



Hidden Migration: Data & Policy

9th-10th March, 2017
Bristol Marriott Royal Hotel

Abstracts



IOM's Global Migration
Data Analysis Centre
GMDAC



Hidden Migration: Data and Policy

WELCOME

The University of Bristol (UoB) is delighted to be hosting this international research symposium, ***Hidden Migration: Data and Policy***, in association with the Worldwide Universities Network (WUN), WUN+ Partners, the International Organization for Migration's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (IOM GMDAC), and UoB's Specialist Research Institute for Migration and Mobility.

The symposium will draw together experts from the WUN's ***Migration, Development and Global Transformations*** (MDGT) research group, led by Ann Singleton from UoB's School for Policy Studies, and will include contributions from IOM experts, members of UoB's Migration Research Group, leading NGOs, business partners and civil society.

This exciting event provides opportunities to build contacts, develop a platform for research funding bids and to initiate papers for special issues of migration journals. The overall aim of the Symposium is to crystallise the MDGT's plans for initiating funding proposals for research to address the global migration policy and data challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Ann Singleton, Convener
Senior Research Fellow in Policy Studies, University of Bristol
Senior Adviser to IOM GMDAC



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Hidden Migration: Data & Policy Day 1: 9th March 2017

0900	Registration - Bristol Marriott Royal, College Green, Bristol, BS1 5TA
0930-1000	<p>Welcome & Opening Remarks</p> <p>Nishan Canagarajah (Pro-Vice Chancellor Research, University of Bristol)</p> <p>Dipti Pardeshi (Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration, UK)</p>
1000-1100	<p>Panel A: SDGs and Hidden Migration - Chair: Ann Singleton (Senior Research Fellow, Policy Studies, University of Bristol; Senior Adviser to IOM GMDAC)</p> <p>Denis Kierans (Data & Research Officer, IOM GMDAC) & Marzia Rango (Research Officer, IOM GMDAC) - Global Migration Trends: the experience of IOM's Data Analysis Centre</p> <p>Hakan G. Sicakkan (Associate Professor, Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen) - Hidden Policy, Hidden Migration and Researching SDGs</p>
1100-1115	Refreshments
1115-1315	<p>Panel B: Regional Perspectives - Chair: Franck Düvell (University of Oxford)</p> <p>Akanni Akinyemi (Associate Professor & Director of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Office, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife) - Challenges of Migration Data Harmonization within ECOWAS</p> <p>Delali Badasu (Director, Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana) - Developing a Migration Data Policy for Ghana: International Context, Sustainable Development and Human Rights Considerations</p> <p>David Gordon (Professor of Social Justice, University of Bristol) - Well-being and inclusion of migrants in Southern Africa: which data are needed?</p> <p>Franck Düvell (Senior Researcher, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford) - Migration in transition: Russia and Turkey</p>
1315-1400	Lunch
1400-1600	<p>Panel C: Labour migration, hidden & precarious employment – Chair: Jon Fox (Co-Lead, Migration Research Group, University of Bristol)</p> <p>Chris Forde (Professor of Employment Studies, University of Leeds) & Gabriella Alberti (Lecturer in Work and Employment Relations, University of Leeds) - Employment agencies, precarious work and migration</p> <p>Hung Wong (Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong) and Raees Begum Baig (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong) - Protection or exclusion: national and international social protection policy on migrant domestic workers</p> <p>Rutvica Andrijasevic (Senior Lecturer in Management, University of Bristol) - Global Firms and Labour Migration</p> <p>Ranji Devadason (Senior Lecturer, Social Sciences, Bath Spa University) - 'The Golden Handcuffs? Choice, compliance and relocation amongst transnational professionals'</p>
1600-1830	Networking & Refreshments
1830	<p>Roundtable: Future Research Funding Bids (RDF Core Participants)</p> <p>Frank Laczko (Director, International Organization for Migration's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre)</p> <p>Watershed, 1 Canon's Road, Bristol BS1 5TX</p>

Day 2: 10th March 2017

0900	Coffee
0930-1100	<p>Panel D: Health and Migration – Chair: Val Williams (Professor of Disability Studies, University of Bristol)</p> <p>Sandra Dowling (Lecturer in Disability Studies, University of Bristol) - At the margins of the marginalised: Disabled refugees within the migrant population</p> <p>Dee Knipe (Senior Research Association in Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol) - Self-harm in families “left-behind” by temporary foreign migration – evidence from Sri Lanka</p> <p>Loubaba Mamluk (Research Associate in Epidemiology/Knowledge Transfer, Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol) - Syrian Health and Migration Study (SHAMIS)</p>
1100-1130	Refreshments
1130-1300	<p>Panel E: Marriage, migration and children: gender and citizenship dimensions - Chair: Chris Bertram (Co-Director, Specialist Research Institute in Migration, University of Bristol)</p> <p>Katharine Charsley (Reader in Sociology, University of Bristol) - Migrant husbands: hidden aspects of marriage-related migration</p> <p>Devyani Prabhat (Lecturer in Law, University of Bristol) - The Missing Ingredient: Best Interests for Children Seeking Nationality and Secure Status in the UK</p> <p>Popo Mfubu (Attorney, Refugee Rights Unit, University of Cape Town) - The gendered impact of South Africa’s interpretation of Family Reunification under its Refugees Act</p>
1300-1415	Lunch
1415-1600	<p>Panel F: Older People and Migration - Chair: Randall Smith (Senior Research Fellow, Policy Studies, University of Bristol)</p> <p>Hong-Jae Park (Associate Professor, Community Welfare & Social Work, Western Sydney University) - ‘Involuntary retirement migration’: The experiences of older Asian adults being left behind in New Zealand</p> <p>Liz Lloyd (Professor of Social Gerontology, University of Bristol) - Societal ageing, migration and care work</p> <p>Michaella Vanore (Research Fellow, Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University) - Adult Child Migration and Elderly Multidimensional Well-being: Comparative Analysis between Moldova and Georgia</p>
1600-1630	Refreshments
1630-1800	Summary Roundtable – Next Steps

Thursday 9th March 2017

Panel A: 10:00-11:00

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Hidden Migration

Chair – Ann Singleton (University of Bristol; Senior Adviser to IOM GMDAC)

Global Migration Trends: insights from IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (IOM's GMDAC)

Denis Kierans & Marzia Rango, IOM GMDAC, Berlin

This presentation outlines the activities of IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), which was established in Berlin in September 2015, at the invitation of the Government of Germany. GMDAC is a part of IOM's response to calls for better migration data, and is engaged in a number of projects to this end: the establishment of an online Global Migration Data Portal; the maintenance of the only global database on migrant fatalities en route, through the Missing Migrants Project; support to countries' efforts to improve their migration data capacities; and the promotion of better analysis and sharing of migration statistics. Denis Kierans will present an overview of recent global migration trends, based on GMDAC's Global Migration Trends Factsheet 2015, and ongoing work on a chapter of IOM's forthcoming World Migration Report 2017.

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Hidden Policy, Hidden Migration and Researching SDGs

Hakan G. Sicakkan, University of Bergen

This paper presents a critical perspective on the hidden policy that creates hidden migration. It addresses policies which are not formally declared by governments and which do not comply with international human rights norms (including tolerance of the presence of irregular migrants working in the hidden economy (seeing them 'through fingers'), or applying policies in order to lessen the national asylum burden, while increasing that of neighbouring countries.

The question is posed, what might be the consequence of diminishing solidarity between the nation states, and will there will be more hidden migration policies? The paper will argue that knowledge of hidden policy is an important entry point to knowledge of hidden migration.

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Panel B: 11:15-13:15

Regional Perspectives

Chair - Franck Düvell (University of Oxford)

Developing Migration Data Policy for Ghana: Sustainable Development and Human Rights considerations

Delali Badasu, University of Ghana

Following the global response to migration processes and impacts of, especially development planners and practitioners in the 1990s and the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 international framework for development- the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - individual countries and regional blocs have attempted to integrate migration into their development agenda. Ghana, having been a destination, origin and transit country of international migrants (and with high rates of internal migration), adopted a migration policy in April 2016 to address all aspects of migration in the country.

The main purpose for the adoption of the policy is to manage migration in the country and thereby maximize the benefits while reducing negative impacts. Generally, the objectives of Ghana's migration policy fall in line with those of the SDGs on migration and reflect human rights considerations that are embedded in the SDGs, particularly promoting prosperity, equity and addressing a range of social needs such as social protection. It has also been indicated that the implementation of the SDGs will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. This paper examines the prospects of the implementation of Ghana's migration policy in the context of the SDGs. It argues that migration data for planning and executing the strategies of the policy will be a key prerequisite for the implementation of the policy. Secondly Ghana needs a migration data policy to regularize the migration data producing activities of the numerous ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). Further, there is lack of standardization of migration data in the country with respect to quality, timeliness and reliability. Moreover, there are hidden migration data those data which are unprocessed and/or accessible to users. The paper makes a number of recommendations for effective and efficient management of migration with sustainable development and human rights consideration that are achievable only through the adoption of migration data policy.

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Challenges of Migration Data Harmonization within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Akanni Ibukun Akinyemi, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria

The volume of migration within the ECOWAS states is very high and migration dynamics in the region are characterized: by regular migration, asylum and refugee flows, labour migration and irregular migration. The ECOWAS protocols aim towards economic integration and free movement of persons and goods within the region, but a major obstacle to tracking the migration component of the protocols is the challenges with data. This study provides baseline information on the data management processes and capacity of institutions towards data collection and management. The analysis adopts both vertical (within country) and horizontal (across countries) approaches to migration data management. Within the countries, evidence shows a well-coordinated approach in Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia. However, on the regional level, there is little or no coordination. Individual countries develop different migration instruments including those for immigration service, refugee commission and labour migration.. There is no forum for exchange of information or coordination for these agencies across the countries. There is, therefore a need for human and infrastructural development in this region and for capacity building in migration data, as undertaken by IOM's GMDAC in collaboration with the Free Movement and Mobility of Persons (FMM) Project

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Well-being and inclusion of migrants in Southern Africa: which data are needed?

David Gordon, University of Bristol

This paper will present the results of a study undertaken by members of the University of Bristol's Centre for the Study of Poverty and Social Justice on the well-being of migrants in the SADC region. The study, using Gallup World Poll and other data, was carried out for IOM's GMDAC and serves as a pilot study for further work across the globe on migrants' well-being in the light of the SDGs.

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Migration in transition: Russia and Turkey

Franck Düvell, University of Oxford

In recent years, some industrialised countries - notably Russia, Turkey and China – not only enjoyed growing GDPs which as a result are now higher than those of many of their neighbours but also partly ageing and even shrinking populations. Russia and Turkey have also introduced comparably liberal visa regimes and opened their borders to people. These determinants are now facilitating immigration to these and some other new countries: there are around 12 million immigrants in Russia, 2.2 to 3.4 million immigrants in Turkey and several hundred thousand in China. As a result new regional migration systems have been emerging as in East and Central Asia and the Middle East facilitating new forms of South-East and South-South migration. This paper argues that the rise of the BRIC and MINT countries affects global migration and will analyse these new flows from a migration system perspective and frame these within the perspective of migration transitions and subsequent shifts in the global migration order.

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Panel C: 14:00-16:00

Labour migration, hidden & precarious employment

Chair – Jon Fox (Bristol)

Employment agencies, precarious work and migration

Chris Forde and Gabriella Alberti, University of Leeds

This presentation looks at the relationship between labour market intermediaries, precarious employment and migration, and draws out some of the implications of this relationship for data on migration. The connections between employment agencies and migrants have long been recognized. A range of studies have highlighted how historically, there have been close connections between labour market intermediaries and migration dynamics. Labour market intermediaries shape opportunities for migrants, and are known to contribute to segmentation processes, with migrants often ending up in low-paid, insecure work in the secondary sector of the labour market, through labour market intermediaries. Gathering data on the role of intermediaries in labour markets, and the outcomes associated with their use for migrants remains a challenge. The strategies of temporary employment agencies in relation to migration, and the extent to which agencies have adapted their strategies in the light of changing migration patterns, remains under-explored. Temporary agency workers, and in particular migrants using intermediaries, are known to be under-counted in large-scale survey datasets. The aim of this paper is to develop an understanding of the use of temporary employment agencies by migrants, drawing on evidence from the UK. The labour market outcomes for those using agencies, and the current strategies of temporary employment agencies in the UK in relation to migrant workers are also assessed. The article presents descriptive data on the use of agencies by migrants and draws on findings from in-depth qualitative research.

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Protection or Exclusion: National and international social protection policy on migrant domestic workers

Hung Wong & Raees Baig, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Starting from the late 1970s, migrant domestic workers mainly from the Philippines, Indonesia and other South East Asian countries have come to Hong Kong to work. At present, Hong Kong is a host for 340,380 migrant domestic workers (MDWs). Due to their migration status and the lack of citizenship, MDWs' labour rights and rights to social security have been seriously undermined. Aligning

with international attention towards social protection of MDWs, the paper examines the conditions and needs of Hong Kong's MDWs on social protection.

Through mapping the transnational migration pattern of Filipino and Indonesian MDWs in Hong Kong and the policy on social protection in both sending and receiving countries, the paper examines how the current local policies and international frameworks and mechanisms on the rights protection of migrant workers could protect and limit MDWs' access to social protection. It is found that the interplay of local and international mechanisms contributed to the limitations on the protection provisions. The focus on 'citizenship' in international social protection frameworks, the lack of international binding treaties and regional mechanism, and the embedded gender and racial discrimination on MDWs' identity hinder their access to social protection in both sending and receiving countries. The paper concludes with possible suggestions in strengthening the social protection mechanism on MDWs under transnational sexual and racial discourses.

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Global Firms and Labour Migration

Rutvica Andrijasevic, University of Bristol

This presentation investigates the role of Temporary Work Agencies (TWAs) at Foxconn's assembly plants in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, it shows TWAs' comprehensive management of migrant labour: recruitment and selection in the countries of origin, cross-border transportation, work and living arrangements in the country of destination, and return to the countries of origin during periods of low production. The question is posed as to whether the distinctiveness of this specific mode of labour management can be understood adequately within the framework of existing theories on the temporary staffing industry. In approaching the staffing industry through the lens of migration labour analysis, the article reveals two key findings. Firstly, TWAs are creating new labour markets but do so by eroding workers' rights and enabling new modalities of exploitation. Secondly, the diversification of TWAs' roles and operations transformed TWAs from intermediaries between capital and labour to enterprises in their own right.

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'The Golden Handcuffs? Choice, compliance and relocation amongst transnational professionals'

Ranji Devadason, Bath Spa University

People who routinely cross borders for their jobs are often cast as beneficiaries of globalization. But in a world of economic downturns, un- or underemployment as well as political unrest access to an increasingly global market becomes the personal and organisational solution to a host of unwanted happenings. In these circumstances, it therefore becomes less clear whether the heightened mobility of transnational workers is a benefit or indeed a choice. This article examines the onus placed on employees to be geographically mobile for their jobs. Relocation enables organisations to operate in expanding transnational markets and fields; it is therefore a prerequisite of jobs in an increasing number of sectors. Through systematic comparison of the attitudes to mobility of highly skilled employees in a 'market' (corporate) and a 'moral' (UN) case-study organisation, this article makes a contribution to our understanding of work orientations in transnational institutions. It interrogates the myth of choice of highly skilled movers and identifies the aspirations, contradictions and dilemmas that are associated with relocating for their jobs. Analysis of biographical interviews in tandem with online survey data elucidates the complex ways that the competing repertoires of choice and compliance are woven into transnational narratives.

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Friday 10th March

Panel D: 09:30-11:00

Health and Migration

Chair – Val Williams (University of Bristol)

Self-harm in families “left-behind” by temporary foreign migration – evidence from Sri Lanka
Dee Knipe, University of Bristol

There are an estimated 232 million international migrants worldwide. Migration is an important driver of development, especially for low and middle income countries (LMIC) which account for 71% of all international migrants. Forty-percent of them are from Asia (48% female). Asian women migrate to provide an extra income for their families, but some use migration as a socially acceptable way of leaving abusive husbands. In South and South-East Asia the migration of low skilled workers is often done on a temporary basis (2-3 years). Women (i.e. primary caregivers) migrating in this way tend to leave children behind. There is significant concern over the mental health of “left-behind” families in this region, but there is limited evidence investigating this association. This preliminary analysis investigated whether temporary foreign migration was associated with an increased risk of self-harm in families ‘left-behind’ using the data from a large randomised controlled trial in Sri Lanka (n=165 233).

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Syrian mental Health Assessment and Migration Study (SHAMIS): building a multi-country project
Loubaba Mamluk, University of Bristol

This paper presents a pilot study of Syrian refugees/asylum seekers entering the UK, Lebanon, or Jordan to investigate potential influences and effect modifiers of mental health, wellbeing and resilience over time. Triggered by the war in Syria, 4.6 million Syrians now form what has become the largest refugee population from a single conflict in a generation. The UK has pledged to resettle 20,000 Syrian refugees by 2020 under the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement (VPR) Programme. Increased risk of psychotic disorder among migrants is seen in the second generation, suggesting that post-migration factors may play a more important role compared to pre-migration factors. We are conducting a pilot study of Syrian refugees/asylum seekers entering the UK, Lebanon, or Jordan to investigate potential influences and effect modifiers of mental health, wellbeing and resilience over time. For example, age at migration, and type of resettlement programme (e.g. government scheme, private sponsorship, undocumented entry). As part of the UK cohort set up, we aim to use mixed methods including questionnaires, biological sampling, and interviews. We are coordinating a new multi-regional collaboration with academic colleagues (Norway and Sweden), and with humanitarian organizations (Middle East) and local government bodies (UK). Focus groups and interviews to inform on the acceptability of the study have been carried out in refugee camps in Lebanon and with refugees in Bristol

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At the margins of the marginalised: Disabled refugees within the migrant population
Sandra Dowling, University of Bristol

Disabled migrants number into the millions, however, apart from a few notable exceptions, they have been relatively marginalised in discourses around migration and asylum. Data profiling

disabled migrants is scant and unreliable. Numbers are extrapolated from overall prevalence of disabled people within wider population statistics. However, these are inadequate for strategic planning or humanitarian responses and this data gap which requires significant attention.

As this panel is focused on health it is important to note that disability is not synonymous with ill health. However, the impact of migration on those with existing or acquired impairments often increases individual challenges, placing disabled people at significant risk of harm and negative health impact during their migratory journeys and in seeking safety. Factors such as lack of access to nutrition, medical care or medications, loss of access to routine support networks, increased risk of harm or exploitation, limited availability of support aids and the difficulties of extreme conditions of travel and inadequate shelter, collaborate to produce significant challenges to the emotional and physical health of disabled migrants and refugees.

This paper will draw the existing literature to examine the multiplier effect of migration in relation the lives of disabled people. This will be illustrated using accounts of migratory journeys. The paper will be situated within two wider contexts – that of international human rights, and the advocacy movement, where disabled people themselves are activists in their own right. Finally, attention will be drawn to the issue of disabled people being refused asylum on the grounds of their disability, which have recently come to light.

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Panel E: 11:30-13:00

Marriage, migration and children: gender and citizenship dimensions

Chair – Chris Bertram (University of Bristol)

Migrant husbands: hidden aspects of marriage-related migration

Katharine Charsley, University of Bristol

Marriage-related migration was long neglected in migration studies, with family migrants generally portrayed as merely dependents on labour migrants, their own migration in need of little further explanation or examination. Following growing interest from the 1990s in issues of gender and migration, and a more visible role for marriage migration in many parts of the world (particularly family reunification and ethnic minority transnational marriage in Europe, and cross-border marriages linked to demographic change in some part of Asia) a substantial volume of literature on marriage-related migration has now developed, and spousal immigration has become a high profile policy issue in many developed countries. Both literature and policy, however, have focused on the migrant wives who form the majority of marriage-migrants from a global perspective. In some migration contexts, however, men also migrate as husbands in significant numbers, but their experiences are less often examined. Drawing on research with Pakistani migrant husbands to the UK, this paper will focus in particular on a current ESRC 'Impact Acceleration' Project piloting pre-migration training for men in Pakistan preparing for spousal migration to the UK.

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The gendered impact of South Africa's interpretation of Family Reunification under its Refugees Act

Popo Mfubu, University of Cape Town

South Africa continues to host the largest number of refugees and asylum seekers in Southern Africa. An urban refugee policy coupled with the right to work; a stable political climate and strong economy continue to make South Africa a preferable asylum-seeking destination. Faced with an increase in migratory pressures, from both asylum seekers and non-nationals seeking employment, the South

African government has in response, begun to tighten its migration and refugee protection framework, often in violation of South Africa's domestic and international obligations towards refugee protection. Additionally, these changes have impacted and continue to impact family unity and family reunification procedures. The restrictive refugee policies adopted by South Africa force many refugee families and in particular women to remain separated or to live undocumented in South Africa. This often has unintended and nuanced gendered implications. In this paper, we seek to analyse how South Africa gives effect to the right to family unity (family reunification) through its family joining procedure. We argue that the manner in which South Africa implements its family unity and family reunification procedure produces gendered outcomes which significantly alter women's roles and positions within relationships. We further argue that it shapes gender norms and engenders power dynamics within families, this affects women in particular ways. We submit that it creates the conditions for power imbalances in relationships and consequently, we place a critical lens on the ways in which these power dynamics affect women and what strategies women use to cope with them. The analysis in this paper is expanded to include the broader socio-economic impact of the gendered outcomes produced by the family joining procedure.

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The Missing Ingredient: Best Interests for Children Seeking Nationality and Secure Status in the UK Devyani Prabhat, University of Bristol

The paper argues that despite the UK's commitment to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which lays out the best interests of child framework the UK has systematically failed to consider the best interests of children in nationality proceedings and other proceedings on asylum seeking. There is a duty placed on the Secretary of State through S.55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 to always consider the welfare of children in all immigration, nationality and asylum matters however this does not translate into actual practice in multiple areas of law where children seek long term secure status. The paper lists out some instances of best practice in this area such as in Finland and in Belgium and explore a framework for best interests analysis in the UK context of nationality proceedings.

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Panel F: 14:15-16:00

Older People and Migration

Chair – Randall Smith (University of Bristol)

'Involuntary retirement migration': The experiences of older Asian adults being left behind in New Zealand

Hong-Jae Park, Western Sydney University

Migration often involves older people moving to a foreign land after retirement in their homeland. Challenges can be particularly evident for later-life migrants from diverse cultural and language backgrounds. This study aimed to explore the issues associated with retirement migration of older Asian adults in New Zealand. Data were collected from life-history interviews with eight Chinese and Korean parents who were initially left behind in the country of origin, subsequently joined their children abroad, and then were eventually left to fend for themselves in the country of resettlement. In addition, an expanded neighbourhood-walk assessment tool was used to capture participants' daily routines and activities. The findings indicate that a pattern of 'stop-over migration' often caused migrant parents to end up being involuntarily left behind in the first destination country in their children's absence. Most participants have to rely only on the public pension for their living, while

language and cultural barriers are likely to prevent them from accessing other social and health care services. It is suggested that more attention be paid to the phenomenon of ‘involuntary retirement migration’ and its implications for the wellbeing and health of later-life migrants.

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Societal ageing, migration and care work

Liz Lloyd, University of Bristol

Over recent decades the employment of migrant care workers in the British health and social care systems has increased significantly. In long term care (both residential and home-based) migrant workers are regarded by policy makers as an essential means of bridging the growing gap between increasing demand for care associated with societal ageing and decreasing numbers of British-born people entering the care workforce. For many years there has been ‘chronic difficulties’ in recruiting and retaining social care workers. A 2015 report by *Independent Age* and the *International Longevity Centre* calls for a major rethink of British immigration policies in order to maintain the number of care workers that will be required to meet the needs of a growing number of older people. The trend towards increased numbers of migrant workers therefore has significant implications for care services, affecting both workers and service users. It also raises fundamental questions for researchers in social policy; social care; ageing; and migration. Drawing on research findings, including those of a recent international study of care homes (Healthy Ageing in Residential Places: the HARP study) Liz Lloyd will consider these questions as policies find their expression in the day-to-day life of a care home.

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Adult Child Migration and Elderly Multidimensional Well-being: Comparative Analysis between Moldova and Georgia

Michaella Vanore, Melissa Siegel, Franziska Gassmann, and Jennifer Waidler, Maastricht University Graduate School of Governance/UNU-MERIT

“Despite growing concern over the potential consequences of migration for the “left behind”, few systematic attempts have been made to document the relationship between the migration of an adult child and the well-being of his/her elderly parent(s) remaining in the country of origin. Rarer still are comparative approaches to understanding *how* migration can potentially influence the well-being of elderly individuals in different country and caregiving contexts. This paper proposes a multidimensional elderly well-being index that enables the identification and comparison of outcomes between elderly individuals with and without adult migrant children in Moldova and Georgia, two former Soviet states that are both experiencing demographic and mobility transitions. Four domains are included in the proposed well-being index: physical health, housing, emotional well-being, and social well-being. The outcomes of elderly individuals with and without children living abroad are compared to illustrate in what domains child absence through migration corresponds to differing well-being outcomes. Findings indicate that for elderly individuals in Georgia, the migration of an adult child is linked to higher levels of physical well-being; in all other domains, adult-child migration does not correspond to significant differences. Similar findings emerge in Moldova, where the migration of an adult child did not correspond to different well-being outcomes in any dimension. The findings suggest that the migration of an adult child is not as significant a factor in shaping well-being outcomes as would be expected based on past literature; other factors, such as an individual’s education level, may play much stronger roles in shaping of well-being.”

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