



In this issue

FROM THE PRESIDENT 1
 Section 1: AWARDS BY MEMBERS – BIG CONGRATS!..3
 Section 2: MEMBERS’ NEW BOOKS 4
 Section 3: MEMBERS’ NEW BOOK CHAPTERS 8
 Section 4: RECENT ARTICLES BY MEMBERS..... 9
 Section 5: TECHINCAL PAPER/ REPORT 22
 Section 6: ONGOING PROJECT 23
 Section 7: PHD DISSERTATION24
 Section 8: CALL FOR PAPER & BOOK PROPOSAL24
 Section 9: PhD SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITY26
 Section 10: REFLECTIONS ON MIGRATION..... 27
 The Socio-Ecological Question: The Climate–Mobility Nexus ..27
 Beyond Remittances: Reflections on Family Reconfiguration in Moroccan Migration to Germany 30
 Section 11: SHORT ANALYTICAL ARTICLES 32
 Jeunesses et migrations: perspectives Sud–Nord (Youth and Migration: South–North Perspectives)..... 32
 Resistance Practices among Migrant and Refugee People in Palermo and Marseille through the Lens of Western Union’s Cash Transfer Mechanisms 34
 ISA Research Committee 31 Sociology of Migration Mission: .36

RC-31 Newsletter

Dec. 2025

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members of ISA RC31,

Warm greetings and best wishes for a happy and healthy New Year to all members of the ISA Research Committee 31 on the Sociology of Migration. As we begin a new year, I am pleased to share exciting news about an upcoming regional conference currently being planned on the timely and critical theme of Migration and Climate Change. This conference will be hosted in India, and it will bring together scholars from across global regions to engage in dialogue on the complex and evolving links between environmental change, mobility, inequality, and social resilience. We look forward to sharing more details in the coming months and hope many of you will be able to participate in what promises to be a rich and intellectually stimulating gathering.

At this moment of profound global transformation, rigorous and engaged scholarship on migration is more important than ever. Intensifying climate disruptions, geopolitical instability, widening inequalities, and shifting migration regimes

are reshaping patterns of mobility and settlement across the world. Sociological research plays a vital role in documenting these changes, challenging simplistic narratives, and centering the lived experiences of migrants and their communities. Our collective work helps inform public debate, guide policy, and contribute to more just and humane responses to migration in an increasingly interconnected and unequal world.

I wish each of you a productive and fulfilling year ahead. Thank you for your continued commitment to RC31 and to advancing the sociology of migration. I warmly invite you to read the following pages of the Winter newsletter to learn more about RC31 activities, member achievements, and opportunities for engagement.

With best regards,



Loretta

Loretta Bass
President, ISA RC 31 Sociology of Migration
[ISA RC 31 Sociology of Migration, 2023-27](#)



We encourage you to continue submitting your contributions for the upcoming July 2026 RC 31 Sociology of Migration newsletter through the link:
<https://forms.gle/2rssdEQSQ16rgruL7>

Inquiries and comments:
isa.rc31.newsletters@gmail.com

Sharing session

This sharing session brings together the collective work and insights of our members, reflecting the depth, diversity, and vitality of our scholarly community.

We are pleased to present an issue that showcases recent achievements, emerging ideas, and thoughtful reflections on migration research and practice across contexts.

This session provides an opportunity not only to acknowledge the efforts behind each contribution, but also to exchange perspectives, identify common threads, and explore future directions for collaboration.

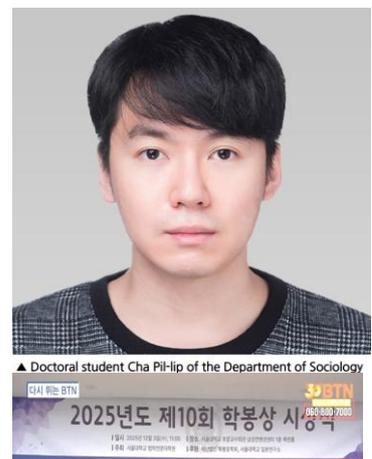
We hope this session will foster constructive dialogue, inspire further research, and strengthen our shared commitment to advancing knowledge and practice in the field.

Section 1: AWARDS BY MEMBERS – BIG CONGRATS!

Honorable Mention for Research Sector in ‘10th Hakbong Awards’ (2nd Prize)

https://law.snu.ac.kr/hb_award/hb_award_10.php

Phillip Cha, a PhD candidate at Sogang University, received the 2025 Hakbong Award (paper competition, Second Prize; KRW 10 million) from Seoul National University School of Law for “Return to South Korea and the Identity Negotiation of Zainichi Koreans: Comparing Zainichi Kankokujin and Zainichi Chosenjin.” Drawing on a grounded-theory analysis with fourth-generation Zainichi Koreans who have lived in South Korea, the study demonstrates how Hallyu (the Korean Wave) and Japan–North Korea tensions shape divergent “imagined homelands” and distinct identity-negotiation processes between the two groups through return migration. The paper proposes a new framework for understanding how diasporic descendants relate to their ancestral homeland.



Section 2: MEMBERS' NEW BOOKS

Anacin, C. (2026). *Filipino musicians in Australia: Transnational labour migration and musical performance*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Hardcover9789819544561; Softcover9789819544592 ; eBook9789819544578

<https://link.springer.com/book/9789819544561>

This book focuses on the liminality and experiences of Filipino migrant musicians in Australia in relation to their identities and positionalities as migrants, professionals, labour force, musicians, and members of the multicultural community. Over 40 interviews with Filipino musicians living in Australia connect phenomena and issues surrounding transnational labour migration and the performance of musicians from other migrant backgrounds. Scholars and students interested in cultural sociology, ethnomusicology, popular music studies, cultural studies, migration, diaspora studies and Southeast Asian studies gain insights from the compelling stories in both scope and nuance, which are applicable in a broader multicultural context and the transnational as well as local music industry. Deploying important concepts such as liminality and marginality, the book is interdisciplinary and offers fresh empirical, theoretical and methodological takes on transnational migration and migrant representation in the music industry. More importantly, it highlights the involvement of an underrepresented group in a vulnerable and undervalued profession, to increase participation of migrants in the Australian and global music industry.

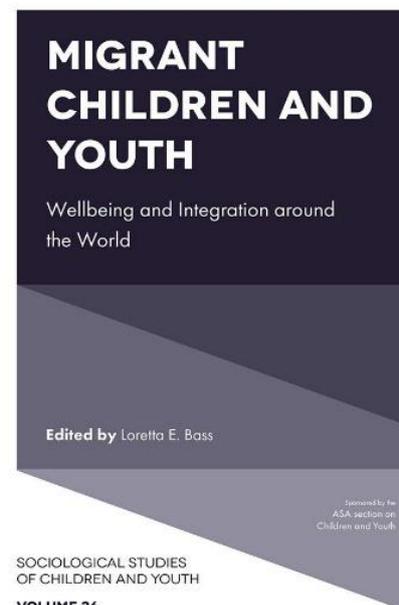


Bass, L. E. (Ed.). (2025). *Migrant children and youth: Wellbeing and integration around the world* (Vol. 36). Emerald Publishing Limited.

Hardback 9781835496053 ; eBook (PDF) 9781835496046 ; eBook (ePub) 9781835496060

<https://bookstore.emerald.com/migrant-children-and-youth-hb-9781835496053.html>

Migration represents a challenge and opportunity. Among the world's migrants are nearly 34 million refugees and asylum seekers; of these, half are estimated to be children. As the world struggles to cope with global economic imbalances, diverging demographic trends, and climate change, international and internal migration are increasingly salient for the wellbeing, social integration, and civil and human rights of children and youth. *Migrant Children and Youth* includes research contributions that illuminate and engage with children and youth as migrants. Featuring chapters from a global and diverse collection of authors, the chapters provide empirical insights from a global perspective of children and youth who are affected by migration processes. Examining root causes and agency, the authors address many questions: To what extent do children and youth exercise volition in the decision to migrate either internally or internationally? From their vantage points to what extent are children and youth on the move, uprooted, and vulnerable? Upon resettlement, what are the social integration challenges and opportunities for children or youth, and to what extent are children and youth migrants constrained in this new context? What do children and youth experience because of migration, and what does this mean for their wellbeing, social integration, and rights?



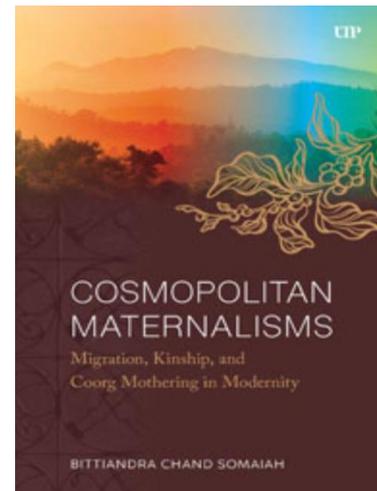
Chand Somaiah, B. (2025). *Cosmopolitan maternalisms: Migration, kinship, and Coorg mothering in modernity*. University of Toronto Press (Irwin UTP).

Hardcover: 9781487507091; E-Book (PDF): 9781487535551; Epub: 9781487535568

<https://utppublishing.com/doi/book/10.3138/9781487507091>

This women-centred study examines social reconstructions of immigrant mothering among a middle-class minority community of first-generation Coorg women “Kodavathees” in urban Karnataka, Singapore, and Sydney through conceptual lenses of new cosmopolitanisms and new maternalisms.

Cosmopolitan Maternalisms explores how Kodavathees immigrant mothering is practised with a pragmatic awareness of adapting the ways of the ancestors to the promises and pitfalls associated with living in modernity. As a member of this community, which possesses martial and agricultural traditions, and as an immigrant mother herself, Bittiandra Chand Somaiah engages in maternal conversations and in-depth qualitative interviews with forty-three mothers. The book emphasizes the socio-cultural processes associated with cosmopolitanization that accomplish mothering in general and that affect these Kodavathees mothers specifically. *Cosmopolitan Maternalisms* makes sense of the gendered and globalized convictions, contradictions, and aspirations shared by these mothers who are poised to slowly challenge the heteronormative maternal pedestals and patriarchal structures of middle-class transnational India.



Close, P. (2025). *Child labour in the global human rights regime: A political economy perspective*. Emerald Publishing Limited.

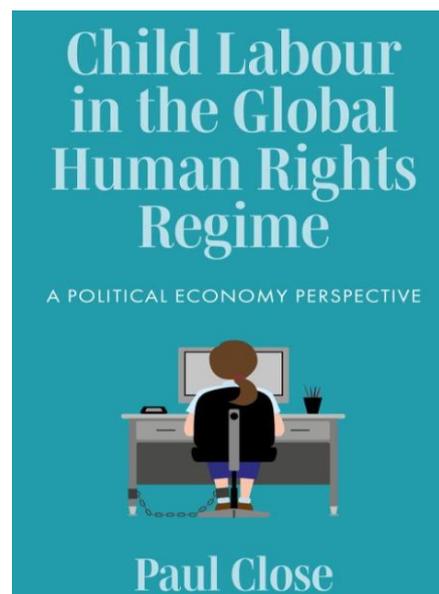
eBook: 978-1-80043-372-4

<https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80043-372-4>

<https://www.emerald.com/books/monograph/18171/Child-Labour-in-the-Global-Human-Rights-RegimeA>

Child Labour in the Global Human Rights Regime is about children's rights, child labour and child slavery in modern and modernizing societies in the context of what has been summarized as a well-established and increasingly sophisticated framework of treaties, institutions, networks and ambitious standards with respect to human rights.

The main focus is on the implications of children's forced labour within compulsory systems of formal education, or schooling, that have been spreading around the world as an integral feature of economic, political and cultural globalization towards a single global-reach social space. It is argued that children's forced educational labour appears to qualify as slave labour in terms of prevailing notions of 'slavery' in international human rights and humanitarian law, social policy frameworks, theoretical discourses, and widely held everyday, common sense perspectives.

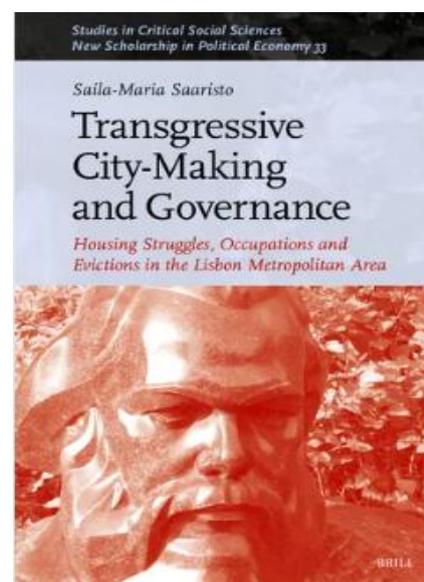


Saaristo, S.-M. (2025). *Transgressive city-making and governance: Housing struggles, occupations and evictions in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area*. Brill.

Hardback 978-90-04-67801-9; E-Book (PDF) 978-90-04-67802-6

<https://brill.com/display/title/68199>

Transgressive City-Making and Governance delves into the pressing global issue of housing exclusion and forced evictions, using Lisbon as a case study. This book, based on a 15-month engaged ethnography, critically examines council housing occupations and evictions, revealing how these practices challenge neoliberal urban governance and put forward alternative forms of urban citizenship. Exploring gendered, classed, and racialised dynamics, it sheds light on the transformative potential of housing occupations and the role of social movements in contesting systemic exclusion. It is essential reading for those interested in housing rights, social justice, and urban governance.



Section 3: MEMBERS' NEW BOOK CHAPTERS

Anacin, C. (2025). *We're brown and nobody knows where the Philippines is: Cultural identity in Fanny's virtual autobiography.* In T. Attah, K. Fairclough, & C. Lloyd (Eds.), *Rereading musicians and their audiences: Popular music autobiographies.* Bloomsbury Academic.

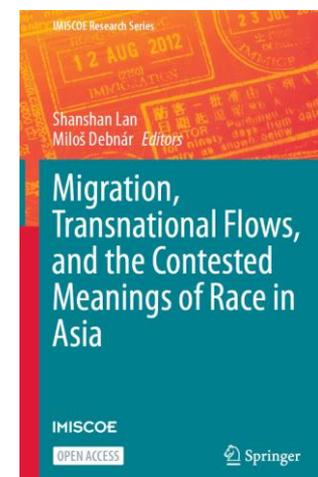
<https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/rereading-musicians-and-their-audiences-9798765108420/>

In this paper, I examine how Fanny and June Millington's cultural identities are (re)created and reflected through virtual autobiography, as expressed via transmediated storytelling on their social media pages. In doing so, June co-creates an interplay between memory, culture, and self in Fanny's popular music history, drawing on her own accounts as well as interactions with social media followers. I show how these vignettes and exchanges connect to influence and shape the band's dynamics over time. By sharing vignettes of herstory, June facilitates the articulation of Fanny's social, musical, and cultural legacy—one that has been erased from pop and rock music history, particularly their Filipino heritage and other cultural identities.



Hof, H. (2025). 'White Innovation': Conceptualizing Changing Racial Hierarchies Through Migrant Entrepreneurship in Singapore and Japan. In: Lan, S., Debnár, M. (eds) *Migration, Transnational Flows, and the Contested Meanings of Race in Asia.* IMISCOE Research Series. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-81545-4_7

This chapter examines emerging contestations of White privilege within immigrant-receiving Asian countries. Drawing from accounts of phenotypically 'White' and 'non-White' migrants from various national and ethnic backgrounds and focusing on entrepreneurs in knowledge-intensive sectors, the chapter argues that innovation and skills function as new proxies of (White) power. They grant an ethnically diversifying range of skilled migrants access to status and elevated positions in advanced East Asian market economies such as Singapore and Japan, a status that was formerly largely reserved for White people and associated with Westernness and Whiteness. Operationalizing such elevated status as 'White innovation' helps demonstrate how innovation and skills are entangled with race and transposed ideas of White competencies and accomplishments in high-tech fields. The comparison of Singapore and Japan underlines protracted embodied White privilege at work in Japan, whereas recognition and status are granted to (most of) those deemed knowledgeable, skilled, or innovative in Singapore, rendering the group of the 'desired' more heterogeneous and less 'White'. The chapter advances theories about the ambiguous nature of White hegemony in an Asia of evolving racial complexities and offers a rich empirical case of 'White' and 'non-White' subjectivities immediately before, during, and after COVID-19 in Singapore and Japan.



Section 4: RECENT ARTICLES BY MEMBERS

<p>Anacin, C. (2025). Filipino Cover Musicians in Australia as Transnational Conduits of Filipino Cultural Expressions, Cultural Memory and Belonging in the Diaspora. <i>Journal of Intercultural Studies</i>, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/07256868.2024.2440476</p>	<p>Filipino musicians playing cover music in entertainment venues globally embody both transnational labour and artistic endeavour, thus becoming part of the music industries outside their home country. Aside from their embeddedness in the web of skilled (creative) labour migration and their transmediated musical mimicry, Filipino musicians have historically been known as purveyors of transnational culture. However, these ideas have not been understood in the context of Filipino cover musicians in Australia, who are in constant negotiation in terms of identity and transnational labour outside the Asian creative labour market. In this paper, I argue that more than in addition to the economic aspect of creative labour, playing cover music transnationally is a complex undertaking that involves creative and cultural sensibilities, which Filipino musicians use to embody becoming conduits of transnational cultural expressions, identity and cultural memory. It does not imply that they disregard the economics of performance, but they embody cultural sensibilities that reinforce their economic and labour intentions, which interact with the conveyance of cultural expressions, cultural memory and belonging in the diaspora. By examining this role, it enables us to re-think migrant musicians’ situatedness in the Australian entertainment industry, beyond the global flows of labour.</p>
<p>Bonhomme, M. (2023). ‘We’re a bit browner but we still belong to the white race’: making whiteness in the context of South-South migration in Chile. <i>Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies</i>, 18(2), 227–243. https://doi.org/10.1080/17442222.2022.2099170</p>	<p>In the context of rising South-South migration to Chile, this article examines how Chileans redefine and claim whiteness in a multicultural working-class neighborhood in Santiago. It contributes to regional racial studies by analyzing how whiteness is constructed in multicultural neighborhoods where different national and racialized identities that share a colonial past converge, and where the nation-state has historically pursued a progressive whitening through the adoption of racist state policies. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, I show how Chileans construct a white racial identity vis-à-vis the presence of, and through ordinary interactions with, Latin American and Caribbean migrants. As is the case elsewhere, in contemporary Chile whiteness is an ongoing everyday social construct that is not only conveyed as a discourse, but also through the practice or performance of power in the social textures of urban life. Making and enacting whiteness becomes a way in which racial hierarchies of belonging are materialized to achieve a higher status in an unequal</p>

	<p>racialized society. This study reveals how Chileans claim to be ‘white(r)’ than the South-South migrants they interact with, reproducing a Chilean hegemonic discourse about national identity, through the many practices of everyday life. The article’s main argument is that making whiteness through these ordinary occurrences reproduces anti-indigenous and anti-black racism.</p>
<p>Bonhomme, M., & Muldoon, J. (2025). Racism and food delivery platforms: shaping migrants’ work experiences and future expectations in the United Kingdom and Chile. <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i>, 48(10), 1897–1920. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2024.2349268</p>	<p>Recent studies have demonstrated that platform work is predominately undertaken by migrant workers. Drawing on a qualitative study of platform-based food delivery work in Chile and the United Kingdom, we examine how migrant workers’ experiences of race and ethnicity shape their working conditions and future job prospects in the platform economy. In both countries, migrants perceived platform work to be a way of avoiding forms of racism in the formal economy. However, while in the United Kingdom this type of work lived up to migrants’ expectations of providing an environment with fewer overt forms of racism, in Chile, workers experienced high levels of everyday racism when performing platform work. We argue that processes of racialisation have a direct impact on the labour conditions of workers in the gig economy, and that race and migration background play a key role in migrants’ labour trajectories.</p>
<p>Bonhomme, M., Ustek-Spilda, F., & Arriagada, A. (2024). Between acceptance and resistance: Conceptualising migrant platform labour agency in Chile. <i>New Technology, Work and Employment, Special Issue</i>, 195-213 https://doi.org/10.1111/ntwe.12308</p>	<p>Digital labour platforms are transforming labour markets worldwide, and migrant workers are pivotal in this transformation. Drawing on a qualitative study in Chile, we uncover how Latin American and Caribbean migrants navigate and resist platform labour conditions, considering the algorithmically controlled and surveilled aspects of food delivery platforms, as well as the impact of migration status on their work. We contend that understanding migrant labour agency requires examining both the platforms’ socio-technical structures and the host country’s migration policies. These policies determine workers’ migration status, shape their work experiences, and consequently impact their resistance to precarious labour conditions. We introduce the concept of <i>migrant platform labour agency</i> to illustrate the various forms of resistance migrants employ in navigating the platform labour market. This concept contributes to understanding the nuances in migrants’ labour agencies, which range from acceptance to resistance, considering the interplay between the migration policy environment and platforms’ socio-technical assemblage.</p>

<p>Calabretta, A. (2025). Permanent Precarities: The Experience of Temporality of Tunisian Migrants in Sicily's <i>Transformed Agricultural Strip</i>. <i>Int. Migration & Integration</i> https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-025-01326-1</p>	<p>The subject of temporality has offered migration studies new keys for interpreting the everyday life of migrants, and the constraints they face and their unfolding trajectories. In this optic, rural places are particularly interesting since here migrants are often employed in agriculture, a sector characterised by both temporariness and continuous needs for a workforce. In south-eastern Sicily, part of the coastal area is devoted to greenhouse-based agriculture to such an extent that it is known as the <i>transformed agricultural strip</i>. The area is also characterised by large and stratified migrant labour. Many dynamics of exploitation force migrants into short and precarious temporalities, but greenhouses also allow for the de-seasonalisation of agricultural production which results in long-term stays. The paper analyses the temporalities of Tunisian migrants in the <i>strip</i>, exploring the intertwining of precariousness and permanence in their lives. In particular, the paper delves into the impact of local temporal regimes on migrants' daily time and their 'migratory careers', also enlightening on how transnational bonds intersect with migrants' temporalities and trajectories. The paper draws on 22 biographical interviews with Tunisian migrants (who arrived in Italy in the 1980s and 1990s), complemented by interviews with migrants' descendants, local key informants, and ethnographic notes. The paper describes how uncertain temporalities influence the Tunisian long-term presence in the <i>strip</i> and what factors and strategies allow migrants to take root in this context, upholding the usefulness of studying rural contexts to understand migratory temporalities and migration as a whole.</p>
<p>Chang, H.-C., & Choi, S. Y. P. (2025). Marriage Channels, Temporal Inequality, and Migration Decision-Making Agency: Vietnamese Marriage Migrants in Asia. <i>International Migration Review</i>, 59(4), 1950-1974. https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183251314845</p>	<p>Recent scholarship has examined the multiple dimensions of structural and cultural inequalities that impact the well-being of intra-Asia marriage migrants in both sending and receiving countries. One missing mechanism that may shape varied patterns of pre- and post-migration inequalities — the different marriage channels that facilitate different types of encounters between prospective brides from emerging economies and prospective grooms from advanced economies — deserves more theoretical and empirical attention. Based on over 100 life-history interviews with Vietnamese marriage migrants in Taiwan and South Korea, our analysis shows how women's meeting their foreign spouse through personal encounters, introduction networks, or commercial brokers denotes their relatively advantaged, constrained, or disadvantaged structural and cultural circumstances and, in turn, shapes the time available for them for expressing decision-making</p>

	<p>agency. We argue that marriage channel serves as an intermediate stratifying mechanism — an unequal space, reflecting migrant women's differential socioeconomic positions and gendered familial obligations in Vietnam and shaping a hidden dimension of inequality — temporal inequality — that is embedded in the processes of migration decision-making across different marriage channels. Our theorization of marriage channels and how they reflect the interplay between time for expressing agency and socio-cultural circumstances illuminates a comprehensive contextualization of the social phenomenon of intra-Asia marriage migration in the pre-migration phase. Through considering how both economic and non-economic factors shape marriage migration decision-making processes and their impacts on women's time for expressing agency across different marriage channels, our study contributes to scholarship on gender, time and women's agency, intra-Asia marriage migration, and international migration decision-making.</p>
<p>Choo, B. (2025). ‘A fair go’? Critiquing the Australian narrative of egalitarianism from the disability-migration intersection. <i>Communication Research and Practice</i>, 11(4), 483–496. https://doi.org/10.1080/22041451.2025.2545087</p>	<p>The egalitarian promise of ‘a fair go’ within hegemonic discourses shapes our imaginaries of the Australian national identity. This paper draws from newspaper articles, online petitions, and policy documents to illustrate contrasting narratives that highlight the contradictions prevalent within Australian egalitarianism. In arguing for the importance of a focus on disability, this paper is positioned at the disability-migration intersection to elucidate the ‘citizens-first’ egalitarianism that prevails within the political structures of disability and migration legislations. In so doing, this paper challenges the construction and perpetuation of a citizen/non-citizen dichotomy within human rights narratives, revealing stark gaps in political narratives of egalitarianism.</p>
<p>Escamilla García, Á. A., & Cerón, A. M. (2025). Urgent returns: The link between family and the remigration intentions of deported Central Americans in an era of border externalization. <i>RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences</i>, 11(4), 196–216. https://doi.org/10.7758/RSF.2025.11.4.09</p>	<p>Research on post-deportation experiences has shown that family separation, especially separation from children and partners, shapes deported migrants’ intentions to return to the US. Yet little is known about how these intentions intersect with other aspects of the remigration experience. In this article, we examine deported Central American adults’ intentions to reenter the US undetected and the transit experiences of those attempting to return while traversing Mexico. Drawing on survey data from the Encuesta Sobre Migración en la Frontera Sur de México (EMIF Sur), combined with ethnographic and interview data from recently deported Central Americans traveling through Mexico, we find that deported migrants who have left behind minor</p>

	<p>children in the US are more likely to intend to return to the US—particularly those who are separated from a partner or are a single parent. In turn, the eagerness and urgency to return to their families in the US shape the way deported migrants approach their journeys through Mexico. These results underscore the central role of family in shaping remigration and highlight the broader consequences of US border externalization policies operating within Mexico.</p>
<p>Ford, M., Palmer, W. Reframing exploitation: Assessing the utility of the seafood slavery trope. <i>Maritime Studies</i> 24, 7 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-024-00398-6</p>	<p>Seafood slavery refers to various forms of forced labour, human trafficking, debt bondage, and other abusive practices experienced by workers in the commercial fishing sector. It is a powerful trope in international campaigns highlighting the different forms of exploitation experienced by migrant fishers in global seafood supply chains. These campaigns are, however, largely silent about the experiences of domestic fishers employed by domestic fleets in domestic waters. This study shows that these domestic fishers may be subjected to equally bad – if not worse – conditions than migrant fishers employed on foreign fleets. Drawing on observational data and a total of 307 interviews, we demonstrate that Indonesia’s domestic fishers in fact meet all criteria identified in the literature on seafood slavery. We then assess the implications, both positive and negative, of using the seafood slavery trope to describe the exploitation they experience. Based on this assessment, we argue that – while the seafood slavery trope potentially offers some of the same benefits in terms of attracting public attention – its focus on extreme forms of exploitation, and emphasis on the criminal rather than the industrial mean that it is ultimately poorly suited for either cohort. The concept of labour justice, we conclude, offers a better way to identify concrete steps that can be taken to begin to address the system.</p>
<p>Genoni, A., & Ruedin, D. (2025). When expectations backfire: Educational differences in declining destination attachment among recent immigrants. <i>Social Forces</i>. soaf157. https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soaf157</p>	<p>Immigrants with higher levels of education tend to report more discrimination and a weaker attachment to their destination country than immigrants with lower levels of education. This so-called integration paradox may be caused by two basic, mutually independent mechanisms: highly educated immigrants (1) more often experience unmet migration expectations, and (2) show stronger negative reactions when their expectations about their life abroad are not met. Existing research mainly focused on the first mechanism, while empirically tracing the second has been hampered by a lack of evidence comparing less- and more-educated immigrants over time. Here, we address this gap and</p>

	<p>examine how unmet migration expectations contribute to education-related differences in destination attachment. The mechanism we investigate is rooted in the educational background, but migration amplifies the dynamics, contributing to higher hopes while confronting individuals with unpredictable realities and limited control. Using panel data on recent immigrants to Switzerland from the Swiss Migration-Mobility Survey ($N = 5242$ immigrants and 13,890 observations, 2016–2022), we assessed the extent of unmet expectations and associated disappointment through a question on dissatisfaction with the decision to migrate. Consistent with theory, we found that increasingly negative evaluations of the migration decision were linked to reduced destination attachment, especially for immigrants with higher levels of education. Analyses further revealed that these detrimental reactions were not limited to immigrants with distinct ethno-racial background. These results suggest a fundamental mechanism for the emergence of the integration paradox, enhancing our understanding of educational inequalities in expectation management and immigrant integration.</p>
<p>Hof, H. (2025). The immobility of the highly mobile: Existential (im)mobility among transnational entrepreneurs in post-pandemic Singapore. <i>Mobilities</i>, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2025.2598269</p>	<p>Based on qualitative data of 34 highly-educated migrant entrepreneurs this paper examines the paradoxical implications of pandemic-induced immobilities in Singapore, interrogating how the same pandemic-related situations – in terms of stringent border restrictions, immigration and workforce policy transformations, or shifting landscapes of population flows – could simultaneously entail both immobility and mobility along different dimensions. The paper contrasts the way newly-arrived (South)East Asian entrepreneurs interpret startup opportunities post-migration as moving towards a positive direction within their lives with the existential immobility that long-term non-Asian entrepreneurs, some of them previous corporate expatriates in Singapore, perceive as stuckedness. Using the notion of existential (im)mobility the paper conceptualizes how spatial, legal, and socio-economic (im)mobility are intertwined and made explicit and reveals the precarious conditions even highly-educated economic migrants face in Asian restrictive migration regimes like Singapore. However, the contrasting cases also foreground the significance of life stage and the time of arrival at different times of geopolitical power constellations and highlight that (im)mobility is never ‘fully achieved’. Rather, existential (im)mobility manifests through subjective interpretations of moving</p>

	<p>in relation to one's own and others' previous experiences and changing expectations over time.</p>
<p>Kivisto, P., & Sciortino, G. (2025). Membership, migration, and inclusion in the civil sphere. <i>Philosophy and Society</i>, 36(1), 41–62. https://journal.ifdt.bg.ac.rs/fid/article/view/1813</p>	<p>In this article, we explore the intersection of migration, membership, and inclusion through Civil Sphere Theory (CST), the most powerful theory currently available for explaining social solidarity in modern, differentiated societies. While CST has amply proven its worth by deepening our understanding of social solidarity and civil repair within established polities, it has insufficiently addressed the boundaries that define inclusion and exclusion in the context of migration. We open the article by reconceptualizing immigration as the crossing of geographical, political, and symbolic boundaries. This perspective shifts the focus from linear processes of inclusion to the dynamic interplay between national membership, citizenship, and the civil sphere. Drawing on CST's nuanced approach to cultural and social boundaries, the paper makes explicit how in the contemporary world, national and civil memberships are tightly coupled. Concerning migration, the civil sphere must consequently mediate between the formal inclusivity of liberal-democratic ideals and the bounded character of national belonging. We further advance a critique of CST's limited attention to citizenship, emphasizing how citizenship remains a key conduit for universalizing national membership. To conclude, we identify the engine of potential membership change in the tension between social and symbolic boundaries embedded in differentiated societies. This approach bridges migration studies and cultural sociology, providing some preliminary insights into the mechanisms involved in civil incorporation.</p>
<p>Liu, X., Ristivojević, D., & Zhao, Y. (2025). <i>A tale of solidarity? Exploring Sino-Nordic Gender Studies Network</i>. <i>Journal of Nordic Migration Research</i>, 10. https://doi.org/10.1344/jnmr.v10i.49356</p>	<p>This article provides an account of the Sino-Nordic Gender Studies Network, which was founded in 2002, and had since then played a significant role in shaping feminist research and activist exchange between China and Nordic countries. However, the history and practices of this network has received scant attention in studies on transnational feminist solidarities. The aim of the article is twofold. First, we analyze the network using historical and autoethnographic approaches and map out a genealogy of feminist knowledge production that is located at the intersection of China and Nordic contexts. Second, we read the network through the lens of solidarity, all the while critically engaging with its defining parameters. As we will show, although solidarity has been increasingly associated with transnational feminism's political and ethical orientations, the case of Sino-Nordic Gender Studies</p>

	<p>Network compels rethinking how and why the term is used and criticized. The complex relation between interpersonal relationships and the power imbalance between the various institutions and funding schemes calls into question the strict division between collective and individual that informs much discussion of feminist solidarity. Rather than simply being a good practice of feminist solidarity, this article argues that the Sino-Nordic Gender Studies Network offers important insights into the doing of solidarity even in its seeming absence.</p>
<p>Mugglin, L., Murahwa, B., & Ruedin, D. (2025). When politicians feel pressure to represent: Evidence from South Africa. <i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>, 78(4), 789–815. https://doi.org/10.1093/pa/gsae046</p>	<p>In this article, we explore the intersection of migration, membership, and inclusion through Civil Sphere Theory (CST), the most powerful theory currently available for explaining social solidarity in modern, differentiated societies. While CST has amply proven its worth by deepening our understanding of social solidarity and civil repair within established polities, it has insufficiently addressed the boundaries that define inclusion and exclusion in the context of migration. We open the article by reconceptualizing immigration as the crossing of geographical, political, and symbolic boundaries. This perspective shifts the focus from linear processes of inclusion to the dynamic interplay between national membership, citizenship, and the civil sphere. Drawing on CST’s nuanced approach to cultural and social boundaries, the paper makes explicit how in the contemporary world, national and civil memberships are tightly coupled. Concerning migration, the civil sphere must consequently mediate between the formal inclusivity of liberal-democratic ideals and the bounded character of national belonging. We further advance a critique of CST’s limited attention to citizenship, emphasizing how citizenship remains a key conduit for universalizing national membership. To conclude, we identify the engine of potential membership change in the tension between social and symbolic boundaries embedded in differentiated societies. This approach bridges migration studies and cultural sociology, providing some preliminary insights into the mechanisms involved in civil incorporation.</p>
<p>Salathé, C., Malancu, N., & Ruedin, D. (2025). The impact of refugee shocks on host countries: A scoping review. <i>Comparative Population Studies</i>, 50, 301–322. https://doi.org/10.12765/CPoS-2025-16</p>	<p>This article provides a systematic overview of the academic literature on the impact of “refugee shocks“ – the sudden arrival of large numbers of refugees – on host countries. A scoping review was conducted using Google Scholar in September 2022 to describe the literature, drawing on 4,576 effects from 123 quantitative studies with no restrictions on countries, year of publication, type of publication, or the reported</p>

	<p>topics. This broad scope acknowledges that refugee shocks potentially affect many areas of life. A synthesis was carried out by aggregating and using regression models. We find an increase in studies on refugee shocks after 2015 and that the most commonly studied shocks took place in the Middle East and Europe. About two-thirds of the effects concern economic outcomes in the host country, while few cover health or environmental outcomes. Across topics, about half of the analyses indicate no statistically significant effect. Studies generally report normatively positive effects on education and generally negative effects on wages and employment in the host country. Refugee shocks tend to be associated with an increase in votes for the radical right. Future studies should address refugee shocks beyond the Western countries that are studied most closely and focus on understanding the dynamics of how different actors react to the arrival of refugees.</p>
<p>Sizaire, L. (2024). Migrating to dominate? The experience of French men in post-Soviet countries through the prism of intimacy and gender regimes. <i>Revue européenne des migrations internationales</i>, 40(2–3). https://journals.openedition.org/remi/28408?lang=en</p>	<p>Drawing on a study of French men in relationships with post-Soviet women in post-Soviet countries, this article examines these privileged migratory flows through the prism of intimacy and gender. This theoretical shift offers a fresh perspective on these mobilities, moving beyond the traditional focus on class and social ascent, to explore the intersection and reconfiguration of power dynamics during migration. In this way, the privileges activated through displacement are highlighted in the intimate, professional, and public spheres. By migrating and moving from one gender regime to another, most of the men studied experienced upward mobility in both gender and class, closely linked to nationality (racialised) relations.</p>
<p>Sunagic, L. (2025). The complexity of parenthood in forced migration: Risks, commitments and dilemmas. <i>Population, Space and Place</i>. https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.70143</p>	<p>Clandestine migration is not only a response to precarious living conditions but also driven by aspirations and desires for change that migrants carry into their journeys. Yet, far less is known about what becomes of these subjective driving forces once people reach their destinations and settle down. To address this gap, this study explores how Syrian parents who risked crossing the Mediterranean to reach Europe interpret their migration from the standpoint of their settled lives. This perspective allows for tracing how the reasoning behind the risky decision evolved—from its origins in Syria (or the first country of asylum) to reflections rooted in the host countries of Sweden and Denmark. Across these spatial and temporal shifts, parents' narratives reveal the contradictory values they attach to migration, shaped by the complex dynamics of parent–child relationships. These contradictions are</p>

	<p>examined through the lens of the moral theory of risk. From this perspective, the notion of <i>virtuous risking</i> for the sake of one's children—initially central to parents' justification of their decision—gradually loses significance within the context of their new lives in Europe. This dynamic lies at the core of the evolving meanings parents attach to both risk and migration.</p>
<p>Torbjørnsen Halås, C., & Zhao, Y. (2025). Rethinking social work education in the context of Nordic welfare state: a collaborative perspective. <i>Nordic Social Work Research</i>, 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/2156857X.2025.2578326</p>	<p>Social work are influenced by the development of increased individualization, standardization, and evidentialization in service provisions. At the same time external societal changes and recent crises have created new needs for social work intervention. In this article, we address whether a collaborative approach to social work can strengthen the discipline's capacity to respond to these changes. We embed our discussions in two concrete practice fields in social work: the integration of migrants and refugees and the youth work. The changes in these practice fields demonstrate the increasing need for collaboration with the greater involvement of civil society and local communities. This addresses the need for mobilizing both public and civil society, demanding new roles for frontline social workers. Building on theoretical perspectives on co-creation, social innovation, and mobilization we argue for a collaborative approach in social work practice and education. This highlights the importance of individuals working together, sharing a common vision, co-creating, and mobilizing resources, liberating local knowledge, and increasing participants' capabilities to act from a bottom- up perspective. Consequently, we argue for a need for rethinking social work education. We can not only tell students about collaborative approaches to social work; we need to give them opportunities to participate in and experience collaborative social work. This actualizes the tension and conflict of interest between social work education as individualized or collective-oriented, and between education in social work, and education for different social work services and practices.</p>
<p>Vidal-Ortiz, S. (2025). Death at the border: Traces of Central American migrant trans women's lives. <i>Critical Sociology</i>. https://doi.org/10.1177/08969205251357653</p>	<p>This article seeks to extend the limits that death appears to posit, by tracing the lives, journeys, and deaths of two Central American transgender migrant women (Roxsana Hernández Rodríguez and Johana Medina León) who entered legal ports of entry, requested asylum (in 2018 and 2019), and died under or immediately after being in U.S. custody. Extending Queer Necropolitics' use, I rely on the Sociology of the Trace to unearth an archive from disparate sources (news coverage, social media, legal reports and cases, responses by activists, and</p>

	<p>government sources). I focus on their quest for becoming—to be read as women, and their migratory/racialized experiences to be understood—for them to reach spaces where they could live in peace and acceptance. Using <i>absent presences</i>, I trace their lives through superfluous records of their deaths in order to connect to a sociology of the trace’s intent to represent lived experience, as mediated through structural forces</p>
<p>Yi, S. (2025). Erasable and negatable: Invisible gendered racialization of “foreign women.” <i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>, 84(2), 469–483. https://doi.org/10.1215/00219118-11591579</p>	<p>This article explores invisible and erasable forms of racialization hidden from view in the campaign against racial discrimination surrounding the case of Ku Sujin, a naturalized marriage migrant woman from Uzbekistan. Ku was rejected from entering the public sauna because of her foreign appearance, and her experience made national headlines in 2011. The article considers the racialization(s) of two groups of migrant women that are relevant but made invisible in her case: marriage migrants who are expected to reproduce “indistinguishable” biracial children and migrant entertainment workers in the area where the sauna was located. This article argues that the campaign for Ku’s case was a misrepresentation of racism because of the invisibility of these two groups and the historical connections they underscore. By placing gender at the center of analysis, the author investigates the significance of blood lineage in the conceptualization of race and women’s bodies by reviewing historical connections to Japanese colonialism and American militarism. The article argues that the imaginations of marriage migrants and migrant entertainment workers are constructed at the intersection of racialization and sexualization. In doing so, it provides an alternative view of racialization that, owing to a complicated history of colonization, goes beyond the politics of color and is interactive, plural, and relational.</p>
<p>Yi, S., & Kim, H. S. (2025). Racing the Korean imaginary: Racialization and gender in South Korea [Forum introduction]. <i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>, 84(2). https://doi.org/10.1215/00219118-11591549</p>	<p>The monoethnic and monocultural fantasy in South Korea has encountered new entanglements in the contemporary era, compelling the need for a reevaluation of the country’s ingrained racial hierarchies. This introduction to this forum on race and racialization in the South Korean context from the perspective of Asian studies presents a conceptual background and introduces the forum contributions.</p>
<p>Yi, S. (2024). Legitimate Transaction? Regulating Commercial International Marriage Brokers in South Korea. <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i>, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642241242744</p>	<p>Marriages between South Korean men and women from less affluent Asian countries have been popular since the 1990s, and commercial international marriage brokers have played an important role in the trend. This article argues that the laws and regulations governing marriage brokers, such as Marriage Brokers Business</p>

	<p>Management Act (MBBMA) and consumer protection mechanisms, have reinforced the rights of citizen-husbands and legitimized claims from the men’s movement. As a result, the state’s regulation of commercial matchmaking endorses a form of commodified intimacy and protects the rights of male client-cum-“head of the family,” despite the consequences of commodifying the personhood of migrant women and legitimizing the violence of denying their personal autonomy. Data include public documents and policies from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Korea Institute for Healthy Family, Korea Consumer Agency, Fair Trade Commission, and MBBMA. Analysis of these public texts reveals the legal and policy language that sanitizes and disguises unequal gender roles and discrimination against foreigners.</p>
<p>Zschirnt, E., Lacroix, J., & Ruedin, D. (2025). “Tell me more”: The kind of information added influences ethnic discrimination in the Swiss rental housing market. <i>European Societies</i>, 27(3), 519–544. https://doi.org/10.1162/euso_a_00034</p>	<p>Experimental research in many countries shows that ethnic or racial minorities are discriminated against in rental housing markets. Such discrimination may reflect an aversion to minority tenants, but can also be due to the use of stereotypical images of minorities in the absence of clear signals that minority apartment seekers are suitable tenants. Existing experimental research has struggled to distinguish these two channels. In a nationwide field experiment in Switzerland (paired applications to over 5,700 proprietors), we find evidence of discrimination against apartment seekers with Turkish and Kosovar names (i.e., distant minorities), while individuals with names from neighbouring countries (i.e., close minorities) are not discriminated against. Requests with more information generally receive more invitations, but the effect of this increased invitation rate is similar across minority groups. We find that adding more information does not reduce discrimination as such, as many previous studies have been claiming, but that the kind of information provided matters: while offering additional information about employment status reduces discrimination for individuals with Kosovar and Turkish names, signalling naturalisation does not lead to less discrimination.</p>
<p>Zuleta Buschmann, A., & Doña-Reveco, C. (2025). Can we apply current theories on attitudes to immigration developed in the Global North to the Latin American context? <i>Migraciones, Publicación del Instituto Universitario de Estudios Sobre Migraciones</i>, 1–24. https://doi.org/10.14422/mig.22989.026</p>	<p>Migration within the Global South is as significant as that to the North, yet most studies on immigration attitudes remain Northern-centered. This limits our understanding of how receiving contexts shape public perceptions. While the Global North receives culturally distinct migrants, Latin America experiences intra-regional flows characterized by cultural similarity, inequality, and limited state capacity. This article tests the conditional applicability of realistic competition</p>

	<p>theories to the Latin American context by analyzing attitudes toward Venezuelan immigrants in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru using OLS regression models based on Latinobarómetro2020 data. Results show that perceptions of fiscal and distributive competition are the strongest predictors of immigration attitudes, followed by perceptions of job competition, whereas individual characteristics have weaker effects. In contexts of inequality and institutional scarcity, competition is understood primarily as a struggle over public resources rather than a cultural threat, underscoring the need to contextualize Northern theories in Global South settings.</p>
<p>Zulueta, J. O. (2025). The Philippine State and Aging Filipino Migrants. <i>International Migration Review</i>, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183251384612</p>	<p>Aging has increasingly become an issue of concern in many countries, particularly in most migrant-receiving countries, where migrant workers are employed to address labor shortages due to an aging workforce. It should be noted that aging is also a concern for migrant-sending countries, where deployed workers and other long-term migrants are now experiencing the onset of aging. It is estimated that out of around 281 million international migrants, 12.2% (34.3 million) are aged 65 or older. Looking at cases from Japan and Malaysia, this report discusses the experiences and challenges of older or “aging” Filipino migrant workers, many of whom happen to be among the most vulnerable. However, it should be kept in mind that these older migrants are diverse not only in terms of experiences but also in terms of class, gender, occupation, and legal status. This report also emphasizes the need for more qualitative and ethnographic studies to augment existing data (which are mostly statistical) on Filipino migrants who are “aging-in-place” away from the homeland. Moreover, it explores how the Philippine state provides social citizenship to these older migrants—both temporary and long-term ones—and argues the need for more effective programs that would enable a sustainable return and reintegration.</p>

Section 5: TECHINCAL PAPER/ REPORT

International Labour Organization. (2025). *Care at home: Projecting Thailand's need for national and migrant labour for home-based care for older persons* (ILO Report). International Labour Organization.

<https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-10/ILO%20Care%20at%20home%20-%20Projecting%20Thailand%27s%20need%20for%20national%20and%20migrant%20labour%20for%20home-based%20care%20for%20older%20persons%202025-10-21%20FINAL.pdf>

Thailand is undergoing rapid population ageing, with people aged 60 and over projected to account for 32.4% of the population by 2037. As disability rates rise with age, demand for care is increasing, while families—especially women—are less able to provide unpaid care. This study projects that the need for paid home-based care workers could rise by at least 70% over the next 12 years, and by over 250,000 workers if care gaps are closed and decent working conditions are enforced, including an estimated 55,000 migrant workers. Investments in community care, health technologies, decent work, and regular migration pathways could substantially reduce future care shortages while improving care quality and workers' rights.

Contact person for the technical part:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruttiya Bhula-or, College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University



Section 6: ONGOING PROJECT

New Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) study - Older Adult Abuse and Migration

<https://www.ecu.edu.au/newsroom/articles/news/new-grant-enables-research-to-tackle-abuse-of-older-australian-migrants>

ECU has been awarded an Australian Research Council grant to investigate how migration influences the risks and experiences of older adult abuse in Australia. Led by Dr Catriona Stevens, ECU Vice-Chancellor's Research Fellow, this national-first study will explore how migration policy, cultural factors and transnational family dynamics intersect to affect the safety and wellbeing of older migrants.

Contact person: Dr Cat Stevens, Vice Chancellor's Research Fellow, School of Arts and Humanities at Edith Cowan University (ECU).

Provisional Futures: Migrants as Wanted Workers, Yet Temporary Residents

<https://www.aoi.uzh.ch/de/institut/news/Dr.-Helena-Hof-erh%C3%A4lt-einen-SNF-Starting-Grant.html>

This five-year project examines the everyday experiences, strategies, and aspirations of temporary migrant workers and how their growing presence transforms host societies from within. Using a multi-sited, interdisciplinary approach, we study migrant workers in three key sectors—information technology, health care, and construction—across Canada, Switzerland, and Japan, each with distinct migration regimes.

Contact person: Dr. Helena Hof, Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Temporary Migrants as Transnational Musicians: A Pilot Study towards Development of Practice, Partnership and Policy in Live Music Performance and Scholarship

<https://experts.griffith.edu.au/9372-samid-suliman/grants>

In this project, we ask how migrant cultural and artistic expressions, particularly live music, contribute to the negotiation of belonging and identity of Filipino migrants in the transnational and multicultural schema of Australia. This project aims to examine the live music performance engagement of temporary migrants from the Filipino diaspora in regional Australia. This project serves as a pilot study to uncover patterns and experiences of migrants in the live music sector, while also establishing networks with experts in migration, globalisation, and music studies as a partnership between the Philippines and Australia. This project is funded by the ANU Philippines Institute through its Special Grants Round on Collaborative research.

Contact person: Dr Carl Anacin, Griffith University, Australia

Section 7: PHD DISSERTATION

Yilkin, A. (2025). To Vote or Not to Vote: (Dis-)Engagement of Grandchildren of “Guest Workers” in Turkish Elections (2014–2023): A Case Study on the Political (Non-)Participation of Turkish Youth in Germany (Doctoral dissertation). Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany.

Reviewers: Thomas Faist (Bielefeld University) and Zeynep Kadirbeyoglu (Istanbul/Toronto).



Section 8: CALL FOR PAPER & BOOK PROPOSAL

Call for Papers

**B/ordering the Global: Transnational Feminist Critiques from Asia
*International Conference, July 9–11, 2026***

Ewha Womans University (Hybrid: In-person and Online)

Organized by the Asian Center for Women’s Studies

More information: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/14dgPyAQowDLIrRazeRsIlgbZ1OFJzJvi/view>

We invite scholars, researchers, activists, and practitioners to propose panel-based contributions that critically examine the gendered, racialized, and embodied dimensions of border regimes; the politics of mobility, immobility, and waiting; and the organization of labor, care, and reproduction across borders, including the affective, technological, and algorithmic infrastructures that govern life, health, and futurity. We particularly welcome work that rethinks migration, citizenship, and world-making through attention to human and more-than-human mobilities, drawing on queer and trans studies, critical disability studies, and critical ecofeminist perspectives to reimagine borders and movement beyond human- and state-centered paradigms. We also encourage contributions that explore alternative feminist imaginaries of care, survival, solidarity, and collective futures under conditions of intensified bordering.

This conference is convened as part of the Asian Center for Women’s Studies (ACWS) research initiative, “Race and Gender: Global Korea, Neo-Racialization, and Intersectionality.” Since 2021, the project has examined the intersectional dynamics of neo-racialization and gender in South Korea and across broader transnational contexts. The conference offers an opportunity to reflect on the project’s major insights and contributions to date, and to collectively consider future directions for feminist scholarship in and beyond Asia. Selected papers from the conference will be considered for inclusion in a special issue of the Asian Journal of Women’s Studies (AJWS).

Contact person: Dr. Sohoon Yi, Division of Global Korean Studies, Korea University, South Korea

Timeline

- Submission Deadline: February 23, 2026 (KST)
- Notification of Acceptance: Mid-March 2026
- Conference Dates: July 9(Thu.)–11(Sat.), 2026 (Hybrid: In-person & Online) (KST)

Call for Book Proposals

Emerald Studies in Migration Research, Policy and Practice

Read more about the series here:

<https://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/book-series/emerald-studies-migration-research-policy-and-practice>

Emerald Publishing is delighted to announce a new book series:
Emerald Studies in Migration Research, Policy and Practice

About the Series

Emerald Studies in Migration Research, Policy and Practice explores the multifaceted dimensions of migration, with a particular focus on the implications of migration for policy and practice across diverse global contexts. Emphasising the relationship between research, policy, and practice—as well as the importance of methodological diversity and co-production—this series offers a cutting-edge, policy-oriented resource for migration scholars, students, practitioners, and policymakers.

About the Series Editors

Neli Demireva is Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex. Her research focuses on local communities, migration, inter-ethnic ties, social cohesion, ethnic penalties, and multiculturalism. She is Director of the Centre for Migration Studies at the University of Essex and serves on the International Editorial Board of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, the Human Rights Centre at the University of Essex, the Essex Migration Advisory Forum, and as a Commissioner on the Essex Climate Action Commission.

Melissa Phillips is Senior Lecturer in the School of Social Sciences at Western Sydney University. Her research examines multiple dimensions of migration (particularly transit and regional migration), forced displacement and resettlement, multiculturalism, and public policy. Her work is informed by extensive practitioner experience with international organisations and her personal background as a child of migrants. She is Co-Managing Editor of the *Journal of Intercultural Studies* and Co-Convenor of the Institute for Society and Culture's Borders and Migration Research Program.

Series Editors

Professor Neli Demireva (University of Essex): nvdem@essex.ac.uk

Dr Melissa Phillips (Western Sydney University):
melissa.phillips@westernsydney.edu.au

Commissioning Editor, Emerald Publishing

Katy Mathers: kmathers@emerald.com

Call for Book Proposals

The series is currently inviting book proposals that align with its aims and scope. To submit a proposal or to schedule an initial discussion, please contact a member of the editorial team:

Download a proposal form:

<https://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/sites/default/files/assets/new-book-proposal-form.doc>

Section 9: PhD SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITY

Older Adult Abuse and Migration: ARC DECRA–Funded Study Edith Cowan University (ECU), Australia

For more information: <https://www.ecu.edu.au/scholarships/details/arc-decra-elder-abuse-and-migration>

Applications are invited for a fully funded PhD scholarship linked to the ARC DECRA project “*Elder Abuse and Migration: Addressing the Abuse of Older Adults to Support Safer Ageing in Multicultural Australia.*” The PhD will involve a nested qualitative study focusing on one or more community language groups in Australia and will generate new knowledge on how older adult abuse is understood and experienced across Australian, homeland, and transnational contexts.

The successful candidate will be based in the ECU Research Program in Migration, Diversity and Care. The project is particularly suited to excellent bi- or multi-lingual students with strong research training (Honours or Master’s level) in sociology, anthropology, social work, or related disciplines. Preference will be given to applicants with prior experience working or volunteering with older adults.

The scholarship is open to both domestic and international students. The anticipated commencement is mid-2026, subject to admissions and visa processing where applicable.

Contact person: Dr Cat Stevens, Vice Chancellor's Research Fellow, School of Arts and Humanities at Edith Cowan University (ECU).

Timeline

Application deadline: 28 February 2026

Expected commencement: Mid-2026



Section 10: REFLECTIONS ON MIGRATION

Invited contributor

The Socio-Ecological Question: The Climate–Mobility Nexus

Thomas Faist

Faculty of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany

Senior researcher / professor, Email: <thomas.faist@uni-bielefeld.de>

The relationship between climate change, migration, and mobility constitutes a central socio-ecological question of the twenty-first century. Rather than assuming a direct causal link between environmental degradation and migration, climate-related mobility can be fruitfully captured as a socially mediated process shaped by inequalities, public policies, and power asymmetries. The core argument is that responses to the climate–mobility nexus must be grounded in responsibility toward future generations and framed through three interrelated issue areas: compensation for loss and damage, the right not to be displaced or trapped, and the right to mobility and relocation.

Climate Change, Inequality, and (Im)Mobility

Contemporary climate change differs from earlier forms of environmental degradation in its planetary scale and its roots in fossil-fuel–driven industrialisation. While extreme weather events and slow-onset processes such as desertification increasingly affect human livelihoods, climate change is rarely the sole cause of migration. The effects of environmental stress are mediated by infrastructure, governance capacity, and access to resources. As a result, climate change produces not only mobility but also immobility. Many people lack the means either to adapt in situ or to migrate and thus become trapped.

Mobility should therefore be understood along a continuum. Migration, defined as a long-term change of residence, is only one form of mobility. Others include seasonal, circular, or daily movements that allow people to maintain livelihoods without relocating permanently. Absolute immobility, by contrast, describes populations unable to move at all. These distinctions are crucial because climate change may simultaneously increase migration for some groups while reinforcing immobility for others.

The key sociological issue is not the spectre of mass climate refugee flows but the unequal distribution of vulnerability and responsibility. Those who have contributed least to greenhouse gas emissions tend to suffer the most from climate impacts. This injustice is evident not only between the Global North and South but also within societies. The climate–mobility nexus thus exemplifies a broader socio-ecological question: whether political responses will lead to socio-ecological opening, based on human rights and dignity, or to socio-ecological closure, characterised by exclusionary border regimes.

Responses to Environmental Stress: Exit, Adaptation, Voice, and Quiescence

Migration is only one possible response to environmental degradation. Other strategies include in situ adaptation, such as changes in agriculture or employment, and political voice, including collective action and advocacy for environmental protection. Quiescence—doing nothing despite deteriorating conditions—is also widespread. These responses are not mutually exclusive and may occur sequentially or in combination, including across borders through diasporic engagement.

An overarching normative principle that can guide these responses is responsibility toward future generations. Climate change entails long-term consequences that extend far beyond the immediate spatial and temporal horizon of conventional ethics. Decisions made today shape the habitability of the planet for generations to come. This is an instance of colonising the future by externalising risks and costs. What could be called the future-oriented colonialism of the 21st century represents the continuation of a sort of territorial colonialism of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Responsibility Toward Future Generations

An ethics of responsibility emphasises obligations that transcend proximity and reciprocity. Future generations cannot reciprocate or consent, yet they are profoundly affected by present actions. This asymmetry calls for a moral framework that prioritises precaution and recognises the potentially irreversible consequences of environmental degradation.

Focusing exclusively on individual responsibility would risk obscuring the systemic drivers of climate change, particularly patterns of production and consumption embedded in global capitalism. Responsibility must therefore be understood as both individual and collective, extending to states, corporations, and international institutions. A future-oriented perspective sketched by the philosopher Hans Jonas in the early 1980s highlights the need to design institutions capable of safeguarding long-term ecological and social conditions. Three areas in dire need of institutional design can be identified.

Area 1: Compensation for Loss and Damage

The first pillar of a just response to the climate–mobility nexus is compensation for loss and damage. Climate change imposes harms that exceed the adaptive capacities of many societies, particularly those with limited resources. Compensation acknowledges that those who have benefited most from carbon-intensive development bear a responsibility toward those who suffer its consequences.

Compensation has both restorative and constructive dimensions. Restoratively, it aims to address concrete losses caused by climate impacts. Constructively, it seeks to enable more just and thus preferred instead of only possible futures by supporting sustainable livelihoods and infrastructures. A forward-looking approach avoids framing compensation solely as redress for past wrongs in the form of reparations and instead treats it as an investment in global habitability.

Despite political recognition of loss and damage, existing mechanisms remain inadequate. Funding commitments by industrialized countries fall far short of estimated needs, and assistance is often delivered as loans, exacerbating debt burdens. Moreover, compensation is not legally enforceable, relying instead on voluntary contributions. Nonetheless, the emergence of loss-and-damage frameworks, such as those discussed and agreed upon at COP (Conference of Parties) meetings in the 2020s, signals a shift in global norms and opens space for future institutional development.

Area 2: The Right Not to Be Displaced and Not to Be Trapped

The second area concerns the right not to be displaced and not to be trapped. Existing refugee protection regimes are ill-suited to climate-related displacement because they require cross-border movement and a persecuting agent. For most people displaced by environmental factors no persecuting agent can be identified.

An approach oriented toward human rights shifts the focus from causes of displacement to the fact of displacement itself. From this perspective, the core right is not necessarily the right to migrate but the right to remain safely in one's place of residence. This includes protection against arbitrary displacement, access to resources for adaptation, and support for maintaining livelihoods and social ties.

Equally important is the right not to be trapped. Climate change can erode livelihoods to such an extent that people are effectively immobilised, unable either to adapt locally or to move elsewhere. Policies

aimed at preventing entrapment must address structural inequalities by providing education, infrastructure, and basic services such as health care. Psychological dimensions, such as the experience of loss and alienation while remaining in place—for example, a condition called “solastalgia”—also warrant attention.

Although some international guidelines recognise protection against displacement, they lack binding force. Strengthening these norms requires integrating internal and cross-border displacement into a broader framework of human mobility rights that goes beyond the traditional refugee regime. It would be a contribution to both mobility justice and climate justice.

Area 3: The Right to Mobility and Relocation

The right not to be displaced must be complemented by the right to move. For some populations, mobility—whether temporary, circular, or permanent—constitutes a crucial adaptation strategy. This is especially the case if the possibilities for in situ adaptation are exhausted. Facilitating legal pathways for movement can reduce the risks associated with forced migration and enable people to plan transitions with dignity.

In cases where areas are likely to become uninhabitable, precautionary relocation of communities may be necessary. Such relocation requires careful planning, participation of affected populations, and sensitivity to cultural and social dimensions. Relocation can preserve lives but may entail non-material losses, including disruptions to identity and ways of life. These losses should be acknowledged rather than treated as incidental.

Internationally, mobility schemes based on bilateral or multilateral agreements offer one avenue for addressing climate-related displacement. Early and gradual migration from high-risk areas can ease integration and reduce conflict in destination regions. Yet large-scale resettlement remains politically contested and limited in practice, underscoring the need for broader shifts in public attitudes toward mobility.

Typology of Climate-Related Mobility and Policy Responses

Climate-related mobility can be analytically differentiated into several categories, each requiring distinct policy responses. Displacement following sudden-onset disasters demands immediate humanitarian assistance and temporary protection. Planned migration allows households to relocate proactively and benefits from predictable legal pathways. Arranged relocation involves collective movement and long-term planning. Voluntary non-migration depends on sufficient resources for adaptation. Forced immobility reflects the absence of both adaptation and migration options and poses the greatest ethical and policy challenges.

Recognising this diversity counters one-size-fits-all solutions and highlights the need for flexible, context-sensitive policies. Importantly, most climate-related movement occurs over short distances, often within national borders, reinforcing the importance of local and regional responses.

Bottom-Up Governance and Migrant Agency

Given the limitations of state-centred approaches, alternative forms of governance merit consideration. In a nutshell, most states could not care less about forced migrants. Refugees and migrants increasingly organise themselves through transnational networks, mutual aid initiatives, and advocacy groups. These bottom-up practices foreground agency and autonomy rather than treating displaced persons solely as objects of policy.

Imagining forms of transnational membership that do not rely on territorial sovereignty challenges conventional notions of political belonging. An example is self-governing refugee camps viz. archipelagos. While such proposals may appear utopian, they raise critical questions about inclusion,

representation, and rights in a world of restricted mobility. At minimum, they underscore the importance of listening to affected populations and incorporating their perspectives into policy design.

Outlook: Toward Socio-Ecological Opening

The socio-ecological question in the form of the climate–mobility nexus illustrates the need for a universalistic and future-oriented approach to justice. Technological solutions alone, such as Carbon Capture and Storage, are insufficient and may even exacerbate resource extraction and inequality. What is required is a transformation of social institutions capable of aligning technological innovation with human rights and ecological limits.

Socio-ecological opening entails reimagining borders within but above all between states not as rigid barriers but as semi-permeable membranes that facilitate protection, mobility, and cooperation. Fairness in addressing climate-related mobility rests on three pillars: meaningful compensation for loss and damage, robust support for the right to stay without being displaced or trapped, and expanded opportunities for safe and dignified movement.

These measures are often dismissed as unrealistic, yet claims of impossibility frequently reflect entrenched power relations. Incremental steps toward cooperation can generate positive feedback effects, enabling broader change. In short, a focus on generational interdependence provides a normative compass for navigating the climate crisis and its mobility implications. Ultimately, addressing the socio-ecological question requires recognising mobility as a fundamental dimension of human life and integrating it into a more just and sustainable global order.

Note: This essay is part of a book project on the Climate-Mobility Nexus. The bibliographical references for this essay can be obtained from the author: thomas.faist@uni-bielefeld.de

PhD student

Beyond Remittances: Reflections on Family Reconfiguration in Moroccan Migration to Germany

Hamid EL-GHEZIOUI

**PhD Student, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Human Sciences
Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, Morocco**

(856 words)

International migration is often discussed through statistics, labour markets, or policy frameworks. When families appear in these discussions, they are frequently portrayed either as victims of separation or as beneficiaries of remittances. While such perspectives are not entirely misplaced, they tend to overlook a more ordinary and less visible reality: migration does not necessarily disrupt family life; it often reshapes it from within.

Moroccan migration to Germany provides a particularly revealing context for reflecting on this process. Rather than producing a clear rupture between migrants and their families of origin, this migration trajectory frequently generates new ways of maintaining connections across distance. Family ties are not suspended by physical absence; instead, they are reworked through daily exchanges, moral expectations, and shared responsibilities that extend beyond national borders. From this perspective, migration appears less as a moment of family breakdown than as a gradual process of family reconfiguration.

This reflection draws on an ongoing doctoral research project on Moroccan migration from the Fez–Meknes region to Germany. It does not aim to present empirical findings or draw general conclusions. Rather, it offers a sociological reflection on how international migration reorganizes family relations, roles, and forms of mutual dependence. The objective is not to close the debate, but to think through a specific configuration that resonates with broader discussions in migration studies.

Thinking Family Change without Assuming Breakdown

The concept of family reconfiguration allows us to move beyond rigid oppositions between stability and disruption. In many Moroccan migrant families, migration does not dissolve the family unit; instead, it alters the way it operates. Responsibilities are redistributed, decision-making processes are adjusted, and authority circulates differently among family members. These changes are not always smooth, but they rarely amount to a complete collapse of family life.

Interdependence is a central dimension of this transformation. Migration is often associated with individual mobility and economic independence. Yet, in practice, it frequently deepens mutual reliance between migrants and those who remain behind. Migrants continue to depend on their families for emotional support, social recognition, and a sense of belonging. At the same time, families rely on migrants not only for financial support, but also for guidance, reassurance, and future-oriented aspirations. Migration thus reorganizes, rather than weakens, the web of familial obligations.

This dynamic is closely linked to what can be described as *transnational presence*. Physical absence does not equate to social absence. Through remittances, regular communication, and involvement in family decisions, migrants remain active participants in family life. Presence is no longer defined solely by co-residence, but by sustained engagement across distance.

What Changes inside the Family?

One of the most visible transformations concerns the redistribution of roles within the household. When a family member migrates to Germany, everyday responsibilities must be reorganized. Women, parents, or older siblings often assume new tasks related to household management, childcare, or financial planning. While these shifts may increase pressure and generate tensions, they can also lead to new forms of recognition and agency within the family.

Decision-making processes are likewise reshaped. Economic contributions, even when limited or irregular, may enhance the migrant's symbolic position within the family and grant greater influence over collective choices related to housing, education, or long-term projects. At the same time, those who manage daily life in the place of origin acquire practical authority that can subtly challenge established hierarchies. Family power thus becomes more dispersed, negotiated, and situational.

The circulation of money further highlights the moral dimension of family reconfiguration. Remittances are rarely neutral transfers. They carry expectations, obligations, and sometimes unspoken pressures. Sending money is often framed as a moral responsibility, while receiving it entails duties related to appropriate use, gratitude, and loyalty. These moral economies shape family relations as much as economic constraints do, producing both closeness and strain.

Migration also reshapes how families imagine their future. Plans regarding housing, children's education, marriage, or return are frequently discussed and revised in light of the migration experience. Even when outcomes remain uncertain, the future becomes a shared horizon around which family members coordinate their hopes and strategies. In this sense, migration reorganizes not only present relations, but also collective temporalities.

Limits and Open Questions

These reflections are necessarily partial. Family reconfiguration is neither uniform nor linear. It varies according to gender, generation, socio-economic background, and the specific conditions of migration

and settlement in Germany. Arrangements that appear workable in the short term may become fragile over time, particularly as migration trajectories lengthen or as new generations come of age.

Several questions therefore remain open: How stable are these reconfigured family arrangements in the long run? Do they consolidate, adapt, or unravel as family structures evolve? How do rural and urban contexts shape these dynamics differently? And how do institutional frameworks in both countries influence family negotiations and expectations?

Concluding Reflection

Moroccan migration to Germany illustrates how international mobility can quietly transform family structures without necessarily tearing them apart. Families adjust, renegotiate, and redefine themselves in response to distance, uncertainty, and opportunity. Paying attention to these everyday processes enriches our understanding of migration not merely as movement across borders, but as a social experience that reshapes the fabric of family life.

Section 11: SHORT ANALYTICAL ARTICLES

Jeunesses et migrations: perspectives Sud–Nord (Youth and Migration: South–North Perspectives)

Prof. Driss El Ghazouani

Faculty of Education, Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco

(439 words)

Les migrations des jeunes reflètent à la fois des aspirations individuelles, voire familiales, telles que la recherche de meilleures opportunités éducatives ou professionnelles dans les pays de destination, ainsi que des représentations de l'« ailleurs » associées à l'espoir d'une vie meilleure (Lorcerie, 2010). Elles sont également façonnées par des contraintes structurelles, notamment le chômage, l'instabilité politique, les violences, les inégalités sociales et la dégradation des environnements dans les pays d'origine. Ces migrations renvoient en outre aux enjeux de participation à la vie sociale, culturelle et politique dans les sociétés de destination, ainsi qu'aux questions relatives au développement économique et social des pays d'origine. L'ampleur du phénomène et la gravité des enjeux soulevés imposent une grande rigueur analytique : des discours médiatiques ou politiques sommaires, voire simplistes, alimentent trop souvent des amalgames qui biaisent les débats et se cristallisent dans des politiques publiques inadaptées.

Les jeunesses se situent au cœur des dynamiques migratoires contemporaines et proviennent majoritairement des régions du Sud. Les flux migratoires se sont intensifiés, notamment depuis l'Afrique subsaharienne vers les rives sud de la Méditerranée. Aux difficultés d'accès à l'emploi et aux obstacles à la construction d'un avenir — en Afrique, la proportion de jeunes ni en emploi ni en formation atteint 26 % (OIT, 2022) — s'ajoutent les effets des crises politiques, du changement climatique et de niveaux élevés d'endettement public. Dumont (2020) interprète ces migrations à travers une « double insatisfaction » : politique, d'une part, liée au rejet de certains régimes autoritaires ou défailants sur le plan démocratique ; économique, d'autre part, marquée par l'incompréhension face à la persistance de la pauvreté malgré l'abondance des ressources naturelles du continent. À ces

facteurs s'ajoutent les déficits de compétences et l'inadéquation entre les systèmes éducatifs et les marchés du travail. En Afrique subsaharienne, la pénurie d'enseignantes et d'enseignants — 5,4 millions au niveau primaire et 11,1 millions au niveau secondaire (UNESCO, 2022) — aggrave les inégalités éducatives, compromet les apprentissages et freine le développement socio-économique.

Les politiques migratoires varient considérablement entre le Nord et le Sud de la Méditerranée. L'Union européenne privilégie désormais une approche de plus en plus restrictive, justifiée par des impératifs sécuritaires, tandis que certains pays du Maghreb et du Sahel encouragent la migration circulaire, définie comme le mouvement répété de personnes entre deux ou plusieurs pays, généralement motivé par des considérations économiques ou professionnelles, avec une intention déclarée de retour — temporaire ou récurrente (OIM, 2011). Ces évolutions se font souvent au détriment des accords de coopération existants, le Nord tendant à se soustraire à ses responsabilités en déléguant à des pays tiers — tels que la Turquie, l'Albanie ou la Libye — la gestion des flux migratoires.

(Translated by ChatGPT for English-speaking readers.)

Youth migration reflects both individual and, at times, family aspirations, such as the search for better educational or professional opportunities in destination countries, as well as representations of the “elsewhere” associated with the hope of a better life (Lorcerie, 2010). It is also shaped by structural constraints, including unemployment, political instability, violence, social inequalities, and environmental degradation in countries of origin. These migration processes further raise issues related to participation in social, cultural, and political life in destination societies, as well as questions concerning economic and social development in countries of origin. The scale of the phenomenon and the seriousness of the issues involved call for a high level of analytical rigor: summary, and often simplistic, media or political discourses too frequently fuel misleading amalgamations, distort public debate, and crystallize into inadequate public policies.

Young people stand at the heart of contemporary migration dynamics and originate predominantly from regions of the Global South. Migration flows have intensified, particularly from sub-Saharan Africa toward the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Alongside difficulties in accessing employment and obstacles to building a viable future—where, in Africa, the proportion of young people neither in employment nor in education or training reaches 26% (ILO, 2022)—are the compounded effects of political crises, climate change, and high levels of public debt. Dumont (2020) interprets these migrations through the notion of a “double dissatisfaction”: political, on the one hand, linked to the rejection of authoritarian or democratically deficient regimes; and economic, on the other, marked by incomprehension in the face of persistent poverty despite the abundance of the continent’s natural resources. These dynamics are further compounded by skills deficits and the mismatch between education systems and labor market demands. In sub-Saharan Africa, the shortage of teachers—5.4 million at the primary level and 11.1 million at the secondary level (UNESCO, 2022)—exacerbates educational inequalities, undermines learning outcomes, and hampers socio-economic development.

Migration policies vary considerably between the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean. The European Union now increasingly favors a restrictive approach, justified by security imperatives, while certain countries in the Maghreb and the Sahel promote circular migration, defined as the repeated movement of people between two or more countries, generally driven by economic or professional considerations, with a declared intention to return—temporarily or recurrently (IOM, 2011). These developments often occur at the expense of existing cooperation agreements, as countries of the North tend to evade their responsibilities by delegating the management of migration flows to third countries, such as Turkey, Albania, or Libya.

Resistance Practices among Migrant and Refugee People in Palermo and Marseille through the Lens of Western Union's Cash Transfer Mechanisms

Antonina Albanese

**PhD Student, Department of Political Science and International Relations
University of Palermo, Italy**

(480 words)

This study examines the role of money transfer practices as mechanisms of resistance within migrant and refugee communities in Palermo and Marseille, highlighting the intersection between financial practices, agency, marginality, and urban spatiality. By investigating the socio-economic roles of money transfer operators, the research demonstrates how these services transcend their immediate economic function, contributing instead to the reinforcement of community-based resistance and the consolidation of cross-border solidarity.

In both cities, money transfer locations function as essential infrastructures that sustain transnational ties while fostering localized forms of financial inclusion. In Palermo, where there are 81 money transfer outlets—47 of which are migrant-operated—these services provide critical access to formal financial systems for underserved populations. The distinction between migrant-run and nationally owned outlets reveals differentiated patterns of economic participation: migrant-operated services primarily cater to remittance needs, while nationally owned outlets tend to serve a predominantly EU-citizen clientele. A similar dynamic is evident in Marseille, where migrant financial networks compensate for systemic gaps left by formal banking institutions, thereby strengthening community-based economic strategies.

Drawing on Saskia Sassen's conceptualization of *expulsion*, this research explores how migrants and refugees engage with financial infrastructures as a means of contesting exclusion and marginalization. Amartya Sen's capabilities approach further illuminates how these financial practices enable agency within conditions of socio-economic constraint. An urban geographical perspective contextualizes the spatial distribution of money transfer outlets, framing them as indicators of both economic adaptation and resistance.

Methodologically, the study employs Participatory Action Research (PAR), integrating ethnographic fieldwork with direct community engagement to ensure that the findings reflect participants' lived realities. Documentary filmmaking is used as a complementary methodological tool to capture narratives that extend beyond conventional academic discourse. Qualitative data derived from interviews with money transfer operators, service users, and civil society organizations support a comparative analysis between Palermo and Marseille, revealing broader patterns within migrant economies.

Money transfer services emerge not only as economic and social hubs, but also as critical sites of resistance. Despite often being stigmatized as informal or low-prestige labor, migrant-operated businesses provide essential services that facilitate survival, self-employment, and financial autonomy. By enabling remittances and broader economic participation, these outlets challenge rigid financial boundaries and offer forms of resistance through everyday economic practices.

This study underscores how financial transactions—frequently dismissed as mundane—can function as acts of resistance against systemic marginalization. Operating within, and at times beyond, regulatory constraints, migrant money transfer operators construct alternative financial spaces that

contest institutional exclusion. Their contribution to sustaining resistance and reinforcing community solidarity highlights the broader significance of financial agency within migration studies.

Ultimately, money transfer practices extend far beyond simple economic transactions. They constitute fundamental tools of social and financial resistance. By reconceptualizing financial inclusion through the experiences of migrant and refugee communities, this research highlights the transformative potential of money transfer networks in challenging exclusion, reinforcing resistance, and redefining socio-economic participation in contemporary urban contexts.



ISA Research Committee 31 Sociology of Migration Mission:

The goal of the RC31 is to advance sociological knowledge on Sociology of Migration throughout the world. Its general objectives are to promote high quality research on migration and the international exchange of scientific information in this field.

RC 31 Sociology of Migration Webpage:

<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/research-networks/research-committees/rc31-sociology-of-migration/>

RC 31 Sociology of Migration Board – Contact Information:

President	Loretta BASS, University of Oklahoma, USA, Lbass@ou.edu
Vice-President	Laura MERLA, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, laura.merla@uclouvain.be
Secretary/Treasurer	Manashi RAY, West Virginia State University, USA, manashi.ray@gmail.com
Newsletter Editor	Aditya RAJ, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, India, aditya.raj@iitp.ac.in Ruttiya BHULA-OR, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand Ruttiya.b@chula.ac.th
Board Members	Ruttiya BHULA-OR, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand Cristian DONA-REVECO, University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA Shoba HAMAL GURUNG, Southern Utah University, USA Yao-Tai LI, University of New South Wales, Australia Eloy RIVAS-SANCHEZ, Athabasca University, Canada Catriona STEVENS, Edith Cowan University, Australia

