



## *Dilemmas of migration and climate change*

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Most of you surely have climate change on your minds these days. In the UK – and no doubt elsewhere as well – the Extinction Rebellion interventions and Greta Thunberg have done an excellent job of putting the topic at the top of the news agenda. I have been making some concrete changes to my daily habits, though of course changes by individuals need to be accompanied by structural transformations as well.

There's an obvious migration angle here. When the populations of wealthy countries increase, emissions of greenhouse gases will increase as well, exacerbating the climate challenges we all face. Migration, in general, is understood to catalyse economic growth; this is a point sometimes used to rebut the views of anti-immigration forces. But in the context of climate change, a pro-growth point is much less attractive as a means of developing an argument.

It's not hard to imagine 'climate change' becoming part of the xenophobic repertoire: 'we can't let people come here, it's bad for the planet'. Of course, this is an old trope; in the US the activist group The Sierra Club had a long-standing (and notorious) policy broadly opposing immigration on environmental grounds. (They now refuse to take a position on immigration.)

It's not hard to identify the flaw here: climate change is mainly a responsibility of wealthy countries, not of poorer ones. The

core point we need is already apparent in the work of development ethicists: poor people should not have to stay poor on environmental grounds – certainly not when wealthy countries and individuals are extremely reluctant to make changes that entail any genuine reduction in comfort and consumption.

The same view surely applies to the migration angle: people should not have to remain in poor countries on the grounds that when they move to wealthier countries their standard of living (and associated emissions) will increase.

Still, to consider the question from an ecological point of view (where the point is simply to understand the emissions processes and how they might reasonably be controlled), we might want to explore specific aspects of the connection between migration and climate change. This connection is among the many areas of research I know little about – so my main goal here is to invite contributions from those who do have a good basis for informing us (and to encourage additional work along these lines).

Let's assume (perhaps ambitiously) that people living in poorer countries will indeed achieve an increase (of some particular magnitude) in their standard of living, either via 'local' growth or via migration. We might wonder: is one of those options associated with a lower emissions forecast than the other? There might be grounds for optimism about migration in these terms: my impression is that many technologies for e.g. transportation are more energy-efficient in wealthier countries – and if so, there would be an advantage to seeing people move to such places, rather than increasing their use of transportation 'locally'.

That idea is no doubt impossibly simplistic as framed. It certainly doesn't mean that people *should* become migrants on such grounds. It only suggests that a proper consideration of these issues might enhance our ability to respond effectively to even more simplistic ideas propagated by those already opposed to migration.

The connection between migration and climate change merits much deeper exploration than is possible in a column of this sort. Again I invite you to consider additional contributions on this topic; I would be pleased to make it a priority in our discussions and activities.

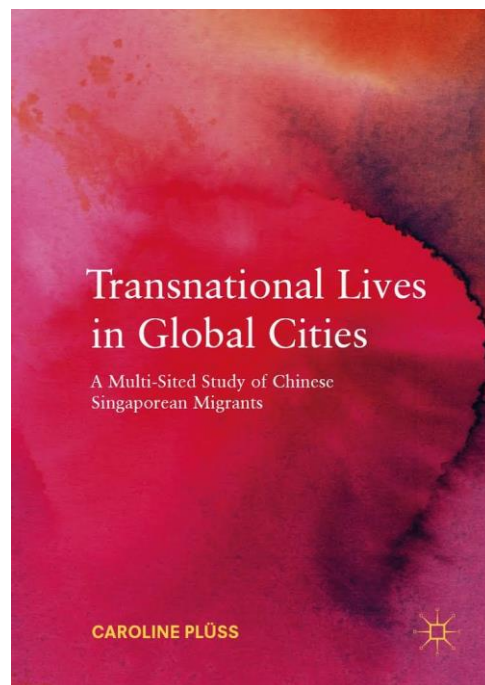
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## MEMBERS' NEW BOOKS

**Plüss, Caroline (2018) *Transnational Lives in Global Cities: A Multi-Sited Study of Chinese Singaporean Migrants*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.**

This book investigates the transnational experiences of Chinese Singaporeans who lived in one of four global cities: Hong Kong, London, New York, or Singapore. Plüss argues that these middle-class, well-educated, and often highly skilled migrants mostly experienced a sense of dis-embeddedness, and not cosmopolitanism, or hybridity, in their transnational lives. The author's multi-sited study intersects the Chinese Singaporeans' highly varied perceptions of these global cities and their biographies to show that these migrants—who often were repeat migrants—foremost experienced ruptures and disjuncture in their education, work, family, and/or friendships/lifestyle contexts. Transnational (dis)embeddedness explained in terms of the Chinese Singaporeans' access to resources and their views of self, others, places, and societies. Plüss recommends that research on these migrants should more fully account for the complexities of transnational processes, and contributes with such a knowledge to the scholarship on transnationalism, migration, race and ethnicity, and migrant non-integration.

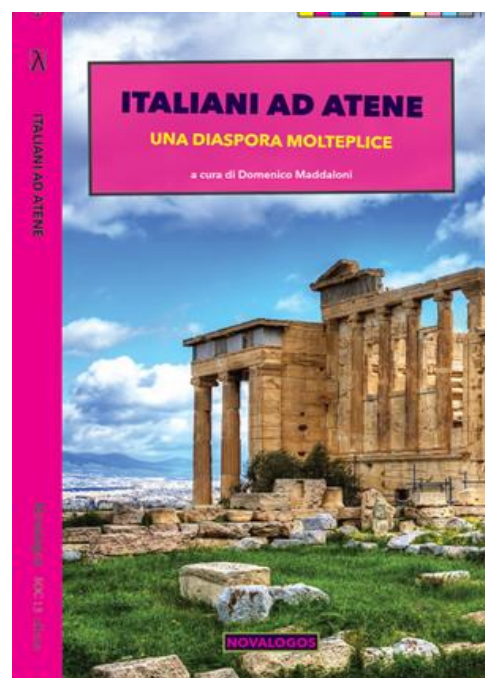


**Domenico Maddaloni (a cura di), *Italiani ad Atene. Una diaspora molteplice*, Novalogos, Anzio, 2019 (in print).**

In the Italian (as well as European) debates on international migration, there seems to be a sort of "blind spot" that deserves to be investigated. There is certainly a growing attention to the recent recovery of the emigration from southern Europe. Nevertheless, the attention devoted by scholars to cross-national southern European mobility flows has so far proved to be rather scarce.

In order to fill such a gap, we have chosen to focus our attention on a collective of Italians living abroad that, albeit small, is certainly growing in the post-crisis years. It seemed to us that this collective raises some very stimulating questions for those involved in migration studies.

Why a flow of Italian emigration towards the only other European country that seems to be in crisis "like Italy" or even more? Who could be interested in moving to, and,



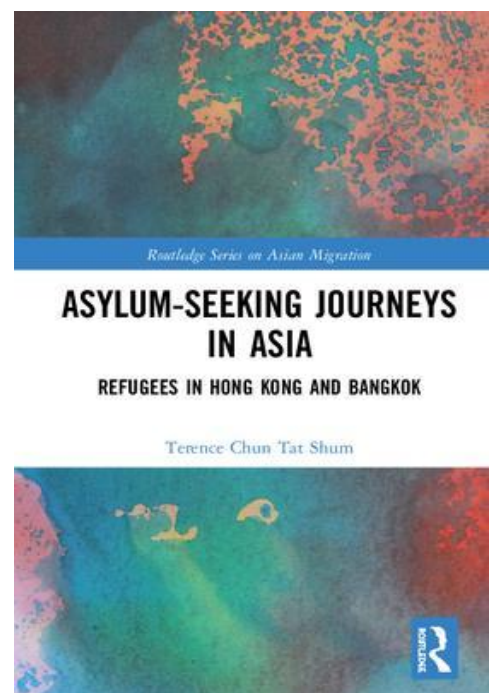
even more, in staying in a country like Greece today and, more specifically, in an urban area like the Greek capital? What do Italians in Athens do? What role do traditional push and pull factors play in explaining such a flow of mobility? Or is it a lifestyle migration, a social process apparently typical of the upper classes and motivated mainly by their commitment to postmaterialistic values? Do Italians in Athens tend to form a diaspora in the traditional sense, that is, a community with relative cohesion? Or do they present themselves, instead, as a wide-mesh network, or perhaps even as a set of relatively dispersed clusters with little or no mutual communication? Our book tries to provide some answers to these questions.

**Chun Tat Shum, Terence. 2019. *Asylum-Seeking Journeys in Asia: Refugees in Hong Kong and Bangkok*. Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group.**

This book looks in detail at the journeys to asylum in Asia which are largely neglected in the media and academic analyses, despite Asia becoming the most essential region for asylum, receiving refugees from both within and outside of the continent.

Treating asylum-seeking journeys as a transnational space, this book investigates the actual asylum-seeking process from homelands to either Hong Kong or Bangkok. Today, refugees undertake multiple, long, and life-threatening journeys before arriving in receiving societies; from the moment of arrival in Hong Kong or Bangkok, they face a wide array of challenges. An ethnographic account of how refugees navigate and negotiate their journeys to asylum, this book highlights the social, political, economic, and psychological processes involved in "becoming" and "being" a refugee. This encompasses not only the physical movement of refugees but also their embodiments and emotional encounters. The author offers a micro-level

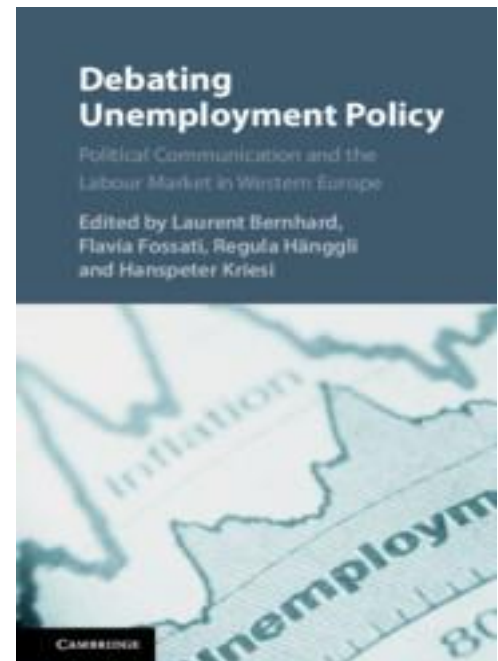
analysis of asylum-seeking journeys - from the aspiration to flee, to migration preparation, to border crossing, to homemaking in prolonged displacement. All of these stages reveal how these journeys create ever-evolving realities with new constellations of options and constraints. By focusing on refugees' understanding, perception of, and interaction with the people, environments, and situations around them, this book illustrates how refugee life plans are shaped and reshaped by the embodied experience of their journeys, and how their ideas of home have changed over time. <https://www.routledge.com/Asylum-Seeking-Journeys-in-Asia-Refugees-in-Hong-Kong-and-Bangkok/Shum/p/book/9781138551923>



**Bernhard, L., Fossati, F., Hänggli, R., and Kriesi, H. (eds.) (May, 2019) *Debating Unemployment Policy. Political Communication and the Labour Market in Western Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.**

In 2008 the world experienced the Great Recession, a financial and economic crisis of enormous proportions and the greatest economic downturn since the 1930s. In its wake, unemployment became a key preoccupation of West European publics and politicians. This comparative study considers the policy debates surrounding unemployment in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Denmark and Switzerland since 2008. With an overarching focus on drawing out cross-national commonalities and differences, the authors ask whether patterns of political communication vary across countries. Their analysis draws on interviews with labour market policy-makers in the six selected countries and paints a revealing picture. Appealing to researchers in comparative politics, political communication and welfare state research, this book will also interest practitioners involved in labour market policy.

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/debating-unemployment-policy/C865D4B4F6D28BFBF95533EE2766235E>



## RECENT ARTICLES/CHAPTERS

**Auer, D., and Ruedin, D.**

(2019) 'Who Feels Disadvantaged? Drivers of Perceived Discrimination in Switzerland'. In *Migrants and Expats: The Swiss Migration and Mobility Nexus*, edited by Ilka Steiner and Philippe Wanner. IMISCOE Research Series. New York: Springer. ([Link](#))

**Auer, D., Bonoli, G., Fossati, F., and Liechti, F.**

(2019) "The matching hierarchies", *International Migration Review*, 53 (1): 90-121. ([Link](#))

**Auer, D. and Fossati, F.**

(forthcoming, 2019) „The absent rewards of assimilation“, *Journal of Economic Inequality*, online first. ([Link](#))

**Batram, D.**

(2019) "Sociability among European Migrants." *Sociological Research Online*. ([Link](#))

**Batram, D.**

(2018) "The UK Citizenship Process: Political Integration or Marginalization?" *Sociology*. ([Link](#))

**Batram, D.**

(2018) "Life Satisfaction and the UK Citizenship Process: Do Tests and Ceremonies Enhance Immigrants' Lives?" *International Migration*, 56 (6), 24-35. ([Link](#))

**Bass, Loretta E.**

(2018) Social Inclusion, Global Migration and Human Rights special issue in: *Societies Without Borders* 12 (2). ([Link](#))

**Bass, Loretta E.**

(2018) "Social Inclusion in a Context of Global Migration." *Societies Without Borders*, 12 (2). ([Link](#))

**Beck S.**

(2018) "Déconstruire l'expatriation à la lumière de la diversité des statuts professionnels et des profils sociologiques des enseignants français au Maroc", *Migrations-Société*, 30 (174) pp. 107-121.

**Boccagni P.**

(2018) At home in home care? Contents and boundaries of the "domestic" among immigrant live-in workers in Italy, *Housing Studies*, 33 (5): 813-31. ([Link](#))

**Boccagni P. and Kivisto, P.**

(2019) Ambivalence and the social processes of migrant inclusion, *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 60 (1-2): 3-13. ([Link](#))

**Boese M., Anthony, M. and Mallman, M.**

(2018) Multi-local settlement mobilities, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. ([Link](#))

**Bonoli, G. and Fossati, F.**

(forthcoming, 2019) "More than noise", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. ([Link](#))

**Carvalho, J., and Ruedin D.**

(2018) "The Positions Mainstream Left Parties Adopt on Immigration: A Crosscutting Cleavage?" *Party Politics*. ([Link](#))

**Chuang, Y., and Le Bail, H.**

(2019) "How marginality leads to inclusion: insights from mobilizations of Chinese female migrants in Paris." *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 1-19. ([Link](#))

**Chiu, JTY. & Choi, SYP.**

(2019) "The decoupling of Legal and Spatial Migration of Female Marriage Migrants." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. ([Link](#))

**Fossati, F.**

(2019) Book Review: Immigrants and Poverty by B. Eugster, *Swiss Political Science Review*. ([Link](#))

**Habti D. and Tuulikki, K.**

(2019) "Engaging the new mobilities paradigm in the context of Finland" special issue in: *Journal of Finnish Studies*, 22 (1 & 2). Available in print only

**Hochman, O. and Heilbrunn, S.**

(2018). 'I am not a German Jew, I am a Jew with a German Passport': German-Jewish Identification among Jewish-Germans and Jewish German Israelis. *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power*, 25 (1), 104-123. ([Link](#))

**Hochman, O., Stein, A., Lewin-Epstein, N., and Wöhler, T.**

(2018). Emotional Integration across Immigrant Generations in Baden-Württemberg, Germany: The Role of Discrimination. *International Migration*, 56 (3), 186-202. ([Link](#))

**Jasso, G., Shelly, R. and Webster, M.**

(2019) "How Impartial Are the Observers of Justice Theory?" *Social Science Research* 79:226-246. ([Link](#))

**Leif S., Nogués-Pedregal, A. M., & Kr. Steen Jacobsen J.**

(2018) Practices in-between: Norwegian long-term visitors in Mediterranean Spain. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*. ([Link](#))

**Montes, V., and Paris Pombo M., D.**

(2019). "Ethics of care, emotional work, and collective action of solidarity: the Patronas in Mexico." *Gender, Place & Culture*:1-22. ([Link](#))

**Pecoraro, M., and Ruedin, D.**

(2019) "Occupational Exposure to Foreigners and Attitudes towards Equal Opportunities." *Migration Studies*. ([Link](#))

**Ruedin, D., and Nesturi, M.**

(2018) "Choosing Unauthorized Migration: Evidence from Return Migrants." *International Migration* 56 (4): 235–49. ([Link](#))

**Ruedin, D., Rosenberger, S. and Merhaut N.**

(2018) 'Tracing Anti-Deportation Protests: A Longitudinal Comparison of Austria, Germany and Switzerland'. In *Protest Movements in Asylum and Deportation*, 89–115. IMISCOE Research Series. New York: Springer. ([Link](#))

**Tazreiter, C.**

(2019) "'Temporary migrants as an uneasy presence in immigrant societies: Reflections on ambivalence in Australia.'" *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 60 (1-2), 91-109. Special Issue on Ambivalence in Migration, guest editors, Kivisto, P. and Boccagni, P. ([Link](#))

**Tazreiter, C.**

(2018) 'Crisis politics of asylum seekers and migrant arrivals in Australia', *The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crisis*, edited by Menjivar, Cecilia, Ruiz, Marie and Ness, Immanuel (eds), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 619-634. ([Link](#))

**Tazreiter, C.**

(In press) 'Amnesia as a politics of erasure. Contemporary Austrian identities and the traces of past horrors in everyday life', in *Rethinking the Past for a New Future of Conviviality: Opposing Colonialism, Anti-Semitism, Turbo-Nationalism*, edited by Marina Gržinić, Sophie Uitz, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Cambridge, UK.

**Viladrich, A.**

(2019) "Think global, act Argentine! tango émigrés and the search for artistic authenticity." *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 42 (6), 901-918. ([Link](#))

**Viladrich, A.**

(2019) "We Cannot Let Them Die": Undocumented Immigrants and Media Framing of Health Deservingness in the United States." *Qualitative Health Research*. ([Link](#))

**Witteborn, S.**

(2018) "The digital force in forced migration: Imagined affordances and gendered practices." *Popular Communication*, 16 (1), 21-31. ([Link](#))

**Witteborn, S.**

(2019) "The digital gift and aspirational mobility." *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, 1-16. ([Link](#))

**Witteborn, S.**

(2019) Digital diaspora: Social alliances beyond the ethno-national bond. In J. Retis & R. Tsagarousianou (eds.), *The handbook of diasporas, media and culture* (pp. 179-192). Malden: Wiley-Blackwell. ([Link](#))

**Zulueta, J.**

(2019) Karei Imin to Shitizunshippu: Komyuniti toshite no Katorikku Kyoukai no Jirei (Aging Migrants and Citizenship: The Catholic Church as a Community). In Oga, T. , Hasumi, J., and Yamanaka, A. (eds.) *Kyousei Shakai no Sai-Kouchiku I: Shitizunshippu wo Meguru Housetsu to Bundan (Re-constructing a Symbiotic Society I: Inclusion and Division Surrounding Citizenship)* (pp. 146-158). Kyoto: Houritsu Bunkasha.



**MEMBERS' OTHER ACTIVITIES**

The Migration Institute of Finland awarded Peter Kivisto the 2018 John Morton Award for his "distinguished career in the field of migration studies." The award was presented at a ceremony in Turku on December 4.



**CALLS FOR PAPERS & PARTICIPATION**

**TRENTO SUMMER SCHOOL IN ETHNOGRAPHY 2019: Call for Applications**

The Seventh edition of the International Summer School in Ethnography will take place @UniTrento next September 9-13. This edition is convened by Paolo Boccagni, Andrea Brighenti and Ester Gallo (Dpt. of Sociology, University of Trento). Guest speakers will include Veena Das



(John Hopkins, Baltimore), Gordon Matthews (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Rachael Kiddey (University of Oxford) and Andrea Pavoni (University Institute of Lisbon). The school is addressed to PhD students and postdocs across social sciences. Applications should be sent to [ethnography.soc@unitn.it](mailto:ethnography.soc@unitn.it) by May 20. All applicants should include a CV, a 500-word bio note (to be shared with other participants), a motivation letter and a short ethnographic research project (about 2,000 words long, including empirical contexts, focus and research questions). The participation fee is Euro 400. More information: <https://event.unitn.it/ethnography/>

### **Call for Papers:**

#### **Transnational Migration, Gender and Sexuality in the Global South**

Transnational migration reconfigures how we understand gender and migration in the broader field of migration studies while giving pre-eminence to scholarship in the Global North. Globally, South to South migration is on the increase with a decline in South to North migration as the rise in right-wing nationalism, racism and anti-immigration posturing grips cities in the Global North. While the Global North welcomes the migration of specific groups of skilled professionals where prospects offered by the labour markets exist, in contrast, less skilled workers and unskilled workers, actively supported by their governments, migrate to the Global South in the hope of securing employment prospects and education rather than face 'underemployment' at home. For many migrants in the informal sector, out-migration is seen as a form of upward mobility. The increased mobility of women in South to South migration raises questions for how we understand temporal dimensions of mobility, how migrants reconstitute and renegotiate their gendered identity and roles in their everyday lives. Current migration theories fail to adequately deal with the gendered aspects of international migration, partly because of the assumption that most migrants are men, and women are their dependents. The broader migration scholarship acknowledges that women migrants are considerably disadvantaged in contrast to their fellow male migrants, and face various levels of vulnerabilities, such as violence, social exclusion, economic exclusion and exploitation.

The recent flows of skilled and unskilled, documented and undocumented migration to South Africa has increased. While men have predominated in the flows of migration streams to South Africa, the feminisation of migration has increased the visibility and role of women migrating independently. For many women, migration allows for upward social mobility, economic independence and greater autonomy. While various feminist scholars have generally demonstrated how gender is differentiated and gender hierarchies reinforce traditional gender stereotypes, they (feminist scholars) have been slow in the uptake of casting a feminist lens on migration studies. In particular, feminist scholarship in the Global South has neglected the social reproduction of gender in transnational spaces. For example, the impact of migration on skilled women warrants attention in the migration literature. Characterised as trailing spouses, minimal attention is given to how mobility is negotiated between the spouses, the impact of mobility on the family and the influence of transnational families on migrants. Even less is said about the transnational spaces that they occupy. Whilst travelling far from home, migrants still maintain and retain transnational links to the family, through economic, political, religious and familial ties. What is the impact of the increase in women who migrate independently on the household; migrants' access to financial resources; on the family; on remittances; their relationship with children left behind; and on their spouses?

Finally, the role of sexuality in gender and migration research is not given the pre-eminence it should be, especially in the Global South. Given the normative gendered dimensions of migration, the role of sexuality is often subsumed and hidden, adding another layer of

vulnerability to the identity of migrant. How are sexuality and migration shaped and reshaped by one another? We invite papers that address any of the following:

- Theorising migration from the Global South
- Social, political and/or legislative issues regarding sexual orientation and migration
- Reframing theories of migration from a decolonial perspective
- Transnational migration in the global south
- The influence of transnational family ties on families in the diaspora
- Living conditions and agency among migrant women and families
- Inserting feminism into migration studies in the Global South
- Gender and sexuality in migration
- The role of sexuality in the future of gender and migration research
- Experiences of transnationalism through digitally mediated relationships

### **Timeline and Submission**

Papers should be submitted between **1 April and 30 May 2019**. Please consult *Gender Questions'* Guide For Authors ([http://reference.sabinet.co.za/sa\\_epublication/genderq](http://reference.sabinet.co.za/sa_epublication/genderq)) before submitting. Manuscripts should be submitted to the journal online (<https://www.upjournals.co.za/index.php/GQ>), where you can select the special issue portal. Papers should be no more than 8 000 words, inclusive of notes and bibliography, prepared for anonymous review, and accompanied by an abstract of no more than 200 words. In addition to articles, submissions to the Musings section are encouraged. These should not exceed 3 000 words, including footnotes and references.

For more information about the special issue or to ask about the suitability of your paper, please contact the editors, Pragna Rugunanan ([prugunanan@unisa.ac.za](mailto:prugunanan@unisa.ac.za)), Chantelle Gray van Heerden ([vheerdag@unisa.ac.za](mailto:vheerdag@unisa.ac.za)) and Deirdre Byrne ([byrnedc@unisa.ac.za](mailto:byrnedc@unisa.ac.za)).

### **"Multi-locality and social inequalities" (Third meeting of the European Network of Multi-Locality Studies) UCLouvain in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium on 27-28 May 2019**

This conference examines the interconnections between multi-local living arrangements and social mobility, with a particular focus on the intersections between social inequalities and multi-locality, the impact of multi-locality on social mobility, social inequalities in children's experiences of multi-locality, and the methodological and ethical challenges of studying multi-locality through the lens of social inequalities.

Keynote speaker: Lia Karsten, Associate professor in Urban Geographies, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Further details here: <https://uclouvain.be/fr/chercheur/cirfase/evenements/multilocalityandsocialinequalities.html>

### **Project Workshop "Transnational Mobility and Social Positions in the European Union", 12th and 13th of September, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany**

In our project's closing workshop on the 12th and 13th of September 2019, we will discuss the results of our project, in which we investigated the nexus between social and spatial mobility by looking on migrant's trajectories and their social position(-ing) in Germany with quantitative as well as qualitative data. The format of the workshop foresees the discussion of three papers we have drafted on the basis of our findings: a) spatial mobility trajectories and objective social position(-ing) of migrants in Germany, b)

social boundaries and subjective social positioning of migrants in Germany, and c) methodological issues concerning the usefulness of social comparison for analyzing social position(-ing) strategies among migrants. We are inviting interested researchers to join our discussion and to meet with other researchers in this field of study.

**For further information about the event please contact:** thomas.faist@uni-bielefeld, joanna.froehlich@uni-bielefeld.de and inka.stock@uni-bielefeld.de

### **Call for Papers: Migration and European Societies (Frontiers in Sociology)**

For many years, European societies have been engaged with the issue of international migration from various aspects associated with the reception and integration of migrants and the reactions of the autochthon societies to them. The composition of European migration is highly diverse. Many migrants arrived in Europe from former colonies; some arrived as labour migrants in the aftermath of the Second World War. The end of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the European Union and its expansion also served as important triggers for migration into Europe. More recently, conflicts in Africa and the Middle East have brought large numbers of migrants into Europe from these regions as well.

In this Research Topic, we aim to provide a platform for researchers to present new insight on migration and immigrants in Europe that has a sound theoretical foundation and is based on empirical evidence. We particularly welcome contributions related to cultural, attitudinal or value-related differences between individuals with and without an immigrant background, or between different migrant minorities in Europe. Are European cultures changing due to their increasing diversity? And if so, is this diversity contributing to a more inclusive society or, on the contrary, is it promoting exclusionary processes by boosting previously latent cleavages? Is it possible to identify the mechanisms underlying observed changes? And are these mechanisms similar across different migrant minorities in different countries? And finally, what is the role of the origin culture compared with that of the hosting population majority? Can we identify common patterns between migrant minorities across countries or, are such patterns country specific? Due to the diversity of topics that the theme may inspire, different perspectives are very welcome, whether of a qualitative or a quantitative nature.

We ask for contributions of no more than 10,000 words excluding tables, figures, and references. All contributions will be reviewed in a single-blind process. Deadline for submissions will be September 2019.

For more Information see the following [link](#) or contact: [Oshrat Hochman](#) (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences) or [Alice Ramos](#) (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa)

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## SUBMIT YOUR ANNOUNCEMENTS!

(Not only announcements – there is also  
scope for longer pieces in the form of  
op-eds, etc.)

Send submissions for the next issue to  
Oshrat Hochman:  
[Oshrat.hochman@gesis.org](mailto:Oshrat.hochman@gesis.org)