INTRODUCTORY NOTE

A note from IMI Director Oliver Bakewell and former Co-Director Hein de Haas

We are delighted to welcome you to this conference that exactly marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of the International Migration Institute. On 15th January 2006, we started working as the first staff of IMI, established as part of the new the Oxford Martin School and based in the Oxford Department of International Development. From the outset, IMI has aimed to provide a long-term and forward-looking perspective on migration by studying human mobility as an intrinsic part of global transformation and development processes.

Over the past decade, much progress has been made in migration research. At the same time, global mobility has witnessed significant transformations. We therefore hope that this conference will provide an opportunity to reflect on the state-of-the-art in current migration research and the ways in which new theoretical and empirical insights can improve our understanding of the changing face of global mobility.

We were very happy to receive such a strong set of submissions for the conference with papers covering a broad range of themes from across the world to be presented by scholars at all stages of their careers. The programme is organised around three broad themes that will addressed in the plenary sessions: Development, inequality and change; Drivers and dynamics; and, Diasporas, transnationalism and identity. We anticipate that the debates will range far beyond what we have outlined in the original call. We are of course taking the opportunity to share some of the findings from different IMI projects.

Among the many things we have learned in our decade of working at IMI is that the best (and most enjoyable) social science research is not confined to ivory towers. It is founded on strong collaboration and relationships cutting across academic, institutional and national boundaries. We hope this conference will be chance to both celebrate and strengthen these relationships in an event that is both is intellectually and socially stimulating.

A note from Ian Goldin, Professor of Globalisation and Development and Director of the Oxford Martin School

Congratulations to the International Migration Institute on the celebration of your 10th birthday. In a short time you have achieved an enormous amount and established your place as the leading global centre of deep research on critical drivers of international migration. Your focus on migrants from developing as well as developed countries fills a vital need.

The role of IMI has become ever more important over the past ten years and as IMI enters its teenage years I have no doubt that its relevance will increase even further. The Oxford Martin School is proud to have been able to support the establishment of IMI and is delighted with its growth and success. IMI's achievements are due to the dedication and hard work of all the scholars and staff who have contributed over the past decade. I am sorry I cannot thank you all in person – as I will be in Antarctica at the time you are meeting – but wish you all the very best for your celebration and for the years, and decades, to come.

KEYNOTE BIOGRAPHIES

Stephen Castles

Stephen Castles is Research Chair in Sociology at the University of Sydney. He is a sociologist and political economist, and works on international migration dynamics, global governance, multiculturalism, transnationalism, migration and development, and regional migration trends in Africa, Asia and Europe. His research and publications have made an influential contribution to the development of interdisciplinary migration research for many years.

Raúl Delgado Wise

Raúl Delgado Wise received his doctorate in social sciences from the University of Pennsylvania. Through a 35 year trajectory as a researcher, he has published/edited 25 books, and written more than 150 essays, including book chapters and refereed articles. He has been guest lecturer in more than 30 countries and was the keynote speaker for the opening session of the First Global Forum on Migration and Development, celebrated in Brussels in July 2007.

He received the annual prize for economic research, Maestro Jesús Silva Herzog, in 1993. He is a member of the Mexican Academy of Sciences, the National System of Researchers (level III), and several scholarly associations in Canada, the US, Latin America and Europe. He is the editor of book series on Development and Migration and Critical Development Studies for Miguel Angel Porrúa publishers. He is President and founder of the International Network on Migration and Development, Co-Director of the Critical Development Studies Network, Director of the journal *Migración y Desarrollo*, and Professor and Former Director (2002–2012) of the doctoral program in Development Studies at the Autonomous University of Zacatecas. He is also general coordinator of the UNESCO Chair on Migration, Development and Human Rights and a member of the advisory board of the UNESCO-MOST committee in Mexico.

Filiz Garip

Filiz Garip is Associate Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Her research lies at the intersection of migration, economic sociology and inequality. Within this general area, she studies the mechanisms that enable or constrain mobility and lead to greater or lesser degrees of social and economic inequality.

Her work has been published in *Population and Development Review*, *Demography*, *Social Forces* and the *American Journal of Sociology*. She is currently working on a book, *On the Move: Changing Mechanisms of Mexico-U.S. Migration* (under advance contract with Princeton University Press), which will characterise the diversity of the Mexican migrant population in the US. Garip received her Ph.D. in Sociology and M.S.E in Operations Research & Financial Engineering, both from Princeton University. She holds a B.Sc. in Industrial Engineering from Bogazici University, Istanbul.

Tim Hatton

Tim Hatton is Professor of Economics at the University of Essex. His research focus is the causes and effects of international migration, in both its historical and contemporary context. He has published extensively on the great transatlantic migrations of the late nineteenth century and their role in the development of the Atlantic economy. More recently he has analysed trends in asylum applications to the countries of the EU, the development of asylum policy and changes in public opinion towards immigrants and refugees. His book *Seeking Asylum: Trends and Policies in the OECD* (2011) is available online at the Centre for Economic Policy Research (London).

Uma Kothari

Uma Kothari is Professor of Migration and Postcolonial Studies and Director of the Global Development Institute at the University of Manchester. Her research interests include development histories, theories and representations, colonial and postcolonial analyses and migration, culture and identity. Her research has involved a number of externally funded projects and has resulted in the publication of numerous articles. She has acted as a guest editor for *Progress in Development Studies*, *Geographical Journal*, *Journal of Development Studies* and *Journal of International Development.*

Her edited books include *Participation: the new tyranny?*, *Development Theory and Practice: critical perspectives*, and *A Radical History of Development Studies.* Her current research includes work on networks of anti-colonial resistance, international development volunteering, popular and public representations of development and perceptions of climate change and migration. She was recently made a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and conferred the Royal Geographical Society's Busk Medal for her contributions to research in support of global development.

Loren B Landau

Loren B Landau is the South African Research Chair in Human Mobility and the Politics of Difference at the African Centre for Migration & Society, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, where he was the founding director. For 2014–2015 he was the Henry J Leir Chair in Global Migration based at the Fletcher School, Tufts University. His work explores human mobility, citizenship, development, and political authority. Between 2006 and 2010 he was chair of the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA), and continues to serve on the South African Immigration Advisory Board and the editorial boards of *International Migration Review*, *Migration Studies*, and the *Journal of Refugee Studies.* Widely published in the academic and popular press, he is author of *The Humanitarian Hangover: Displacement, Aid, and Transformation in Western Tanzania* (Wits Press), co-editor of *Contemporary Migration to South Africa* (World Bank), editor of *Exorcising the Demons Within: Xenophobia, Violence and Statecraft in Contemporary South Africa* (UN University Press/Wits Press) and has published in *Millennium*, *Politics & Society*, the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* and elsewhere. He has consulted with the South African Human Rights Commission, the UNDP, the UNHCR, the World Bank, Oxfam, and others. He holds a BA in Political Science (University of Washington), an MSc in Development Studies (LSE) and an MA and PhD in Political Science (Berkeley).

Tayiwaa Manuh

Takyiwaa (Techiwa) Manuh is Director, Social Development Policy Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Before joining ECA, she had been Professor of African Studies at the University of Ghana, where she also served as Director of the Institute of African Studies from 2002–2009. She was educated at universities in Ghana, Tanzania and the US and earned LLB and LLM degrees and a Ph.D in Anthropology. She is a Fellow of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences and also served as a commissioner on Ghana's National Development Planning Commission.

She has received several awards and recognitions including the University of Ghana's Meritorious Service Award (2007), the Republic of Ghana's Order of the Volta (Officer Class) (2007), and an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Sussex (2015). She has published widely in the areas of African development, gender and women's rights and empowerment, contemporary African migrations, and higher education.

Çaglar Özden

Çaglar Özden, a Turkish national, is a lead economist in the Development Research of the World Bank. He received his undergraduate degrees in economics and industrial engineering from Cornell University and his Ph.D. in economics from Stanford University. He is a fellow of IZA, CreAM and ERF. His research explores the nexus of globalization of product and labour markets, government policies and economic development. He has edited three books and published numerous papers in leading academic journals which explored the dynamics of protectionist trade policies, placement of highly educated migrants in unskilled jobs in the US labour market - the brain waste effect and role of diasporas and social networks on migration flows. His most current research explores the determinants and patterns of global labor mobility, impacts of migrants on the destination labor markets, linkages between migration, trade, and foreign direct investment flows, medical brain drain and linkages between ageing and global economic integration.

Hélène Thiollet

Hélène Thiollet teaches international relations, comparative politics and migration studies at Sciences Po. Her research focuses on the politics of migration and asylum in the Global South, and she focuses her empirical research on the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa. She was a Post Doctoral Fellow at Oxford University in 2009–2010 and is now a Research partner at IMI. She is a graduate from the École normale supérieure, holds a PhD in Political Science from Sciences Po and Masters degrees in Geography of Development and Classics from La Sorbonne. Hélène is coordinating the ANR research project MobGlob – Global Mobility and Migration Governance (ANR 2012) with Catherine Wihtol de Wenden. Her latest publications include *Migration en Méditerranée*, edited with C Wihtol de Wenden and Camille Schmoll.

PROGRAMME

Registration

10:00–11:00   *Ruth Deech Building (lower ground floor)*

Welcome address/IMI intro

11:00–13:00   *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*

Oliver Bakewell, IMI Director and **Hein de Haas**, former IMI Co-Director

Keynote session 1

Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre   *Chair: Oliver Bakewell*

The global 'Migration Crisis': do we need to rethink the relationship between development, inequality and change?
Stephen Castles (University of Sydney)
Refugees and asylum seekers, the crisis in Europe and the future of policy
Tim Hatton (University of Essex)

Lunch

13:00–14:00   *Ruth Deech Building*

Parallel session 1: Impact of migrants' return

14:00–15:45   *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Yasser Moullan*

1   International emigration and the labour market outcomes of women staying behind: The case of Morocco
       Audrey Lenoël (National Institute for Demographic Studies) and **Anda David** (DIAL)

2   Return migration in the post-conflict context
       Sonja Fransen (Maastricht University), **Isabel Ruiz** (University of Oxford) and **Carlos Vargas-Silva** (University of Oxford)

3   Remittances and expenditures of Peruvian households left behind
       Gabriella Berloffa and **Sara Giunti** (University of Trento)

4   Returning home: Migrant connections and visions for local development in rural Nepal
       Jytte Agergaard and **Ditte Rasmussen Brøgger** (University of Copenhagen)

Parallel session 2: Family relations

14:00–15:45   *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Marie-Laurence Flahaux*

5   Why men migrate: relative deprivation, risk attitudes and migration in Thailand
       Johanna Gereke (European University Institute)

6   Migrant women, transnational relations and social change: How do Senegalese women combine migration with family life?
       Nathalie Mondain (University of Ottawa)

7   Beyond trafficking discourse: Entrepreneurial endeavours among female marriage migrants in Germany
Julia Rushchenko (Utrecht University)

8   Marriage migration in Britain: A gender perspective

Elena Valentina Zonca (University of Trieste)

Tea and coffee
15:45–16:15 *Ruth Deech Building*

Parallel session 3: Migration changing places
16:15–18:00 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Ali R Chaudhary*

9   Lagos: Tracing mobilities and diversities within an African urban landscape
Naluwembe Binaisa (Max Planck)

10   Belonging and the built environment: Transnational socio-cultural influences among first-generation Mexican immigrants in southern California
John Arroyo (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

11   From expatriation to social promotion in the Global South: Intersection of Chinese SOE globalization and Chinese expats' mobility trajectories in Ghana
Katy N Lam (Hong Kong Baptist University and the Max Weber Foundation)

12   Moving South: Understanding the development potential of the new Portuguese migration to Angola

Lisa Åkesson (University of Gothenburg)

Parallel session 4: Diaspora engagement
16:15–18:00 *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Marieke van Houte*

13   Remittances and post electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire: A survey data analysis
Yao Silvère Konan (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)

14   How do migration status changes influence remittances sending? An exploratory mixed-method approach for the case of Colombian and Ecuadorian migrants in Spain
Manuel Assner (Free University of Berlin)

15   Juxtaposing Pakistani diaspora policy with migrants' transnational citizenship practices

Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

16   Diasporas and conflict
Marion Mercier (Université Libre de Bruxelles), **Fabio Mariani** (Université Catholique de Louvain) and **Thierry Verdier** (Paris School of Economics)

Drinks, nibbles and pre-performance of *Contained*
18:00–19:30 *Ruth Deech Building*

Thursday 14 January 2016

Keynote session 2

09:00–10:30 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Hein de Haas*
Diverse mechanisms of international migration: the Mexico-US case
Filiz Garip (Harvard University)
Where on Earth is everybody? Deciphering the big picture of migration from microdata
Çaglar Özden (World Bank)

Tea and coffee
10:30–11:00 *Ruth Deech Building*

Parallel session 5: Aspirations and migration decisions
11:00–12:45 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Gunvor Jónsson*

17   Understanding immobility: Exploring the relationship between migration aspirations and
            the capacity to aspire
            Kerilyn Schewel (University of Amsterdam)
18   Returns to Somalia: Transformation and agency in return and reintegration processes
            Nassim Majidi (Sciences Po Paris and Samuel Hall)
19   Social networks and the intention to migrate
            Sultan Orazbayev and **Miriam Manchin** (University College London)
20   Bulgarian migration to the UK: The influential power of the imaginary West
            Polina Manolova (University of Birmingham)

Parallel session 6: Labour migration
11:00–12:45 *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Leander Kandilige*

21   Mobile people, immobile structures: A study of labour migrants in India and access to
            social protection
            Nabeela Ahmed (University of Sussex)
22   From illegality to tolerance and beyond: Irregular immigration as a selective and dynamic
            process
            Maurizio Ambrosini (University of Milan)
23   Labour market changes and human capital investment: Evidence from migration boom in
            Nepal
            Rashesh Shrestha (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
24   South–South migration: Reflections from the Cambodia-Thailand system
            Maryann Bylander (Lewis and Clark College)

Lunch
12:45–13:45   *Ruth Deech Building*

Parallel session 7: Politics and migration decisions
13:45–15:30   *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Philippe Bourbeau*

25   Why liberal states restrict wanted immigration: Citizenship regimes and the politics of highly-skilled immigration policy

         Melanie Kolbe (University of Georgia)

26   Between populist liberalism and a new commitment to human rights: Recent immigration and asylum policy cycles in Latin America
         Luisa Feline Freier (LSE and Universidad del Pacífico)

27   Irregular migrants' decision making factors in transit

         Katie Kuschminder (Maastricht University)

28   Determinants of internal and international migration in rural Pakistan
         Abdul Rehman (University of East Anglia)

Parallel session 8: High-skilled migration
13:45–15:30   *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Godfried Engbersen*

29   Is there a 'Pig Cycle' in the labour supply of doctors? How training and immigration policies respond to physician shortages

         Yasser Moullan (University of Oxford) and **Xavier Chojnicki** (University of Lille)

30   The rise of Singapore in the global academic talent race: Strategies and effects
         Lucie Cerna (University of Oxford) and **Meng-Hsuan Chou** (Nanyang Technological University)

31   The globalisation of international student mobility: Assessing the role of policies and networks

         Mathias Czaika and **Yasser Moullan** (University of Oxford)

32   Dynamics of internal mobility of nurses in the Gambian health system: Prerequisites for international migration
         Angèle Flora Mendy (University of Lausanne)

Tea and coffee
15:30–16:00   Ruth Deech Building

Parallel session 9: Role of states and policies

16:00–17:45   *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Robtel Neajai Pailey*

33   Maghreb emigration: Fifty years of state influence

Katharina Natter (University of Amsterdam)

34   Sub-Saharan migration to Europe in times of restriction: An empirical test of substitution effects

Marie-Laurence Flahaux (University of Oxford), **Cris Beauchemin** (Institut national d'études démographiques) and **Bruno Schoumaker** (Université catholique de Louvain)

35   States of convergence and change: A data-driven taxonomy and analysis of human mobility governance in 34 countries

Anna Boucher (University of Sydney) and **Justin Gest** (George Mason University)

36   Migration outflows and optimal migration policy: Rules versus discretion

Ismael Issifou (University of Orléans) and **Francesco Magris** (University 'François Rabelais' of Tours)

Parallel session 10: Social remittances

16:00–17:45   *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Mathias Czaika*

37   Social remittances and the unintended social consequences of temporary migration from Poland

Izabela Grabowska (University of Warsaw) and **Godfried Engbersen** (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

38   The migration-home nexus: A new perspective on migrant transnational engagement over space and time

Paolo Boccagni (University of Trento)

39   Understanding processes of political change and migration: Agency, desires, capacities and structures

Marieke van Houte (University of Oxford)

40   Rumour and migration

Jørgen Carling and **Tove Heggli Sagmo** (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Dinner

19:30–22:30   *St Anne's Dining Hall*

Friday 15 January 2016

Keynote session 3
09:00–10:30 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*

Chair: Loren B Landau

Moving migrants: Journeys across space and time
Robin Cohen (University of Oxford)
Challenging representations of migrants: Shifting discourses of transnationalism, diaspora and identity
Uma Kothari (University of Manchester)

Tea and coffee

10:30–11:00 Ruth Deech Building

Parallel session 11: Challenging transnationalism
11:00–12:45 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Nicholas Van Hear*

41   The boundaries of transnationalism: The case of assisted voluntary return migrants

            Ine Lietaert (Ghent University)

42   The new international migration: Settlement and the decline of transnationalism
            Richard Jones (University of Texas at San Antonio)

43   Migrant integration and transnational linkages: Using a human security framing to move beyond nationalist presumptions

            Giulia Sinatti (VU University Amsterdam) and **Des Gasper** (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

44   Between a rock and a hard place: An exploration of Romanians' in-between lives
            Claudia Paraschivescu (University of Leeds)

Parallel session 12: Policing the borders
11:00–12:45 *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Federica Infantino*

45   Criminalization and decriminalization of the Kurdish diaspora in Germany: From the '1990s' to the recent developments in Kobane

            Bahar Baser (Coventry University)

46   From the American Dream to the Mexican Nightmare: How US border control enforcement and migratory policies are fueling violence in Mexico
            Francisco Alonso (European University Institute)

47   Policing the Sahara beyond War and Peace: The IOM and international migration control in Libya

            Julien Brachet (University of Oxford)

48   Making of 'skilled' overseas Koreans: Transformation of visa policies on co-ethnic migrants in South Korea
            Sohoon Lee (University of Sydney) and **Yi-Chun Chien** (University of Toronto)

Friday 15 January 2016 (contd.)

Lunch
12:45–13:45 *Ruth Deech Building*

Parallel session 13: Transnational politics
13:45–15:30 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*   *Chair: Marie Godin*

49   Hometown transnationalism: Long distance villageness among Indian Punjabis and North African Berbers

            Thomas Lacroix (Université de Poitiers)

50   The documented community of the nation? Bureaucratic practices and transborder membership politics in Korea and beyond
            Jaeeun Kim (University of Michigan)

51   The determinants of migrant receiving and origin country electoral politics

            Ali R Chaudhary (University of Oxford)

52   Proximal transnationalism: Proximity as a salient feature in transnational processes
            Marcos Estrada (University of Warwick)

Parallel session 14: Changing identifications
13:45–15:30 *Tsuzuki Lecture Theatre* (Ruth Deech Building)   *Chair: Ali R Chaudhary*

53   A 'soft-migration' approach to overseas resettlement: 'Home and host' experiences, opportunities and challenges among Korean residents in New Zealand

            Hong-Jae Park (University of Auckland)

54   The dynamics of 'here' and 'there' among three transnational ethnic communities in New Malden, London
            HaeRan Shin (Seoul National University)

55   Imagined communities? Relations of social identities and social organisation among Afghans in Britain and Germany

            Carolin Fischer (Université de Neuchâtel)

Tea and coffee
15:30–16:00 *Ruth Deech Building*

Concluding panel discussion
16:00–17:00 *Mary Ogilvie Lecture Theatre*
            Oliver Bakewell, Hein de Haas
            Tayiwaa Manuh (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)
            Hélène Thiollet (Sciences Po)
            Raúl Delgado Wise (Autonomous University of Zacatecas)

ABSTRACTS

1 International emigration and the labour market outcomes of women staying behind: The case of Morocco

Audrey Lenoël (National Institute for Demographic Studies) and **Anda David** (DIAL)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 1: Impact of migrants' return 14:00–15:45

Recent academic literature has focused on the impact of international migration on wider societal change at origin, especially in relation to women's status and gender roles. As a factor of economic autonomy, paid employment is often considered as an indicator of this status. Despite its characteristically large emigration, there is a dearth of studies looking at the link between international migration and the labour market participation of women staying behind in Morocco. This paper aims to address this gap by examining the effects of migration on women's activity rates in Morocco through a mixed method approach. Using the 2006–2007 Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), we find that having a migrant in the household increases women's labour participation, while receiving remittances decreases it. However, while migration increases women's probability of being an unpaid family worker, this effect is not observed for income-generating activities. Qualitative interviews with women staying behind in the Souss region indicate that while traditional attitudes are an important factor in female low levels of engagement in paid activities, the most compelling reason behind this situation lies in the lack of good job opportunities for women.

2 Return migration in the post-conflict context

Sonja Fransen (Maastricht University), **Isabel Ruiz** (University of Oxford) and **Carlos Vargas-Silva** (University of Oxford)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 1: Impact of migrants' return 14:00–15:45

This paper studies the economic impacts of 'return migration' in a post-conflict setting. The theoretical model illustrates that migration in situations of conflict and post conflict return can lead to different outcomes from those predicted in the non-conflict context. These include differences in outcomes related to economic activities, income and wealth. We look at the evidence using data from Burundi, a country which experienced a major civil conflict between 1993 and 2005. We use countrywide panel data collected by the researchers in 2011 and in 2015, i.e. six and 10 years after the end of the conflict. The survey has detailed information about economic activities of returnees and stayees (i.e. those who never left the country). It also has information on returnees' economic activities before and during migration. Our preliminary results indicate that, compared to stayees, returnees are less likely to have non-farm self employment, more likely to have farm self employment, more likely to work as employees and they are willing to engage in more economic activities. The results also indicate that the returnee/non-returnee wealth gap has remained unchanged across time.

3 Remittances and expenditures of Peruvian households left behind

Gabriella Berloffa and **Sara Giunti** (University of Trento)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 1: Impact of migrants' return 14:00−15:45

This paper uses data from the 'Peruvian National Survey of Households' (ENAHO) (2011) to investigate if consumption patterns of Peruvian households left behind are affected by the receipt of migrant remittances. Using an Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS), we assess to what extent receiving income transfers from migrants fosters resource allocation towards human capital investment, with particular attention to healthcare consumption. Both domestic and international remittances are considered, in order to determine whether differences exist in their impact on household consumption patterns. Establishing causal effect is complicated by non-random selection of migrants and reverse causality between the decision to remit and the healthcare consumption choices. These endogeneity issues are addressed implementing an instrumental variable estimation. We use historical department-level migration and remittance rates to instrument household remittance status. The results show that households receiving both domestic and international transfers spend more at the margin on health and education while less on food, suggesting a tendency to address additional income from remittances toward human capital investment, rather than consumption goods. Our findings suggest that migrant remittances have an effect on consumption patterns which is independent of total income effect. This evidence may indicate the presence of a commitment for sending households to use remittance income for specific purposes. At the same time, it can also be motivated by a transmission of health knowledge linked to money transfers, which incentives household members left behind to lead into better healthcare practices.

4 Returning home: Migrant connections and visions for local development in rural Nepal

Jytte Agergaard and **Ditte Rasmussen Brøgger** (University of Copenhagen)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 1: Impact of migrants' return 14:00−15:45

Migration to domestic and international destinations has become an emblematic feature of Nepal's societal changes. Part of this development is education migration from rural to urban areas within the borders of Nepal, an often overlooked but increasingly important aspect of contemporary migration flows. By focusing on these educational migrants, this paper explores how they connect to their rural homes. Guided by a critical reading of the migration–development scholarship, the paper examines how migrants and their relatives make sense of educational migrants' remitting and returning practices, and by comparing three groups of educational migrants, the migrants' reasons for staying connected and sending remittances are scrutinized. The paper finds that although educational migrants do not generate extensive economic remittances for local development in Nepal, they stay connected to their rural homes and partake in important social remittance practices that represent a vision for impacting local development.

5 Why men migrate: Relative deprivation, risk attitudes and migration in Thailand

Johanna Gereke (European University Institute)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 2: Family relations 14:00–15:45

Previous research has shown that poverty, income inequality, and relative deprivation are important factors explaining migration decisions. However, the role of risk attitudes in mediating the relationship between relative deprivation and migration choices has so far been overlooked. Specifically, migration is often a risky endeavour, and relative deprivation may increase migration propensity by raising individuals' willingness to take risks. This study examines how relative deprivation affects risk-taking, distinguishing between risk determined by chance and risk due to the opportunistic behaviour of other individuals. Using an incentivised lab-in-the-field experiment, I test whether relative deprivation increases the willingness to accept both types of risks among aspiring migrants from rural Thailand. I find that relative deprivation significantly increases individuals' willingness to take risks determined by chance. However, my findings also indicate that relative deprivation may decrease individuals' propensity to take social risks, i.e. to trust another person. Together, the results suggest that the positive relationship between relative deprivation and migration propensity operates primarily through the risk-as-chance channel.

6 Migrant women, transnational relations and social change: How do Senegalese women combine migration with family life?

Nathalie Mondain (University of Ottawa)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 2: Family relations 14:00–15:45

Despite a growing interest in the numbers and characteristics of women migrating internationally, few studies explore the drivers and conditions in which people, and particularly women, migrate: their motivations, the social and financial means they mobilise in order to move, how migrant women are perceived in the country of origin and destination. Moreover, the widespread idea that migration is gendered because of men's and women's respective social roles and statuses in the society of origin should be further nuanced in a context of chronic socioeconomic crisis leading to households' constant vulnerability to various hazards. Even in societies historically based on a patriarchal system such as the Wolof people of Senegal, where women are essentially defined through the roles they are playing as wives and mothers, they have always been mobile. Therefore, one key issue is how the patterns of women's mobility are changing in the contemporary globalised world and particularly how they develop their own individual migration project: choice of country and where in that country, activity, with whom, when in their life course, the way they manage their family left behind or migrating with them. Drawing from 23 qualitative individual interviews conducted in 2012–2013 among migrant women in a small town in the north-west of Senegal subject to an intense and essentially male international outmigration to South-European countries since the mid-1980s, we are aiming to broaden the discussion by demonstrating how women manipulate the normative discourse and expectations from their society of origin to either develop their own independent migration project or, for those who are migrating with their partner, nevertheless find ways to reinforce their role and status in their community through migration. This leads us to further question the notions of empowerment and autonomy for women who appear to be extremely ambivalent in their desires and choices.

7 Beyond trafficking discourse: Entrepreneurial endeavours among female marriage migrants in Germany

Julia Rushchenko (Utrecht University)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 2: Family relations 14:00–15:45

The paper surveys the complex terrain of experiences that migrant wives from economically weaker countries face in the European Union, focusing on the employment opportunities, inequalities and obstacles encountered in the labour market in Germany. The author examines the situation of de-skilling and analyses entrepreneurial attitudes exhibited by marriage migrants from Brazil, Peru, Ukraine and the Philippines arguing that there is a need for re-definition of the binary 'wife' or 'worker' that will enable a move away from traditional simplistic and disempowering image of cross-border marriages and female migration from the Global South. The findings challenge the conventional notion of female marriage migrants as submissive dependents, suggesting a more nuanced approach based on the informants' diverse backgrounds, qualifications, endeavours, and their manifold desires.

8 Marriage migration in Britain: A gender perspective

Elena Valentina Zonca (University of Trieste)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 2: Family relations 14:00–15:45

Recent developments in regulations on spousal family reunification in the UK show a progressive restriction of the possibilities of family life for migrants and ethnic minorities. Such developments may be seen as a reaction to questions such as marriages of convenience and gender-based violence as well as to practices associated with some migrant communities including polygamy and forced marriage. British policy makers have gradually established quite severe requirements for spousal family reunification, including limits related to minimum age, income, housing standards and language proficiency. Also, restrictions have been placed on spousal settlement in the UK. My paper explores these issues from a gender perspective. The 'gender' angle on the issue of spousal migration allows us to unpack the relationship between gender, as a crucial way of signifying a relationship of power, and immigration as an issue where the State holds real power. I will combine legal analysis with a race and gender perspective and use an interdisciplinary approach. I will argue that the engagement of political actors in family migration risks becoming a way of instrumentalising gender in order to further restrict immigration policies. On the one hand, legal provisions on marriage migration claim to act on behalf of migrant women to protect gender equality and ensure integration. In fact, they risk weakening migrant women's rights and their chances of achieving an active citizenship status, for instance by not considering them as active agents and guaranteeing an independent permit of stay.

9   Lagos: Tracing mobilities and diversities within an African urban landscape

Naluwembe Binaisa (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 3: Migration changing places 16:15–18:00

In a rapidly urbanising Africa, communication technologies, particularly the mobile phone and internet, place Lagos at the crossroads of new and historic local, regional and global mobilities. In this era of the 'networked society' there is limited systematic evidence to holistically capture the continuities and discontinuities of a contested and expanding urban landscape. This research grounded within the micro-geographies of three areas in the city: Lagos Island and the mainland areas of Yaba and Mushin focuses on understanding this phenomenon through diverse everyday lives. The diffusion of communication technologies and their attendant applications emerges as a transformative point of departure that offers one set of infrastructures within evolving multi-level networks connecting the local, trans-regional and transnational. Through personal narratives and visual methodologies the research explores how people manage their lives in the city across three domains: work, socialities and family. This reveals contradictory positons where multiple positive narratives of socio-cultural, political and economic liberalisation vie with ingrained persistent inequalities, a fragile generational compact and a challenging environment. To trace 'new' and 'old' modalities of being and becoming; complex intersections of development, identity, resistance and innovation.

10   Belonging and the built environment: Transnational socio-cultural influences among first-generation Mexican immigrants in southern California

John Arroyo (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 3: Migration changing places 16:15–18:00

Immigrants arriving in the US not only come from different societies, but also from places with different physical characteristics. Studying how the built environment is socially and culturally shaped by the immigrant communities that inhabit them is important for US-based urban planning and design practitioners concerned with creating successful active spaces that are well-used and inclusive community-building environments. This is of particular relevance for Mexican immigrants, as they are the largest immigrant group – and the most populous Latino ethnicity – in the US. Previously, scholars of migration have provided insights into immigrants' understanding of their lives and the way in which they perceive their new roles in American society according to citizenship, political incorporation, and economics – often through a positivist lens. But few empirical user-centered studies exist about the way in which immigrants' previously familiar understanding of their sending community's built environment has resulted in changes to their how they conduct their everyday lives in their US receiving community. Is there a demonstrable connection in migration and place with respect to socio-cultural relations? Thirty interviews were conducted and coded with residents from two highly populous first-generation Mexican communities (from both urban and rural sending communities) in southern California. This research demonstrates the growing tensions that result when planners and designers rely on elements of 'Latino Urbanism' to appease this population. It also suggest that the acculturation level of first-generation Mexican immigrants in southern California is mutable according to factors including the original physical characteristics of their host community, length of time spent in the US, and proximity to others from their home region in Mexico. I argue that for planning and design professionals to be truly inclusive of first-generation Mexican immigrants, they need to look beyond normative frameworks that often essentialise an otherwise heterogeneous population with competing built environment needs.

11 From expatriation to social promotion in the global South: Intersection of Chinese SOE globalization and Chinese expats' mobility trajectories in Ghana

Katy N Lam (Hong Kong Baptist University and the Max Weber Foundation)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 3: Migration changing places 16:15–18:00

This paper aims to understand Chinese mobility and globalisation in the Global South. Informed by ethnographic investigations in Ghana, a mobility paradox is observed in the trajectories of Chinese expats of Chinese state-owned entreprises (SOEs): physical mobility becomes resources for social mobility, but such social promotion then leads to physical immobility. Many Chinese expats extend their stay in Ghana for a prolonged period. How should Chinese expatriation trajectories be understood in the migration logic/ theories? In parallel, their SOEs tend to localise further in Ghana and not necessarily expand their globalisation in other African countries. Are there any linkages between the globalisation-localisation and expatriation-migration and how can these be explained? This paper will analyse these observations with the social transformations taking place in China and social embeddedness of the hosting country. Through studying the Chinese mobility pattern in the Global South, the paper hopes to shed light on how South-to-South globalisation influences and enhances, but also conditions mobility-opportunity structure, in the era in which developing countries increasingly become globalization and migration destinations.

12 Moving South: Understanding the development potential of the new Portuguese migration to Angola

Lisa Åkesson (University of Gothenburg)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 3: Migration changing places 16:15–18:00

Since 2008 people in Portugal have been living in the shadow of the European economic crisis, whereas strong oil-fueled macro-economic growth has taken place in the Portuguese ex-colony of Angola. In consequence, Portuguese citizens have during the last years sought improved living conditions in Angola on a massive scale. The status of these Portuguese migrants is ambiguous, as it is based on a position both as a former colonial settler and as a vulnerable labour migrant. Against this background, the aim of this paper is to explore how Portuguese migrants and Angolan natives understand the Portuguese migrants' contribution to the ongoing social, political and economic changes in Angola. How do migrants and natives in the capital of Luanda view the Portuguese potential transfer of human and social capital, and how do they navigate the changing power relations? In research on the migration-development nexus it is commonly assumed that it is only migrants from the Global South, in their roles as remittance senders and returnees, who may play a role for socio-economic change in developing countries. Moreover, these migrants' contributions are seen as driven by their moral commitment to their country of origin. In contrast, the Portuguese migrants view their contribution as deriving from a national Self which is both good at mixing and at transmitting knowledge. On the Angolan side, some see the Portuguese 'return' as a threat to their country's possibilities of developing a future of its own, while others may view the Portuguese as either 'teachers' or 'similar to us and no better'. It is evident that colonial imaginaries continue to play a role in the construction of these understandings. Theoretically, the paper builds on an interpretative anthropological approach combined with a critical postcolonial perspective and inspiration from research on migration and development.

13 Remittances and post electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire: A survey data analysis

Yao Silvère Konan (Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 4: Diaspora engagement 16:15–18:00

This paper investigates the behaviour of Ivorian migrants' remittances during the post-electoral crisis. The data were collected five months after the crisis. The findings show that the crisis has enabled social capital mobilisation, altruism and insurance beyond the bounds of kinship. Although remittances may be meant primarily for consumption purposes, some are intended for investments in small businesses and human capital. Moreover, the propensity for higher remittances increases with the duration of the migrant's stay in the host country.

14 How do migration status changes influence remittances sending? An exploratory mixed-method approach for the case of Colombian and Ecuadorian migrants in Spain

Manuel Assner (Free University of Berlin)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 4: Diaspora engagement 16:15–18:00

This paper focuses on the relationship between changes in migration status of migrants and their remittances sent. The work follows Ecuadorian and Colombian migrants in Spain over a time period of 10 years. Their lives are analysed using a mixed-method approach for a sample of 50 migrant and nine expert interviews. The period between 2003 and 2013 includes the large-scale legalisation in 2005 and also covers impacts of the economic turmoil from 2007 onward. Based on the two-sided assumption of possible increase or decrease of remittance-sending through legalisation the methods of qualitative interview analysis and quantitative panel analysis help to gain new insights into the relation between migration status and remittances sending. It can be shown that each upward movement in more secure residence permits increased the propensity of sending remittances. The qualitative insights gained from the interviews also reveal a change in motivations to remit during the period. The dominant motive of sending money for the care of own children left in the country of birth was more and more replaced by a mixture of motives from investment to 'altruistic' sending. Family reunification has a negative effect on remittances, as every additional foreign-born child residing in Spain reduces the family's propensity to remit. Within the sample the effect of better job opportunities for family members and a change towards investment motives has proven to be stronger and increased the remittance-sending of migrants.

15 Juxtaposing Pakistani diaspora policy with migrants' transnational citizenship practices

Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 4: Diaspora engagement 16:15–18:00

States adopt diaspora engagement policies to tap into or embrace diasporas. This paper juxtaposes Pakistani diaspora policy with migrants' transnational citizenship practices to explore conceptualisations of relationships between citizenship, territory and membership. The contrast between state policy and migrants' everyday citizenship practices in the case of Pakistani migrants in Norway contributes to theoretical debates by revealing how states and migrants conceive differently – and sometimes in conflicting ways – of relationships between citizenship, territory and membership. Thus acknowledging migrant subjectivities and revealing particular power-geometries involved in this case of state-diaspora strategising. The paper draws on interviews with migrants and return migrants to juxtapose Pakistani diaspora engagement policies with three dimensions of migrants' transnational citizenship practices: the National Identification Card for Overseas

Pakistanis, remittances and return migration. The elusive nature of residency, to which the state, migrants and non-migrants all relate, is exposed, and underlines the potential scope for migrant subjectivities playing a role in affecting the power dynamics of state-diaspora strategising. The paper argues that there is a dissonance between the state policy level and migrants' everyday citizenship practices, reflecting a different basis and logic for the actions of different involved actors.

16 Diasporas and conflict

Marion Mercier (Université Libre de Bruxelles), **Fabio Mariani** (Université Catholique de Louvain) and **Thierry Verdier** (Paris School of Economics)
Wednesday 13 January: Session 4: Diaspora engagement 16:15–18:00

In this paper, we study the relation between emigration and conflict in developing countries, which has been overlooked by the economic literature. We build a model of conflict, in which two (ethnic) groups contest a given resource that can be consumed as a (group-specific) public good. Open conflict requires labour, and involves the destruction of some of the contested resource. Within each group, agents collectively decide on the optimal allocation of labour (i.e. ex-ante identical group members) between conflict and productive activities. Given the characteristics of the implied Nash equilibrium, in terms of conflict intensity and outcome, the two groups may also choose to negotiate a pacific settlement if there exists a sharing rule that makes both of them better off than conflict. In this setting, we introduce migration from one of the two groups. We develop two configurations of the model in which emigrants participate or not in the collective decision of their group in the homeland. We find that diaspora may trigger a switch from peace to war in the origin country, provided that the stock of migrants exceeds a given threshold. This result is always true when emigrants are involved in the collective decision. When they are not, their peace-wrecking or peace-building impact depends on the home country's characteristics. Moreover, we show that diaspora-induced conflict is initiated by the group to which migrants belong in the first case, and by the other group in the second configuration. The model is further extended to account for (i) consumption-targeted remittances, (ii) diasporas actively involved in the homeland conflict (by lobbying abroad, through soft-power, etc.), and (iii) migration from both groups. Our results are broadly consistent with available anecdotal evidence.

17 Understanding immobility: Exploring the relationship between migration aspirations and the capacity to aspire

Kerilyn Schewel (University of Amsterdam)
Thursday 14 January: Session 5: Aspirations and migration decisions 11:00–12:45

The vast majority of the world's population do not migrate, yet migration studies tend to focus exclusively on the determinants and outcomes of mobility. This paper argues that grappling with the question of immobility is crucial to efforts to re-conceptualise migration as an intrinsic part of broader processes of social transformation. I proceed with this task by, first, reviewing and evaluating various explanations for why people do not migrate, distinguishing between the aspiration and the ability to do so (cf Carling 2002). Then, drawing on empirical data from the EUMAGINE project in Senegal, I consider one explanation in particular depth: the notion that those who do not aspire to migrate may lack the 'capacity to aspire'. The concept of a capacity to aspire is emerging in conversations in both migration and development studies, and it is often identified with aspirations for greater wealth. Drawing on the Senegalese case, I challenge the potential conflation of migration aspirations with the capacity to aspire by showing that, in the context of widespread migration aspirations, the capacity to aspire may find expression in the aspiration to stay.

18 Returns to Somalia: Transformation and agency in return and reintegration processes

Nassim Majidi (Sciences Po)
Thursday 14 January: Session 5: Aspirations and migration decisions 11:00–12:45

From Afghanistan to Somalia, international interventions have justified the returns of refugees, migrants and failed asylum seekers 'home'. Somalia in 2015 has seen refugee returns from Kenya, forced returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and migrant returns from Europe. Although the context was deemed too insecure in 2014 for returns, in 2015 the rationale has changed: returns are not only accepted, return areas have expanded. The Federal Government of Somalia has issued a returns policy, concerned by the limited absorption capacity at home. At the same time, European governments are seeking options to scale up returns to Somalia. Where do Somali returnees fit in this political landscape? What do we know of the post-return outcomes? Based on Bakewell's seminal work *Returning refugees or migrating villagers?* (1999) and using empirical data collected in Kenya and Somalia in 2014 and 2015, we will study the 'reintegration bias' of return policies. A particular lens will be given to each demographic group – women, men and children – as well as to different return categories – inclusive of refugee returns from Kenya and voluntary returns from Norway. This paper challenges the reintegration bias of return policies – it shows that stepwise migration, split returns and children left behind are obstacles to reintegration. They result in conditional and temporary returns and limited reintegration. Furthermore, the views of youth, children and women are not integrated in traditionally 'gender blind' and 'youth blind' policies. A better understanding of the drivers and dynamics of return is needed to highlight its outcomes – if the context is not ripe for an environment of 'return and reintegration'.

19 Social networks and the intention to migrate

Sultan Orazbayev and **Miriam Manchin** (University College London)
Thursday 14 January: Session 5: Aspirations and migration decisions 11:00–12:45

Using a large survey spanning several years and more than 150 countries, this paper looks at the role of different types of social networks for international and domestic migration intentions. In particular, we look at the impact of close social networks (composed of friends and family) with and without remittances and broad social networks (composed of same-country residents with intention to migrate), both at home and abroad. In addition, we also control for satisfaction with amenities, work-related factors, wealth, and other individual-related factors. We find that close and broad social networks abroad are the most important driving forces of international migration intention, and broad local social networks are the most important factor for internal migration intention. On the other hand, close networks at the current location reduce the likelihood of the intention to migrate, albeit their importance is much lower, especially for international migration intention.

20 Bulgarian migration to the UK: The influential power of the imaginary West

Polina Manolova (University of Birmingham)
Thursday 14 January: Session 5: Aspirations and migration decisions 11:00–12:45

The increasing popularity of the UK as one of the most-preferred migration destinations amongst Bulgarians is in contrast to the hostility with which migrants tend to be met in British society and the precarious working and living conditions they often experience. This paper claims that this paradox of popularity despite hostility cannot be adequately explained with economic push factors or by conceiving contemporary migrants as rational individuals who are seeking to maximise their utility. Instead, it is argued that a collective imaginary of the West, offering the possibility of a better quality of life, often informs migratory aspirations and trajectories based on emotional and intuitive reasoning. By following the individual journeys of a number of Bulgarian migrants to the UK this paper deconstructs the imaginary West represented in their narratives as an interesting amalgam between socialist normality, marked by predictability and security, and a liberal–democratic modernity which entails a new model of entrepreneurial subjecthood. The appropriation and deployment of different aspects of this imaginary is carried out in accordance to migrants' subjective experiences, social positioning and the different capitals (economic, social, and symbolic) at their disposal. The paper further discusses how migration experiences, often entangled in both hope and desperation, lead to a constant re-examination and negotiation of the migratory projects. In this process the imaginary of the West does not lose its pre-invested meaning and tends to be uncritically reproduced in the practice of migration. Thus it is suggested that hegemonic binaries of backwards East versus progressive West inform the way in which Bulgarians imagine a global world order; serve as a benchmark for producing self-representations and social divisions; and are most of all sustained and reinforced in the migratory process.

21 Mobile people, immobile structures: A study of labour migrants in India and access to social protection

Nabeela Ahmed (University of Sussex)
Thursday 14 January: Session 6: Labour migration 11:00–12:45

Unrestricted migration (and settlement) anywhere within India is constitutionally permitted for national citizens, yet labour migrants face a 'hostile policy environment' consisting of a range of implicit barriers (Rogaly et al. 2002). This paper explores such barriers faced by a highly mobile population of labour migrants, and focuses on access to national social protection programmes geared toward a sedentary population. India is a country undergoing a rapid increase in urbanisation, and experiencing significant regional inequalities (Census of India 2011; Bhagat 2011). The social exclusion of groups such as migrants is therefore a crucial issue in discussions of social protection and efforts to address inequalities. To complicate the gap between constitutional rights and implementation, India's 'quasi-federal' system of governance (Wheare 1970) has engendered a heterogeneity of implementation realities in individual states when it comes to centrally-set policies, including those of social protection. Using the example of the Public Distribution System (PDS) - a universal food subsidy scheme and India's largest social protection programme – and invoking contemporary theories of social protection, inclusion and vulnerability (Kabeer 2000; Chambers 1989 et al.), the thesis draws from empirical evidence on labour migrants in two diverse states, Maharashtra and Gujarat, to explore patterns and structures of migrant access. The findings emphasise the complexities of labour migration, including the 'multi-locational' linkages migrants maintain between places of destination and origin, thus indicating a need for flexible access policies. In terms of broader objectives, this work aims to throw light on the relatively understudied area of internal migration (within the overall migration literature) and explore the interplay of sedentary policies and migrant dynamics within a shared citizenship regime, set against a context of ongoing legislative and policy developments intended to improve social protection for vulnerable groups yet perpetuating the exclusion of migrants (Deshingkar et al. 2009; Ruparelia 2013).

22 From illegality to tolerance and beyond: Irregular immigration as a selective and dynamic process

Maurizio Ambrosini (University of Milan)

Thursday 14 January: Session 6: Labour migration 11:00–12:45

Immigration defined as 'illegal' is a typical area where the dominant representations differ from social phenomena. In particular, actual policies differ from declared policies, and the behaviours of many actors, including public authorities and civil servants, diverge from declarations and formal rules. Within this framework, this article deals with two issues. The first is the selective treatment of irregular immigration by receiving societies: some forms of irregular immigration are widely tolerated, others are more actively rejected. The second, and related issue, is the easier transition to a legal status of some irregular migrants, especially those who encounter some forms of tolerance in receiving societies. Focusing mainly on southern Europe and the Italian setting, the paper will start by discussing how some immigrants are labeled as illegal and thus stigmatised (the case in point now asylum seekers), while other immigrants, even when living in the receiving society without the necessary authorization, are neither perceived nor treated as 'illegal': the main case in point being women, hired by native households as domestic and care workers. The paper will then discuss the passage to a legal status, in particular through regularisation processes, concerning mainly 'tolerated' irregular immigrants. To explain first tolerance and then the passage to a legal status, I will focus on actors that enable immigrants' survival and progression, and in particular on the intermediaries between the receiving societies and irregular immigrants. In conclusion, the paper will highlight: 1) the relations between the social recognition and formal authorisation of migrants; 2) the devices that immigrants can use to acquire legal status; 3) the main intermediaries who support immigrants in entering a new country, integrating into local society, and acquiring legal status.

23 Labour market changes and human capital investment: Evidence from migration boom in Nepal

Rashesh Shrestha (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Thursday 14 January: Session 6: Labour migration 11:00–12:45

Education is an important determinant of long-term economic and social development, and many developing countries' policies are aimed at increasing schooling. The success of these policies partly depends on accessibility of high-skilled jobs relative to low-skilled jobs. The "human capital" view of educational choice implies that, by lowering the rate of return to education and increasing opportunity cost of staying in school, an abundance of low-skilled jobs reduces schooling. One source of low-skilled job growth in Nepal is temporary labor migration (TLM). Since 2000, migration to the resource-abundant Gulf countries on short-term contracts represents the most lucrative employment option for many young Nepali men. Since most of these jobs do not require much schooling, TLM could negatively impact schooling decisions.

This paper estimates the extent to which TLM reduced schooling in Nepal. Utilizing Nepal Census 2011 data and Instrumental Variables method to account for endogeneity of migration, I estimate the causal impact of greater migration opportunities by comparing schooling attainment across villages with different TLM rates. I find that a one percentage point increase in village-level migration rate reduced likelihood of upper secondary school by 3.6 percent. This demonstrates that TLM could reduce long term economic growth due to its negative impact on schooling, thus drawing attention to a possible trade-off between short-term poverty alleviation and long-term impacts of TLM. Another implication for developing countries with high migration rates is that any policy aimed at improving schooling should take into account incentives created by migration opportunities. Further, this study expands the literature on migration by highlighting the influence of community-level migration on individual decisions.

24 South–South migration: Reflections from the Cambodia-Thailand system

Maryann Bylander (Lewis and Clark College)
Thursday 14 January: Session 6: Labour migration 11:00–12:45

Increasingly, migration scholarship is taking South-South movements seriously. Beyond the recognition that such movements comprise approximately half of all international migrations, there is also a growing understanding that South-South migrations may differ substantively from the South-North movements that inform most mainstream contemporary migration theory. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative data from the Cambodia-Thailand system, this article suggests three ways that South-South migration patterns may complicate accepted theories of migration. First, despite the claim that the poorest of the poor in developing countries are less likely to migrate than those with greater resources, in the Cambodian context poor individuals in migrant-sending communities are as likely to migrate to Thailand as their relatively more wealthy counterparts. Similarly, migrants are no less likely to come from the most marginal areas of the country. Second, despite suggestions that migration is more likely to occur where credit markets are lacking, in Cambodia the opposite appears to be the case. Third, in the Cambodian context it is common for young people to migrate prior to completing their education. These movements complicate human-capital theories of migration and suggest that different forms of selection are likely to operate in South-South movements. Taken together, these findings challenge the easy application of South-North theories of migration onto South-South contexts and suggest the need for further empirical research on South-South migration.

25 Why liberal states restrict wanted immigration: Citizenship regimes and the politics of highly-skilled immigration policy

Melanie Kolbe (University of Georgia)
Thursday 14 January: Session 7: Politics and migration decisions 13:45–15:30

What explains cross-national differences in rights-allocations of highly-skilled immigration policies among Western industrialised countries? This paper is motivated by a striking empirical puzzle: most industrialized countries design policies intended to secure a competitive edge in the global market by attracting qualified migrants (e.g. engineers, researchers, or IT specialists), however, many of the policies are much more restrictive, in particular in regard to work rights, than one would expect. Why can some countries be open to highly-skilled immigrants while others cannot? While previous work on labour immigration policies has focused on client politics arguments, highlighting the instrumental role of labour unions and business associations, this paper argues that the difference in work rights granted to highly-skilled immigrants is also determined by how inclusive or exclusive national citizenship configurations are. As institutional frameworks for discursive opportunities, citizenship configurations make some arguments on immigration more legitimate than others in policy discourse, and crucially affect the trade-off between different policy goals. Testing different arguments with an original data set measuring work rights granted to highly-skilled immigrants in 16 countries, I find that institutional variation of citizenship configurations across societies are an important determinant of highly-skilled immigration policy output.

26 Between populist liberalism and a new commitment to human rights: Recent immigration and asylum policy cycles in Latin America

Luisa Feline Freier (LSE and Universidad del Pacífico)

Thursday 14 January: Session 7: Politics and migration decisions 13:45–15:30

Over the past decade, developments in Latin American immigration and asylum policies have deviated from the global trend of increasing policy restrictiveness. A significant number of countries have left their historically securitised outlooks on human mobility behind and passed immigration and asylum laws that focus on the protection of human rights. Intriguingly, the political discourses in the region tend to be even more progressive than legislative reforms, reflecting 'populist liberalism' and resulting in positive 'discursive policy gaps'. What explains this paradigm shift and what have been its consequences? This paper uses mixed methods to analyse the immigration and asylum policy cycles (i.e. discursive and policy liberalisation, changes in immigration flows and asylum applications, and subsequent policy reactions). The three case countries represent distinct cases along the liberalisation continuum: Argentina has undergone the most significant legislative liberalisation in both policy areas; Mexico has passed expansive asylum legislation but maintains a controversial immigration law; and Ecuador is the most paradigmatic case of discursive populist liberalism, but lags behind in legislative reforms. The paper concludes by discussing the theoretical and normative implications of my findings for theory and practice in Latin America and beyond.

27 Irregular migrants' decision making factors in transit

Katie Kuschminder (Maastricht University)

Thursday 14 January: Session 7: Politics and migration decisions 13:45–15:30

This paper examines how migrants make the decision whether to stay in the country of transit, migrate onwards, or return to their countries of origin while in a transit country. The majority of a limited academic literature on migrant decision making has been concerned either with the decision to migrate in the first place (for example distinguishing voluntary from forced migration), or the decision whether to return. Decision making in transit has not been explored in depth. Migrant decision making in transit can is influenced by conditions in the country of origin, conditions in the current country of stay (transit country), conditions in the perceived destination country, individual and social factors, and policy interventions. This paper considers these multiple factors in the analysis of 1,028 surveys with migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Syria collected in Athens and Istanbul in spring 2015. Regression analysis has been used to predict the factors determining the desire of migrants to migrate onwards as compared to stay in the current country or return.

28 Determinants of internal and international migration in rural Pakistan

Abdul Rehman (University of East Anglia)

Thursday 14 January: Session 7: Politics and migration decisions 13:45–15:30

This paper provides an empirical analysis of the migration determinants for households located in Pakistan. We first study migration as a whole and then look at the more disaggregated version by distinguishing between domestic and international migration. On the snapshot of migration as a whole we detect an intriguing size-composition effect on the household's probability of migration: the larger the household, the greater the probability of migration of one of its members. By contrast, the more dependants a household has (in terms of the number of children and young females), the less likely it is to have a migrant member. This latter relationship is by and large true for both types of migration – internal and international. Also, we find the probability of migration to be inversely related to the pre-migration initial (as observed at the beginning of the study period) landholding of the household. A one-acre decrease in landholding results in an 11 per cent increase in the likelihood a member of the household migrates internationally, relative to the base case of no migration. On the other hand, the landholding effect is small for internal migration (1.3 per cent). This result from the empirical model confirms that households tend to deplete their landholding to jump the hurdle of international migration, but not so as to migrate within the country. This finding is consistent with similar studies for other countries. The insight of this analysis can be useful in designing public policies. Government should facilitate greater movement of labour by contributing towards the cost of migration. Furthermore, a rural credit market should be developed so that people can obtain affordable loans without having to sell lands, which are vital assets for survival in rural areas.

29 Is there a 'Pig Cycle' in the labour supply of doctors? How training and immigration policies respond to physician shortages

Yasser Moullan (University of Oxford) and **Xavier Chojnicki** (University of Lille)

Thursday 14 January: Session 8: High-skilled migration 13:45–15:30

Many OECD countries currently face shortages of physicians in remote areas. Policy makers try to tackle this issue by increasing the number of individuals entering medical school training and by recruiting internationally. This paper investigates which strategies OECD governments adopt and when these policies are effective in addressing the medical shortages. Due to the length of time medical training requires, the impact of the expansion of medical school capacity should take longer to be effective than the recruitment of foreign physicians. We have built a dataset that comprises information about physician shortages, the number of medical school graduates, and the number of foreign-trained physicians by using the A. Bhargava et al. (2011) dataset for 17 OECD countries between 1991 and 2004. We find that OECD governments, after a period of medical shortages, produce a higher number of medical graduates in the long run but in the short-term face an increasing emigration of their practising physicians and recruit heavily from abroad. In terms of policy time delay, medical education policy adjustments take at least five years to produce an effect whereas recruitment from abroad takes only one year to address the shortage issue.

30 The rise of Singapore in the global academic talent race: Strategies and effects

Lucie Cerna (University of Oxford) and **Meng-Hsuan Chou** (Nanyang Technological University)

Thursday 14 January: Session 8: High-skilled migration 13:45–15:30

Skilled migration is a lifeline for advanced economies. By recruiting skilled professionals from abroad, key economic and knowledge institutions are able to retain a lead in international competitions to innovate. Economic downturns have yet to alter this basic assumption and have, in effect, highlighted its urgency. But companies and universities do not regulate migration; this is the responsibility of governments. While keenly aware of the well-articulated demands for skilled migration, governments face another cost-benefit consideration: electorates who oppose migration. Whether these sentiments are rooted in the actual costs of migration or more visceral concerns, governments do not dismiss them. In light of this tension, how do they go about regulating skilled migration? What strategies do governments use to effectively determine who comes in and which migrants are kept out? And have their strategies brought about the desired policy effects? Taking skilled migration as the research focus, this paper addresses the underlying question at the heart of the contemporary debate about the state's role in a globalised era: is it still relevant? We offer evidence-based and theoretically-informed analysis for this debate through the case of Singapore, a country on the rise in both Asia and the world in terms of the effectiveness of its talent migration policies in attracting the best and brightest scientific minds to its labs and universities. We first discuss the three dominant approaches governments around the world have applied to attract foreign talent. We then present the Singaporean approach to talent migration. Next, we describe our methodology and case selection before discussing the effects of the Singaporean talent migration approach. We conclude with the lessons that the case of Singapore offers to identifying and explaining the drivers and dynamics of academic talent migration.

31 The globalisation of international student mobility: Assessing the role of policies and networks

Mathias Czaika and **Yasser Moullan** (University of Oxford)

Thursday 14 January: Session 8: High-skilled migration 13:45–15:30

This paper analyses the drivers and determinants of international student mobility during the period 1998 to 2012 from about 180 countries of origin to 19 European, North American and Asian destination countries. We investigate the role of migration policies such as visa requirements, availability of job seeker visa, or the existence of bilateral diploma recognition agreements, which are increasingly implemented in order to facilitate mobility of graduates and international recruitment of professionals. In addition to the empirical assessment of the relevance of those policies on international student mobility, we explore the role of multiple forms of networks in facilitating student mobility, in particular in the context where international mobility is constrained. For instance, we identify scientific collaborations and the respective 'scientific proximity' between countries as a so far neglected but highly relevant driver in international student mobility. In our analysis, scientific collaborations turn out as a very robust predictor of student mobility which we explain by the role scientific supervisors and mentors may play as key informants and knowledge-carriers for their students by sparking mobility aspirations and providing information about 'good' international study opportunities. Beyond the immediate role of academic advisors, we also explore the effects of the wider network of 'peers' as well as the overall role of the (tertiary-educated) diaspora in shaping global student mobility patterns. We also find evidence for the existence of spatially-dependent transnational networks between origin countries with common historical with the same colonising power, or are simply geographically close enough in order to create network effects across origin countries which facilitate student migration in the same directions.

32 Dynamics of internal mobility of nurses in the Gambian health system: Prerequisites for international migration

Angèle Flora Mendy (University of Lausanne)

Thursday 14 January: Session 8: High-skilled migration 13:45–15:30

Based on 25 semi-structured and in-depth interviews with nurses and nurse lecturers in The Gambia (April 2015; October 2015), this paper aims to describe the dynamics of internal mobility of Gambian nurses within the health system. It demonstrates how the process of internal mobility is consciously perceived by Gambian nurses as being a prerequisite for their international migration, whereas health authorities believe it postpones the decision to migrate. The findings show that Gambian nurses develop and acquire a social and professional background by moving between the state health sector and the private and semi-private health sector. Through this process, they try by anticipation to prepare themselves for the eventual status of migrant nurse in a destination country, where they will face a new social and professional environment.

33 Maghreb emigration: Fifty years of state influence

Katharina Natter (University of Amsterdam)

Thursday 14 January: Session 9: Role of states and policies 16:00–17:45

This paper explores the role of states, post-colonial ties, and migration policies in emigration from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to main European and North American destinations since the 1960s. New bilateral migration flow data compiled in the DEMIG C2C database reveals that there is no homogeneous narrative of Maghreb emigration. Instead, emigration patterns portray phases of convergence and divergence: In the post-independence period, emigration boomed in all three Maghreb countries; from the mid-1970s until the early 1990s Algerian emigration levelled off while emigration from neighbouring countries' remained high; and since the 1990s Moroccan emigration increased exponentially while flows from Tunisia and Algeria grew only moderately. Periods of convergence can be explained by the similar socio-economic and geo-political developments of Maghreb countries, as well as by immigration policies of destination states. To understand observed divergences, however, a closer look at the origin state is required. The paper finds that Algeria's departure from regional emigration patterns in the 1970s can be traced back to the emigration stop implemented by the Algerian government in 1973. Conversely, the active promotion of emigration by the Moroccan state contributed to fostering a culture of emigration that, together with high unemployment partly explains Morocco's emigration boom after the 1990s. Finally, the recent diversification of Maghreb emigration to different South European countries can be attributed to specific historical linkages, with Moroccans and Algerians mainly migrating to Spain and Tunisians to Italy. By paying particular attention to the role of origin countries and analysing Maghreb states' attitudes towards emigration over the past fifty years, the paper shows that Maghreb emigration was continuously shaped not only by governmental strategies elaborated in Paris, Amsterdam, or Madrid, but also by those designed in Rabat, Tunis, and Algiers.

34 Sub-Saharan migration to Europe in times of restriction: An empirical test of substitution effects

Marie-Laurence Flahaux (University of Oxford) and **Cris Beauchemin** (Institut national d'études démographiques) and **Bruno Schoumaker** (Université catholique de Louvain)

Thursday 14 January: Session 9: Role of states and policies 16:00–17:45

Studies on the effects of migration policies are usually hampered by a lack of data related both to migration policies and to migration itself. We analyse trends in policies and migration focusing on flows between sub-Saharan Africa and Europe since the mid-1970s. Using the data of both the DEMIG and MAFE projects, we compare flows and policies of three African countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana and Senegal) and six destination countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and the UK). Testing the 'substitution effects' of restrictive migration policies, we show that these policies do not result in less out-migration, but rather end up with more irregular migration and less returns. It does not mean that migration policies completely fail, but suggests that other determinants are at play, such as social networks, work opportunities in destination areas or economic and political context at origin.

35 States of convergence and change: A data-driven taxonomy and analysis of human mobility governance in 34 countries

Anna Boucher (University of Sydney) and **Justin Gest** (George Mason University)

Thursday 14 January: Session 9: Role of states and policies 16:00–17:45

Despite the advanced state of migration studies, we lack a contemporary system of regime classification of immigration nations. Current migration typologies also focus on the Global North and largely exclude South–South immigration. Presenting results from a study of 34 immigration countries across the world, we develop a new taxonomy of migration regimes that considers among other factors, democracies and non-democracies, traditional destinations and emerging destinations. Drawing upon original data collected in a wide range of countries including the Gulf Cooperation Council, Singapore and China, with Latin American and the OECD, our taxonomy demonstrates the necessity of considering these countries in contemporary analysis of immigration. In doing so, it provides a powerful critique of existing approaches. We also establish the existence of a nexus between admission and settlement approaches; states that are open in their selection of immigrants are also more open to naturalisation. After deriving this taxonomy, we then test central explanations for the variation we identify.

36 Migration outflows and optimal migration policy: Rules versus discretion

Ismael Issifou (University of Orléans) and **Francesco Magris** (University 'François Rabelais' of Tours)

Thursday 14 January: Session 9: Role of states and policies 16:00–17:45

We study the effects of more open borders on return migration and show that migrants are more likely to return to the origin country when migration rules are softened, because this implies that they could more easily re-migrate if return migration is unsuccessful. As a result, softening migration rules leads to lower net inflows than generally acknowledged. We show that if government follows rules to shape the optimal migration policy, it will choose more open borders than in the case its behaviour is discretionary. However, this requires an appropriate commitment technology. We show that electoral accountability may be a solution to the commitment problem. As a matter of fact, observed softer immigration rules in western countries suggest the effectiveness of such a mechanism.

37 Social remittances and the unintended social consequences of temporary migration from Poland

Izabela Grabowska (University of Warsaw) and **Godfried Engbersen** (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Thursday 14 January: Session 10: Social remittances 16:00–17:45

This paper analyses the unintended consequences of temporary migration from Poland by combining Merton's functional analysis with Levitt's work on social remittances. Besides economic remittances, Polish migrants have been bringing, since the end of nineteenth century, norms, values, practices and social capital to their communities of origin. The analysis presented in the article brings a juxtaposition of non-material effects of past migration from Poland, from the turn of the twentieth century to contemporary migration from Poland since the 1990s. The analysis uncovered that some aspects, such as negotiating gender roles, changing households divisions of labour, individualistic life styles, new skills and sources of social capital, and changing economic rationalities, are continuous subjects of transfer by migrant from destination to origin communities. However, contemporary digital tools facilitate these transfers and create new ideas, values and practices as a result. The paper demonstrates that migration fulfils specific functions for designated parts of Polish society by replacing some functions of the communist state (e.g. factory and post-coop cultures) and by facilitating adaptation to changing conditions (e.g. more equal gender relations; new models of family; social mobility). The paper is based on a review of the literature since the nineteenth century and the results of the research project Diffusion of Culture through Social Remittances between UK and Poland, funded by the National Science Centre Poland.

38 The migration–home nexus: A new perspective on migrant transnational engagement over space and time

Paolo Boccagni (University of Trento)

Thursday 14 January: Session 10: Social remittances 16:00–17:45

My paper aims to advance an original research agenda on the migration-home nexus, as a way to renovate the theoretical, methodological and empirical bases of transnational migration studies. Home – as a special and embedded relationship with place, and a source of distinctive emotions and social practices – is significantly affected by human mobility. It also provides a unique research venue on the everyday lives of migrants and on its transnational side(s). Based on a conceptual overview across migration, home and built environment studies, my paper lays the foundations for the comparative study of migrants' dwelling places, as venues of life routines and elicitors of symbols and practices with meaningful transnational implications. Analytically speaking, the forms, contents, orientations and material bases of migrants' home experience will be mapped in a transnational perspective. This applies both to the physical and territorial bases of migrants' homing experience, and to the social processes through which the implicit functions of home – i.e. security, familiarity and control – are more or less successfully pursued. Interestingly, the transnational literature makes a case for migrants' unprecedented connectedness with home (societies), or for their novel scope to 'place home' in several locations simultaneously, with all of the underlying infrastructures, life routines, relational and emotional attachments. However, the very notion of home has been subject to relatively little elaboration from within the transnational approach. This paper aims to show how, and why, a better understanding of home – and better research on it – can mark a turning point in transnational studies at large.

39 Understanding processes of political change and migration: Agency, desires, capacities and structures

Marieke van Houte (University of Oxford)

Thursday 14 January: Session 10: Social remittances 16:00–17:45

In this paper, I propose an analytical framework to study the dual relationship between migration and political change, addressing a two-fold question: what are the consequences of political developments on migration and transnational engagement, and what are the consequences of migration and transnational engagement on politics in the country of origin? I first address the issues that underlie this debate and introduce the theoretical building blocks with which I want to address these issues. I then integrate these building blocks into an innovative analytical framework that can be used to study the link between migration and change, and apply it to the political dimension. The framework has three major analytical benefits. First, it allows us to analytically disentangle the different dimensions of the political space, but also to study the process by which migrants become active agents of change, rather than essentialising this as fixed or static. Second, the cyclical structure of the framework gives room for the observation that agency and change are dynamic processes that are both steered from below and from above in an interactive process. Third, the interactions in the framework allow us to understand the heterogeneity of mechanisms and outcomes of migration-induced change. It highlights that migration-induced change is not necessarily democratisation and not always for the better. Moreover, while none of the insights described in this framework is really new, the innovativeness is that it connects a range of previously unconnected literature. I conclude with a research agenda for quantitative and qualitative research, using this framework.

40 Rumour and migration

Jørgen Carling and **Tove Heggli Sagmo** (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Thursday 14 January: Session 10: Social remittances 16:00–17:45

Rumours are powerful and widespread elements in the dynamics of migration. Yet, the literatures on migration and on rumour remain largely separate. In this article we develop an analytical framework that seeks to explain the emergence and significance of rumours in migration processes. We show that a range of spatial, social and political aspects of migration coalesce to underpin the salience of rumours throughout migration trajectories and subsequent transnational relationships. Our empirical analysis addresses Burundian migration to Europe and the possibility of return to Burundi. We draw upon the Burundian material to illustrate the theoretical framework and subsequently examine two specific rumours and their impact on migration dynamics.

41 The boundaries of transnationalism: The case of assisted voluntary return migrants

Ine Lietaert (Ghent University)

Friday 15 January: Session 11: Challenging transnationalism 11:00–12:45

When migrants return to their country of origin, it is often assumed that transnational ties easily exist. Yet, we question this presupposed transnationalism in migrants who return with few resources and limited access to mobility, through studying transnational connections of migrants who returned with assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes from Belgium to Georgia and Armenia. Using Boccagni's (2012) analytical framework, we distinguish interpersonal, institutional and symbolic transnational ties and important analytical differences between the contexts of return migration and migration to host countries. Further, returnees had limited and weak transnational ties, with a mismatch between the desire and ability

to participate in the transnational field. Owing to this mismatch, the returnees' ties showed mainly symbolic and emotional value, with limited impact on respondents' daily lives. However, this does not devalue their considerable importance, calling for broader attention to the subjective dimension of transnationalism in the return–transnationalism study field.

42 The new international migration: Settlement and the decline of transnationalism

Richard Jones (University of Texas at San Antonio)

Friday 15 January: Session 11: Challenging transnationalism 11:00–12:45

Transnationalism as a paradigm within the international migration literature implies sustained, high-intensity interaction between origin and destination communities. By this definition, migrant transnationalism is declining, as external events since 2000, coupled with a transnational migration process leading to settlement (Massey et al. 1994), have weakened transnational social fields. I develop a graphic model of this process over time, showing increasing and then decreasing socio-economic capital for origin households, and decreasing followed by increasing pro-modernisation values. The middle section of this graph marks the greatest commitment to the origin, including a maximisation of both remittances and traditional values. This stage also marks the highest level of transnationalism. As the migration process advances, however, remittances drop and pro-modernisation values rise, level off, and decline with settlement of the branch household at the destination, resulting in a social distancing between branch and origin households in a process that has been referred to as dissimulation (Fitzgerald 2009). A number of empirical studies that support this argument are reviewed. Finally, the implications of this process for future international labor migration are discussed.

43 Migrant integration and transnational linkages: Using a human security framing to move beyond nationalist presumptions

Giulia Sinatti (VU University Amsterdam) and **Des Gasper** (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Friday 15 January: Session 11: Challenging transnationalism 11:00–12:45

Increased cultural diversity in our societies raises concerns about people's political loyalties and democratic values. Immigration easily becomes depicted as a threat to national security and national identity. Research on the relationship between immigrant integration and transnational ties frequently responds to these public opinion concerns, but sometimes results in querying the nationalist assumption that more transnational links means less local integration. However, research on integration and transnationalism often uses essentialist understandings of identity, belonging and loyalty, linked to an assumption that migrants experience a duality between place of origin and place of residence. It suffers from the methodological nationalist presumption that all analysis – including of identity – should proceed in terms of nationally-bounded categories. As a result, the conceptualisations of integration and transnationalism reproduce, rather than add understanding to, the traditional nation-building agendas of states, with integration understood only as migrants' fitting into existing societal structures. Human security analysis can help provide a less simplified, homogenised and passive picture of migrants, and of other actors; it helps to appropriately complicate, diversify and dynamise the picture, guiding attention to complex specificities and flux of people's lives, as well as to how identities and differences can become socially constructed as security concerns.

44 Between a rock and a hard place: An exploration of Romanians' in-between lives

Claudia Paraschivescu (University of Leeds)

Romanian migrants are a much-maligned group in the European Union. This has implications for their attachments to the sending and receiving countries and the extent to which they consider themselves members of both societies. This paper aims to fill a gap in the scholarship of belonging which overlooks the affective dimension of migrants' belonging. The argument evolved out of my empirical research carried out on first generation Romanians in London and Paris, although the illustrative material used in this section is drawn from the Paris component of the research project. This paper argues that fixed categories of belonging such as multiple belongings or belonging to either one or the other society do not accurately capture the ambivalence migrants often experience as a result of transnational migration. Drawing on 39 in-depth semi-structured interviews, this paper investigates Romanians' stories of belonging in Paris. The scholarship engaging with first generation migrants' conflicting experiences and affective ties has investigated the concept of in-betweeness as a 'one fits all' characteristic for those migrants who seem to experience affective turmoil and question their attachments, without looking into the depth of it. This paper aims to unpack the plural and ambiguous emotional attachments Romanians develop as a result of transnational migration. As a result, the focus is on those Romanians who seem to experience various dimensions of 'in-betweenness' represented by the space of ambivalence inhabited by those excluded from forms of belonging.

45 Criminalization and decriminalization of the Kurdish diaspora in Germany: From the '1990s' to the recent developments in Kobane

Bahar Baser (Coventry University)

Germany might be considered as the European country that has suffered the most from the spatial diffusion of Turkey's internal conflicts. It has received the highest number of Kurdish migrants in Europe and it became the core of Kurdish mobilisation in transnational space. Germany's approach to the Kurdish Question on its own soil – combined with the strategies that the Kurdish activists used – determined the scope of opportunity structures for the mobilisation of the Kurdish movement. This paper explains how Kurdish activism has become perceptible in Germany, and analyses the German political environment by focusing on the criminalization and stigmatization of the Kurdish movement, especially during the 1990s. It then describes the discursive shift and change in framing strategies that the Kurdish diaspora experienced after the capture of the PKK leader in 1999. Lastly, it touches upon the recent developments in the Middle East, especially in Kobane and their impact on the image of the Kurdish movement. The paper is based on extensive fieldwork in Germany and includes testimonies of Kurdish diaspora activists with a focus on their own perceptions about their situation and how they respond to securitisation policies in the host country.

46 From the American Dream to the Mexican Nightmare: How US border control enforcement and migratory policies are fueling violence in Mexico

Francisco Alonso (European University Institute)

Until now the literature on Mexican large-scale criminal violence has been dominated by explanations based in political change. This article presents an alternative explanation based on the US border control enforcement and migratory policies. It suggests that, for decades, Mexican migration to the US (regular

and irregular) 'turned a problem into an opportunity' in Mexico through a variety of mechanisms, but mainly because remittances indirectly promoted peaceful existence by fostering individual mobility and educational opportunities; and because migration to the US provided a 'hard currency' alternative to accumulate wealth vis-à-vis other high income but criminal activities. However, during the 2000s, the US post 9/11 migration policies and the enforcement of border controls closed this 'safety valve' composed of economic resources and alternatives for social mobility. Drawing on a municipality-year dataset that includes homicide, out-migration and remittance data for 2,443 local jurisdictions in Mexico during a ten-year time span (2000-2010) I question the established view about large-scale criminal violence based on democratisation and provide evidence that failed and deterred migration is, albeit unexplored, the key element for understanding today's violence in Mexico.

47 Policing the Sahara beyond war and peace: The IOM and international migration control in Libya

Julien Brachet (University of Oxford)

Friday 15 January: Session 12: Policing the borders 11:00−12:45

The war that took place in Libya in 2011 forced 1.5 million people to leave the country. Many of them, from sub-Saharan Africa, were helped to return to their countries of origin by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This paper questions the purely humanitarian nature of the IOM intervention with reference to its activities before and after the conflict. It shows that this organisation has long participated in the implementation of European migration policies in Libya, and more widely in the Sahara. Through the replacement of local politics by international crisis management, this desert is gradually integrated into a zone of international bureaucratic expedience. War and humanitarian intervention appear as contingencies in the progressive implementation of a global system of surveillance, spatial control and management of mobility in Africa.

48 Making of 'skilled' overseas Koreans: Transformation of visa policies on co-ethnic migrants in South Korea

Sohoon Lee (University of Sydney) and **Yi-Chun Chien** (University of Toronto)

Friday 15 January: Session 12: Policing the borders 11:00−12:45

In this paper, we review the changes in migration policies on Korean-Chinese (*Joseonjok*) co-ethnic migrant workers in South Korea in the last ten years. In particular, we pay special attention to Working Visit Status (also known as H-2 visa) and Overseas Korean Status (F-4 visa) and the fluidity between the two visa statuses. By documenting the policy changes in the last decade, we track the transformation of legal status options available for Korean-Chinese migrants to unearth micro-politics of organising and reorganising visa categories as means of governance from the policy perspective. We argue that the South Korean government utilises the skilled/unskilled divide as a way of 'staggering' the migration process, and Korean-Chinese migrants are required to pass multiple gates of temporariness in view of gaining full membership. Although the state rhetorically uses visa policies as a quality-control mechanism to selectively accept desirable populations, it can only do so by relying on the market to assess the value of labour migrants, and this has had unintended consequences. Despite the government's superficial stance to restrict 'unskilled' migration, Korean-Chinese migrants are welcomed into the informal labour market which experiences shortages, and they contribute to the expanding migration industry as consumers. By reviewing policy discourse and through in-depth interviews with policy makers and civil society organisations, we demonstrate a blurred distinction between skilled/unskilled visa schemes and contentious space in overseas Koreans (*dongpo*) policies that recognises migrants' value with ambiguity and confusion.

49 Hometown transnationalism: Long distance villageness among Indian Punjabis and North African Berbers

Thomas Lacroix (Université de Poitiers)

Friday 15 January: Session 13: Transnational politics 13:45–15:30

From Mexico to India, from Western and North Africa to Latin America, hometown organisations are core actors of major grassroots development dynamics in the world. Their collective remittances, that is to say development initiatives carried out for the benefit of their place of origin, have been attracting growing attention from both academics and policy makers. However, migrants have not waited for the design of policy strategies to engage in development practices. Focusing on North African and Indians in Europe, this book analyses the social mechanics that are conducive to collective transnationalism. Resting on an innovative theoretical framework, it renews our understanding of cross-border social formations by highlighting the importance of temporality and identity dynamics. Hometown organisations are understood as migrant social institutions in which hometowners seek to re-invent the meaning of their villageness, when, after decades of residence in the arrival country, they have little more in common than their shared origin. Development projects, in this context, are understood as emergent practices through which emigrants re-assert their allegiance to the place of origin while putting forward the multiplicity of their embedding and identity. This dynamics of transnationalisation happen in a context of structural transformation of development governance in the place of origin. The structural adjustment programmes in the three investigated countries weaken the capacity of local authorities to implement development strategies, leaving a void which is filled in by civil society actors, including migrant associations. This common scenario, however, differs from one case study to the other. Indian Punjabis can rely on strong internal financial capacities to undertake large development projects. Moroccans offset their weaker financial resources by a massive associational mobilisation that serves as a net for harvesting of public funding in Europe. Algerians, in contrast, display a lower engagement in development initiatives, due to the maintaining of a more centralised state apparatus in Algeria and a fragmented associational field in France.

50 The documented community of the nation? Bureaucratic practices and transborder membership politics in Korea and beyond

Jaeeun Kim (University of Michigan)

Friday 15 January: Session 13: Transnational politics 13:45–15:30

Over the last two decades, scholars have shown growing interest in the relationship between the state and 'its' external members (e.g. emigrants, diasporas, and ethnonational 'kin'). Transborder membership politics involves political claims, institutionalised practices, and discursive representations oriented towards or generated by those who have durably resided outside the territory of the state, yet are perceived as belonging to that state or to the associated nation. This paper examines the hitherto underexplored dimension of transborder membership politics: the role of the historically evolving and mutually interlinked bureaucratic practices in shaping the contours of transborder membership politics over time. Building on the recent culturalist/cognitive turn in theories of the modern state, I develop a set of general theoretical arguments about how bureaucratic procedures contribute to the making, unmaking, and remaking of the 'homeland' state and the 'transborder nation': by constituting the conceptual grid through which a state identifies and enumerates 'its' transborder population and mobilises them for its own agendas; by mediating the reiterative encounters between the state and 'its' transborder population, and thereby shaping the vernacular idioms of self-identification of the latter; and by leaving durable documentary traces, to which a state turns to validate the belated claims to national belonging by those whose long defunct ties to their 'homeland' seem ambiguous. I flesh out these claims through the analysis of two contentious episodes of transborder membership politics: South Korea's effort to create its own docile citizens out of ethnic Koreans

in Japan in a fierce competition with North Korea; and South Korea's effort to control its territorial and membership boundary from ethnic Korean 'return' migrants from China. The paper extends the constructivist perspective on transborder membership politics, overcomes the methodological nationalism informing theories of the modern state, and offers a comprehensive portrayal of the agency of transborder populations.

51 The determinants of migrant receiving and origin country electoral politics

Ali R Chaudhary (University of Oxford)

Friday 15 January: Session 13: Transnational politics 13:45–15:30

Why do some migrants engage in the local electoral politics of their destination countries while others migrants gravitate towards transnational politics of their places of origin? The present study seeks to better understand variation in the directionality and forms of migrants' electoral political engagement by arguing for an empirical approach that examines similarities and differences between migrant politics in receiving and origin countries. Rather than sustaining the epistemic divide between research on immigrant political incorporation and transnational politics, the present study compares the determinants associated with engaging in receiving and origin country electoral politics. In addition this study investigates the effects of origin and receiving country contexts on electoral political engagement. Using representative survey data from the LOCALMULTIDEM dataset (2004–2008), this study offers one of the first quantitative cross-national analyses of the relationship between migrants' receiving- and origin country- oriented electoral political engagement. Findings suggest that a different set of factors shape migrants' engagement in receiving and origin country politics. However, those migrants who engage in the electoral politics of their receiving country are also likely to engage in homeland politics. Thus, findings suggest electoral political engagement in receiving societies is complementary to transnational electoral politics.

52 Proximal transnationalism: Proximity as a salient feature in transnational processes

Marcos Estrada (University of Warwick)

Friday 15 January: Session 13: Transnational politics 13:45–15:30

Living in proximity to the country of origin strongly impacts on transnational migrants' identity, everyday practices and meaning of territory. It is because these transnational migrants engage in cross-border processes at a faster and lower economic cost and, possibly, hold stronger ties than migrants living far away from their country of origin. In addition, the local population living within border regions often engages in intense transnational processes without becoming migrants. This condition, I argue, deserves further development of theoretical approaches to transnationalism. Hence, I propose to go further and explore the specificity of this distinctive transnational process that might be defined as Proximal Transnationalism. Proximal Transnationalism is a working concept that has been developed through analysis of my empirical data generated in the course of my ethnographic research in the bordering territories of Brazil and Paraguay. This concept emphasises the formation of a distinct type of transnationalism, facilitated by proximity that allows a greater regularity and intensity of practices that within these territories that seemly disregards the established political borders. Evidently, the central feature of Proximal Transnationalism is how living in proximity to the country of origin plays a role in transnational migrants' and non-immigrants' social understanding of their territory, and, more complex, the formation of a transnational space. In the case of individuals living within the Brazilian and Paraguayan border region, they have demonstrated how living in this transnational space, which they refer to as *fronteira*, plays a role in their everyday life. By *fronteira*, locals refer to a space as if in or through the borderline separating them from Brazil and Paraguay. It is a space where individuals strive for the optimisation of their centrality in transnationalism in terms of betweenness, the quality or state of being between two countries in politically defined political countries.

53 A 'soft-migration' approach to overseas resettlement: 'Home and host' experiences, opportunities and challenges among Korean residents in New Zealand

Hong-Jae Park (University of Auckland)

Friday 15 January: Session 14: Changing identifications 13:45–15:30

As global connectivity continues to rise, human migration is becoming less constrained by geographical distance, language barriers, and cultural differences. New migration in the digital age raises critical questions about how traditional understandings of human migration are applicable to the reality the world experiences today. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the findings from three research studies on Korean migration and diaspora in New Zealand. Based on empirical evidence from those serial studies with more than 150 Korean residents, this paper highlights emerging aspects of present-day Korean migration and diaspora, and the impacts of such changes on populations and societies in the digital age. Korean diaspora and migrant communities in New Zealand are diverse, flexible, and inherently associated with advanced technologies physically and virtually. The supranational development of information technologies and social media has facilitated the growing mobility of those people, reshaping traditional routines and offering new paths for migration across borders. The main features of present-day Korean migration and diaspora include soft-landing relocation, a sense of double presence or belonging, fluid acculturation, and virtual identity formation, with the prevalence of return migration and potential re-migration to a third nation. The emergence of this 'softer' migration is a significant social, economic and political issue as it generates different patterns of social capital or problems to both sending and receiving countries. This human movement can also create new forms of social needs that affect people's determination of migration and their resettlement across home and host societies.

54 The dynamics of 'here' and 'there' among three transnational ethnic communities in New Malden, London

HaeRan Shin (Seoul National University)

Friday 15 January: Session 14: Changing identifications 13:45–15:30

This paper looks at how three groups of ethnic Koreans – Joseonjok (Korean Chinese), South Korean, and North Korean – transnational migrants negotiate the territoriality of transnationalism in a receiving community, that of New Malden, London. It draws upon mixed ethnographic methods to investigate how these transnational migrants have developed the sense of the destination society and the home society, relying on, discriminating, competing with, conflicting with, and adapting to each other. The paper contributes to the debates on the geography of transnationalism by asking where 'here' and 'there' in the transnationalism expression, 'I am here (the destination) and there (the home)' have become. Based on empirical findings, the research demonstrates, first, a concept, 'extended there' that includes where immigrants have lived as well as their home country. As their mobilities are multiple and they aspire to South Korea, the scope of their 'there' went beyond their home country, especially among established and second generation migrants. Second, the research suggests the concept of 'enclaved transnationalism,' which refers to the practices of transnationalism that occur within an ethnic enclave. Transnational migrants living in such enclaved circumstances develop transnationalism and assimilation simultaneously where they live, that is, within a relatively bounded segment the multicultural society composed of people to whom they are ethnically similar. Third, there was continued reproduction of differences in the enclave. Despite the daily encounter among the three groups, continued ethnic sedimentation took place based on ethnic organisations such as ethnic churches and ethnic associations.

55 Imagined communities? Relations of social identities and social organisation among Afghans in Britain and Germany

Carolin Fischer (Université de Neuchâtel)

Friday 15 January: Session 14: Changing identifications 13:45–15:30

This paper investigates how social relations are exemplified in instances of self-identification, external categorisation and emerging ties among Afghan diaspora populations in Germany and the UK. Based on a qualitative case study and drawing on relational sociology (Emirbayer 1997), it demonstrates that mutual perceptions among persons and groups of Afghan origin are filtered through a range of categories. Family ties, class backgrounds, ethnicity and political affiliations inform peoples' attitudes towards each other and foster dynamics of inclusion and exclusion. Beyond particularistic identity categories there is evidence of an imagined community, which manifests itself in an implicitly shared concern about Afghanistan and a self-identification as 'being Afghan'. Yet this imagined community is rarely reflected in diasporic networks of Afghan co-nationals. A relational approach helps to explain how social identity categories come to be selectively enacted. Focusing on transactions between people in given social contexts the paper illuminates to what extent and under which conditions Afghans in Germany and the UK see or refrain from seeing themselves as part of a wider diaspora. The findings underline the importance of a more dynamic understanding of diaspora formation and diasporic identities. This can be facilitated by approaching social identification and patterns of social organisation from a relational perspective.

PARTICIPANT LIST

Participant	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Geraldine Adiku	University of Oxford		
Nabeela Ahmed	University of Sussex	21	6
Lisa Åkesson	University of Gothenburg	12	3
Francisco Alonso	European University Institute	46	12
Maurizio Ambrosini	University of Milan	22	6
John Arroyo	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	10	3
Manuel Assner	Freie Universität Berlin	14	4
Oliver Bakewell	University of Oxford	Welcome, concluding panel	
Arjumand Bano	Access Development Services		
Bahar Baser	Coventry University	45	12
Naluwembe Binaisa	Max Planck Institute for the Study of Ethnic and Religious Diversity	9	3
Paolo Boccagni	University of Trento	38	10
Ayla Bonfiglio	University of Maastricht		
Philippe Bourbeau	University of Cambridge		
Julien Brachet	University of Oxford	47	12
Alessandra Bravi	ICMPD		
Edward Bressan	Oxford Brookes		
Catherine Briddick	University of Oxford		
Ditte Brøgger	University of Copenhagen	4	1
Maryann Bylander	Lewis and Clark College	24	6
Jørgen Carling	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	40	10
Stephen Castles	University of Sydney	Keynote 1	
Ali R Chaudhary	University of Oxford	51	13
Meng-Hsuan Chou	Nanyang Technological University	30	8
Robin Cohen	University of Oxford	Keynote 3	
Christiane Conrad	University of Copenhagen		
Cathryn Costello	University of Oxford		
Desiree Mora Cruz	Universidad Complutense de Madrid		
Mathias Czaika	University of Oxford	31	8
Karolina Czerska-Shaw	Jagiellonian University in Krakow		
Veysi Dag	Free University of Berlin		
Hein de Haas	University of Amsterdam	Welcome, concluding panel	

PARTICIPANT LIST

Participant	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Raúl Delgado Wise	Autonomous University of Zacatecas	Concluding panel	
Lucia Della Torre	University of Lucerne		
Stephanie Deubler	GIZ		
Charles Dube	University of Stellenbosch		
Dace Dzenovska	University of Oxford		
Godfried Engbersen	Erasmus University Rotterdam	37	10
Marta Bivand Erdal	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	15	4
Marcos Estrada	University of Warwick	52	13
Leslie Fesenmyer	University of Oxford		
Carolin Fischer	Université de Neuchâtel	55	13
Marie-Laurence Flahaux	University of Oxford	34	9
Claire Fletcher	University College London		
Noel Fojut	Scottish Government		
Luisa Feline Freier	LSE / Universidad del Pacífico	26	7
Fan Gao			
Filiz Garip	Harvard University	Keynote 2	
Des Gasper	Erasmus University Rotterdam	43	11
Johanna Katharina Gereke	European University Institute	5	2
Justin Gest	George Mason University	35	9
Chiara Giordano	University of Milan		
Sara Giunti	University of Trento	3	1
Marie Godin	University of Oxford		
Izabela Grabowska	University of Warsaw	37	10
Miriam Gutekunst	Institut für Europäische Ethnologie		
Charlotte Hamer	WYG International		
Naoko Hashimoto	University of Sussex / IOM		
Tim Hatton	University of Essex	Keynote 1	
Kari Storstein Haug	VID Specialized University		
Maegan Hendow	ICMPD		
Alice Hertzog	Department of Environmental Systems Science		
Ireena Ibnu	University of Sussex		
Federica Infantino	Université Libre de Bruxelles		
Ismael Issifou	Université d'Orléans	36	9
Derina Johnson	Trinity College Dublin		
Dominique Jolivet	University of Oxford		
Richard Jones	The University of Texas at San Antonio	42	11

PARTICIPANT LIST

Participant	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Gunvor Jónsson	University of Oxford		
Tania Kaiser	SOAS		
Leander Kandilige	University of Ghana		
Uma Kothari	University of Manchester	Keynote 3	
Jaeeun Kim	University of Michigan	50	13
Melanie Kolbe	University of Georgia	25	7
Yao Silvère Konan	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny	13	4
Sierra Kraft	Columbia University		
Agnieszka Kubal	University of Oxford		
Katie Kuschminder	Maastricht University	27	7
Thomas Lacroix	Université de Poitiers	49	13
Katy N Lam	Baptist University / Max Weber Foundation	11	3
Loren Landau	University of Witwatersrand		
Sohoon Lee	University of Sydney	48	12
Audrey Lenoël	National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)	1	1
Ine Lietaert	Ghent University	41	11
Gil Loescher	University of Oxford		
Ingrid Løland	School of Mission and Theology		
Nassim Majidi	Sciences Po	18	5
Polina Manolova	University of Birmingham	20	5
Takyiwaa Manuh	UNECA	Concluding panel	
Angèle Flora Mendy	University of Lausanne	32	8
Marion Mercier	Université Libre de Bruxelles	16	4
Marietta Messmer	University of Groningen		
Judith Moellers	Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO)		
Nathalie Mondain	Université d'Ottawa	6	2
Yasser Moullan	University of Oxford	29	8
Katharina Natter	University of Amsterdam	33	9
SK Nayak			
Hélène Neveu Kringelbach	University College London		
Dariusz Niedzwiedzki	Jagiellonian University		
Sultan Orazbayev	University College London	19	5
Serge Oumow	Département fédéral des affaires étrangères (DFAE)		
Çaglar Özden	World Bank	Keynote 2	

PARTICIPANT LIST

Participant	Affiliation	Paper	Session
Robtel Neajai Pailey	University of Oxford		
Claudia Paraschivescu	University of Leeds	44	11
Hong-Jae Park	University of Auckland	53	13
Lisa Reber	Arizona State University		
Abdul Rehman	University of East Anglia	28	7
Indrajit Roy	University of Oxford		
Isabel Ruiz	University of Oxford	2	1
Julia Rushchenko	Utrecht University	7	2
Jean Sargent	Oxford Brookes		
Kerilyn Schewel	University of Amsterdam	17	5
HaeRan Shin	Seoul National University	54	14
Rashesh Shrestha	University of Wisconsin–Madison	23	6
Giulia Sinatti	VU University Amsterdam	43	11
Kari Storstein Haug	VID Specialized University		
Hélène Thiollet	Sciences Po	Concluding panel	
Ioana Tistea	University of Oulu Finland		
Katherine Tonkiss	Aston University		
Agnes Tottos	Ministry of Interior of Hungary		
Nicholas Van Hear	University of Oxford		
Marieke van Houte	University of Oxford	39	10
Graham Van Wyk	Oxford Brookes		
Alessandra Venturini	European University Institute		
María Villares-Varela	University of Birmingham		
Hannah Ware	University of Cambridge		
Helia Lopez Zarzosa			
Adar Zehavi			
Elena Valentina Zonca	University of Trieste	8	2
Björn Zucknik	University of Bochum		

We extend our thanks to the following conference volunteers:

Ariell Ahearn-Ligham	University of Oxford
Matthew Clare	University of Oxford
Jessamy Garver-Affeldt	University of Oxford
Sradda Thapa	University of Oxford

EVENTS

Drinks and nibbles: Wednesday 13 January 2016

A casual drinks reception will be held in the foyer of the Ruth Deech Building from 18:00 onwards, at the start of which there will be a pre-performance of theatrical work *Contained*.

Dinner: Thursday 14 January 2016

Dinner will be served in the St Anne's College Dining Hall at 19:30 for those who have registered to attend.
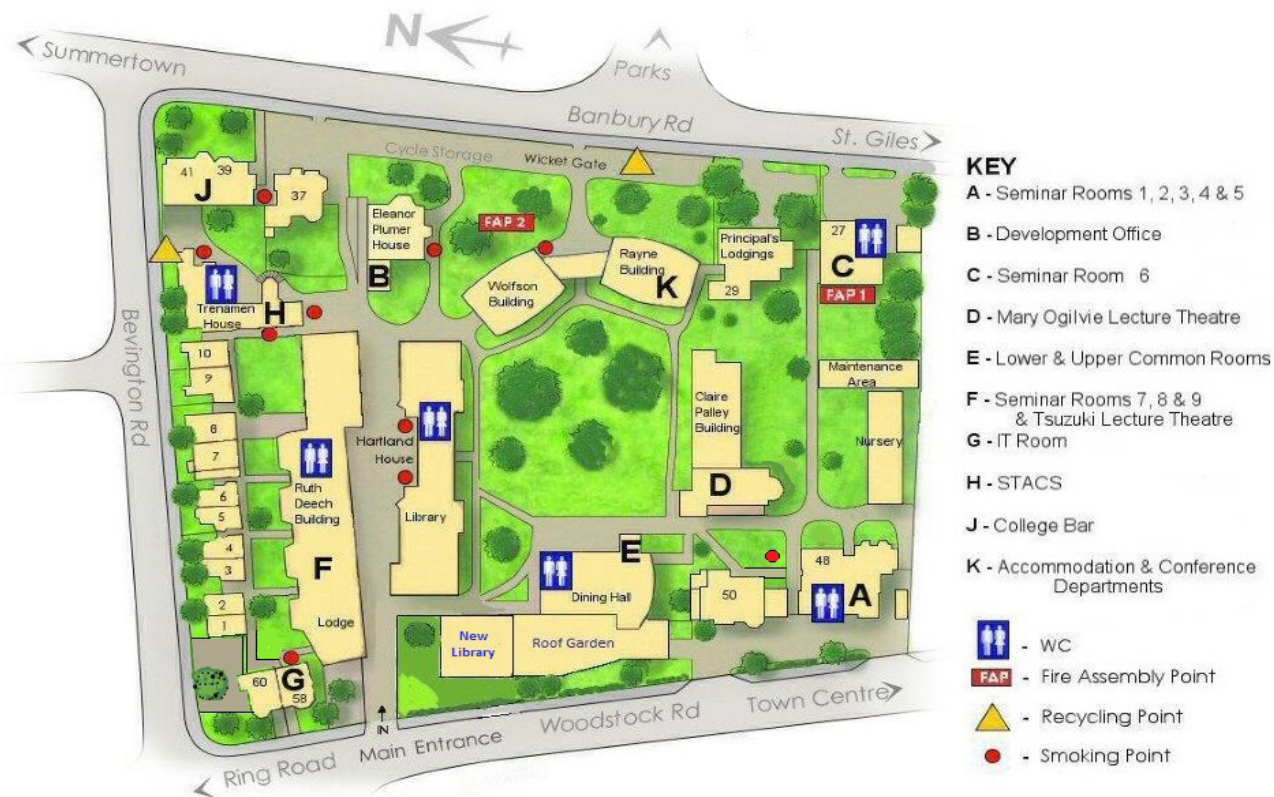
DEMIG databases presentation

The DEMIG databases will be presented in greater depth in seminar room 7 of the Ruth Deech Building. Please consult the running list affixed to the door for further details.

'Life is a Dance' video screening

A 25-minute film produced by the Refugee Law Project at Makere University, Uganda as part of the project Mobility in the African Great Lakes will be screened in seminar room 7 of the Ruth Deech Building. Please consult the running list affixed to the door for further details.

Publishers

Representatives from Edward Elgar, Oxford University Press and Palgrave Macmillan will be in attendance on 13 and 14 January, displaying publications in the Ruth Deech Building foyer.

GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

St Anne's College Porter's Lodge

24–hour general enquiries, support, and emergencies call: +44 (0) 1865 274800

Emergency Services

If you are at St Anne's College contact the Porter's Lodge in the first instance: +44 (0) 1865 274800

They will be best able to help liaise with the emergency services, as well as potentially find immediate support from college first aiders or University security services.

Dial 999 if you are away from the college and need emergency assistance, whether fire/police/ambulance. You will be asked by the operator which of these services you need.

COMPUTER INFORMATION

WiFi access

All delegates will be provided with an individual WiFi access code at the conference registration desk.

Twitter

If you wish to tweet during the conference, please use the hashtag #IMI10.

Printing services

The Oxford Print Centre
36 Holywell Street
Oxford, OX1 3SB

Open Monday–Friday 9.00–17.00
+44 (0) 1865 240409

www.oxford-print-centre.co.uk/

GETTING AROUND

Taxis

The Porters can book a taxi for you, on request. To make a direct booking, some example local companies are:

001 Taxis: +44 (0) 1865 240000
Royal Cars: +44 (0) 1865 777333

Parking

Daytime free parking is very limited in Oxford. Public transport, including the Park and Ride schemes (http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decTS/ParkandRideLocations.htm), are recommended. There is no parking available at the College.

SHOPPING

Main areas are in Oxford city centre – focused along Cornmarket Street, Queen Street and the High Street, including the Westgate and Clarendon shopping centres, as well as the historic Covered Market.

Blackwell's Bookshop (academic and educational materials), 48-51 Broad Street, might be of interest.

Chemist/pharmacy

The nearest chemist / pharmacy is located on Woodstock Road.

Woodstock Road Chemist
59 Woodstock Road
OX2 6HJ

Open Monday-Friday 09.00-18.30 and Saturday-Sunday 09:00-18:30
+44 (0) 1865 551226

Other chemists are located in Summertown or Oxford city centre.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Oxford Tourist Information office is at 15-16 Broad Street. +44(0) 1865 686430.

Official Public Walking Tours of Oxford depart daily outside of the Tourist Information Centre and cost £12.00 per adult/£11.50 per student. The 2-hour walks depart at 10.45 and 13.00. Details for booking: http://www.visitoxfordandoxfordshire.com/official-tours/Public-tours-general-info.aspx

A variety of 'free' walking tours also depart along Broad Street, as do the City Sightseeing Oxford tour hop on hop off buses. Tickets can be purchased on the bus.

RESTAURANTS & DINING OUT

If you are staying on in Oxford, there are a wide variety of restaurants, bistros, cafes and pubs. The nearest restaurants to the college are in North Parade Avenue and in nearby Summertown, Jericho and Oxford city centre.

You may wish to consult the Oxford-based Daily Info website for suggestions: **www.dailyinfo.co.uk/venues/restaurants**