

“西安交通大学人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨 “跨学科视角的迁移、福祉与政策”研讨会

“Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Workshop on “Migration, Wellbeing and Policy: An Interdisciplinary Approach”

Xi'an Jiaotong University

中国西安 Xi'an, China

时间 Date: 2019年12月7-8日 December 7-8, 2019

活动地点 Venue: 西安南洋大酒店多功能演艺厅

Multi-Function Hall of Nanyang Hotel



Organized by:

Xi'an Jiaotong University-

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Joint Research Center on Migration

西安交通大学-香港中文大学

人口迁移联合研究中心

**“西安交通大学人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨
“跨学科视角的迁移、福祉与政策”研讨会议程**

**Agenda of “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series
“Migration, Wellbeing and Policy: An Interdisciplinary Approach”
Xi’an Jiaotong University**

时间 Time	会议议程安排 Activities
12月7日 December 7	
8:00-8:30	签到 Registration
8:30-8:50	<p style="text-align: center;">开幕式 Opening</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Shuzhuo Li 李树茁: Director and Professor, Institute for Population and Development Studies, Xi’an Jiaotong University 西安交通大学人口与发展研究所所长、教授</p> <p>致词嘉宾 Speaker: Eric Fong 方伟晶: Director and Professor, The Chinese University of Hong Kong-Xi’an Jiaotong University Joint Research Center on Migration, The Chinese University of Hong Kong 香港中文大学-西安交通大学人口迁移联合研究中心主任、教授</p>
8:50-10:20	<p style="text-align: center;">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会之一：迁移与健康 Session 1: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum I: Migrant Health</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Barry Edmonston</p> <p>8:50-9:20 演讲人 Speaker: Hui Zheng 郑辉 题目 Title: Immigrant Health (Dis)advantage in the Labor Market</p> <p>9:20-9:50 演讲人 Speaker: Bussarawan Teerawichitchainan 题目 Title: Impacts of Parental Migration on Children Left Behind in Myanmar: Evidence from a Recent Survey in Myanmar’s Dry Zone</p> <p>9:50-10:20 Questions and Discussion</p>
10:20-10:50	茶歇 Tea Break

10:50-12:20	<p align="center">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会之二：迁移与家庭</p> <p align="center">Session 2: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum II: Migrant Families</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Junko Otani</p> <p>10:50-11:20 演讲人 Speaker: Ruttiya Bhula-or 题目 Title: Migration for Care Givers? Internal Migration of Older Persons for Care and Their Family</p> <p>11:20-11:50 演讲人 Speaker: Sharon M. Lee 题目 Title: Canada’s Immigrant Families: Growth, Diversity, and Wellbeing</p> <p>11:50-12:20 Questions and Discussion</p>
12:30-14:00	<p align="center">午餐（南洋大酒店中餐厅）Lunch (Nanyang Hotel)</p>
14:00-15:30	<p align="center">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会之三：移民社会融合</p> <p align="center">Session 3: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum III : Migrant Integration and Engagement</p> <p>主持人 Chair: In-Jin Yoon</p> <p>14:00-14:30 演讲人 Speaker: Kaxton Siu 萧裕均 题目 Title: International Labour Migration and Skill Transfer: Industrial Trainees from China and Vietnam in Japan</p> <p>14:30-15:00 演讲人 Speaker: Yuying Tong 同钰莹 题目 Title: Adolescence Exposure to Classmates from Non-Immigrant Families and the Heterogeneous Effect on Adulthood Civic Engagement across Immigrant Groups</p> <p>15:00-15:30 Questions and Discussion</p>
15:30-16:00	<p align="center">茶歇 Tea Break</p>
16:00-17:30	<p align="center">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会之四：移民发展</p> <p align="center">Session 4: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum IV: Migrant Advancement</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Yuying Tong 同钰莹</p> <p>16:00-16:30 演讲人 Speaker: Shuzhuo Li 李树茁 题目 Title: Income Differences of High-skilled Migrants and Local Workers in Urban China</p> <p>16:30-17:00 演讲人 Speaker: Barry Edmonston 题目 Title: Asian Immigrant Advancement in Canada</p> <p>17:00-17:30 Questions and Discussion</p>
18:30	<p align="center">晚餐（南洋酒店长安包间）Dinner (Chang’an Room, Nanyang Hotel)</p>
<p align="center">End of December 7</p>	

12月8日 December 8	
8:30-10:00	<p style="text-align: center;">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会 之五：迁移与福祉</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 5: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum V: Migrant Wellbeing</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Hui Zheng 郑辉</p> <p>8:30-9:00 演讲人 Speaker: Zhongshan Yue 悦中山 题目 Title: Acculturation and Mental Health among Rural-Urban Migrants in China</p> <p>9:00-9:30 演讲人 Speaker: Eric Fong 方伟晶 题目 Title: The Relationship between Representation of the Enclave Economy in the Larger Industrial Environment and Differences in Earnings of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Members</p> <p>9:30-10:00 Questions and Discussion</p>
10:00-10:30	茶歇 Tea Break
10:30-12:00	<p style="text-align: center;">“人口与发展政策”大讲堂暨迁移、福祉与政策研究论坛主题报告会 之六：移民政策</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Session 6: “Population and Development Policy” Lecture Series and Migration, Wellbeing and Policy Research Forum VI: Migration Policy Issues</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Bussarawan Teerawichitchainan</p> <p>10:30-11:00 演讲人 Speaker: Junko Otani 题目 Title: Outlook of Japan as an Immigrant-Receiving Country</p> <p>11:00-11:30 演讲人 Speaker: In-Jin Yoon 题目 Title: Social Integration of North Korean Migrants in South Korea: With a Focus on Regional Variation</p> <p>11:30-12:00 Questions and Discussion</p>
12:00-12:20	<p style="text-align: center;">闭幕致词 Closing</p> <p>主持人 Chair: Shuzhuo Li 李树茁 Director and Professor, Institute for Population and Development Studies, Xi'an Jiaotong University 西安交通大学人口与发展研究所所长、教授</p> <p>致词嘉宾 Speakers: Barry Edmonston: Professor of Department of Sociology, Associate Director of Population Research Group, University of Victoria 维多利亚大学社会学系教授，人口研究小组副主任 Eric Fong 方伟晶: Director and Professor, The Chinese University of Hong Kong-Xi'an Jiaotong University Joint Research Center on Migration, The Chinese university of Hong Kong 香港中文大学-西安交通大学人口迁移联合研究中心主任、教授</p>
12:20	End of Workshop

Workshop Themes

Although considerable research has been devoted to migration, there are many interesting questions about migration in the East Asian region, including migration between East Asian countries, migration into the region, and migration from the region to other areas. This workshop highlights topics related to migration, assesses the current knowledge base, discusses topics that need more attention, and points out areas of critical data needs. Workshop papers deal with two overlapping aspects of migration: (1) the wellbeing of migrants and possible effects of migration on the wellbeing of families and communities and (2) policies issues and implications related to migration.

The workshop focuses on six cross-cutting themes: (1) trends and outlooks for the demographic effects of migration in the Asian region, (2) the influence of migration on the labour force, (3) the effect of migration on important public programs, including health, education, and public pensions, (4) the selectivity of emigrants from Asia and their advancement in other countries, (5) family aspects of migration, such as living arrangements, family wellbeing, family care of the elderly, and migrants as care-givers, and (6) variations in immigrant fertility, health, and mortality and the demographic effects on immigrant-receiving countries.

Organizers

Professor Shuzhuo Li
Institute for Population and Development Studies
Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China
Email: shzhli@xjtu.edu.cn

Professor Eric Fong
Department of Sociology
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shatin, Hong Kong
Email: ericfong.soc@gmail.com

Professor Barry Edmonston
Department of Sociology and Population Research Group
University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada
Email: be@uvic.ca

Introduction of Speakers

Ruttiya Bhula-or

Affiliation:

Assistant Professor and Associate Dean, College of Population Studies
Director, Collaborating Centre for Labour Research
Chulalongkorn University

**Title of presentation:**

Migration for Care Givers? Internal Migration of Older Persons for Care and Their Family

Authors:

Ruttiya Bhula-or, College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University

Abstract of presentation:

Many countries are experiencing a steady increase in the number of older persons and stepping into an aged society. Apparently, the international mobility of older persons, and immigrant workers working in the care sector are on the rise. An option for older persons with care needs is to migrate to household-based facilities, not institutional facilities. This study shed the light on migration patterns of older persons in households, their characteristics and their family characteristics. I utilized a pool dataset of national migration surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office between 2015 and 2017. The results of the study conclude that there are linkages between households' characteristics with older persons. There is a need to develop policies to enhance integration, participation and wellbeing of families with older migrants.

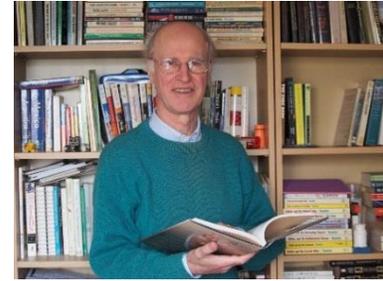
Biography:

Assistant Professor Ruttiya is a lecturer, and an associate dean at College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University. She has been actively working in the area of labour market analysis and migration, and policy linkages. For many years, she joined the ILO and worked as a national coordinator for the Tripartite Action to Protect Migrants Workers from Labour Exploitation and a regional programme officer for Asia and the Pacific on skills. She is also an international consultant for many Asian countries on vulnerable people, including migration for UNIDO, and OECD. Not only hand-on experience at national and international level, but she also contributes to academic areas that link labour market, migration and social issues to policies and practices. She is a director/ key coordinator to Collaborating Centre for Labour Research at Chulalongkorn University and Secretariat to National Labour Research Centre at the Ministry of Labour. Her recent work in migration is a paper so called, "Trends of labour demands for care workers of older persons in Thailand: Opportunities or threats for migrant workers", which is an invited presentation in the 12th ASEAN Forum on Migration Labour", hosted by the ASEAN Secretariat in collaboration with ILO, IOM, UN Women and the Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers. In addition, her work also includes the first Decent Work Country Programme for Thailand 2019-2021, identifying activities and programmes for labour market, social policies and migration for Thailand.

Barry Edmonston

Affiliation:

Professor, Department of Sociology
Associate Director, Population Research Group
University of Victoria



Title of presentation:

Asian Immigrant Advancement in Canada

Authors:

Barry Edmonston, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria

Abstract of presentation:

This paper analyzes the advancement of Asian immigrants in Canada, using census data during the 30-year period from 1986 to 2016. Our analysis focuses on three ethnic groups for which data are available for this period – Chinese, Filipinos, and South Asians – as well as a comparison group of all other Asian immigrants. We examine six outcome statuses that are important measures of immigrant advancement, including knowledge of Canada’s official languages, university degree, professional or managerial occupation, above median income, homeownership, and Canadian citizenship. The paper presents a new method for summarizing the pace of advancement of immigrants in Canada, which provides an index of expected lifetime advancement based on decennial changes over the past 30 years.

Biography:

Barry Edmonston (Ph.D. in demography, University of Michigan) has been Research Professor at the University of Victoria since 2006. He was previously a faculty member at Stanford and Cornell universities and study director at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He served as President of the Canadian Population Society from 2010 to 2012. He co-edited with James Smith the widely-cited two-volume study of the demographic, economic, and fiscal effects of immigration on the United States, entitled *The New Americans*. With Eric Fong, he co-edited *The Changing Canadian Population*, published by McGill-Queen’s University Press. He recently served as special issue editor for two issues of *Canadian Studies of Population*: one issue on life course perspectives of immigration and the other issue on implications of global peak population. His current research interests are in immigration (particularly internal migration of immigrants), immigrant adjustment (especially status attainment), demographic effects of immigration (mainly contribution to population growth), demographic studies of Aboriginal Peoples, and demographic models.

Eric Fong 方伟晶



Affiliation:

Professor, Department of Sociology
Director, CUHK-XJTU Joint Research Center on Migration
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Title of presentation:

The Relationship between Representations of the Enclave Economy in the Larger Industrial Environment and Differences in Earnings of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Members

Authors:

Eric Fong, Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Binbin Shu, Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract of presentation:

In this paper, we suggest examining the enclave economy by focusing on the representation of the enclave economy in larger industrial environment instead of just focusing on the relationship between differences in earnings of ethnic and non-ethnic members. This is because an individual industry is not isolated and independent. Based on the analysis using 2011 Canadian National Survey, we find that representation of co-ethnic enclave economy in the larger industrial environment of related industrial sectors reduces the differences in earnings of those working there. The results of our analysis further show that the relationship is significant for co-ethnic employees, but not for co-ethnic employers.

Biography:

Eric Fong is the inaugural Director of the Center on Migration and Mobility at CUHK. He is also Changjiang Chair Professor at Xi'an Jiaotong University. Fong formerly served as President of the Canadian Population Society and the North America Chinese Sociologist Association, as well as Chair of the International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association. Fong publishes widely on race and ethnic residential patterns and immigration. His latest book with Brent Berry, *Immigration and the City*, was published by Polity Press in April 2017.

Zheng Hui 郑辉

Affiliation:

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology
Ohio State University

Title of presentation:

Immigrant Health (Dis) advantage in the Labor Market

Authors:

Zheng Hui, Department of Sociology, Ohio State University

Abstract of presentation:

Despite relatively lower socioeconomic status and less access to health care, immigrants tend to display more favorable health outcomes, including mortality, than native-born populations of destinations. This is so-called “immigrant health advantage”. But at the same time, immigrants tend to face unstable and lower paid jobs, limited job opportunities, and worse working conditions. It is unclear whether their health advantage may extend or diminish in the precarious labor market. Using United States National Health Interview Survey data 1992-2009 linked to mortality data through the year 2011, this paper finds that unemployment almost wipes out the survival advantages of the foreign-born populations (non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, non-Hispanic Asians, and Hispanics) compared to their employed native-born counterparts. But unemployment is generally less detrimental for the foreign-born than the native-born. If not for immigrants’ socioeconomic disadvantage, their survival advantage after unemployment would be even greater. Immigrants’ advantages in marriage and smoking buffer the mortality consequence of unemployment. Moreover, their survival advantage after unemployment persists along the duration of residence. We further reveal the heterogeneity within the foreign-born population: unemployment is most detrimental for white / Asian men, followed by black / Hispanic women, black / Hispanic men, and white / Asian women.

Biography:

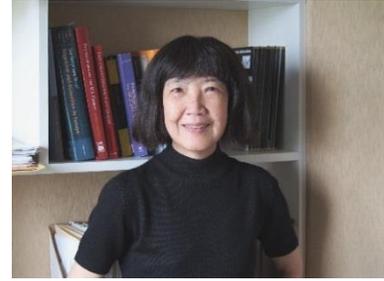
Hui Zheng is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University. His research focuses on the health of populations. He is particularly interested in understanding the causes, heterogeneity, inequality, and trends of population health and aging. He has investigated health consequences of various social structures, institutions, and policies (e.g., income inequality, medicine, marriage, marriage market, and one-child policy); the role of selection vs. causation in the health production process; the trends of socioeconomic and demographic disparities in health; the trend and heterogeneity in aging, mortality and life span; the origins and pathways of health and mortality over life course; and heterogeneity in the life course of obesity and its effect on mortality. His ongoing work addresses migration, labor market, and health. His scholarship has appeared in top sociology, demography, epidemiology, and public health journals.



Sharon M. Lee

Affiliation:

Adjunct and Research Professor, Department of Sociology
Faculty Affiliate, Population Research Group
Associate, Center for Asia-Pacific Initiatives
University of Victoria



Title of presentation:

Canada's Immigrant Families: Growth, Diversity and Wellbeing

Authors:

Sharon M. Lee, Department of Sociology, University of Victoria

Abstract of presentation:

This paper has two objectives. First, it examines data from several Canadian censuses to provide a descriptive profile of immigrant families in Canada. Second, using data from the most recent 2016 census, it examines the wellbeing of immigrant families by estimating logistic regression models for six indicators of wellbeing: low income status, high income status, semi-/low-skilled occupation, managerial/professional occupation, homeownership, and Canadian citizenship. Human and social capital explanatory variables are included in the logistic regression models. Descriptive findings show that, compared with non-immigrant families, immigrant families are larger, have lower family income, are less likely to own their homes, and are more likely to have low-end occupations. Logistic regression results generally confirm the expected effects of human and social capital variables on wellbeing indicators. There are noteworthy differences by place of birth, depending on outcome: immigrants from the U.S. and U.K. have better income and occupational outcomes than other immigrants, while immigrants from China are the most likely to be homeowners. Canada's selective immigration policy is designed to facilitate successful integration of immigrants but findings show gaps between Canadian-born and immigrant families' wellbeing, and differences in wellbeing among immigrant families.

Biography:

Sharon M. Lee (Ph.D., Princeton University) is an Adjunct and Research Professor with the Department of Sociology and Population Research Group, University of Victoria, BC, Canada. She had been an Assistant Professor of Sociology, National University of Singapore; Research Associate, International Population Program and Associate Director, Asian American Studies Program, Cornell University; Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Richmond; and Professor of Sociology, Portland State University. Her research focuses on immigration and immigrant integration, race and ethnicity, health, and older populations. Recent publications include "Residential independence of elderly immigrants in Canada" (*Canadian Journal of Aging*); "Earnings gaps for Chinese immigrants in Canada and the United States" (*International Migration*); "Immigrants' transition to homeownership, 1991 to 2006" (*Canadian Studies in Population*); "Religious intermarriage in Canada, 1981 to 2011" (*Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*); and "Group size and secular endogamy among the religiously unaffiliated in Canada" (*Social Science Research*).

Shuzhuo Li 李树苗

Affiliation:

University Distinguished Professor of Population and
Development Policy Studies
Director, Institute for Population and Development Studies
Xi'an Jiaotong University



Title of presentation:

Income Differences of High-Skilled Migrants and Local Workers in Urban China

Authors:

Xiaoman Wu, Institute for Population and Development Studies, Xi'an Jiaotong University
Eric Fong, Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shuzhuo Li, Institute for Population and Development Studies, Xi'an Jiaotong University

Abstract of presentation:

The economic achievement of high-skilled migrants has gained considerable attention all over the world. China is no exception. Attracting high-skilled migrants has become a part of key policies in many cities. So far, however, little is known about the income attainment of high-skilled migrants and how the income differences between high-skilled migrants and local-born population are related to their differences in socioeconomic and demographic background and the rate of return to human capital. Our study uses 2014 China Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS) to document the earnings differences between high-skilled migrants and high-skilled local workers. We use the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition method to understand the effect of various factors on earnings differences between these two groups. In addition, we provide a regional perspective to explore their earnings differences in more depth. Our findings suggest that the earnings of high-skilled migrants are considerably higher than those of their local-born counterparts. However, the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition results further indicate that these earnings differences are largely due to higher levels of human capital among high-skilled migrants. It is possible that the earnings differences could have been larger if high-skilled migrants had not experienced low rate of return to their human capital prevalent at that time. These findings suggest possible discrimination in the labor market against high-skilled migrants in urban China.

Biography:

Li Shuzhuo is currently University Distinguished Professor of Population and Development Policy Studies, Director of the Institute for Population and Development Studies, School of Public Policy and Administration, Xi'an Jiaotong University, and consulting professor at the Morrison Institute for Population and Resource Studies, Stanford University. He is a member of the Social Sciences Committee of Ministry of Education of China. His research is focused on population and social development as well as public policies in contemporary transitional China, including population policies and development, migration and social integration, aging and health, gender imbalance and sustainable social development, ecosystem services, poverty and human wellbeing.

Junko Otani

Affiliation:

Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences
Osaka University

Title of presentation:

Outlook of Japan as an Immigrant-Receiving Country

Authors:

Junko Otani, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University



Abstract of presentation:

Japan, which may have been regarded as a single-ethnic nation, is now a major country to receive immigrants. Those who come to Japan since 1980s is called ‘new comers’, in comparison to the Koreans who came before 1970s. New-comers are not only Koreans but also Chinese, Brazilian and others. More come to seek medical service since 2010. Now the background migrants are getting more diverse. There will need to be more and more discussions about how to prepare for immigrants and for demographic and social change. Japan is the super-ageing society with the highest proportion of older people in her population in the world. Her economy needs to open up to receive migration as labour force. Japan’s relatively generous health, education and social security programme and safe environment attract migration, although one needs to learn Japanese language whereas one may not need to learn new language if migrated to an English-speaking country. Primary schools need to prepare to accept students who do not speak Japanese. Those who come to study at graduate school in Japan plan to stay on. The increasing number of international students contributes on the globalization of higher education in Japan and labour market. There are increasing number of mothers who do not speak Japanese and implications on maternal and child health and education. This presentation will summarize the trends and outlook of the current situation of immigrants in Japan with official statistics, overview of policy dialogue, and looking into well-being of migrants and their families focusing on health and education.

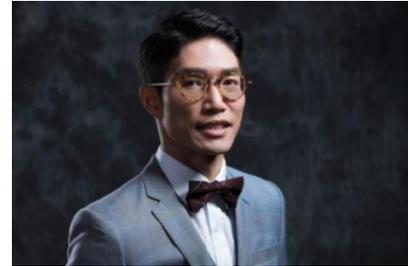
Biography:

Junko Otani, DDS, MPH, MS, PhD, is Professor in the Graduate School of Human Sciences at Osaka University. She served Regional Director of East Asian Center for Academic Initiatives (Shanghai Office) of Osaka University. She obtained her DDS from Osaka University, her MPH in international health and MS in population science from Harvard University and her PhD in social policy and administration from the London School of Economics. She has worked for the World Bank as a health specialist and for the World Health Organization as a medical officer, based mainly in China. Her areas of specialization include international health and population, social development studies, area studies, and research methodology. She has looked at disaster-affected areas of Kobe in Japan, Sichuan in China and New Zealand. She was awarded Royal Society of New Zealand fellowship to conduct research in Christchurch at University of Canterbury in 2013 and Australian Academy of Science fellowship for School of Population and Global Health, Centre for Disaster Management and Public Safety of University of Melbourne in 2015. She has been on the board of trustee of Japan Association for International Health since 2009 as well as the board of trustee of Japan-China Sociological Society and served the president of the organizing committee of the 29th Annual conference held at Osaka University in June 2017.

Kaxton Siu 萧裕均

Affiliation:

Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Social Sciences
Hong Kong Polytechnic University



Title of presentation:

International Labour Migration and Skill Transfer:
Industrial Trainees from China and Vietnam in Japan

Authors:

Kaxton Siu, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Abstract of presentation:

This paper identifies the similarities and differences in the international trainee migration systems of the two dyads (China-Japan and Vietnam-Japan), and isolates the factors that engender different patterns of migration experiences, skill enhancement and outcomes. Specifically, it explores the roles and impacts of the market and state, and also closely examines the impacts on the young trainee participants. Through on-site interviewing, a comparative study has been carried out of Chinese interns from Hangzhou, and Vietnamese interns from Ho Chi Minh City who both received their internship training in Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan. Demographically, while Chinese interns were young upper middle-class vocational school graduates aged under 23, Vietnamese interns were older workers aged above 23. Despite having similar socialist backgrounds, the Chinese and Vietnamese states has different incentives and labor export policies in sending out industrial interns to Japan. Particularly, while the Chinese government involved heavily in intern recruitment process, the Vietnamese government let private intermediate agents to recruit interns. This led to Vietnamese interns having to pay very high service charge to private intermediate agents, and usually their wages earned in Japan were not enough to repay loans borrowed before their departure. Many of the Vietnamese industrial interns turned into illegal workers in Japan. Comparatively, Chinese interns received better legal protections in the recruitment and placement process. However, interviewed Chinese interns complained that they did not have much skill enhancement throughout their 3-year internship. Subsequent interviews with some Chinese interns who have returned to China reveal that the positions they were assigned in the subsidiary plant in China were not similar to the ones they received training in Japan. This suggests that some of the interns sent to Japan are actually being used as cheap labour, and very few skill transfers between China/Vietnam and Japan are undergoing. This study also discovers the neglected “gendering” process in channeling industrial trainees from China/Vietnam to Japan—almost all industrial trainees receiving training in industrial plants in Japan are men while women are mostly settled in low-end service sectors or food processing industry where regulations and labour protections are weakly enforced.

Biography:

Kaxton Siu is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. His research concentrates on labor, migration, and young people in East and Southeast Asia, particularly China, Vietnam, Japan and Hong Kong. His work has been published in *Politics and Society*, *The China Journal*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Youth and Society*, *Journal of Youth Studies*, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, and *British Journal of Social Work*.

Bussarawan Teerawichitchainan

Affiliation:

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology
Deputy Director, Centre for Family and Population Research
National University of Singapore



Title of presentation:

Impacts of Parental Migration on Children Left Behind in Myanmar:
Evidence from a Recent Survey in Myanmar's Dry Zone

Authors:

Bussarawan Teerawichitchainan, Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore

Abstract of presentation:

Myanmar's population has been on the move following structural reforms in 2011. Little is known empirically about migration impacts on left-behind populations in the country. We analyze recent data from the Dry Zone Migration Impact Survey to examine how parental migration impacts upon under-15 children remaining in origin communities. We focus on caregiving arrangements for left-behind children, an aspect of children's wellbeing that receives less attention in the literature. First, we examine the extent to which young children in Myanmar's Dry Zone experience parental absence due to migration. We then assess how parental migration affects the frequency of support and perceived met needs for support for young children. Different domains of support are examined including daily necessity, education financing, personal care, and emotional support. We are interested in describing whether certain domains of support are more likely to be negatively impacted by parental migration and investigating whether the gender of migrant parents matters for care arrangements for left-behind children. Results suggest that negative impacts of parental migration are limited to children whose mothers or both parents have migrated. Impacts are limited to certain domains such as meal preparation, daily necessity, and personal care support. Limited adverse effects of migration are perhaps explained by the current migration patterns in the Dry Zone. Children with migrant parents are usually embedded in extended family networks. Households tend to diversify risks by having different members fulfill different roles, including economic migration and care provision. Looking ahead, Myanmar's rapid fertility decline and increased migration can nevertheless pose new challenges to families in migration-source areas.

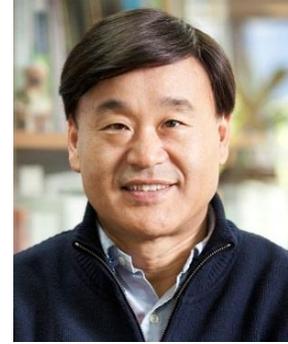
Biography:

Bussarawan (Puk) Teerawichitchainan holds joint appointments as Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Deputy Director in the Centre for Family and Population Research at the National University of Singapore. Her research interests lie at the intersection of family demography, social gerontology, population health, and social stratification. She conducts research on these topics mostly in the context of Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam, Thailand and Myanmar. Her current research generally examines the roles of family, policy, and social structure in explaining the well-being of older persons and their families in Southeast Asia. This includes a study on the impacts of migrations on left-behind grandchildren and grandparents in Myanmar and an ongoing study funded by the National Institutes of Health on the long-term impacts of war and trauma exposure on health and wellbeing of older Vietnamese survivors in northern Vietnam.

In-Jin Yoon

Affiliation:

Professor, Department of Sociology
Director, Korea University Press
Korea University



Title of presentation:

Social Integration of North Korean Migrants in South Korea:
With a Focus on Regional Variation

Authors:

In-Jin Yoon, Department of Sociology, Korea University

Abstract of presentation:

In this research, I examine the current state of social integration of North Korean migrants in South Korea by reviewing laws and policies and empirical results of surveys. Also, I pay special attention to regional variations in the level of social integration and investigate causes of the variations. The results are as follows. The foundation of integration for North Korean migrants is very favorable because they are admitted as citizens upon arrival. The level of knowledge of Korean language and culture is slightly favorable and the level of safety and security is slightly unfavorable. Social connection consists of social bridges to other local residents, social bonds among North Korean migrants, and social links to settlement support services. The level of social bridges and social bonds is slightly unfavorable, while the level of social links is slightly favorable. The final outcomes of social integration are measured by income, housing, education, health, political participation, and psychology and culture, and the level of both systemic integration (income, housing, education, health, and political participation) and value integration (a sense of belonging, trust, and multicultural acceptance) is unfavorable. Especially, the health condition of North Korean migrants is quite unfavorable, and the poor health is one of major causes of their low economic participation and performance. We also find that the level of social integration is not the same across different regions of settlement; smaller regions tend to produce stronger social connections that reduce social isolation and provide useful information and opportunities and thereby facilitate social integration.

Biography:

In-Jin Yoon is professor in the Department of Sociology, Korea University and the director of the Korea University Press. His research interests include social psychology, international migration, ethnic and race relations, and overseas Koreans and Korean diaspora. He is the author of *On My Own: Korean Businesses and Race Relations in America* (1997), *Korean Diaspora* (2004), *North Korean Migrants* (2009), *International Migration and Multiculturalism in Northeast Asia* (2014), and the editor of *Identity of Koreans* (2016), *Theories and Practices of Diaspora and Transnationalism* (2017), *The Current State of Overseas Koreans Community and Policy Tasks* (2018), and *Koreatowns and Korean communities Abroad* (2019). He served as the former presidents of the Association for North Korean Migrants Studies and the Association for the Studies of Koreans Abroad, and the vice director of the Asiatic Research Institute of Korea University. He is currently the vice president of the Korean International Migration Studies Association. His email address is yooin@korea.ac.kr and injinyoon@gmail.com.

Yuying Tong 同钰莹

Affiliation:

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



Title of presentation:

Adolescence Exposure to Classmates from Non-Immigrant Families and the Heterogeneous Effect on Adulthood Civic Engagement across Immigrant Groups

Authors:

Yuying Tong, Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Abstract of presentation:

Schools are important conduits for the development of civic participation, a core American value. School peers influence each other's civic knowledge, engagement, and eventual identity. However, whether the influence of peers differs based on immigrant and/or ethnic background is largely unknown. Drawing on the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) and using a quasi-experimental research design, we examine whether and how exposure to classmates born to non-immigrant parents influences volunteering behavior in adulthood. We find that a higher concentration of classmates from non-immigrant families increases the likelihood of engaging in volunteer work in adulthood. These effects are large and statistically significant only among children of immigrants. This suggests that school peer contexts facilitate the social integration of children of immigrants. Peer influences on volunteering are less notable for children of non-immigrant parents because they might learn American social norms of volunteering from other settings outside of school. Moreover, the peer effect is more salient for Hispanic children of immigrants compared to their Asian counterparts. This finding is in line with the segmented assimilation, which provides an explanation for the diverging incorporation processes of Hispanic and Asian immigrants. We show that these groups have distinct patterns of civic learning. Overall, our study suggests a heterogeneous effect of peer influence among people with different immigrant and ethnic backgrounds.

Biography:

Yuying Tong, born in Mainland China, received her PhD degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and currently is an associate professor in department of sociology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her main research interest areas include social demography, migration and immigration, family and life course, and children and youth. She has published in the mainstream sociology and population journals such as American Journal of Sociology, Social Forces, Social Science Research and Demography. Her current on-going research topics include consequences of parental migration on children, social segmentation of labor migrants and urban residents in China, migration and the household dynamics, and family transition in both China and Hong Kong.

Zhongshan Yue 悦中山

Affiliation:

Associate Professor, School of Humanities and Social Science
Deputy Director, XJTU-CUHK Joint Research Center on Migration
Xi'an Jiaotong University



Title of presentation:

Acculturation and Mental Health among Rural-Urban Migrants in China

Authors:

Zhongshan Yue, School of Humanities and Social Science, Xi'an Jiaotong University

Abstract of presentation:

In China, moving of massive internal migrants to cities from rural areas in pursuit of their urban dream has posed a number challenges for mental health. Rural-urban migrants experience a special process of rural-urban acculturation. Using data from a survey of rural-urban migrants in 2015-2016 in Guangdong, China, this paper is one of the few that empirically investigates the link between acculturation and mental health among rural-urban migrants by considering acculturation as a multidimensional and bicultural process. We use latent class analysis (LCA) and identify four acculturation categories: rural-oriented integration, urban-oriented integration, integration-potential separation, and marginalization-risk separation. Mental health is assessed in terms of depression and life satisfaction. Rural-urban migrants in the category of rural-oriented integration have significantly lower level of depression and higher level of life satisfaction. The findings demonstrate that the effects of acculturation on mental health of rural-urban migrants are partially mediated by social support and socioeconomic status but not by perceived stress. When migrants has been acculturating to the urban culture, they get higher socioeconomic status but at the expense of social support loss from fellow villagers or fellow migrants. Thus, finding ways to maintain or even strengthen and develop social support of migrants while improving migrant integration will be beneficial to their mental health.

Biography:

Zhongshan Yue, Associate Professor and Deputy Chair in the Department of Sociology at Xi'an Jiaotong University; Deputy Director of Xi'an Jiaotong University - The Chinese University of Hong Kong Joint Research Center on Migration. He had been a visiting scholar at the Morrison Institute for Population and Resource Studies, Stanford University. His research areas include migrant integration, migrant health, migration policies, and social network analysis. As PI, he has been working on a project titled "migrant integration and mental health among rural-urban migrants in China". He published a first-authored English book titled "Social Integration of Rural-Urban Migrants in China: Current Status, Determinants, and Consequences" in 2015. His journal publications appear in *Environment and Planning A*, *Urban Studies*, *Asian Population Studies*, and *Population, Space and Place*, and some Chinese Journals.