been unprecedentedly markedly salient since 2000 when the country's economic fortunes were on a downward spiral. In the wake of this economic environment, Zimbabwean women have continued to brave international borders as they take part in cross-border trade. They have also become the dominant players in this trade. With this contribution in intra-household income, the anticipation has been that their socio-politico-economic standing in the connubial family would be enhanced relative to that of their husbands. In spite of this contribution, a hegemonic masculine conceptualization of cross-border female trade has situated it within a gung-ho economic method of livelihood strategy. Monetary proceeds from cross border trading activities have often precipitated conflicting relations between husbands and wives as the former struggle to re-assert their threatened hegemonic masculinities. Symbolic violence has increased as men in matrimony relations attempt to override wives' manifest economic muscles. Against this background, this research, through interview and observation, interrogates the assumption that the vulnerability of married women is compounded by their low levels of financial contribution to household income relative to that of their husbands. The researcher argues that deeply entrenched androcentric ideological values have muted these women's conspicuous financial endowments, resulting in multifaceted husband-wife power asymmetries.
STREAM 3: SPACES OF DIVERSITY: NEGOTIATION OF DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENT SPATIAL SCALES

WORKSHOP SESSION 1: SPACES OF ENCOUNTERS OR SPACES OF EXCLUSION?
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 14.00-15.30, GOODWIN ROOM

This session will discuss how migrants enter a new community and how different practices of exclusion/inclusion are produced. The paper will focus on encounters in a public space, as well as negotiating access to specific resources, such as welfare or education.

Chair: Jo Britton, University of Sheffield

Miglena-Elena Manea, University of Bucharest

What makes a stranger: the role of empowerment/disempowerment factors, and personal actions in constructing the immigrant stranger in Bucharest

Drawing on Simmel’s The Metropolis and Mental Life, as well as on his work on The Stranger, this paper examines how different types of strangers combine to reveal the experience of third country nationals living in the capital-city of Romania. The article accommodates two types of methodologies, the qualitative-positivist and the qualitative-interpretative one, each to answer a separate question. I use analytic induction to show that there are certain combinations of factors originating in the local, national, and transnational level which create a typology of strangers. The interpretative method helps us understand instances of how empowerment/disempowerment factors and personal actions affect the integration of migrants in this particular urban setting. The data is composed of transcripts of seven semi-structured interviews with eight third country nationals living in Bucharest, as well as notes from discussions with four others. All the information was coded prior to the analysis and interpretation.

Martijn Hendrika and Bart Wissink, City University of Hong Kong

The production of service access in enclave cities: Practices of provision, usage and access to educational services for urban village residents in Haizhu district, Guangzhou

Urban villages accommodate the majority of millions of migrant workers living in Guangzhou, China. Because of their institutional status, however, it is unclear to what extent urban village residents have access to services and related development opportunities. This is further complicated by the growing unequal spatial pattern of service delivery alongside the wealth of residential enclaves, which poses new questions on equal service provision and access. The Urban Studies literature suggests that starker spatial inequalities in enclave cities disconnect the poor from the rich and will directly translate into unequal access to services for migrant workers in Guangzhou, including education. Our ethnographic study in Haizhu district reflects on this assumption by explaining how the actions of public, private and civil actors regulate access to educational services for urban village residents.

We argue that the ‘black box’ of service access should receive more scrutiny than a direct translation of pre-defined policies, regulations and spatial distribution. By combining practice theory and an updated urban managerial perspective, we understand access to educational services through a mediating process of formal and informal practices in service provision, operation, and usage. In-depth interviews with urban village residents, local service providers and operators reveal strategies and decisions, as well as the different resources these actors draw upon to negotiate access. The results show local-specific mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion of access to kindergartens, primary- and middle schools, and thereby put into discussion the development status of (long term) migrants in China’s enclave cities.
Irish professionals at ‘the centre of things’ in London?

Since the collapse of the Celtic Tiger Irish economy in 2008, the number of highly qualified Irish migrants arriving in London has increased significantly. Drawing on data from two different studies of Irish professionals, we explore competing narratives of life and career in this global city.

For many participants London represents a site of possibilities and career opportunities. It also offers a lifestyle associated with cultural consumption, such as museums, galleries, theatres, and youthful entertainment in bars, clubs and music venues. However, the city's cultural potentiality is not always fully utilised by migrants. The sheer scale and cost of living in London, as well as the perceived threats and dangers of urban landscapes, were common themes in the narratives. This was particularly articulated in relation to family-life and the ‘impossibility’ of bringing up children in this city. Most participants hoped to return to Ireland so that their children could experience the safety of the ‘rural idyll’.

By bringing together data sets pertaining to different groups of Irish professionals, our paper points to the need to differentiate between migrant professionals and their level of engagement with city spaces. While those who work in the City’s corporate sector may have only superficial encounters with London, by contrast those who work in the educational sector, particularly in suburban settings, have more opportunities for meaningful engagement with London’s diverse populace. By bringing together data sets pertaining to different groups of Irish professionals, our paper points to the need to differentiate between migrant professionals going beyond the generality of ‘middling migrants’.

Pathways of settlement among recent migrants in a superdiverse context

Urban areas in Europe and beyond have seen significant changes in patterns of immigration, leading to profound diversification. This diversification is characterized by the multiplication of people of different national origins, but also differentiations regarding migration histories, religions, educational backgrounds, legal statuses and socio-economic backgrounds. This ‘diversification of diversity’ is now commonly described as ‘superdiversity’. Despite an increasing number of studies looking at how people live together in such superdiverse contexts, little is known about new patterns of immigration into such contexts. What are the newly emerging countries of origin which add to the diversification of already superdiverse areas? Where do recent migrants from unusual source countries, who cannot draw on already existing migrant or ethnic ‘communities’, find support? And what kinds of social networks do they form? This paper discusses pathways of settlement among recently arrived migrants from non-traditional countries of origin in the London Borough of Hackney. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, the paper discusses the interplay of superdiversity with ongoing gentrification, showing how socio-economic transformation shapes patterns of immigration on the local level. Contrary to much public discourse, it is not necessarily the recently arrived migrants who form the most disadvantaged group and are thus in need of support, but it is those migrants with no right to work who face continuous disadvantage, some of whom have lived in the UK for many years. The paper thus challenges our way of thinking about the relationships between recent immigration and disadvantage.

WORKSHOP SESSION 2: WORKPLACE DIVERSITY AND LABOUR MARKET EXPERIENCES
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 16.00-17.30, GOODWIN ROOM

The session will explore different aspects of inter-ethnic encounters in the work environment. The papers discuss how ethnic diversity in the workplace may result in replication of existing socio-economic inequalities and power relations between majority and minority groups, or may have a positive effect on change in life style.

Chair: Catherine Harris, University of Sheffield
Migrants in the City

Rafal Sitko, Heriot-Watt University

Visibility of inequality and the question of research methods

Scotland, comparing to the rest of the UK, contains fewer young people and more elderly. Long term projections suggest that this trend will continue (Office for National Statistics, 2011). The EU expansion and opening borders in 2004 created an opportunity for Scotland to attract foreign workers. Despite the improved fluidity and scale of immigration attracting and retaining migrant workers still remains an important concern for Scottish policy makers (de Lima and Wright 2009). Qualitative data about the work experience of the biggest non-UK born migrant group in Scotland, i.e. Polish people, is limited. The full version of the paper will discuss a multi-method framework applied in a doctoral study of Polish migrant women’s experience of work in the Scottish hospitality industry. The paper aims to discuss the difficulty with determining, through empirical investigations, social identities’ impact on migrants’ work experience. It is sought to answer the question: how to examine intersecting privilege and disadvantage despite participant’s intentional or unintentional unawareness of crossing social dimensions. In search for a solution to this research problem the paper suggests a framework of research methods that could be used to examine migrants’ experience of (in)equality at work.

Wan Teng, Lai, University of Bonn, and Katja Mielke, BICC

We come. We work. We relate: The migrant laborers in Penang, Malaysia

The paper looks at the everyday practices of factory and construction workers in Penang. They are women and men from Indonesia, Vietnam, Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and The Philippines. By focusing on the triangular relationships between the state, employers, and migrant laborers, several dimensions of labor migration in Malaysia are explored: One is the effects of government policies on employers, recruiting agencies, and migrants; second, the interests, constraints and responsibilities of employers and recruiting agencies, particularly in their conduct towards labor migrants; third, the experiences and agency of migrant laborers both at work and outside the factories and construction sites. In their critique on the migration-development nexus, existing studies have focused either ‘from above’ on the exploitative practices of the migration regime and its overall economic rationale; or ‘from below’ looking at its gendered effects and migrants’ agency connected to network-building and resistance etc. The innovation of the research presented in this paper is to include both aspects of migrant experiences – at the workplace and outside. It is revealed that they are neither passive victims nor active fighters. Instead, their intrinsic capability to relate with their surrounding social and physical spaces through everyday practices sheds new light on ordinary migrants’ agency. The data illustrates that workers encounter and experience new types of freedom in the host society, such as aspects of consumption, fun, spiritual needs, partner and social relationships, dressing style and different kinds of entrepreneurship.

Maren Boersma, City University of Hong Kong

‘Stuck’ in (everyday) life? Time, space and the worker-employer relationship in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong

Every Sunday, Hong Kong’s public spaces are crowded with migrant domestic workers. For the majority of domestic workers, Sunday is their day off from work, and so it is a day for relaxation, spending time and socializing with their friends or calling their family back home. However, as migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong need to live in with their employer, for some, Sunday carries a ‘double meaning’: it is the day that they can ‘escape’ from the house and the demands of their employer. Employers have a profound impact or even control over the daily lives of their helpers, which is further complicated by the fact that space standards in Hong Kong are low and domestic workers often do not have access to (suitable) private space in the house where they reside. Drawing on ethnographic work and interviews on time in daily life of Filipina domestic workers, I will illustrate the interrelatedness between time, space and the domestic worker-employer relationship in the everyday lives of Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong. The results show that while some women have a positive notion of their everyday lives in Hong Kong, others may experience being ‘stuck’ in their situation, not only because of their migrant status, but also because the activity spaces of their everyday lives in Hong Kong are compressed in time and space.
WORKSHOP SESSION 3: MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF VULNERABILITY
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 9.00-10.30, GOODWIN ROOM

Spatial mobility exerts a profound effect not only on life outcomes, such as social mobility and wealth, but also on individual and familial well-being. Papers in this session look at various risks which are brought by voluntary and forced migration and explain why migrants are in a vulnerable social position.

Chair: Todd Hartman, University of Sheffield

Alexandra Winkels, Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge

Migrant vulnerability in Da Nang, Vietnam

Internal migration is widely considered a pathway to help individuals and households from rural areas to diversify livelihoods in response to economic, socio-political and climatic risks at origin. Despite the presence of a wider range of livelihood opportunities, urban destinations can also present new challenges to migrants. This has recently been highlighted by studies showing how environmentally induced migrants and displaced persons may end up in locations subjected to different natural hazards, economic instability and conflict (Foresight, 2011). However there still remains paucity of empirical research on migrant livelihood vulnerability, especially in the context of internal migration to urban areas.

The vulnerabilities of migrants in the urban context often relate to the spatial, social and economic marginalisation of migrants. Movement to high density urban areas with inadequate infrastructure, often located on land not zoned for residence means migrants may be at higher risk from exposure to increased risks. Employment opportunities are often limited to informal and high-risk occupations and access to public services such as health care and schools are frequently restricted (UNDESA 2011).

This paper uses a framework of migrant vulnerability, drawing on conceptualisation of poverty and livelihoods and how they relate to migration (Winkels 2012). Rather than only thinking about why migrants leave, it is equally important to also focus on what happens to migrants and their families once they have settled in the city. A focus on both risk and capability is thus not restricted to migrants at their destination but also includes families at home.

Taking into account these assumptions about multi-local livelihoods as well as the nature and perception of risk, the paper will report on recent research on the vulnerability of migrants in one of Vietnam’s fastest growing cities, Da Nang (funded by the British Academy). Findings indicate that migrants are not just individuals migrating, but that many moves include the nuclear family, including small children. Yet, recent migrants are not able to permanently resettle in the Da Nang city due to municipal government restrictions for new residents. These regulations are in excess of the already restrictive national residence permits (ho khau), similar to the Chinese hukau system, and have been criticised by many as having negative implications on migrant welfare by restricting access to welfare benefits, state school, health care and banking provisions. Migrants in the city, as well as their families at home, react with a variety of strategies to manage the ‘risk’ of remaining unregistered at their destination. This paper will discuss these strategies, highlighting the importance of contextualising both migration choices and outcomes over time and space by including the vital role of (family) networks.

Jenny Phillimore and Laura Griffith, University of Birmingham

From "back home" to over here: influences on migrants’ health seeking behaviour in the superdiverse city

The experience of migration has a profound effect on the lives of those who migrate with many experiencing what Casado et al (2010) have described as “migratory grief” as individuals are separated from families, friends, identities, values and traditions (Henry et al. 2009). This sense of loss may actually increase over time and affect migrant’s psychological adjustment to new environments resulting in increased stress. Continuing connections to “home”, the people who live there and their culture, have been found to provide resources to help adjust to a new life, used to solve problems or to provide solace (Henry et al 2009). In this
Inclusive Society.

Migrants in the City

paper we adopt a life course approach to explore with new migrants the ways in which their values, ways of life and behaviours around health and well-being are transported and translated following migration to the superdiverse city of Birmingham and how ideas, values and experiences of health seeking within Birmingham combine with those pre-migration to shape current behaviours. Following 24 in-depth interviews undertaken by poly-lingual community researchers, with a maximum diversity sample of migrants who had arrived in the past five years, we argue that migrants adopt a pluralist approach to health and well-being. Such an approach investigates the known and comforting “old” health seeking behaviours, with “new” behaviours and opportunities. New migrants act as bricoleurs (Dezeuze 2008) bringing together the health resources they are able to access in a bid to resolve health problems and/or to be healthy in their new city. We contend that an understanding of the ways to be healthy, using a combination of old and new, is necessary in order to shape public health policy to meet the needs of all residents in superdiverse cities.

Irit Katz, Centre for Urban Conflict Research, Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge

Makshift Migrant camps in European cities: the soft belly of Western urbanism

Hidden behind fences of deserted suburban sites, tucked under urban train bridges or erected in central public squares – temporary makeshift migrant camps have become prevalent phenomena in European cities over the last few years. Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in London, Berlin, Paris, Calais, Patras and other cities, coming from across the globe to escape poverty and violent conflicts, establish temporary settlements within the urban fabric as part of their continued struggle for refuge and shelter. These transitional spaces could be compared to the wider phenomena of urban informalities which have been widely recognized over the last decades as a significant urban transformation taking place in the developing world. However while makeshift environments are seen as legitimate in the global south, this form of settlement is declared as unacceptable in the Western urban settings. These camps are often evacuated and demolished after a short period of time, sometimes only to be erected again in a different form or location. This paper examines the migrant makeshift camps and shanty towns in European cities as a persistent spatial phenomenon, analyzing their form, materiality and relation to their urban context as part of the resourceful spatial practices of their residents/fabricants. The paper explores the different functions of these temporary settlements, which sometimes form routes of escape from the economic and social order that surround them, and in other cases create spaces of struggle which manifest a direct and visible political call.

WORKSHOP SESSION 4: MAKING COMMUNITIES AND BEING NEIGHBOURS IN (SUPER-) DIVERSE CONTEXTS

TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 13.00-14.30, GOODWIN ROOM

Papers in this session explore the following questions: how communities are made in super-diverse neighbourhoods, what is the role of previous pre-migration experiences and individual orientations towards neighbours, and how do people make sense of their new, more diverse neighbourhoods?

Chair: Andrew Bell, University of Sheffield

Ole Jensen, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford

Towards a better understanding of inner-city diversity: Two South London neighbourhoods compared

In this paper, I argue that the analysis of contemporary majority-minority dynamics in inner-cities can benefit from closer attention to the historical constituents of the urban system, more specifically Sandra Wallman’s distinction between the open (heterogeneous) and the closed (homogeneous) type. Wallman describes the closed type as a homogeneous, gemeinschaft-like system where overlapping spheres of ethnicity, employment and community both serve to solidify the system and hamper the access for outsiders who want to enter the system. The open system, in contrast, is characterised as heterogeneous, with social identity positions achieved rather than ascribed and, crucially, easier for the outsider to access.
Findings from fieldwork, carried out in the South London neighbourhoods of Bermondsey and Camberwell, resonate with the open/closed distinction. But whereas post-industrial dynamics have effected a gradual ‘opening’ of the closed system, the continued relevance of the distinction lies in the cue that it provides to the structuration of everyday diversity. The idea and memory of Bermondsey as a community is still dominated by a core of white working class residents, with narratives and practices around cohesion and integration anchored in a distinction between a white, locally rooted Bermondsey population and immigrants from abroad. In contrast, Camberwell’s history as an ‘open system’ can be translated into a present day perception of the neighbourhood as super-diverse, without a well-established resident core with a claim to the history and identity of the area.

Anna Cieslik, New Jersey City University

**The visions of the neighborhood: Superdiversity in Astoria, NY**

As world cities are growing increasingly interconnected through migration, there are some neighborhoods within those cities that have been recognized for their unique super-diversity (Vertovec 2007), i.e. the co-presence of people with extremely varied ethnic, national, citizenship, age, and sexual identities. A fast-growing literature has looked at the everyday, fleeting encounters in public spaces in migrant neighborhoods. While the concept of public space has received considerable attention in those studies (Watson 2006, Amin 2008, Wilson 2011), the notion of neighborhood has been used fairly uncritically. This paper argues that unpacking the concept of “neighborhood,” and its meaning for different groups and individuals, can shed light on the course and significance of everyday encounters. I argue that the modes of interaction and conviviality are shaped not only by ideas about the “other” but also by ideas about places/neighborhoods. In a super-diverse environment of a neighborhood like Astoria in New York City, we can expect people with a high number of habitually and cognitively developed modes of thinking about neighborhood and neighboring practices. In this paper I shall focus on three “neighborhood orientations”: the gentrifier, the working-class local, and the recent immigrant.

The paper is based on two years of ethnographic research in Astoria, including participant observation, photography, video recordings and semi-structured interviews. It presents a section of a larger research project, Global DiverCities, run by the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity. It would fit with the “settlement patterns, diversity and spatial persistence” theme within the Conference.

Stephen Wooten, Caroline Dezendorf and Emily Smith, University of Oregon

**Growing food, making a living, and building identity: African and Latino migrant experiences with small scale agriculture in two American cities**

Increasing numbers of people from the Global South are moving North in pursuit of better opportunities. Ensuing resettlement dynamics, typically unfolding in urban settings, present these migrants with a wide range of challenges, both proximate and long term. Access to sufficient, healthy and culturally appropriate food, to viable livelihoods, and to activities that contribute to meaningful identities in new cultural contexts are among their primary concerns. Pre-migration life experiences and a relatively open economic niche in most destination countries lead many migrants into engagement with food production. In this paper, we draw on field research to explore the non-waged food related experiences of migrants in two small-medium cities in the American West: Boise, Idaho and Eugene, Oregon. In Boise, we document the experiences of immigrants from Somalia. We highlight the role urban farming plays in their resettlement and pursuit of a new life. The experiences of Latino immigrants are the focus of our work in Eugene, where we explore the role of kitchen gardens and small-scale entrepreneurial agriculture. Our research with two distinct migrant populations in the United States suggests that engagement with gardening and independent farming have potential to help newcomers meet immediate needs and to position them for more successful long-term integration. On these grounds, we argue for increased attention to and planning of food related programming for the growing number of migrants in the world’s rapidly expanding cities.
WORKSHOP SESSION 5: HOME, CITY AND MIGRATION: URBAN DWELLING AND DIVERSITY
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 15.00-16.30, GOODWIN ROOM

Chair: Dr Olivia Sheringham and Professor Alison Blunt, Queen Mary University of London (QMUL)

- Alison Blunt and Olivia Sheringham, QMUL
  Domestic urbanism and urban domesticities in East London

- Annabelle Wilkins, QMUL
  Encountering, knowing and inhabiting: intersections between home, work and the city among Vietnamese migrants in East London

- Kristen Biehl, University of Oxford
  Dwelling in diversity: Housing experiences and home-space perceptions in a migrant hub of Istanbul

- Dr Kathy Burrell, University of Liverpool
  Home in flux?: experiencing churn in a city neighbourhood

This interdisciplinary panel will address questions relating to migration in urban settings through a focus on the intersections between home, city and migration. Whilst the role of international migration in processes of social, political and cultural change and the wider dynamics of globalisation has been widely researched, less attention has been paid to the spaces and practices of migrants’ homes and the ways in which migration shapes and is shaped by the lived experience of urban dwelling. Work that has explored the relationships between migration and cities has been crucial for moving beyond notions of bounded national identities and allowed for a consideration of different scales of belonging, but what does it mean to think about home in an urban context? And how does the lens of migration and mobility allow for new understandings of the interplay between the city and homemaking or unmaking? The four papers in this panel will draw on a range of sources as well as recently collected empirical material to address these questions and expand on several overlapping themes including work, housing, diversity, mobility and neighbourhood.

Alison Blunt and Olivia Sheringham will discuss an ongoing collaborative project which explores the relationship between domestic urbanism (the city as home) and urban domesticities (home-making in the city) through the study of a street in East London. The paper will present a conceptual framework for thinking through questions of migrant home-making in the city at both the domestic scale and beyond. Importantly, the paper will draw on both historical and recent sources to think about the intertwined stories of migration and homes, streets, and the wider city. Annabelle Wilkins’ paper is also based on research in East London, but in this case the focus will be on the relationships between home, work and the city among Vietnamese migrants. As well as exploring migrants’ everyday encounters and practices of dwelling, the paper will discuss the ways in which participants narrate the city in relation to home and work in Vietnam. This, it is argued, may be understood as a form of translocal connection between cities in London and Vietnam: one that contributes to the re-making of these cities as migrants inhabit them. Kristen Biehl’s paper will examine migrants’ dwelling spaces and practices in a neighbourhood in Istanbul which, over several decades, has emerged as a central residential hub for a great diversity of internal and international migrant populations. The paper thus points to the need to examine questions of urban diversity through a focus on migrants’ perceptions and experiences of housing and home-making. Finally, Kathy Burrell’s paper seeks to widen understandings of migration to consider more generally population movement and turnover in a city neighbourhood, and how these types of population mobility impact on homemaking practices and multi-scalar feelings of belonging. Drawing on research conducted in a diverse neighbourhood in the city of Leicester, this paper seeks to tease out the tensions between the reality of living in an apparently highly mobile place and the desire to make, or keep, such fluid places ‘home’.
STREAM 4: URBAN SEGREGATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

WORKSHOP SESSION 1: SEGREGATION: BOUNDARIES, ACTIVITY SPACE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 14.00-15.30, OSBOURN ROOM

Neighbourhoods used in much of our research are administrative entities that not always fit real-life perceptions of different socio-economic entities. In this session, different ways of measuring neighbourhoods and locations of activity are explored.

Chair: David Wong, George Mason University

Nema Dean, AQMeN, University of Glasgow, Guanpeng Dong, AQMeN, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield, and Gwilym Pryce, AQMeN, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield

Boundaries and clusters in residential segregation

Social boundaries are potentially important features of the urban landscape. The frontiers between contrasting neighbourhoods are potential sources of conflict and also of enlightenment and interaction. But such boundaries are rarely truly “closed” – they may have a steep contrast with a particular neighbourhood in one direction, but blend more smoothly into neighbourhoods in other directions. This poses some formidable methodological challenges particularly if one seeks to compute inference for the existence of a boundary. This paper presents a method that addresses these issues using Bayesian spatial statistical methods. We also demonstrate how the estimated boundaries can be used to compute transparent and easy to understand measures of segregation based on distance to social boundary.

Robert Manduca, Department of Sociology, Harvard University

Activity space segregation across US cities

Most research on segregation has focused on residential segregation, even though many important impacts of segregation are felt through the circumstances to which people are exposed during the day— their “activity spaces.” In recent years, a number of scholars in public health, sociology, and geography have rekindled work on activity spaces, finding that people’s activity spaces meaningfully differ from their neighborhoods of residence in both social and environmental characteristics. In this paper, I build on the activity space literature by adding a comparative component. Most studies of activity spaces have been based on survey data that is typically limited to one metro area. In contrast, I use the Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics dataset, which reports the home and work location of every employee in the United States who is covered by unemployment insurance. Because this dataset exists for multiple cities, it allows me to compare daytime segregation levels across metro areas.

I calculate an exposure index between census tracts based on how many of their residents work in close proximity to one another. I then compute the degree to which highly exposed tracts are similar to one another in a variety of social and demographic characteristics. High correlations between exposure and demographic similarity indicate segregated cities. Comparing levels of activity space segregation across cities allows me to identify the parts of the country that are particularly integrated or segregated, and whether segregated cities are that way primarily because of where their residents live or where their residents spend their time.
Rory Kramer, Villanova University

**Defensible spaces in Philadelphia: Exploring neighborhood boundaries through spatial analysis**

Few spatial scales are as important to individual outcomes as the neighborhood. However, scholars have long recognized that it is nearly impossible to define neighborhoods in a generalizable fashion. This paper proposes that by shifting from measuring the neighborhood to measuring neighborhood boundaries, scholars can avoid the problem of the indefinable neighborhood. Before introducing a novel form of kernel density analysis, the article measures the difference between the racial demographics on both sides of major roads, railroads, and other potential neighborhood boundaries in Philadelphia between 1990 and 2010. Having shown that physical attributes of the urban space are associated with racial demographic change, the paper turns to looking where those physical attributes act as racial boundaries consistently over time and identifies three main areas where racial slopes have stayed steep over the time period in question—Fishtown, West Mount Airy, and Point Breeze. The paper concludes by considering how the local histories of those areas as well as their physical attributes may explain how they became defensible, defined neighborhoods that then resisted racial turnover, unlike the majority of Philadelphia.

Jon Minton, AQMeN, University of Glasgow

**What is the changing relationship between diversity in Glasgow’s social and built environments?**

Within the last decade, and as a result of large scale programmes of investment in housing and neighbourhood regeneration, there have been substantial changes to the tenure mix of Greater Glasgow. Using a definition of ‘Greater Glasgow’, based on NHS community health partnerships, which includes around a third of Scotland’s population, this presentation explores:

- How diversity in tenure has changed in Greater Glasgow between the 2001 and 2011 censuses;
- How the relationship between tenure and neighbourhood poverty, defined using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation scores, has either persisted or changed between these censuses;
- How these patterns of changing tenure diversity relate to various other forms of diversity in Greater Glasgow.

In total, this presentation describes how the relationship between poverty and diversity has changed in Greater Glasgow with regard to 14 different characteristics. These measures relate to demographic and social characteristics, such as ethnicity and religion; as well as economic characteristics, such as education levels and industrial mix; and to diversity in land use and the build environment, such vacant land levels and building types. The presentation concludes by suggesting explanations for the findings presented, and discussing the influence that changes in tenure diversity may have had on diversity within Greater Glasgow more generally.

**WORKSHOP SESSION 2: DEMOGRAPHICS, SELECTIVE MIGRATION AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CHOICE**

**MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 16.00-17.30, OSBOURN ROOM**

Neighbourhood change has many causes and different demographic consequences. The papers in this session explore and explain demographic neighbourhood change.

*Chair: Mark Taylor, University of Sheffield*

Jon Minton, AQMeN, University of Glasgow

**Regional population and migration structures in England and Wales, 2002-2014: A Data Tableau**

Given only one alternative, individual people age one year per year. But regional and national populations are not individuals, and have more options in the battle against ageing. With the demographic elixirs of youth - high birth rates and high youth in-migration - the population ageing process can be reversed.
meaning that average population ages reduce rather than increase over time. Similarly, selective immigration can bolster regional economies by tipping the balance of ‘dependent’ to ‘non-dependent’ populations even faster than high birth rates alone: whereas ‘growing’ a regional workforce through births involves tipping the demographic scales towards the ‘dependence’ of childhood for two decades, before the child becomes an adult and the worker dividend is realised, by importing single young adults from elsewhere this stage can be skipped. And by encouraging older adults to move to other regions on retirement, regional dependency ratios can be reduced even further. However, in-migrants have to come from somewhere, and out-migrants have to go to somewhere else. In-migration of young people to one region means out-migration from another region, making the donor population slightly older and the recipient population slightly younger. Such transfers and migration flows between regions can feed into and feed from other differences between regions, such as differences in the wealth and dynamism of different regional economies. And within England and Wales, the wealth and dynamism of one regional economy dominates all others. Using the best available ONS estimates of population sizes, and internal and international migration counts for English and Welsh local authorities for the years 2002-2014, this presentation will show how the differences between regions are shaped by and shape their population structures. In particular, this presentation will use a number of innovative data visualisation methods to show the effects that migration flows, both within the UK and international, have on the population structure, population ages, and dependency ratios in different regions and conurbations. By exploring the data using complex data visualisation, we can help to form a nuanced, detailed, and in places surprising picture about the role of migration in shaping England and Wales, helping to explain differences between its regions, and reasons why these differences persist over time.

Ravi Maheswaran, School of Health and Related Research (ScHARR), University of Sheffield, Tim Pearson, ScHARR, University of Sheffield, Mark Strong, ScHARR, University of Sheffield, Phil Clifford, West and South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw Commissioning Support Unit, Louise Brewins, Sheffield City Council, and Jeremy Wight, Sheffield City Council

**Assessing the impact of selective migration and care homes on geographical inequalities in health - a total population cohort study**

Background: Selective migration and moves to care homes may potentially contribute to observed socioeconomic gradients in mortality across cities and regions.

Aims: We examined for evidence of selective migration and assessed the contribution of migration to observed mortality gradients in Sheffield which has striking socioeconomic gradients in area-level mortality across the city.

Methods: We used a total population cohort (539737 people in 2001), linked mortality data (2001-2010) and linked data from a health survey carried out in 2000 (10185 respondents, 66% response rate). We used lower super-output areas and electoral wards as the spatial units of analysis.

Results: We found clear evidence of selective migration. In the 25-44 age band, relative risks (RR) of mortality were higher in migrants from low to high deprivation areas compared with people remaining in low deprivation areas [RR 1.71 (95% CI 1.37-2.12)], and lower in migrants from high to low deprivation areas compared with people remaining in high deprivation areas [RR 0.53 (95% CI 0.42-0.65)]. Relative risks shrank towards unity with increasing age. Characteristics of migrants and non-migrants (illness prevalence, indicators of socioeconomic status, smoking prevalence) ascertained before migration were largely consistent with the relative risks for mortality, indicating that people carried their risks with them. There was also a clear care homes effect, with higher mortality in electoral wards with higher care home bed provision rates. Overall, however, adjustment for selective migration, which included moves to care homes, made little difference to gradients in inequality across the city.

Conclusions: We found clear evidence of selective migration, with people moving from low to high deprivation areas having higher mortality than those remaining in low deprivation areas, and people moving from high to low deprivation areas having lower mortality than those remaining in high deprivation areas. However, selective migration did not explain existing socioeconomic gradients in area level mortality across the city.
Migrants in the City

Nick Bailey, AQMeN, University of Glasgow, Wouter P.C. van Gent, University of Amsterdam, and Sako Musterd, University of Amsterdam

Re-making urban segregation: Towards a better understanding of the processes of income segregation and neighbourhood change

Segregation studies have mainly focused on urban structures as a whole, or have discussed specific (gentrifying or renewing) neighbourhoods. The literature suggests that changes in segregation occur primarily through selective migration. In this paper we follow up on recent work that has questioned these orthodoxies, suggesting that in situ social mobility, and entries to and exits from the city population should be taken into account as well, and that dynamics in all neighbourhoods should be considered. The paper traces the processes by which segregation changes for the cities of Amsterdam and The Hague for 1999 and 2006, using a longitudinal individual-level database covering the entire population. It extends previous work by looking at income rather than socio-economic status and by drilling down to the neighbourhood level. Applying an existing measure of segregation (Delta) in a novel way, the analysis focuses on changes in the distribution of household income between neighbourhoods and measures the relative contribution of a range of processes to changes in segregation. Results show that rather different processes drive changes in the two cities. Furthermore, the aggregate change in segregation for each city masks a diversity of changes at the neighbourhood level, some of which tend to increase segregation while others tend to reduce it. Mapping these changes and the individual processes contributing to them shows that they have a distinct geography.

Christine Barwick, Centre d’études européennes de Sciences Po

Connecting different neighborhoods through projects of ethnic uplift: upward mobility, residential choice and social capital of Turkish-Germans in Berlin

Fostering social and ethnic mix in neighborhoods has been one of the most influential urban policies during the last twenty years. Studies, however, have mostly shown the lack of developing ties that cross ethnic and class boundaries. These studies, however, have two serious flaws. First, they only look at the resource flow between white middle classes and lower class ethnic minorities, but disregard the potential of ethnic minority middle classes. Second, the studies are limited to one neighborhood, and thus are unable to capture category-crossing ties that are not based on sharing the same locality.

Based on interviews and network analysis with upwardly mobile Turkish-Germans in Berlin, I will show that ethnic minorities do indeed display category-crossing ties, across ethnicity and social class, and that these category-crossing ties are less dependent on the neighborhood, but on people’s connections and daily practices. As cultural and language brokers, the upwardly mobile Turkish-Germans who live in a socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood of Berlin (stayers) provide their resources to their fellow residents, most often co-ethnics with a lower social class background. Those respondents who have moved out of a socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhood and now live in an advantaged one (movers), still keep connections to their old neighborhood. Through their daily practices, and particularly voluntary involvement do their previous fellow residents continuously benefit from their upward mobility and the accompanying social and cultural capital. Moreover, the movers are invested in the neighborhood of work, which is often also located in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods.

WORKSHOP SESSION 3: SEGREGATION MEASUREMENT:
SPACE, INFERENCE AND ENTROPY
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 9.00-10.30, OSBOURN ROOM

The papers in this session look into the technical aspect of different spatial segregation measures and the conclusions that can be drawn based on different ways of measuring segregation and introducing inference of these measures.

Chair: Aneta Piekut, University of Sheffield
Jing Yao, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, Nick Bailey, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, and Jon Minton, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

**Measuring spatial segregation: A methodological review**

Quantitative indices of urban segregation are useful tools for understanding the problems in relation to social discrimination and isolation of disadvantaged groups, and they also can provide insights for future public policy making. While the concept is intuitive, quantitatively measuring segregation can be challenging and varies with the particular socio-economic characteristics under concern. Urban segregation is inherently a spatial problem as populations are distributed at different locations in geographic space and the spatial structure of neighbourhood plays a fundamental role in spatial patterns of urban segregation. A variety of spatial segregation measures has been developed in the last two decades in order to capture the spatial arrangement of population and spatial relationships between spatial groups/units. The aim of this paper is to review such measures that explicitly accounting for the influence of geographic location on urban segregation. Discussions on issues and challenges are also provided.

Guanpeng Dong, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield, Duncan Lee, University of Glasgow, Jon Minton, University of Glasgow, and Gwilym Pryce, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield

**Inference for ethnic segregation and its dynamics of Scottish and English cities between the 2001 and 2011 censuses—a case study of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Manchester, York, and London**

Analysing causes of and consequences on various aspects of social outcomes of ethnic segregation requires a proper measure of ethnic segregation and its dynamics. Drawing upon a recently developed Bayesian Dissimilarity index approach, ethnic segregation measures are calculated for different types of cities in England and Scotland—London, Manchester, York, Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh—using the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The new approach provides uncertainty estimates for the Dissimilarity index based on rigorous statistical inference. In addition, the approach flexibly controls for both global spatial autocorrelation and local discontinuity in the spatial distribution of ethnic groups via conditional autoregressive models. We use these methods to explore how ethnic segregation and its dynamics varies across and within different urban contexts.

Rory Kramer, Villanova University, and Peter Kramer, Kramer and Kramer Software

**Diversifying but not integrating: Entropy-based measures of local segregation in Philadelphia 1990-2010**

With the substantial growth and spread of non-white immigrants in the United States in the past 40 years, scholars of segregation have struggled to adapt dichotomous metrics and indices designed to model two-group segregation between more than two racial or ethnic groups. Information-based metrics have grown more popular because they are a relatively simple and mathematically accurate means of portraying multi-group segregation levels across a city. This paper argues that considering segregation as a social form of entropy is both axiomatically and theoretically beneficial and introduces a family of related measures that are mathematically and theoretically valuable to the measurement and analysis of a diversifying but segregated population at the local (neighborhood) level. To illustrate, the paper introduces a case study of Philadelphia’s level of segregation from 1990 to 2010. While Philadelphia has diversified, it remains racially segregated. Further, the entropy based measures show the growing importance of Hispanic segregation and a previously unidentified shift from a segregation being visited upon the city’s black population to an actively self-segregating white population that has grown more and more segregated as it shrinks in population share. The paper concludes with a consideration of how incorporating separate measures of segregation and diversity into studies of residential racial patterns enhances our understanding of racial segregation levels and patterns in a multiracial context.
Segregation measurement: Challenges and unresolved issues

This paper provides an overview of the extant literature on the quantitative measurement of segregation which has emerged since the pioneering work in the 1950s into a voluminous body of work spanning a wide range of disciplines and leading to a proliferation of new indices and techniques. Reflecting on the main developments that have emerged in recent years the presentation will identify the key challenges facing researchers in this area. The paper offers suggestions on the way forward for segregation measurement.

WORKSHOP SESSION 4: MEASURING AND MODELLING ETHNIC MOVER FLOWS
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 13.00-14.30, OSBOURN ROOM

The papers in this session built their research strategies on the notion that cities are structures of neighbourhoods and countries are structures of cities. The research presented here shows that migration depends on the comparative characteristics of neighbourhoods and cities.

Chair: Rory Kramer, Villanova University

Jessie Bakens, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield, and Gwilym Pryce, AQMeN, Sheffield Methods Institute, University of Sheffield

Homophily and ethnic mover flows in Scotland

In this paper we describe the role of ethnic homophily - the presence of the own ethnic group - in spatial relocation patterns of Scottish, Indian, Pakistani and Chinese home owners in Glasgow. Our analysis focuses on how the spatial patterns of homophily might play a role for location decisions. Based on Folch and Rey (2015) we calculate an ethnic local centralization index and explore how this index influences mover flows and neighborhood dynamics. We link Registers of Scotland house transactions data between 1990 and 2010 with the Scottish Census data in 2001 and 2011. The ethnicity of house buyers is identified by (sur) name analysis. Our results suggest that the presence of the own ethnic group is important for explaining mover flows, especially the presence of the own ethnic group in the local surroundings. This suggests that the analysis of location decisions should take into consideration the scale of the homophily horizon in which very local characteristics rather than the overall population composition of the surrounding neighbourhoods play a dominant role.

Robert Manduca, Harvard University

Domestic migration in the United States

In this mixed methods project I seek to better understand domestic migration in the United States. Domestic migration is a critical piece of the US urban system, linking cities and moderating the impact of social and economic shocks to specific regions of the country. I investigate what factors shape the decision to migrate, and what migration patterns can tell us about the economy and society of the United States.

In the first, qualitative, part, I draw on in-depth interviews conducted with 35 recent university graduates about how they chose where to live after graduation. I find that while some graduates chose where to live based purely on locational, social, or career preferences, many were deeply influenced by structural factors such as where they had connections through their university or personal networks. This complicates previous theories of migration that assume migrants have perfect information about all available opportunities. It suggests that regional economic development policymakers may do well to focus less on investing in amenities to lure high human capital workers and more on strengthening the connections between the region and potential workers.

Those connections form the basis of the second, quantitative, part of the project. I use administrative data from tax records to examine the actual, complete migration patterns among US cities. I find that the flows systematically differ from what would be expected based on space and distance alone—consistent with the
idea that migration is based on social or economic connections in addition to physical proximity. Examining these ties illuminates the connections between cities, highlighting cohesive regions of the country as well as strong links between similar but distant cities.

Gwilym Pryce, University of Sheffield, Nema Dean, University of Glasgow, and Guanpeng Dong, University of Sheffield

*House prices and homophily in the housing market: A perceived substitutability approach using exponential random graph modelling*

It is well-known that residential areas of cities are often highly segregated, typically along social, ethnic and/or religious lines. We also know that urban housing markets can be similarly fragmented, with dwellings in different residential enclaves perceived by buyers and sellers as non-substitutes. The perceived lack of substitutability permits a degree of independence in price movements, which can be measured empirically as a network of cross price elasticities. Viewing housing markets as a substitution lattice leads to a new way of thinking about perception homophily—one that is based on perceived substitutability—and to a practical means of measuring homophily in housing markets. We illustrate the approach using a large dataset on Glasgow estimating the role played by ethnicity, religion and physical attributes in determining perception homophily. Our theory and results have important implications for how we conceive of the interconnectedness of place and suggest that housing market dynamics have a potentially useful role in helping us measure and understand social segregation and homophily.

**WORKSHOP SESSION 5: SEGREGATION CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES: NEIGHBOURHOOD CHANGE, HOUSE PRICES AND PATH DEPENDENCY**

**TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 15.00-16.30, OSBOURN ROOM**

In this session, change in the ethnic composition of neighbourhoods and neighbourhood trajectories are described over time. The papers show how possible path dependency and the relationship between the socio-economic characteristics and ethnic composition of neighbourhoods play an important role.

*Chair: David Wong, George Mason University*

Merle Zwiers, Delft University of Technology, David Manley, University of Bristol, and Maarten van Ham, Delft University of Technology / University of St Andrews

*Neighborhood trajectories and the ethnic population composition: moving beyond standard administrative boundaries*

Over the past few decades, a substantial body of research has focused on the issue of segregation of ethnic groups. Research has shown that segregation generally declines over time as migrant groups gradually become more assimilated in the host society. Despite the bulk of empirical evidence for this finding, researchers have shown that there continues to be unexplained variation in these patterns between different groups. Most studies in this field use different indices to measure segregation, however, a major shortcoming is that these indices are sensitive to geographical definitions and the underlying data construction. A decline in segregation levels in a particular area provides thus hardly any insight in the different spatial patterns of ethnic groups. Segregation of one ethnic group might be declining in one area while increasing in another, or occur on a different spatial scale. Related to this is the fact that many segregation studies tend to treat neighborhoods as static entities and neglect the dynamic character of neighborhoods in explaining changes in levels or patterns of segregation. As a result, the relation between segregation, neighborhood change and the spatial patterns of different ethnic groups remains unclear. This study focuses on trajectories of neighborhood change in relation to the concentration of different ethnic groups. A latent class growth model was estimated using Dutch register data on the 500 by 500 meter grid level over the period 1999 to 2013. We generally find similar trajectories for different ethnic groups, albeit with a different spatial outcome. Our findings illustrate that the spatial patterns of ethnic minorities are highly related to neighborhood income: the share of ethnic minorities increases as the average neighborhood income declines.
The paper begins by looking at the impact of UK immigration on local house prices. Through a 2SLS instrumental variable approach, it finds a negative effect on house prices as immigrants move into an area and this is likely to be due to the mobility response of the native population. The resulting population movements often lead to a reduction in local income which in turn drives down housing demand. The model is then further extended in three ways. Firstly, by comparing the two different periods before and after the 2008 financial crisis, the extension intends to provide some evidence on the robustness of the IV model for examining the immigration-housing dynamics at the local level. Secondly, immigrants are further broken down into several ethnic groups to see if this reduction in house price is consistent across ethnicities. Finally, the paper builds on the existing model by taking into account the time-varying employment density, in an attempt to see if the inclusion of the factor could affect this established causal relationship. The results are also provided in this article.

This research explores the interaction between settlement patterns of migrants upon arrival and the urban environment on a sub-street level. It does so by mapping the places of arrival of newcomers to Brussels in 1880. The choice for investigating Brussels in the late 19th century has two major reasons. Firstly, archive material of the 19th century enables us to distinguish newcomers from ‘settled migrants’ and enables a detailed mapping of their first accommodation, of which the address is known. The great detail of this information - impossible to obtain in research on contemporary migration patterns - allows for a better understanding of the interaction between migration and the urban fabric. Secondly, the investigation of settlement patterns upon arrival in the late 19th century is historically important, since it enhances our understanding of the socio-spatial structure of Brussels in the 19th century. It moreover may – in comparison with contemporary ‘neighbourhoods of arrival’ – contribute to our understanding of the influence of previous urban structures on the current ones.

In order to make a detailed mapping of the first place of accommodation of newcomers to Brussels in 1880, a database containing information on each registered foreign newcomer in 1880 is used. This database is based on ‘bulletins d’étranger’ or foreigner registration forms in which detailed information on the newcomer (such as age, place of birth, occupation, etc.) was registered on the moment of arrival for security reasons. An analogue historical map of 1881, which was chosen for its great detail, was digitized using GIS software and an existing digitised map of 1893. GIS-software also helped to link the database with the digitised historical map to provide a detailed image of the residential pattern of newcomers in Brussels at the end of the 19th century.
STREAM 5: MIGRANT DISPLACEMENT AND URBAN CHANGE

WORKSHOP SESSION 1: MIGRANT DISPLACEMENT AND ETHNIC RELATIONS IN ASIAN CITIES
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 14.00-15.30, MAIN HALL

This workshop sheds light on the formation of informal settlements and ethnic enclaves accompanying China’s rapid economic development. It, moreover, looks at the role of social media in understanding human mobility in China.

Chair: Todd Hartman, University of Sheffield

Xin Jin, Utrecht University, Gideon Bolt, Utrecht University, and Ronald van Kempen, Utrecht University

Ethnic enclaves in China: emergence and development

China’s rapid economic development has been accompanied by various forms of immigration. Elite immigrants such as investors and professionals from developed countries are increasingly joined by a group of often quite poor immigrants from around the world, especially transnational entrepreneurs from developing countries. Consequently, different kinds of enclaves are formed in Chinese cities, based on origins and occupations. Existing literature on ethnic enclaves in US and Europe argues that ethnic enclaves often emerge as defenses against the host society. Much of the literature also emphasises the broader causes of enclave formation, such as globalisation, cultural preferences, chain migration and local conditions such as housing prices and vacancies. However, with China becoming the “world factory” and its government-centralised background, the formation of ethnic enclaves may differ from the traditional theory. The purpose of this study is to shed light on the differences and similarities in the explanations scholars have offered for the emergence and existence of ethnic enclaves, based on the case of the African enclave in Guangzhou City.

While the formation of ethnic enclaves in the Western and Chinese contexts share similarities, the influence of some forces are significantly different. The influence of market forces as well as the role of the state and institutions have a much stronger explanatory power in China than in the West.

Lara Ling Ge, University of York

Inside the outsiders’ informal settlements in Beijing, China

Hidden from those skyscrapers, unprecedented substandard housing sprawl in and around Beijing, with astonishing facts that millions of migrant workers living in underground basement; urban villages, and subdivided flats (group renting), etc. Although being different forms from slums and squatter settlements in other places (Turner, 1978; UN-Habitat, 2003), these informal settlements in Beijing are also associated with similar issues such as inappropriate infrastructure, insecure land tenure, illegal nature, spatial segregation, inequalities and social exclusion, etc. A great deal of literature attempts to account for the migrants housing informality: rapid urbanization driven by modernisation, industrialisation and global integration; urban growth with the share of urban population accelerating from 21% in 1980s to expected 50% by 2015 (National Bureau, 2008), of which 70% are rural-urban migrants (Zheng et al, 2013); formal market mechanism failing to satisfy the rapidly increasing housing demand in quality, quantity and price (Erhard, 2000); limited migrant’s eligibility to access to urban housing benefits due to the household registration (hukou) system (Chan, 2009; Li et al, 2010). However, both theoretical and empirical studies on migrants’ informal settlements in Beijing are limited. Thus, this study will review the literature on the governance of informal settlements from worldwide and China context in order to provide the theoretical foundation; then it will examine the key reasons behind the informal settlements in Beijing including the hot debate within authorities regarding whose responsibility to accommodate this group of dwellers. The further fieldwork will interview with policy makers, contractors or property owners; conduct survey with informal settlements dwellers; as well as apply ethnography through in-depth interview and observations of their life in informal settlements. The study will also seek to offer some recommendations to policy makers by drawing some lessons from other countries.
The geography of cultural ties and human mobility: New evidence based on social media from China

Location-based social media (twitter) data is, increasingly, an important source of tracking individuals’ activities in and between cities across the globe. Individual intercity movements (that are reflected from ‘geo-tagged’ twitter data) are seen as an important way to boost business opportunities and productivity spillovers, and inadequate social interactions are seen as an obstacle to the formation of migration patterns. In large developing and emerging economies with massive internet users, ‘geo-tagged’ human mobility information from social media are clearly potentially large. However, social media data with precise individual location information is extremely large to collect and to integrate.

In truth, despite intense policy and public enthusiasm, a ubiquitous and largely unexplored social media data application in geography studies is how cultural ties affect human mobility patterns. This paper exploits China’s dialect diversity as a proxy for cultural barriers to contribute to our understanding of this question. We code linguistic micro-data from a unique atlas of dialects census throughout 328 Chinese cities. To identify real-time human mobility patterns, we propose a big data computational strategy for the aggregation of hundreds of millions of individuals’ space-time trajectories. On top of its important policy implications, this paper applies spatial gravity models to document that human mobility flows are affected by cultural ties, conditional upon commuting costs and geographical distances. These findings present evidence in support of a non-pecuniary economic geography channel at work that people have intentions for traveling to culturally unfamiliar cities and regions, especially during traditional Chinese holidays. Apart from innovative social media data applications, we established new insights into the importance of optimizing the allocation of public resources such as infrastructure fundamentals in facilitating the structure and dynamics of travel flows between metropolitan regions and periphery regions.

WORKSHOP SESSION 2: MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND URBAN CHANGE
MONDAY 12TH OCTOBER, 16.00-17.30, MAIN HALL

This workshop looks at dynamics of migration in 3 continents: Africa, Europe and Asia. The papers explore the change of socio-spatial and displacement patterns, and provides insights into the role of urban planning in promoting inclusion of immigrants.

Chair: Aneta Piekut, University of Sheffield

Aisling O’Loghlen, Heriot Watt University

The nexus of displacement and urbanisation: the case of the slum dwellers of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

The nexus between rapid urbanisation and forced migration has in recent years manifested in a growing urban refugee phenomenon. The need for integrating the greater mobility of displaced populations with urban development planning is a humanitarian challenge as governments struggle to develop coherent policies to adequately meet the needs of both indigenous and refugee populations in urban areas. This paper will specifically examine the role of protection and urban planning in the access of forced migrant populations to adequate land, housing and basic services in comparison to their Tanzanian counterparts within the informal settlements of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The conceptual framework of the Right to the City, originally established by Lefebvre (1968) will act as the theoretical framework for considering the rights, needs and challenges of this displaced population in the context of an informal urban setting. The paper will also consider the current legal and policy frameworks which are in place in Tanzania to attempt to address the vulnerabilities of these groups.
Ivana Pridalová, Charles University in Prague

International migration as a factor of change to socio-spatial differentiation of Prague

After half a century of isolation in the Eastern bloc and of ethnic homogeneity of its population, Czechia has opened its borders again in 1989. Rapidly, the country has become one of immigration. Foreign population thus represents a relatively new – but increasingly important – phenomenon to the country, with Prague as the most attractive destination for international migrants to Czechia being at the forefront. International migration is perceived today as one of the key forces in shaping the city’s socio-spatial differentiation. The main aim of the contribution is to evaluate how foreign population contributes to the change of socio-spatial differentiation of Prague. What are the patterns of migration and settlement of foreign population in the city, compared to those of majority population? How does international migration change the ethnic landscape of the city? The paper is based on analysis of data from migration registers which allow to track patterns of international and internal migration of foreign population in Prague, and from population censuses. We expect that international migration and subsequent internal moves of foreign population have led to a growing ethnic diversity of the society in Prague and to creation of the first areas of spatial concentrations of foreign population within the city.

Ying Liu , Utrecht University, Yanliu Lin, Utrecht University, Stan Geertman, Utrecht University, and Frank van Oort, Utrecht University

Displacement patterns of migrants after the demolition of villages in the city: Case study of Shenzhen, China

"Villages in the city" (ViCs), stemming from China’s dual landownership structure, are well known for the extremely high density of buildings and the unique "handshake and kissing buildings" street profiles. Economic reform in the 1980s has fuelled China’s rural-urban migration, and ever since ViCs have played an essential role in providing affordable accommodation for millions of low-income rural migrants in big Chinese cities. However, current wave of urban restructuring in many Chinese cities is witnessing a shift from urban expansion to urban redevelopment, and thriving urban renewal projects have generated large-scale displacement of rural migrants. Shenzhen city is pioneering in the practice of urban redevelopment, wherein a main concern is the redevelopment of numerous ViCs. Based on a case study in Shenzhen, this research draws attention to the displacement of rural migrants during the redevelopment of ViCs. We first present the spatial displacement patterns of displaced rural migrants after the demolition of several ViCs in Shenzhen. Based on interviews with displaced migrants, we then explain the driving forces behind the displacement patterns from the perspective of economic integration. Particular emphasis is placed on the trade-offs between different dimensions of economic integration, namely of market exchange, redistribution, and reciprocity.
Migrants in the City

WORKSHOP SESSION 3: GEOGRAPHIES OF EXCLUSION AND INTEGRATION
TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 9.00-10.30, MAIN HALL

This workshop looks at different dimensions of change accompanying migration; and look at its implication for research. The papers in this workshop discuss socio-economic transformations as a consequence of migration, the role of urban development in refugee camps, as well as analyzing challenges for research deriving from segregation and hypermobility of urban migrants.

Chair: Mark Taylor, University of Sheffield

Manuvelraj Ponudurai, Jawaharlal Nehru University
The dynamics of international migration by Parayar community in Tamil speaking South India: Structural transformation, issues of identity and caste conflicts

Tamil speaking South India (TSSI) or 'Tamil Nadu' constitutes the southeastern portion of peninsular India which has a historical continuity of almost two millennia; TSSI has a history of brutal violence against Scheduled Castes (SC) community. This community in TSSI is divided into three major sub-castes namely, Pallar alias Devendra Kula Velalar, Parayar alias Adi-Dravidar and Sakkiliyar alias Arunthathiyar. My paper will explore the socio-economic transformation of Parayar community due to their migration to abroad and this study follows the methodology of interdisciplinary approach. TSSI is currently undergoing a structural transformation in which large sections of the Parayar’s are gradually moving from the agricultural sector into other sectors of the economy mainly migrating to abroad. In mid 18th century they migrated to Burma, Malaya, Sri Lanka, and South Africa; and from post Independence, the economical awareness with the highly sophisticated English education have forced them to migrate to Australia, Singapore, Europe, United Kingdom and the USA. The less educated/ill-literates of this community from 1990 onwards migrated to Gulf countries as laborers. The loss of Parayar labourers, who had gradually left their traditional caste-based occupations, affected the TSSI land-holders called Tamil shudras. Due to their migration, the Parayar community had gradually grown in economic independence and this, the Tamil shudras could not accept, tolerate therefore time and again they try to downsize the Parayar communities’ economic power. The purpose of this paper is to explore the socio-economic consequences of the structural transformations of Parayar community due to their international migration, their issues of identity after the economical empowerment and the caste conflicts at domestic level.

Lucas Oesch, University of Manchester
Refugee camps and urban development

Refugee camps represent a widespread pattern of accommodating international migrants seeking refuge. The evolution of refugee camps towards 'city-like' spaces has been widely acknowledged (Agier 2002). But how is urban development achieved in spaces which are temporary in essence? In the Middle East, where numerous refugee camps have evolved for several decades towards quasi-neighbourhoods of cities, analysis have highlighted the lack of sound policies of urban development, as well as their fragmented character (Al-Qutub 1989). Lately, there has been a developing interest about recent practices of participatory planning in refugee camps worldwide (Stevenson and Sutton 2011), as well as in the Middle East (Misselwitz and Hanafi 2010). Thus, urban development process in refugee camps has either been analysed as a collection of unrelated interventions, or as the setting up of comprehensive master plans. However, urban development has not been analysed at an intermediary state, which can be captured by the concept of 'dispositif'. Foucault introduced this notion in 1977 in order to identify thoroughly heterogeneous ensembles, and the system of relations between their components. By taking the case of urban Palestinian refugee camps in Amman, this article argues that before the establishment of recent participatory master plans, and despite the apparent fragmented character of past policies, an intermediary coherent, however silent, strategy of urban planning has taken place over past decades. This dispositif is part of an ambiguous governmentality of Palestinian refugees in Jordan which oscillate between inclusionary and exclusionary principles, and transform camps both at the same time in enclaves and neighbourhoods.
Marcia A. Vera Espinoza, University of Sheffield

Forced migration in Latin America: Methodological and ethical challenges researching segregated refugees in urban areas

This paper will explore the methodological challenges that emerged while doing multi-sited research with Colombian and Palestinian refugees in urban areas of Chile and Brazil. The paper draws on a qualitative driven mixed-methods research that included semi-structure interviews, participant observation and a survey with two refugee communities resettled in two Latin American countries. Sampling challenges were identified in the conduction of both qualitative and quantitative methods, exposing the difficulties of accessing refugees in two countries with different distribution of refugees. While in Chile most of the resettled refugees remain in the capital, Santiago; in Brazil refugees are distributed in more than 20 cities in two large states. Both cases presented physical and reflexive challenges in terms of finding and reaching hypermobile refugee populations. The paper discusses the impact that segregation has in refugees’ mobility within and across urban areas, and the control that NGOs and other institutions have upon the access to refugees. The paper discusses how the methods of data collection were adapted to the challenges encountered in the field, and reflects on how these changes affected the methodology and research findings. Finally, I also explore the ethical challenges that meant access to refugees through institutional gatekeepers. The paper is based on my PhD research, aimed to explore the experiences of integration and resettlement of two refugee communities coming from within and outside the region.
Guidance for Chairs of workshop sessions

Thank you for agreeing to Chair a workshop at this conference.

Each workshop session is 1.5 hours long, please help to keep the conference on track by starting and finishing your session on time.

A suggestion for timings in your workshop is as follows although you may need to adjust according to your presenters' and audience's needs. After each presentation, please allow time for 2-3 direct questions to the presenter (if no-one has any, you might like to ask one yourself). There is time for more general discussion at the end of the session.

5 minutes: Introduction to yourself, the theme of the session and briefly each participant

60 minutes: Presenters introduce themselves, present their paper and Q&A
            (3 x 20 min, 4 x 15 min or 5 x 10 min)

20 minutes: Discussion around the workshop theme

5 minutes: Summarise and close the session and instruct participants to the next part of the programme
            (eg break)

Powerpoint facilities will be available in the room.

If you have any queries regarding your session, here are some useful contacts:

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE
Ruth Bartles, Conference organiser
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Please contact the reception desk
Or call Ruth Bartles 0796 878 4092

Guidance for Presenters of workshop sessions

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Following an introduction, your Chair will ask you to present your paper and allow time for discussion. Depending on the number of presenters in your workshop you should allow 10-15 minutes for your part and you may find it helpful to discuss this with the Chair at the beginning of your session.

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Or call Ruth Bartles 0796 878 4092
Anna Krausova, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford

Elephant and Castle: A census analysis of (super)diversity

This paper forms part of the COMPAS project ‘Welfare, neighbourhood and new geographies of diversity’. In particular, it seeks to chart the extent of diversity in an inner London neighbourhood, Elephant and Castle, as part of a research aiming to capture the new urban realities of superdiverse neighbourhoods. It does so by evidencing and mapping the multiple axes of difference—along variables related to ethnicity, migration and socio-economic status—through examining the characteristics of the area’s population based on the 2011 England and Wales Census. Such a multi-faceted approach is essential if we are to understand both the structure of diversity and the lived experience of difference. The ongoing academic interest in diversity and the recent preoccupation with superdiversity highlight the need for continued attention to the multiple and intersecting facets of difference. The census data offer an unparalleled opportunity to do so and in particular to obtain a snapshot of the population in small geographical areas. The analysis shows the Elephant and Castle area to be a superdiverse area within an already highly diverse part of London. Moreover, the heterogeneity of the area is shown by a spatial analysis based on the characteristics of individual census output areas (OAs), further evidencing its ‘diversity in diversity’. As such, this report shows the usefulness of using census data in order to explore small geographical areas, but also highlights some of its drawbacks, paving the way for further qualitative explorations of the nature of superdiversity in this urban area.

LIVEDIFFERENCE Research Programme

We are witnessing unprecedented levels of mobility and population change within and beyond the European Union. In this context, it is argued that how we develop the capacity to live with difference is the key issue of the 21st century. “Living with Difference in Europe: Making communities out of strangers in an era of super mobility and super diversity” was a four-year, international research programme founded by the European Research Council (2010-2014, ERC grant agreement no. 249658) and led by Professor Gill Valentine from the University of Sheffield. This research programme involved five inter-linked projects which explored the extent and nature of everyday encounters with ‘difference’, by each collecting original data in the UK (a post-colonial European state) and Poland (postcommunist European state): Mapping Social Diversity: Opportunities for Encounters; Lived Experience: the Transmission of Attitudes Towards Difference; Contested Spaces: Group Identities and Competing Rights in the City; Meaningful Contact: Generating Social Change Spatial Experimentation: Creating Meaningful Contact.

Presented at the conference posters:
- “Equality legislation and the privatisation of prejudice”;
- “Everyday cosmopolitans? Encountering ‘others’ in the cosmopolitan city”;
- “Multiply vulnerable populations: Mobilising a politics of compassion from the ‘capacity to hurt’”;
- “Intimate encounters: The negotiation of difference within the family”;
- “Mobility and Encounters with Difference: The Impact of Migrant Experience on the Transmission of Values and Attitudes”.

Contact details and further information:
Principal Investigator and Director of the Research Programme - Professor Gill Valentine, g.valentine@sheffield.ac.uk
Project webpage: livedifference.group.shef.ac.uk
Inclusive Society.

Stalls and Posters showing at the conference

Duncan Lee, School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Glasgow, Jon Minton, Urban Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, and Gwilym Pryce, Sheffield Methods Institute, and Department of Urban Studies and Planning, University of Sheffield

Religious segregation in Belfast: Detecting real change in the patterns of population movement (AQMeN Urban Segregation and Inequality Project)

Global urbanisation and migration are drawing people into cities from very diverse backgrounds. Diversity in close proximity raises questions about the best way to promote social cohesion. Measuring the degree of segregation between two or more sub-populations has become an important area of social statistics and has been studied since the 1950s. The Dissimilarity index is a commonly used measure to numerically quantify segregation, using population level data for a set of areal units that comprise a city or country. However, the construction of this index ignores the spatial autocorrelation present in the data, and it is also typically presented without a measure of uncertainty. Therefore we propose a Bayesian hierarchical modelling approach for estimating the Dissimilarity index and quantifying its uncertainty, which utilises a conditional autoregressive model to account for the spatial autocorrelation in the data. This modelling approach is motivated by a study of religious segregation in Northern Ireland, and allows us to quantify whether the dissimilarity index has exhibited a substantial change between 2001 and 2011.

Nema Dean, School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Glasgow, and Gwilym Pryce, Sheffield Methods Institute, and Department of Urban Studies and Planning, University of Sheffield

Connected neighbourhoods: Does religious mix affect local house price dynamics? (AQMeN Urban Segregation and Inequality Project)

Residential areas of cities are often highly segregated along social, ethnic or religious lines. Housing markets can be similarly fragmented, with dwellings in different residential enclaves in the same city perceived by buyers and sellers to be non-substitutes. The question is what determines this non-substitutability. Is religious mix important or is it mainly physical attributes such as house type and access to transport? We develop a method that allows us to answer this question using relative house price changes across neighbourhoods. Applying Social Network Analysis (SNA) we estimate the extent to which various physical and social factors affect house price movements, which can be used as an indicator of the extent to which house buyers consider locations to be substitutable. We illustrate the approach using data on Glasgow. We find that differences in religion between neighbourhoods are at least as important as differences in house type and crime in determining whether households perceive neighbourhoods to be similar.
Jon Minton, Urban Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

‘International Migration in the context of internal migration and regional population structures in the UK’

The aim of this project is to use effective data visualisation to understand migration flows and populations in Great Britain in the context of: internal migration, changes over time, and population structure. A ‘data tableau’ is constructed showing how internal and international migration contributes to the overall population structure of nine English regions, Wales, and Scotland, for each year from 2002 to 2013. This data tableau comprises a table of 144 separate figures, each row a region, each column a year, using a consistent aesthetic. This research is part of the AQMeN Urban Segregation & Inequality Project.

Jing Yao, Nick Bailey, Jon Minton, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

Measuring Spatial Segregation

Quantitative indices of urban segregation are useful tools for understanding the problems in relation to social discrimination and isolation of disadvantaged groups, and they also can provide insights for future public policy making. While the concept is intuitive, quantitatively measuring segregation can be challenging and varies with the particular socio-economic characteristics under concern. Urban segregation is inherently a spatial problem as populations are distributed at different locations in geographic space and the spatial structure of neighbourhood plays a fundamental role in spatial patterns of urban segregation. A variety of spatial segregation measures has been developed in the last two decades in order to capture the spatial arrangement of population and spatial relationships between spatial groups/units. The aim of this paper is to review such measures that explicitly accounting for the influence of geographic location on urban segregation. Discussions on issues and challenges are also provided.

Nick Bailey, AQMeN, University of Glasgow, and Wouter P.C. van Gent and Sako Musterd, University of Amsterdam

Remaking urban segregation: Processes of income sorting and neighbourhood change

Many studies look at how much segregation changes over time but few examine the processes which underpin change. Rather, it is often assumed that internal migration is the only process at work. This analysis builds on a small number of previous papers, analysing change not just at the city scale but also the neighbourhood. We chose two Dutch cities with contrasting situations: Amsterdam, the centre for finance and business as well as creative industries, with a relatively young population but growing only slowly; and The Hague, a centre for law and government, with an older population but growing. We propose a new use of an existing segregation measure (Delta) to look at changes in income segregation. We contrast the processes of change between two cities – Amsterdam and The Hague and use data on incomes for the whole population which means we can examine the processes of change at the level of individual neighbourhoods. We also develop typology of neighbourhoods and explore the geography of processes, showing for example how the gradual gentrification of inner Amsterdam occurs through upward social mobility of existing residents as much as through selective migration.
General information

CONTACT
If you experience difficulties or have any general queries during the conference, please contact:

Ruth Bartles who will be present at the conference,
Email r.bartles@sheffield.ac.uk
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CONFERENCE VENUE
The conference is taking place in the Cutlers’ Hall, Church St, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 1HG
www.cutlershall.co.uk
The Cutlers’ Hall is a conference venue in a historical building (home of the company of cutlers) which has been important in the story of Sheffield. It is located in the centre of the city. It is 15 minutes walking distance from the railway station or a 5 minute taxi journey from the railway station at a cost of approximately £5.

CONFERENCE LOCATION AND MAP

REGISTRATION DESK HOURS
During the event a conference desk will be staffed for registration and information services. The registration desk is located in on the first floor in the Cutlers’ Hall.

NAME TAGS
Please wear your name tag at all times during the conference, including the welcome reception and conference dinner. You may be asked to present your nametag.
General information

INTERNET ACCESS
Free wireless internet access will be available at the Cutlers’ Hall. The WiFi name is CutlersGuest, and the password is CutlersGuest1234

URGENT MESSAGES
Urgent messages for delegates can be directed to the registration desk. Messages will be held at the registration desk for collection.

MOBILE PHONES, PAGERS AND LAPTOP SOUND
As a courtesy to presenters and colleagues, please ensure that all mobile phones, pagers and sound from your laptop are switched off during the conference sessions.

HEALTH AND SAFETY
Fire escapes are signposted in every room. No fire test is planned during your visit, so if you hear the alarm please exit immediately via your closest exit, and congregate at the main entrance of the Sheffield Cathedral. If you require first aid, please go to the Conference reception, first aiders will be on site.

TOILETS AND CLOAKROOM
The cloakroom and toilets are located on the ground floor.

FILMING AND PHOTOGRAPHY
Please note filming and photography will be taking place throughout the conference and public debate.

Social Events

DRINKS RECEPTION
All delegates are invited to our reception with the Rt Hon Charles Clarke at 6.15 – 7.00pm on day 1, Monday 12th October.

PUBLIC DEBATE
All delegates are also invited to attend the public debate taking place at 5.00pm – 7.00pm on day 2. The title of the public debate is ‘Sheffield in an age of migration and mobility: What sort of city do we aspire to be?’. Please see the programme for further details.

LUNCH AND BREAKS
A buffet lunch will be provided daily for all delegates, along with regular coffee breaks throughout the days.
Welcome to Sheffield

ABOUT SHEFFIELD

Sheffield is the fourth-largest and greenest city in England. More than a third of the city lies inside the Peak District National Park, and it’s virtually surrounded by open countryside. It is a friendly, compact and easy to explore city. It includes interesting attractions such as art galleries (e.g. the Millenium Gallery), the Crucible Theatre, the Botanic Gardens and museums dedicated to the city’s industrial heritage.

For more information about Sheffield visit www.sheffield.gov.uk/out--about/tourist-information and the surrounding attractions in the Yorkshire countryside see www.yorkshire.com.

Sheffield is close to a number of airports (approximately 1 to 1.5 hours) including: Manchester Airport, Doncaster/ Sheffield Airport, East Midlands Airport and Leeds Airport.

The Visitor Information Point, 14 Norfolk Row, Sheffield, S1 2PA, provides a wide range of information about what to see, what to do and where to stay in Sheffield. A Tourist Information Line is available from Mon-Sat 9am–5.30pm Tel: 0114 221 1900. The Sheffield Information Service can help with any query relating to the city. The service is in the main City Library on Surrey Street near the theatres.

TRAVELLING IN AND AROUND SHEFFIELD

Sheffield has a highly efficient and reliable public transport system. It consists of bus/supertam services and taxis.

BUS - Timetables are available from the main Bus Station, which is situated in Pond Street opposite the British Rail Station; Arundel Gate bus station; the web.

SUPERTRAM - Stagecoach Supertram serves the city with three light rail routes covering 29km. The tram network links six park and ride sites with the busy city centre and gives easy access to the rail station, shopping areas, both of Sheffield’s universities, the Cathedral, sports arenas and many new popular entertainment venues. Tickets can be bought on the tram.

TAXI - There are taxi ranks at the Rail Station (until midnight only): on Barkers Pool in the city centre; on Ecclesall Road (between Hunter’s Bar and the city). If you want a taxi from somewhere else, some numbers are:

- City taxis: 0114 239 39 39
- Mercury taxis: 0114 266 26 62
THE PEAK DISTRICT

The Peak District National Park is one of Britain’s most accessible national parks, with 16.1 million people living within 40 miles or approximately an hour’s drive of the national park boundary.

The area offers a wide range of things to see and do, with excellent options for accommodation and a reputation for great local food and drink. It is particularly renowned for its opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Easily accessible from Sheffield city centre by bus, tourists have the opportunity to be immersed in a spectacular variety of landscapes ranging from the limestone dales of the White Peak to the rugged rocky outcrops and open moorland of the dark Peak. Vast caves, natural springs and stone villages complete the unique beauty of this place.

One of the most popular pursuits for visitors to the Peak District is hiking. There are a number of public footpaths and bridleways which weave their way across the terrain. The most famous of these are the Pennine Way, the Limestone Way. Cycling is also a popular activity among visitors.

Chatsworth ([www.chatsworth.org](http://www.chatsworth.org)) is known as the ‘Palace of the Peak’. The magnificent grounds alone - with 1000 acre park, fountains, farmyard, adventure playground, shops and restaurants – is only 25 minutes driving from Sheffield and also accessible by bus.

For more information on The Peak District National Park:

**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY**

Aldern House,
Baslow Road,
Bakewell, Derbyshire,
DE45 1AE
+44 (0) 1629 816200
[customer.service@peakdistrict.gov.uk](mailto:customer.service@peakdistrict.gov.uk)
[www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/](http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/)

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World class research, making a difference

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Sheffield has a varied and vibrant restaurants scene with a wide spectrum of world cuisines enthusiastically represented across the city. The city centre in particular is host to some of the regions most rewarding dining experiences with options to suite any budget. Here are some suggestions from the organising committee.

**ASIAN STYLE**

Hui Wei Bar and Restaurant
221 Glossop Road, Sheffield, S10 2GW
0114 201 3482
www.huiwei.co.uk
Starters about £4.50 - £7.90
Main Courses about £5.95 - £13.90

**CONTEMPORARY STYLE**

Wig and Pen by the Milestone
44 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG
0114 272 2150
www.the-wigandpen.co.uk
bookings@the-wigandpen.co.uk
Light Bites about £3.5 - £12
Main Courses about £7 - £18

East One Noodle Bar
13 The Plaza, West One, 8 Fitzwilliam Street, Sheffield S1 4JB
0114 272 5533
www.east1noodlebar.co.uk/index.htm
Side Dishes about £2.25 - £11.95
Main Dishes about £7.75 - £10.95

All Bar One
3-15 Leopold Street, Sheffield, S1 2GY
0114 275 3423
www.allbarone.co.uk/all-bar-one-sheffield/bookings
Tapas £4.75 - £6.00
Main Plates about £6.25 - £14.75

**FRENCH STYLE**

Café Rouge
1 Sheffield Centre
St Paul's Place, Sheffield, S1 2JL
0114 275 3815
www.caferouge.co.uk/french-restaurant/Sheffield-St-Pauls
Starters about £4.95 - £12.95
Main Courses about £10.95 - £18.95

**INDIAN STYLE**

Aagrah
1 Leopold St, Sheffield, S1 2JG
0114 279 5577
www.aagrah.com
Starter about £2.50 - £10.50
Main courses about £8.50 - £12.50

Shapla Tandoori Restaurant
28 Cumberland St, Sheffield, S1 4PT
0114 272 0831
Starter about £1.45 - £2.65
Main Courses about £4.15 - £8.50

**ITALIAN STYLE**

Gusto
12 Norfolk Row, Sheffield S1 2PA
0114 276 0004
www.gustosheffield.com
Starters about £5.95 - £13.50
Pasta/Risotto dishes about £11.10 - £13.50
Main Courses about £17.50 – £24.40
After Conference Hours

FOR THE MORE ADVENTUOUS

ASIAN STYLE
All Siam Thai Restaurant
639 Ecclesall Rd, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S11 8PT
0114 267 0580
www.facebook.com/chanantharika
Appetizers about £5.50 - £15
Main Course about £8.50 – 14.50 (set menus availables)

Wasabisabi Sushi / Noodles / Teppanyaki
227A London Road, Sheffield, S2 4NF, England, UK
0114 258 5838
info@wasabisabi.co.uk
www.wasabisabi.co.uk
Sushi about £7 - £22.90
Teppanyaki about £25.50 - £43.50

CONTEMPORARY STYLE:
The York Pub
243-247 Fulwood Road, Sheffield S10 3BA
0114 266 46 24
info@theyorksheffield.co.uk
www.theyorksheffield.co.uk
Starters about £2.50 - £5.95
Main Courses about £5.50 - £18.95

FRENCH STYLE:
Le Bistrot Pierre
835b-837 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, S11 8TH.
0114 267 8687
www.lebistrotpierre.co.uk
Starters about £4.50 - £10.50
Main Courses about £11.50 - £18.50

ITALIAN STYLE
Marco at Milano
Archer Rd, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S8 0LA
0114 235 3080
www.marcoatmilano.com
Starters about £6.20 - £8.60
Pasta Dishes about £7.80 - £8.80
(+£6.00 for a main course of any pasta dishes)
Pizza available on request
Main Courses about £16.80 - £24.80

TIPPING
Tipping is not obligatory in the UK, even in restaurants or bars – but it’s not frowned upon either. Tipping is left entirely to your discretion, and may be appropriate if you receive excellent service.

AFTER DINNER

THE RED DEER
A cozy little traditional pub in Sheffield city centre with a fine range of lagers, ciders and 9 Handpulled ales. 18 Pitt St, Sheffield S1 4DD
0114 272 2890
reddeersheffield@gmail.com
www.red-deer-sheffield.co.uk/index.html

DEVONSHIRE CAT
In the heart of Sheffield’s vibrant Devonshire Quarter 100 different bottled beers and over 25 draught beers. Wellington Street, Devonshire Green, Sheffield, S1 4HG
0114 2796 700
info@devonshirecat.co.uk
www.devonshirecat.co.uk

CRYSTAL AND HOUSE OF HUGO
Situated in the heart of Sheffield city centre, Crystal was designed and built on and around the site of the old Cutlery and Scissor factory on Carver Street and Carver Lane. The building dates back to the 19th Century and incorporates elements innovative design old and new.
23-31 Carver Street, Sheffield, S1 4FS
0114 2725926
www.crystalbar.uk.com
After Conference Hours

SHOPPING

High Street names in the most obvious places in the city centre, or the Devonshire Quarter’s independent designer boutiques, or vintage emporiums, provide something for shoppers on any budget.

Take a quick trip out of the city centre and you’ll find an eclectic mix of shops, bars and restaurants in distinctive areas of the city, all of them worth spending time browsing around.

THE DEVONSHIRE QUARTER
A wonderful fusion of urban style and 21st Century city living that is full of life night and day.

FARGATE
Has high street names in the heart of the city and is home to Sheffield’s John Lewis store.

ORCHARD SQUARE
Just off Fargate is this open-air shopping centre, which contains high street names including Waterstones.

THE MOOR
One of Sheffield’s oldest and busiest shopping areas. This pedestrianised walkway has over 100 shops, from department stores (Atkinsons, BHS, Debenhams) to bargain stores and a brand new indoor market with 90 stalls and 12 cafés.

ECCLESALL ROAD
The bohemian quarter of the city with bars, restaurants and boutiques.

MEADOWHALL
Shopping Centre for everything you need all in one place.
Places to visit / Attractions

THEATRES/CONCERTS VENUES/MUSEUMS

CRUCIBLE AND LYCEUM THEATRES
Both located in the City Centre make up the largest theatre complex outside London. Many plays come to Sheffield before going to the West End of London. Concerts, operas and dance performances are also staged.
Crucible Theatre, Tudor Square, Sheffield S12
Lyceum Theatre, 55 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, S1 1DA
Switchboard: 0114 249 5999
Box Office 0114 249 6000
info@sheffieldtheatres.co.uk
www.sheffieldtheatres.co.uk

SHEFFIELD ARENA
The building hosts concerts, ice shows, theatre style shows, ice hockey, sport, exhibitions and conferences.
Broughton Lane Sheffield, South Yorkshire S9 2DF
Box Office 0114 256 56 56
www.motorpointarenasheffield.co.uk
Places to visit / Attractions

CITY HALL
A Grade II listed building, Sheffield City Hall is a concert, ballroom and conference venue situated in the heart of Sheffield City Centre.
Barker’s Pool, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S1 2JA
Box Office 0114 2 789 789
www.sheffieldcityhall.co.uk

MILLENIUM GALLERY
Sheffield’s premier destination for the visual arts, craft and design, right in the heart of Sheffield. With four individual galleries under one roof, there are all sorts of wonderful things to see and enjoy.
Arundel Gate Sheffield, South Yorkshire S11
0114 278 2600
www.museums-sheffield.org.uk/museums/millennium-gallery/home

WESTON PARK
An award-winning, family-friendly museum. As well as the permanent galleries which tell the story of Sheffield from pre-history to the present day, a temporary exhibition space welcomes shows from partners such as the British Museum and the V&A Museum of Childhood.
Western Bank, Sheffield S10 2TP
0114 278 2600
www.museums-sheffield.org.uk/museums/weston-park/home

GRAVES GALLERY
It houses permanent displays from the city’s historic and contemporary collection of British and European art along with a programme of temporary exhibitions. Famous names on show include Turner and Sisley, while more recent artists include Bridget Riley, Sam Taylor-Wood and Marc Quinn. Local heroes include George Fullard, Derrick Greaves and Stanley Royle.
Leader House, Surrey St, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S1 2LH
0114 278 2600
www.museums-sheffield.org.uk/museums/graves-gallery/home

SPORT
There are many sports events in Sheffield with local football, basketball, and ice-hockey teams. The University and city facilities (such as the Sheffield Arena and Pond’s Forge International Swimming Centre) attract sporting events at national and international levels.

POND’S FORGE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE
Sheaf Street, Sheffield, S1 2BP
0114 223 3400
www.ponds-forge.co.uk

ENGLISH INSTITUTE OF SPORT AND ICE SHEFFIELD
Coleridge Rd, Sheffield, S9 5DA
0114 244 3005
www.icesheffield.com
Upcoming Events

ESRC FESTIVAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
SATURDAY 14TH NOVEMBER
#REFUGEESWELCOME?
19:30 - 21:00 ST MARY’S CHURCH, BRAMALL LANE, S2 4QZ

Migration has become one of the most complex and emotive issues of our time. Images of migrants have become commonplace in the media, but how much do we know about the people who formulate and administer the laws that determine the fate of those on the move?

The Prospects for International Migration Governance research project celebrates The Department of Politics 50th anniversary with a dramatic script-in-hand reading created in partnership with Sheffield-based national touring company Eclipse Theatre, (One Monkey Don’t Stop No Show, The Hounding of David Oluwale).

This brand new darkly comedic script by leading playwright Leah Chillery, (BBC R4 Afternoon Drama; BBC3 TV Two Pints of Lager and a Packet of Crisps) shines a light on the lesser-known world of the migration policy makers, the lenses through which they see the world of migration, their power and the consequences for people on the move. People like you and me.

This will be followed by a lively discussion with the audience, playwright, director and academics to consider the issues raised in the reading. This highly emotive and topical issue touches all of us in some way and creates opportunities for debate and reflection on the consequences for individuals, nations and humanity.

Booking: via www.sheffieldesrcfestival.org