

Call for Papers: RGS-IBG Annual International Conference, Royal Geographical Society, London, 28-30 August 2019

Everyday Subjectivities of Privileged Migrants

Sponsored by the Population Geography Research Group & the Gender and Feminist Research Group

Convenors:

Sophie Cranston (Loughborough University, UK)

Karine Duplan (University of Geneva & University of Neuchâtel – CH)

Despite growing attention to what can be described as privileged forms of mobility (Amit 2007, Benson & O'Reilly 2016, Botterill 2016, Cranston 2017, Richardson 2018), this remains an understudied area in migration studies. In the limited research that exists, privileged migration tends to fall under the scope of highly skilled migration or lifestyle migration. This frames privilege around one of two perspectives: an economic-led approach which focuses on highly skilled migration and a social and cultural approach which discusses issues associated around tensions of privilege, lifestyle and migrant belonging. As Yeoh and Huang (2011) highlight in the context of highly skilled migration, the separation of economic, social and cultural approaches can result in an incomplete understanding, that we need to interrelate a 'politics of moving (and belonging) and a politics of place.'

This session takes inspiration from this argument to explore how being a privileged migrant is not a single identity but one of many (Bayley and Mulder 2017) as migrants' subjectivities are also "inhabited" through – among others – race, ethnicity, nationality, class, sexuality and gender (Bonjour and Cousin 2018; Duplan 2014; Fechter and Walsh 2010; Leonard 2010; Lundström 2014; Walsh 2017). Feminist scholars have called attention to the role of gender in the everyday experiences of the highly skilled (Coles and Fechter 2012; Kofman 2000; Raghuram and Kofman 2002). However, there is still a crucial need to further investigate how much more complex subjectivities and experiences of space and place are from an intersectional perspective. Subjectivities and senses of belonging of privileged migration therefore need to be questioned as complex relational and performative productions that use the body as a central site of bordering in transnational everyday encounters (Ahmed 2000).

For this session, we seek papers that speak to, and trouble, understandings of power dynamics of globalisation through exploring privileged migrant's embodiments, subjectivities and senses of belonging in the making. In particular, we seek papers that draw upon feminist, queer and postcolonial approaches to understand privileged migrant lives. Papers could include:

- Conceptualizations of privileged migrations and highly skilled migration;
- Masculinities and femininities of privileged migrants;
- Racialised subjectivities of privileged migrants;
- Heteronormativity and hegemonic subjectivities of the highly skilled;
- Privileged migrant's encounters in public spaces/their professional lives;
- Translocal or transnational networks of privileged migrants.
- Inequalities of/towards/among privileged migrants.

Please send your abstract (up to 250 words), title, affiliations and contact details to both Sophie Cranston (s.cranston@lboro.ac.uk) and Karine Duplan (karine.duplan@unige.ch) by 4 Feb 2019. Notification of selected papers will be given by 11 Feb 2019.

Exploring the interplay between government, politics and (im)mobility in the Global South

Conveners:

Daniel Robins, University of St Andrews [dj23@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:djr23@st-andrews.ac.uk)

Hebe Nicholson, University of St Andrews hn7@st-andrews.ac.uk

This session examines how the actions of government at multiple scales impacts issues related to mobility and immobility in the Global South. Here mobility is read as movement both across and within borders. In turn, immobility can be conceived both in terms of place attachment and belonging but can also be read as stemming from a lack of resources that can restrict movement. Migration from and within the Global South is a contentious issue. There are varying perspectives on how it should be governed and more broadly on how governance can impact it. Migration can be securitised or seen as a form of adaptation. There is often a mismatch between government intention and the lived experience of citizens, with governments sometimes acting as a source of trouble rather than hope. However, governments have the potential to empower citizens for the better.

We are particularly interested in what these discussions add to the apparent dichotomy between 'forced' and 'voluntary' (non)migration. Abstracts could address any of the following:

- What are the meanings and implications behind describing (non)migration as either forced or voluntary?
- What role do different scales of governance play in affecting (non)migration?
- How does scale affect understandings of belonging and place attachment and what does this mean for (non)migrants?
- How can the actions of government either hinder or encourage (non)migration?

The papers will build on empirical examples from the Global South with a view to highlight established and evolving government involvement with mobility and immobility at various scales.

Please send abstracts of no more than 200 words to Daniel Robins [dj23@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:djr23@st-andrews.ac.uk) and Hebe Nicholson hn7@st-andrews.ac.uk. Please include names, institutional affiliation and contact details for authors/presenters. **Deadline for submissions is Friday 8th February 2019.**

Prospects in Migration Theory: What is next?

Conveners: Ibrahim Sirkeci, Regent's University London, UK and **Jeffrey H. Cohen**, Ohio State University, USA

Migration theory is dominated by models that are often contradictory and focused on a limited range of causal factors. This pattern leaves a significant gap in understanding human mobility and its repercussions. The current challenges and debates over human mobility warrants more sophistication than what commonly used push-pull framework. Building upon the seminal review by Massey and colleagues¹ and our work on insecurity, our panel seeks to create space for a comprehensive dialogue between and among proponents of often contradictory theoretical models of and for migration. Specifically, we seek scholars to join us as we bring powerful, well-tested frameworks for modelling migration together with newer approaches that are focused on less well-represented themes that include the role of states and governing agencies²; migrant aspirations³ and the critique of neo-liberalism⁴. "Cultures of migration" drawing on the cumulative causation model⁵; gained some mileage however it is far from being a comprehensive model. Not so main stream interventions such as conflict model lack empirical backing yet although developing plausible arguments (Sirkeci and Cohen, 2016)⁶. From another angle, gender and migration nexus has not yet been integrated well into migration theory despite significant growth in the volume of research in this field (Donato et al., 2006)⁷. Moving beyond the dominance of perspectives from receiving countries, our panel also recognises the contributions of scholars from the global South and builds toward a more practical model of human mobility.

We invite contributions focusing on review of theories and models, discussing these models using empirical evidence, qualitative and quantitative alike, and/or examining the methodological implications of the existing models and the paucity of comprehensive models.

Instructions for Authors

Please send your abstracts (200-300 words) including your name, affiliation and email address of author(s) by email to: sirkeci@regents.ac.uk

Deadline: February 10, 2019

¹ Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., & Taylor, J. E. (1993). Theories of international migration: A review and appraisal. *Population and Development Review*, 431-466.

² Massey, D. S. (2015). A missing element in migration theories. *Migration Letters*, 12(3), 279.

³ Carling, J. (2014). The role of aspirations in migration. *Determinants of International Migration*, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford, 2325.

⁴ Cohen, J. H., & Sirkeci, I. (2016). Migration and insecurity: rethinking mobility in the neoliberal age. In: *After the Crisis, Anthropological thought, neoliberalism and the aftermath*. London, New York: Routledge, 96-113.

⁵ Fussell, E., & Massey, D. S. (2004). The limits to cumulative causation: International migration from Mexican urban areas. *Demography*, 41(1), 151-171. Cohen, J. H., & Sirkeci, I. (2011). *Cultures of migration: The global nature of contemporary mobility*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

⁶ Sirkeci, I., & Cohen, J. H. (2016). Cultures of migration and conflict in contemporary human mobility in Turkey. *European Review*, 24(3), 381-396.

⁷ Donato, K. M., Gabaccia, D., Holdaway, J., Manalansan IV, M., & Pessar, P. R. (2006). A Glass Half Full? Gender in Migration Studies 1. *International migration review*, 40(1), 3-26.

Transnational Migration and the City: Infrastructure, Everyday Life and Affect

Convener:

Yunting Qi (Royal Holloway University of London)

Session Abstract:

Transnationalism researchers have a long-standing interest on the city. Transnational migrants move not only between countries, but also between cities. The city does not simply send and receive transnational migrants, but actively engages into transnational migration and everyday lived experiences. Transnational social actors are materially embedded in urban spaces and the examination of translocalised urban practices could help researchers to gain a better knowledge of transnational mobilities (Conradson & Latham, 2005; Schiller, 2005; Smith, 2001, 2005). This session hopes to contribute existing scholarship through highlighting the latest theoretical/practical trend of transnational migration and urban studies.

This session particularly focuses on infrastructure, everyday life and affect. Migration infrastructures, including documentary systems, migration agencies, transport systems and other physical and organisational architectures, can steer mobilities and generate migrant categories (Lin, et al., 2017). But most discussion about migration infrastructures mainly focuses on the state level. In some countries of great size, like China, the municipal migration infrastructure has significantly supplemented national infrastructure and powerfully influences people's mobilities and other related issues. Once settling down in a city, migrants' everyday life is embodied in various urban spaces and they inevitably interact with different social groups in the city. The wider material, economic and socio-cultural environments in city constitute an affective atmosphere to shape migrants' everyday lived experiences as well as their feelings, emotions and other subjectivities.

This session invites any papers reflecting on transnational migration and the city, including but not limited within following themes:

- The embodiment of (un)skilled migrants' everyday life and mobilities in cities
- Emplacement and displacement of mobile subjects
- Municipal migration regimes and its interplay with state regimes
- The politics of identity related to migrants in urban spaces
- Affective urban space
- Sense of place, emotions, feelings and other subjectivities of migrants
- New research approaches and methodologies about transnational migration

Please send your paper title, abstract (250 words max.), email address and affiliation to Yunting Qi (Yunting.Qi.2017@live.rhul.ac.uk) by 7 Feb 2019.

CFP: Intergenerational and family perspectives on mobility, migration and care

Convenors:

Matej Blazek, Newcastle University, matej.blazek@ncl.ac.uk

Ruth Cheung Judge, UCL, r.judge@ucl.ac.uk

James Esson, Loughborough University, J.Esson@lboro.ac.uk

Intergenerational care is a central aspect in numerous forms of mobility. For instance, the care needs of ageing populations drive worker movement (Anderson and Shutes 2014; Connell and Walton-Roberts 2016). Negotiations over the appropriate allocation and distribution of care for children and the elderly underpin family migration and transnational family arrangements (Baldassar 2016) and reflect the way mobility is deeply implicated in the constant renegotiation of kinship norms. Notions of care and family are central to transnational policies in areas such as child protection (Hoang et al. 2015). Thus, the politics of inequality, interdependency, exploitation or progressive change often coalesce around how intergenerational care and mobility are experienced, governed, altered and negotiated (Maksim and Bergman 2009).

This session invites further examination of connections between care, transnational mobility, and intergenerational and family relations. It asks how material and intersubjective power relations – and social and physical spaces – are maintained, produced and transformed at the intersections between these forces. The session will speak to and draw connections between these issues in both global North and South. We invite papers analysing how intergenerational and family care – understood as culturally produced rather than universal notions – shape mobility within and across national borders; and how methodological and theoretical insights on the experiences of mobility can generate fresh perspectives on the politics of family relations and care. In doing so, the session hopes to bring scholarship on care, mobility and migration, and the family into closer conversation for fresh perspectives on troubled and hopeful politics.

Specific themes to address include, but are not limited to:

- In-family and intergenerational care commitments as drivers of insecure migration
- How immigration politics challenge or are challenged by the politics of care
- Racialised, gendered and aged experiences of mobility and immobility driven by family care
- Family ideals, life-course aspirations, and intergenerational contracts as central to theorising mobility and migration
- Multi-scalar links between the intimacy of intergenerational caring relationships and global mobilities and migrations
- Political economies of family care mobilities
- How spaces and places are materially and socially (re)made through care mobilities

Please submit a 250-word outline of your contribution to the session, including a preliminary title, to Matej Blazek (matej.blazek@ncl.ac.uk), Ruth Judge (r.judge@ucl.ac.uk) and James Esson (j.esson@lboro.ac.uk) by **Friday 8 February 2019**.

Call for papers: '**Hopeful meanings of residential segregation**' session at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) Annual Conference, London, 28-30 August 2019

Session Abstract

The UK Government's Integrated Communities Strategy Green Paper, published in 2018, situates residential segregation as a key issue to be addressed. It asserts that "There are town and city neighbourhoods where ethnic minority communities are increasing in concentration with growing isolation from White British communities...This residential segregation impacts on opportunities for social mixing and may lead to higher levels of mistrust between people of different backgrounds" (p12), thus echoing discourses that have been familiar in UK and other contexts over the last two decades. Residential segregation can undoubtedly be an outcome of inequalities (in housing and employment markets, for example) and processes of exclusion (such as territorial stigmatisation and discriminatory practices). However, there is also potential for 'good segregation' and this has long been recognised (Peach 1996), yet the hopeful meanings of segregation remain peripheral in political, popular and academic understandings.

This session aims to garner argument and evidence of alternative understandings of residential segregation that emphasise the benefits and necessities of residential co-location of those with shared identities at different life stages (e.g. during early settlement, family building, and ageing in place). This might include discussion of residential separation as important for social solidarity, social movements, planning and amenity development, cultural and creative expression, entrepreneurial and economic vitality. At a time of political turbulence and a rise in nationalist discourses and attentiveness to threatening difference, this session examines the possibility, suggested by Merry (2013), that separation is a route to equality and citizenship. In interrogating these ideas, we welcome papers that consider residential segregation along varying lines of difference including ethnicity, religion, migration status, age, class. We encourage theoretical and conceptual contributions and empirical papers from the UK and elsewhere. We are keen to represent a diversity of methodological approaches (quantitative and qualitative) and we encourage submission from early career researchers.

If you would like to present in this session please submit the following to Nissa Finney (Nissa.Finney@st-andrews.ac.uk) by 1pm on Friday 8th February 2019:

- Title of paper
- Abstract of paper
- For all authors: name, affiliation, email address, whether presenting

This session is being convened by Nissa Finney (University of St Andrews), Albert Sabater Coll (University of St Andrews) and Gemma Catney (Queens University Belfast) and is sponsored by the RGS-IBG Population Geography Research Group. We convene this session in memory of Professor Ceri Peach.

***Has your first (sole or first-authored) paper recently been published?
Is your work of interest to Population Geographers?***

Call for papers: **'New voices in Population Geography'** session at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) Annual Conference, London, 28-30 August 2019

This conference session will profile the work of early career population geographers by providing a platform for presentation and discussion of first papers published (or accepted for publication) from PhD/postdoc Fellowship research. Short presentations of papers will be followed by roundtable discussion of research agendas.

If you would like to present in this session please submit the following to Nissa Finney (Nissa.Finney@st-andrews.ac.uk) by 1pm on Friday 8th February 2019:

- Title of paper
- Abstract of paper
- For all authors: name, affiliation, email address, whether presenting

This session is being convened by Nissa Finney (University of St Andrews) and Boyana Buyuklieva (UCL) and is sponsored by the RGS-IBG Population Geography Research Group.

Young people's politics in diverse societies: creating hopeful geographies?

Organisers: Elizabeth Mavroudi and Louise Holt, Loughborough University

Sponsored by the Population Geography Research Group

This session seeks to bring together current research about young people's politics in diverse societies. Recent research has highlighted the politics of young people (Dyson and Jeffrey, 2018) and that young people are political subjects. We argue that there is a need to bring more attention to young people's political subjectivities in diverse and superdiverse (Vertovec, 2007) contexts. We are intrigued by how young people imagine, construct, represent and perform their subjectivities and politics in the context of increasingly diverse and mobile societies. At a time where diversity is increasing in many societies, it is important to gather and assess the views of younger people as they negotiate lives and identities in relation to multiple, cross-cutting times, spaces and places. This is particularly pertinent to this particularly insecure and unstable moment, politically, socially, and economically, which has led to, in many contexts, an increase in populist and intolerant political contexts. We argue that there is a need to delve deeper into the outcomes of young people's politics for young people themselves, and for their peers, families, communities, and societies within and across borders and boundaries. What futures do these young people envisage, and how are they carving these out for themselves, and how is this linked to their subjectivities, belonging and perceptions of home, citizenship, diversity, marginalisation, racism, nationalism and politics? Can attention to young people's own political subjectivities and actions suggest a way towards more hopeful geographies?

We invite paper contributions which address these concerns. Papers might consider, but are not limited to, the following:

- Broader political agendas and horizons which constrain and enable youthful politics
- Diasporic political sensibilities, with multiple connections to different places
- Different versions and articulations of politics, nationalism and citizenship
- Transformative politics of youthful encounters
- Young people's politics and complex, grounded positionalities
- Links between young people's identities, actions and politics
- Spaces and networks of youth politics
- The role of social media and ICT in enabling and constraining youth politics

Please send abstracts of 250 words max to e.mavroudi@lboro.ac.uk and l.holt@lboro.ac.uk by 6th February 2019.

Cited references

Dyson, J., & Jeffrey, C. (2018). Everyday prefiguration: Youth social action in north India. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*. Early view online

Vertovec, S. (2007). Super-diversity and its implications. *Ethnic and racial studies*, 30(6), 1024-1054.