

# Conference Programme

## “Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration”

12-14 December 2012

**Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (Ined)**  
Paris



*Funded under the  
Socio-economic  
Sciences & Humanities  
Theme*



## “Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration”

It is increasingly recognized that explanations of the causes and consequences of international migration need to pay attention to processes in origin, destination and transit countries. However, research on international migration often remains highly geographically-specific – seen only from the perspective of either the sending or the receiving country, but rarely from both. Furthermore, quantitative analysis of international migration is rarely comparative, reflecting the fact that much migration data is available only at national, rather than cross-national level. The objective of this conference is to promote a multi-sited and comparative approach to international migration, bringing together researchers and research evidence from different parts of the world. The conference will focus on quantitative approaches to international migration that deal simultaneously with processes in places of origin and destination.

Chair: Cris Beauchemin (Ined, France)

Scientific Committee: Pau Baizan (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Cris Beauchemin (Ined, France), Jørgen Carling (Peace Research Institute, Oslo), Eleonora Castagnone (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione, Italy), Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt University, USA), Jean-Christophe Dumont (OECD), Hein de Haas (International Migration Institute, Oxford), Amparo Gonzalez (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Flore Gubert (DIAL, France), Lama Kabbanji (CEPED, France), José Mangalu (Université de Kinshasa, DR Congo), Douglas Massey (Princeton University, USA), Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht University, Netherlands), Bruno Schoumaker (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium).

Organization Committee: Catherine Daurèle (Ined, France), Lama Kabbanji (CEPED, France), Karine Wigdorowicz (Ined, France)

The “Comparative and Multi-sited Approaches to International Migration” conference is the final conference of the MAFE project. The MAFE project is coordinated by INED (C. Beauchemin) and is formed, additionally by the Université catholique de Louvain (B. Schoumaker), Maastricht University (V. Mazzucato), the Université Cheikh Anta Diop (P. Sakho), the Université de Kinshasa (J. Mangalu), the University of Ghana (P. Quartey), the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (P. Baizan), the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (A. González-Ferrer), the Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione (E. Castagnone), and the University of Sussex (R. Black). The MAFE project received funding from the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme under grant agreement 217206. The MAFE-Senegal survey was conducted with the financial support of INED, the Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France), the Région Ile de France and the FSP programme ‘International Migrations, territorial reorganizations and development of the countries of the South’.



<http://www.mafeproject.com/>

**WEDNESDAY 12 DECEMBER – 14:30 – 17:30**

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**Session 1. Methodological Issues**

*Chair:* Peter QUARTEY (University of Ghana)

*Discussant:* Philippe BOCQUIER (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)

14:30 – 15:30

*Keynote Presentations*

- Richard BILSBORROW (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA), Key Issues of Survey and Sample Design for Surveys of International Migrants
- Cris BEAUCHEMIN (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France), Migrations between Africa and Europe: Rationale for a Survey Design

*Selected Presentations (part 1)*

- Graeme HUGO (Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, Australia), A Multi Sited Approach to Analysis of Destination Immigration Data: An Asia-Pacific Example

15:30 – 15:45

Coffee break

15:45 – 16:45

*Selected Presentations (part 2)*

- Marlon SEROR (Paris School of Economics, France), Measuring Information Asymmetries and Modeling their Impact on Senegalese Migrants' Remittances
- Justin GEST (Harvard University), Brian BURGOON (University of Amsterdam), Joep SCHAPER (University of Amsterdam), Eiko THEILEMANN (London School of Economics) et al., The IMPALA Database project: Measuring immigration policy restrictiveness between countries, across time and between immigrant groups
- Oliver BAKEWELL & Agnieszka KUBAL (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Using Respondent Driven Sampling for Comparative Migration Research: Lessons from the THEMIS Project

16:45 – 17:30

Discussion

**THURSDAY 13 DECEMBER – 10:00 – 13:00**

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**Session 2. Patterns of migration**

*Chair:* Jean-Christophe DUMONT (Direction for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD)

*Discussant:* Ron SKELDON (University of Sussex, UK)

10:00 – 11:00

*Keynote Presentations*

- Hania ZLOTNIK (Population Division-DESA, United Nations), An overview of international migration trends with a focus on linkages between origin and destination
- Bruno SCHOUMAKER (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), Changing patterns of migration between Africa and Europe: departures, trajectories and returns

*Selected Presentations (part 1)*

- Sophie VAUSE (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) & Sorana TOMA (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), International Migrations of Congolese and Senegalese Women: New Forms of Autonomous Mobility or Persistence of Family Migration Patterns

11:00 – 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 12:15

*Selected Presentations (part 2)*

- Bhumika PIYA (Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, USA), Navigating the Gendered Terrain of Migration: An Examination of the Variations in the Gender Composition of International Migrants
- Erik VICKSTROM (Ined, France & Office of Population Research, Princeton University, USA), Complex Trajectories of Legal Status among Senegalese Migrants in Europe
- J-P. DEDIEU., L. CHAUVET, F. GUBERT, S. MESPLÉ-SOMPS and E. SMITH, Electoral Behavior and Social Remittances of Senegalese Living in France and in the United-States. Insights from a Multi-Sited Election Exit Poll (UMR DIAL, France; IRIS, France and IAS, University of Columbia)

12:15 – 13:00

Discussion

**THURSDAY 13 DECEMBER – 14:30 – 17:30**

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**Session 3. Determinants of migration**

*Chair:* Joaquín ARANGO (Universidad Complutense, Madrid)

*Discussant:* Hein de HAAS (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK)

14:30 – 15:30

*Keynote Presentations*

- Douglas MASSEY (Princeton University, USA), New Realities of Latin American Migration
- Amparo GONZÁLEZ-FERRER (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Migration between Africa and Europe: assessing the role of resources, networks and policies

*Selected Presentations (part 1)*

- Jørgen CARLING (Peace Research Institute Oslo, Norway), Evelyn ERSANILLI & Hein de HAAS (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Men, Women and Migration Aspirations: A Comparative Analysis of Sixteen Areas of Origin

15:30 – 15:45

Coffee break

15:45 – 16:45

*Selected Presentations (part 2)*

- Jean-Noël SENNE & Isabelle CHORT (ENSAE, France), Intra-household Selection into Migration: Evidence from a Matched Sample of Migrants and Origin Households in Senegal
- Mao-Mei LIU (Department of Political and Social Science, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Legal Status at Migration and Migrant Networks
- Cora MEZGER (Ined, France) & Amparo GONZÁLEZ-FERRER (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Migration Attempts from Senegal – Who Tries, Who Succeeds, Who Fails? Evidence on Individual Selection and the Role of Immigration Policies

16:45 – 17:30

Discussion

**19:00 – 20:30: COCKTAIL**

*Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration*

Palais de la Porte Dorée ~ 293, avenue Daumesnil ~ 75012 Paris

**FRIDAY 14 DECEMBER – 10:00 – 13:00**

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**Session 4. Migrants' socio-economic trajectories**

*Chair:* Richard BLACK (University of Sussex, UK)

*Discussant:* Emilio REYNERI (University of Milan Bicocca, Italy)

10:00 – 11:00

*Keynote speakers:*

- Chenoa FLIPPEN & Emilio A. PARRADO (University of Pennsylvania, USA), A tale of two contexts: Mexican women's labor force participation in the United States and Mexico
- Eleonora CASTAGNONE (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione, Italy), African migrants at work: labour market integration in Europe, and economic re-integration of returnees

*Selected Presentations (part 1)*

- Matthew SANDERSON (Kansas State University, USA), Occupational Channels for Mexico-U.S. Migration: Economic Restructuring in a Bi-National Context

11:00 – 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 12:15

*Selected Presentations (part 2)*

- Sorana TOMA (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Putting Social Capital in (a Family) Perspective: the Roles of Migrant Networks in Women's Labour Market Participation at Destination
- Matthieu ICHOU (Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Sciences Po, CREST & INED, France), Who They Were There: Immigrants' Educational Selectivity and Their Children's Educational Attainment
- Özge BILGILI & Melissa SIEGEL (Maastricht graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University, Netherlands), Migrants' Integration, Homeland Engagement and Intentions to Return: An Analysis Based on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan Migrants in the Netherlands

12:15 - 13:00

Discussion

**FRIDAY 14 DECEMBER – 14:30 – 17:30**

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**Session 5. Families in international migration**

*Chair:* Pierrette HONDAGNEU-SOTELO (University of Southern California, USA)

*Discussant:* Alicia ADSERA (Princeton University, USA)

14:30 – 15:30

*Keynote Presentations*

- Katharine DONATO (Vanderbilt University, USA), The Migration-Family Nexus and the Mexico-U.S. Case
- Valentina MAZZUCATO (Maastricht University, Netherlands), Migrant families between Africa and Europe: Characteristics and trends

*Selected Presentations (part 1)*

- Koen VAN DER BRACHT (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Belgium), Transnational Marriages in Belgium: Analysis of Origin and Destination Effects Using Longitudinal Population Data

15:30 – 15:45

Coffee break

15:45 – 16:45

*Selected Presentations (part 2)*

- Cris BEAUCHEMIN (Ined, France), Jocelyn NAPPA & Bruno SCHOUMAKER (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), The Determinants of Reunification among Congolese Couples
- Victor CEBOTARI & Valentina MAZZUCATO (Department of Technology and Societal Studies, Maastricht University, The Netherlands), Emotional Well Being of Ghanaian School Children in Different Child Raising Arrangements (CRAs)
- Kim CAARLS & Djamila SCHANS (Department of Technology and Societal Studies, Maastricht University, The Netherlands), Are Transnational Marriages Unstable? Comparing Ghanaian Migrants in Europe and their Non-Migrant Counterparts in Ghana

16:45 – 17:30

Discussion



## ABSTRACTS

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### **SESSION 1: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES**

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#### **Graeme HUGO (Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide, Australia), A Multi Sited Approach to Analysis of Destination**

There has been a bias in standard international migration data collection and research toward immigration and destinations while emigration and origins have been neglected. This has hampered our ability to provide a substantial empirical base for migration and development policy making in origin areas. While improvement of migration data collection in origin countries remains an important priority, this paper argues that much can be learned about migration from low income countries from immigration data in high income destinations. Migration stock and flow data from Australia are used to provide information on the scale and nature of movement between Asia-Pacific countries and Australia. It establishes that there are important but different flows in both directions which belie traditional conceptualisations of south-north migration and this has significant implications for the effects of migration on economic development.

#### **Marlon SEROR (Paris School of Economics, France), Measuring Information Asymmetries and Modeling their Impact on Senegalese Migrants' Remittances**

The literature on migrant remittances commonly bypasses information asymmetry issues, arguing that transfers occur within the extended family, and thus altruism should be strong enough to avoid the pitfalls that foreign investors encounter. We use novel, matched data on Senegalese migrants (in France, Italy and Mauritania) and their households of origin to measure empirically discrepancies in migrants' and households' responses to identical survey questions. As the discrepancies prove to be systematically non-zero, we assess potential explanations and provide evidence that information asymmetry is most likely at work. A natural question is then whether information asymmetry affects empirical analyses of transfer determinants. We derive the bias induced by information asymmetry in transfer regressions thanks to a simple theoretical framework, and show that information asymmetry may entail a serious bias, which is difficult to sign a priori. Finally, the model's predictions are put to the test and supported by the data.

#### **Justin GEST (Harvard University), Brian BURGOON (University of Amsterdam), Joep SCHAPER (University of Amsterdam), Eiko THEILEMANN (London School of Economics) et al., The IMPALA Database project: Measuring immigration policy restrictiveness between countries, across time and between immigrant groups**

The "International Migration Law and Policy Analysis" database project aims to better understand the nature, origins, and consequences of immigration policies in industrialized countries. This aim has long been elusive due to the lack of good and comparable data on immigration laws and policies. The project seeks to remedy this problem by gathering and then analyzing systematic and comprehensive data on immigration law and policy in 26 major recipient countries from 1960 to the present. The collaboration developing this database involves researchers at the University of

Amsterdam, the London School of Economics, the University of Luxembourg, the University of Sydney, Harvard University and the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung . The proposed paper introduces the value, ambit and methodological approach of the IMPALA database, and presents preliminary results on immigration policy complexity and stringency that illustrate the value of the database in measuring policy across countries, time and entry tracks.

**Oliver BAKEWELL & Agnieszka KUBAL (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Using Respondent Driven Sampling for Comparative Migration Research: Lessons from the THEMIS Project**

This project aims to identify the conditions under which migration between localities develops self-sustaining systemic qualities. This paper will focus on the quantitative data collected through middle-scale survey conducted among three migrant groups (Brazilians, Moroccans and Ukrainians) in four destination countries (Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the UK) – 2,400 interviews overall. Given the lack of sampling frames in the UK and Portugal, and doubts about the extent to which national registers capture all migrants in the Netherlands and Norway, it was decided to adopt RDS as the sampling method. The paper examines the consequences of this decision on the questionnaire design, the logistics of conducting interviews, the calculation of appropriate weights and the creation of a unified dataset that allows cross-country, comparative analysis, which is essential for addressing the project's research questions.

**SESSION 2: PATTERNS OF MIGRATION**

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**Sophie VAUSE (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) & Sorana TOMA (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), International Migrations of Congolese and Senegalese Women: New Forms of Autonomous Mobility or Persistence of Family Migration Patterns**

Previous research, mostly focused on Asian and Latin American contexts, found that women were ever more present in international migration flows and increasingly so as independent economic actors seeking to satisfy their own personal needs. This paper examines the extent to which these two trends - the feminization of migration flows and an increase in autonomous female migration – can be observed in the African context. It uses data collected within the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project in Senegal, DR Congo and several European countries. Discrete-time event-history analysis based on representative data collected in the origin countries reveals only moderate increases in the likelihood of female migration over time, but no decline in gender gaps. The collection of rich retrospective information from both current and return migrants allows a more in-depth investigation of the nature of women's moves. Several indicators were used in an attempt to grasp the extent to which women moved autonomously or in association to their partner. While some evidence of a rise in autonomous female migration was found among the Congolese, no salient change was visible in Senegal. This was interpreted in light of the more rigid patriarchal system and traditional gender norms characterizing Senegal. The paper also shows that different indicators do not all point in the same direction and joins qualitative work in arguing that the borders between autonomous and associational moves are often blurred.

**Bhumika PIYA (Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, USA), Navigating the Gendered Terrain of Migration: An Examination of the Variations in the Gender Composition of International Migrants**

Recent demographic trends in international migration indicate distinct and profound changes in the gender composition of immigrant populations across the world. The notion of feminization is often evoked when describing women's increasing representation in the transnational migration streams. This paper attempts to navigate the gendered landscape of international migration by estimating and examining the age-standardized gender ratio of foreign born stocks in 56 countries since 1960 in order to gauge the extent of the purported feminization of migration. Furthermore, I identify major destination countries in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Asia and Africa based on the size of their foreign born population and examine the gender composition of the three largest immigrant groups in these destinations to map the gendered circuits of migration. Finally, I demonstrate the utility of the demographic technique of age standardization in accurately estimating the gender ratios of immigrants by removing the effects of different age structures of male and female populations. Findings reveal that while there is considerable variation in the gender composition of immigrants across space and time, there is an upward trend, albeit modest, in women's representation in foreign born populations, lending support to the feminization phenomenon. In addition, each region has complex and unique migration circuits, with some countries attracting more women while others attracting more men.

**Erik VICKSTROM (Ined, France & Office of Population Research, Princeton University, USA), Complex Trajectories of Legal Status among Senegalese Migrants in Europe**

This paper will examine how European contexts of reception produce irregularity among Senegalese migrants. This paper will use data from the MAFE-Senegal project that allow a conceptualization of legal status that takes into account both categorical and temporal complexity while also exploiting variation between multiple contexts of reception. Sequence analyses of these complex trajectories of legal status indicate that initially undocumented Senegalese migrants more time undocumented, but tend to access legal status at some point, while even those who arrive legally spend some time in undocumented statuses. Analysis of sequence distances reveals a typology of four types of legal status trajectories, with migrants in Spain less likely to experience an undocumented trajectory than migrants in France and Italy. These results confirm significant categorical and temporal variation, both by context of reception and by initial legal status, indicating that conceptualizing legal status as a simple dichotomy would obscure important heterogeneity in migrants' trajectories.

**J-P. DEDIEU, L. CHAUVET, F. GUBERT, S. MESPLÉ-SOMPS and E. SMITH, Electoral Behavior and Social Remittances of Senegalese Living in France and in the United-States. Insights from a Multi-Sited Election Exit Poll (UMR DIAL, France; IRIS, France and IAS, University of Columbia)**

Dual nationality and citizenship, and external voting rights have recently been granted by a majority of emigration states. This paper uses data collected through a comparative and multi-sited survey among Senegalese voters living in France and in the United States during the first round of Senegal's last presidential election to better understand the transnational political practices of Senegalese migrants. With regards to their transnational political practices, we find that Senegalese (voting) migrants are strongly involved both in Senegal's political life and in hometown associations, suggesting a significant transnational field of political action connecting Senegalese immigrants with their country of origin. Furthermore, assimilation in the destination country, and civic assimilation in particular, is not incompatible with such transnational activities, quite the reverse. Last, our data reveal a large range of social remittances in terms of values and norms, beliefs and practices between the migrants and their family left behind.

### **SESSION 3: DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION**

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#### **Jørgen CARLING (Peace Research Institute Oslo, Norway), Evelyn ERSANILLI & Hein de HAAS (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Men, Women and Migration Aspirations: A Comparative Analysis of Sixteen Areas of Origin**

This paper explores the multi-layered gender dynamics of migration aspirations. In many low- and middle-income countries, a substantial proportion of young adults wish to migrate internationally. In some cases, aspirations are similar between the sexes; in other cases, they differ. This paper explores the interactive determinants of men's and women's migration aspirations. It does so on the basis of new survey data from 16 areas of origin of migration to Europe: four areas each in Morocco, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine (N = 16 x 500). These areas differ with reference to migration history, social conservativeness and migration aspirations. In addition to personal migration aspirations, the survey data includes information on attitudes to migration of men and women, respectively, and interpersonal encouragement and discouragement of migration. This makes it possible to move beyond examining determinants of men's and women's aspirations separately. While the paper makes substantive contributions to the study of migration aspirations, it also aims to make methodological advances for comparative analyses of multi-sited survey data.

#### **Jean-Noël SENNE & Isabelle CHORT (ENSAE, France), Intra-household Selection into Migration: Evidence from a Matched Sample of Migrants and Origin Households in Senegal**

Self-selection into migration merely reflects the fact that migrants differ from non migrants with regard to both observed (education) and unobserved (motivation, psychic costs) characteristics. As a consequence, any study intending to evaluate the impact of migration on a range of outcomes, either in destination countries or in origin countries, needs to go beyond mere comparisons between migrant and non-migrant individuals or households and take selection bias into account. Unsurprisingly, selection issues are tackled by a great number of articles since the founder paper by Borjas (1987), which applies to international migration the Roy model of self-selection and which has been extended by Dahl (2002) to allow a larger set of alternatives. However, usual migration models do not consider the collective dimension of the decision to migrate and no paper has yet addressed the issue of migrants' selection within their origin household. In this paper, we choose to model the migration decision successively as an individual decision and a household decision. Since when choosing the one among its members who is to migrate the household maximizes its gains including further remittances, migrant selection in this case may differ from what is expected in an individual decision model. We estimate these two models using an original matched sample of 900 Senegalese migrants in 3 destination countries (France, Italy and Mauritania) and their origin household in Senegal.

#### **Mao-Mei LIU (Department of Political and Social Science, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Legal Status at Migration and Migrant Networks**

This paper investigates whether – and how – migrant networks differentially impact legal and unauthorized migration and advances prior work by uncovering some of the mechanisms-at-work, testing social capital theory against competing explanations, and distinguishing among legal/unauthorized entries and legal/unauthorized stays. The literature has largely ignored legal status at migration; the one exception analyzed a set of extremely restricted indicators. This paper uses the longitudinal MAFE-Senegal data (2008) collected in Africa (Senegal) and Europe (France, Italy and Spain), applying discrete-time event history analysis. Specifically, I employ a competing risks (multinomial

logistic) model to distinguish between unauthorized and legal 1<sup>st</sup>-time migration to Europe. Preliminary results indicate that Longer-term migrant networks are especially important for legal migration in general. Migrant networks currently located at destination are especially helpful – for both legal and unauthorized migration. Also, complimentary explanations appear to apply primarily to legal entry.

**Cora MEZGER (Ined, France) & Amparo GONZÁLEZ-FERRER (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Migration Attempts from Senegal – Who Tries, Who Succeeds, Who Fails? Evidence on Individual Selection and the Role of Immigration Policies**

The distinction between migration attempts and actual migration is of interest to policy-makers and researchers, as political and financial barriers to international moves may build up “pools of migrant candidates” at origin. However, the existing empirical literature is predominantly restricted to either realised migrations or intentions. This paper investigates those processes jointly, using the MAFE-Senegal survey (2008) and a new database on immigration policies. The research objective is to examine in how far individual, family and contextual factors, including immigration policies, affect the attempt to migrate from Senegal to France, Italy or Spain, the departure, or both. Access to migrant networks is found to be crucial at both stages, while individual- and family-level factors seem to affect the decision to attempt migration rather than its realisation. Immigration policies seem to succeed in impeding migration among those who attempt migration, but have no or a perverse effect on attempting migration.

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**SESSION 4: MIGRANTS'SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRAJECTORIES**

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**Matthew SANDERSON (Kansas State University, USA), Occupational Channels for Mexico-U.S. Migration: Economic Restructuring in a Bi-National Context**

Studies of migration are often constrained to origin or destination, limiting our understanding of how links between origins and destinations affect the process of migration. This paper places Mexican migration to the U.S. into a bi-national context. I use data from the Mexican Migration Project on the labor market histories of Mexican immigrants in both the origin and destination to test the hypothesis that Mexican immigration is structured by occupational channels linking analogous sectors of the U.S. and Mexican labor markets. Preliminary results confirm the hypotheses. The context of economic integration between Mexico and the U.S appears to have opened up paths, or linkages, that channel migration from Mexico to the U.S. largely along occupational lines within an increasingly bi-national labor market. The empirical support for these channels demonstrates the importance of incorporating origin and destination labor market characteristics and dynamics in the study of migration.

**Sorana TOMA (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, UK), Putting Social Capital in (a Family) Perspective: the Roles of Migrant Networks in Women's Labour Market Participation at Destination**

This paper investigates the roles of migrant networks in Senegalese women's labour market participation in Europe. Previous research has found that the economic returns to social capital are lower for immigrant women than for men and that the use of informal search methods leads women to lower quality jobs (Livingston 2006). It has also been shown that the family context of migration influences women's participation in the labour market at destination in complex ways (Gonzalez-Ferrer 2010). However, studies have not considered the potential interactions between migrant social capital and the type of migration; more precisely, whether migrant networks influence labor market outcomes differently for women arriving through spousal reunification channels than for those

coming more independently. This has also led to neglecting another mechanism through which kin and friends at destination could affect women's participation in the labour force: the provision of reliable childcare. The paper uses recent longitudinal data from a multi-sited survey (the Migration between Africa and Europe project) on migrants, non-migrants and return migrants interviewed in Senegal, France, Italy and Spain. Findings show that the sequencing of their migration and marriage trajectories greatly influence women's employment probability upon arrival at destination. Women who come as marriage migrants are less likely to work than reunited spouses or those migrating as a couple. Sharing childcare responsibilities seems to be the most important function of social networks for women migrating with young children. For those migrating independently, female networks are the only useful social resource in securing access to the labour market. However, confirming previous findings, these networks lead to lower quality jobs upon arrival and limit upward mobility.

**Matthieu ICHOU (Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, Sciences Po, France),  
Who They Were There: Immigrants' Educational Selectivity and Their Children's  
Educational Attainment**

This paper examines immigrants' educational selectivity – i.e. how the educational level of immigrants contrasts with that of non-migrants in their country of birth – and its influence on their children's educational attainment in France. I use the Barro-Lee dataset (2010), which compiles information on educational attainment by year, gender, and age group in 146 countries from 1950 to 2010. I then combined this data with responses from the *Trajectoires et Origines* survey (2009) to construct a measure of “relative educational attainment,” i.e. an immigrant's position in the distribution of educational attainment among the population of the same age and gender in their country of birth at the time when they emigrated. After showing that the direction and extent of immigrants' educational selectivity differ by country of origin and period, I demonstrate and interpret the positive net effect of immigrants' “relative education” on their children's educational attainment, over and above family socioeconomic status in France.

**Özge BILGILI & Melissa SIEGEL (Maastricht graduate School of Governance,  
Maastricht University, Netherlands), Migrants' Integration, Homeland Engagement  
and Intentions to Return: An Analysis Based on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and  
Moroccan Migrants in the Netherlands**

In this paper, we study the ways in which migrants' socioeconomic integration in the destination country and their economic and social contacts with family and friends in the origin country are related to their intentions to return to the origin country. The contribution of this paper is two-fold. First, we recognise movement as continuous and make the distinction between different types of return (permanent return, temporary return and participation in temporary return programs). Second, we explore how migration experiences including both homeland engagement and integration processes, analysed through a transnational lens, are related to intentions to return. We investigate this issue based on the IS Academy Migration and Development World in Motion Survey conducted among first generation migrant households from Morocco, Burundi, Ethiopia and Afghanistan in the Netherlands, and show the significance of distinguishing between different types of return when studying factors influencing intentions to return.

**SESSION 5: FAMILIES IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

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**Koen VAN DER BRACHT (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Belgium),  
Transnational Marriages in Belgium: Analysis of Origin and Destination Effects  
Using Longitudinal Population Data**

Although marriage migration research acknowledges that aspects of both the immigrant and emigrant community influence the prevalence of transnational marriages, only the destination-side has been studied. This paper studies the impact of stimulating factors in the immigrant community, stimulating factors in the emigrant community and mediating channels between both on the odds of marrying transnationally. We apply cross-classified multilevel analysis on recent population data (2001-2008) from the Belgian national register, to disentangle the effects of the local immigrant communities, i.e. national-origin communities within municipalities, from those of the emigrant communities, i.e. origin countries. Interestingly, although structural opportunities of the immigrant community influence the odds of marrying transnationally, results indicate that Belgium is an attractive country for marriage migrants from a wide spectrum of origin countries, regardless of national deprivation and information about the possible benefits of migration. Given restrictive immigration policy, unmarried migrant residents in Belgium are gatekeepers to immigration.

**Cris BEAUCHEMIN (Ined, France), Jocelyn NAPPA & Bruno SCHOUAKER (Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), The Determinants of Reunification among Congolese Couples**

This article presents the first results of a research on factors of family reunification among Congolese migrants who live or used to live in Belgium and the UK. It focuses on couples who happened to be separated because of migration, especially when one of the two partners moved to Europe, while the other stayed behind in Africa. Two main purposes are pursued: firstly, to estimate the duration of separation of couples and, secondly, to study the factors that tend to accelerate or delay the time of reunification of Congolese partners. The paper will mainly test two hypotheses: that couple separation may be a very long lasting situation and that the migrants who are the more likely to reunify are those who are the more similar to the European population in socio-economic and socio-cultural terms. Requiring both biographical and multi-sited data, the analysis is based on the Congolese dataset of the MAFE project (migration between Africa and Europe).

**Victor CEBOTARI & Valentina MAZZUCATO (Department of Technology and Societal Studies, Maastricht University, The Netherlands), Emotional Well Being of Ghanaian School Children in Different Child Raising Arrangements (CRAs)**

Using recently collected survey data, this study examines emotional well-being outcomes (measured through the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) among Ghanaian children in families with different child raising arrangements (CRAs) compared to children living in non-migrant families. The aim of this research is to answer the question of whether being in a transnational family affects the emotional wellbeing of children and if yes, which specific CRA characteristics matter in explaining emotional well-being outcomes? A sample of 2,760 children living in transnational as well as non-transnational families were interviewed in Ghana. There are 1243 (45%) of children having at least one parent away, nationally or internationally, of which 449 (16.3) were currently living with a caregiver (not biological parent). The results show that children in CRAs are more prone to develop emotional behavior problems, especially if they live with their father only, changed their caregiver often, or have one/both their parents away internationally.

**Kim CAARLS & Djamila SCHANS (Department of Technology and Societal Studies, Maastricht University, The Netherlands), Are Transnational Marriages Unstable? Comparing Ghanaian Migrants in Europe and their Non-Migrant Counterparts in Ghana**

This paper addresses the instability of marriages across borders. Several socio-demographic studies have related international migration with an increase in divorce. However, the majority of these studies fail to compare migrants with non-migrants and mainly focus on guestworkers in Europe, while little is known about migrants from sub-Saharan Africa. Contemporary marriage instability is thus viewed as resulting from

contemporary trends such as migration. Simultaneously, several anthropological studies suggest that marriages in West Africa have always been unstable. Based on these historical-anthropological studies, marriage instability is associated with notions about the fluidity of West African marriages. This study aims, firstly, to combine these two different views so as to examine divorce patterns of migrants, non-migrants and returnees over time, and, secondly, to explore the determining factors that underlie these patterns. These analyses, by means of discrete-time event history analysis, are based on data from the international programme "Migration between Africa and Europe" (MAfE), which is funded by the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research of the European Commission. We will use the life histories collected from Ghanaian migrants currently living in the Netherlands and the U.K., and in Ghana from non-migrants and returnees.

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PARTICIPANTS

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## TIMING

Each session will last 3h00:

- 2 keynote presentations (20 mn each) that will discuss, in various domains (methodological issues, patterns of migration, determinants, families, socio-economic trajectories), the added value and limitations of multi-sited and comparative approaches to international migration.
- 4 selected presentations (20 mn each)
- A discussion (45 mn, including an introduction of 20 mn by the discussant who will synthesize the papers and present a perspective for discussion).

## PUBLICATION

**All authors of selected papers are asked to send completed papers by November 23, 2012.**

The selected papers will be made available online, except if authors refuse explicitly this possibility.

After the conference, a special issue on « Quantitative multi-sited approaches to international migration » may be proposed to a scientific journal.

## VENUE

The Conference will take place at Ined.

Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques

Salle Sauvy (1<sup>st</sup> floor)

133 boulevard Davout

75020 Paris

Metro : Porte de Montreuil (line 9) or Porte de Bagnole (line 3)

[http://www.ined.fr/en/institut/usefull informations/get/](http://www.ined.fr/en/institut/usefull%20informations/get/)

## TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE

For attendants that are not listed in the programme wishing to attend the conference, please send the attached registration form to mafe2012@ined.fr before 30th November.