ECSR, Collegio Carlo Alberto and NASP
Joint Spring School on

Geography, Mobility and Social Stratification

March the 21st - the 25th, 2022

Collegio Carlo Alberto

Piazza Vincenzo Arbarello, 8 – Turin (Italy)

The topic for the tenth edition of the ECSR Spring School is "Geography, Mobility and Social Stratification". The School is promoted by the European Consortium of Sociological Research (ECSR), Collegio Carlo Alberto and by the universities of Milan and Turin in the frame of the NASP - Network for the Advancement in Social and Political Studies. It provides high-quality training on current research on the geographical dimension of social stratification and inequality, including geographical mobility, international migration, as well as residential and educational segregation.

The School is organized by Nazareno Panichella (University of Milan, scientific coordinator), Maurizio Avola (University of Catania), Filippo Barbera (Collegio Carlo Alberto and University of Turin), Camilla Borgna (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Stefano Cantalini (Stockholm University), Eralba Cela (University of Milan), Emanuela Struffolino (University of Milan), Tiziana Nazio (Collegio Carlo Alberto and University of Turin) and Antonina Zhelenkova (University of Milan, practical organization).

Lectures will be given and presentations discussed by Camilla Borgna (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Kendra Bischoff (Cornell University), Stefano Cantalini (Stockholm University), Talja Blokland (Humbolt University of Berlin), Alison Heppenstall (University of Leeds), Roberto Impicciatore (University of Bologna), Nikola Sander (Federal Institute for Population Research - BiB), Nazareno Panichella (University of Milan), Emanuela Struffolino (University of Milan), Tiziana Nazio (Collegio Carlo Alberto and University of Turin), Maarten van Ham (Delft University of Technology), Sergi Vidal (Universitat Pompeu Fabra), Carolina V. Zuccotti (University Carlos III Madrid).

Overview and timetable

	Monday 21 March	Tuesday 22 March	Wednesday 23 March	Thursday 24 March	Friday 25 March
9.30-11.30	*Maarten van Ham*	*Alison Heppenstall* (***Online***)	*Roberto Impicciatore*	*Nikola Sander*	*Sergi Vidal*
11.30-11.45	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
11.45-13.15	*Presentations 1*	*Presentations 3*	*Presentations 5*	*Presentations 7*	*Presentations 9*
13.15-14.15	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.15-16.15	*Kendra Bischoff* (***Online***)	*Carolina V. Zuccotti*	*Talja Blokland*	*Presentations 8 (14.15-17.00)*	
16.15-16.30	Break	Break	Break		
16.30-18.00	*Presentations 2*	*Presentations 4*	*Presentations 6*		

1. Keynote lectures

Maarten van Ham: Urban Segregation and Neighborhood Effects

The lecture focuses on two related issues: 1) The link between inequality and increasing levels of spatial socio-economic segregation, and 2) the impact of spatial inequality in so-called neighbourhood or spatial context effects. Regarding point one, we have investigated the link between income inequality and socio-economic residential segregation in 24 large urban regions in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. The study offers a unique global overview of segregation trends based on case studies by local author teams, it shows important global trends in segregation, and proposes a Global Segregation Thesis. Rising inequalities lead to rising levels of socio-economic segregation almost everywhere in the world. Levels of inequality and segregation are higher in cities in lower income countries, but the growth in inequality and segregation is faster in cities in high-income countries. This is causing convergence of segregation trends. Professionalisation of the workforce is leading to changing residential patterns. High-income workers are moving to city centres or to attractive coastal areas and gated communities, while poverty is increasingly suburbanising. As a result, the urban geography of inequality changes faster and is more pronounced than changes in segregation levels. Regarding the aforementioned point two, the lecture considers recent research on spatial context effects. There is increasing evidence from longitudinal studies that the spatial context within which you grow up and live has an independent effect on individual outcomes such as education, income, and more generally health and wellbeing. These spatial context effects are also intergenerational. The lecture ends with the presentation of the vicious circles of segregation model, explaining the link between spatial inequality and individual outcomes through sorting and spatial context effects.

Key references:

van Ham M. Tammaru T., Ubarevičienė R. & Janssen H. (2021) Rising Inequalities and a Changing Social Geography of Cities. An Introduction to the Global Segregation Book. In van Ham M. Tammaru T., Ubarevičienė R. & Janssen H. (2021) *Urban socio-economic segregation and income inequality. A global perspective.* Springer Open. Chapter 1, p3-27.

van Ham M., Manley D. & Tammaru T. (2022) *Geographies of socio-economic inequality.* IFS Deaton Review of Inequalities.

van Ham M., Uesugi M., Tammaru T., Manley D. & Janssen H. (2020) *Changing occupational structures and residential segregation in New York, London and Tokyo.* Nature Human Behaviour 4, 1124-1134.

Petrović A., Manley D. & van Ham (2020) *Freedom from the tyranny of neighbourhood: Rethinking sociospatial context effects.* Progress in Human Geography 44(6). 1103-1123.

van Ham M., Tammaru T. & Janssen H.J. (2018) A multi-level model of vicious circles of segregation. Chapter 6 in OECD publication *Divided Cities. Understanding intra-urban inequalities* (pages 135-154). OECD Publishing, Paris.

Kendra Bischoff: Income Segregation: Measurement, Trends, and Consequences

In this session, the professor will discuss the concept of income segregation, the analytic choices researchers must make to study income segregation, and theories about how income segregation shapes social inequality. In addition, empirical evidence about the consequences of income segregation will be surveyed and the directions for future research will be discussed.

Alison Heppenstall: Simulating social systems with individual-based models: are they worth it?

Over the past 15 years, the popularity of individual-based modelling approaches (i.e. agent-based modelling and microsimulation) has rapidly grown. This can be attributed to a number of factors including increased computational power, the availability of rich individual-level data and the appearance of development tools. The appeal of these models lies in their ready ability to simulate heterogeneous individuals and their behaviour. However, handling behaviour and calibrating/validating these models remain evergreen challenges. Is the effort that is required to create and evaluate these models worth it? This talk will briefly introduce individual-based models, discuss pros and highlight promising areas of future research.

Key references:

General ABM

Crooks, A.T., Malleson, N.S., Manley, E. and Heppenstall, A.J. (2019) *Agent-based modelling and Geographical Information Systems: A Practical Primer.* Sage.

Crooks, A. T. and Heppenstall, A. (2012). Introduction to agent-based modelling. In Heppenstall, A., Crooks, A. T., See, L. M., and Batty, M., editors, *Agent-Based Models of Geographical Systems*, pages 85–108. Springer.

Bonabeau, E. (2002). Agent-Based Modelling: Methods and Techniques for Simulating Human Systems. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* 99(3), 7280–7287.

Torrens, P. (2010a). Agent-based Modeling and the Spatial Sciences. *Geography Compass,* 4(5), 428–448.

Challenges

An L., Grimm V., Sullivan A., Turner II B.L., Malleson N., Heppenstall A., Vincenot C., Robinson D., Ye X, Liu J, Lindkvist E, Tang W. (2021). Challenges, tasks, and opportunities in modeling agent-based complex systems. Ecological Modelling. 457

Heppenstall A., Crooks A., Malleson N., Manley E., Ge J., Batty M. (2021). Future Developments in Geographical Agent-Based Models: Challenges and Opportunities. *Geographical Analysis*. 53(1), pp. 76-91

Manson, S., An, L., Clarke, K., Heppenstall, A., Koch, J., Krzyzanowski, B., Morgan, F., O'Sullivan, D., Runck, B., Shook, E., and Tesfatsion, L. (2020). Methodological issues of spatial agent-based models. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 23(1), 3.

Crooks, A. T., Castle, C. J. E., and Batty, M. (2008). Key challenges in agent-based modelling for geo-spatial simulation. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 32(6), 417–430.

Examples

Benenson, I., Omer, I. and Hatna, E. (2002). Entity-Based Modelling of Urban Residential Dynamics: The Case of Yaffo, Tel Aviv. *Environment and Planning B*, 29(4), 491-512.

Crooks & Wise (2013). GIS and Agent-Based models for Humanitarian Assistance. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 41, 100-111.

Stefanidis, Crooks, & Radzikowski (2013). Harvesting Ambient Geospatial Information from Social Media Feeds. *GeoJournal*, 78, (2), 319-338.

Malleson, N., Heppenstall, A., and See, L. (2010). Crime reduction through simulation: An agent-based model of burglary. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 34, 236–250.

Sturley, C., A. Newing, and A. Heppenstall (2018). Evaluating the Potential of Agent-based Modelling to Capture Consumer Grocery Retail Store Choice Behaviours. *The International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research*, 28(1), 27–46.

Software

Netlogo – free resource: https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/

Carolina V. Zuccotti: Spatial segregation dynamics in migration and ethnic studies

Spatial segregation - the unequal distribution of groups in space - is a phenomenon that has received great attention in ethnic and migration literatures. The lecture presents an overview of the main theories and methods used to explain and study the dynamics of spatial segregation of ethnic and migrant minorities. In particular, we will discuss the model of spatial assimilation, centred on the interplay of ethnicity and socioeconomic resources, and alternative models of spatial integration, where explanations centre on preferences (i.e. the desire to be close to co-ethnics) and constraints (i.e. discrimination, harassment). At last, we will engage with the linkages between ethnicity, neighbourhoods and the life course, and seek to respond to the following questions: are ethnic minorities more likely to remain trapped in deprived and/or ethnically concentrated neighbourhoods over time? Why does ethnic segregation persist over time?

Key references:

An overview of models of spatial integration: Zubrinsky Charles. (2003). The dynamics of racial residential segregation. *Annual Review of Sociology,* 29 (1), 167-207.

A longitudinal perspective on the link between ethnic/racial and spatial inequalities: Sharkey, P. (2008). The intergenerational transmission of context. *American Journal of Sociology*, 113(4), 931-969.

An overview of integration mechanisms and (spatial) assimilation theory: Alba, R. & Nee, V. (2003). *Remaking the American mainstream. Assimilation and contemporary immigration.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press (Chapter 2)

Roberto Impicciatore: Internal migration, family formation and social stratification in Europe. A life course approach.

Geographical mobility trajectories generally intersect other life course patterns such as student career, job experiences and family choices. Life course approach emphasizes that different events are not separate experiences but are linked to each other. Focusing on 11 European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland), this analysis has three main aims: describing the life patterns experienced by internal migrants, analyzing the selection into different migration trajectories, and identifying the association with different occupational achievements and social mobility pathways. To achieve these goals, we applied Sequence and Cluster Analysis to SHARELIFE data (2008-09 and 2017). Preliminary results reveal that different migration patterns are characterized by a marked selectivity of movers (mainly based

on education), particularly in contexts where migration works well as an escalator strategy. In addition, specific life trajectories are associated to better occupational returns.

Preparatory readings:

Impicciatore, R., Panichella, N., (2019). Internal Migration Trajectories, Occupational Achievement and Social Mobility in Contemporary Italy. A Life Course Perspective. *Population, Space and Place*, 25(6).

Abbott, A. (1995). Sequence Analysis: New Methods for Old Ideas. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 21(1), 93–113.

Kulu, H., & Milewski, N. (2007). Family change and migration in the life course: An introduction. *Demographic Research*, 17(19), 567–590. https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2007.17.19.

Key references:

Elder, G. H. Jr. (2006). Life course perspective. In G. Ritzer (Ed.), *The Blackwell encyclopedia of sociology* (pp. 2634–2639). Massachusetts: Blackwell.

Fielding, A. (1992). Migration and social mobility: South East England as an escalator region. *Regional Studies*, 26(1), 1–15.

Mulder, C. H., & van Ham, M. (2005). Migration histories and occupational achievement. *Population, Space and Place*, 11(3), 173–186.

Pollock, G. (2007). Holistic trajectories: A study of combined employment, housing and family careers by using multiple-sequence analysis. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 170(1), 167-183.

van Ham, M. (2003). Job access at labour market entry and occupational achievement in the life course. *International Journal of Population Geography*, 9(5), 387–398.

Talja Blokland: Does the 'where' of the social affect the 'how'? Some thoughts on the spatiality of social capital, geography and inequality.

In this talk professor Talja Blokland is going to think aloud about the growing tradition of making social events spatial by mapping them and connect this to some thoughts on (im)mobility and inequalities. The lecture starts with a brief excursion into the early attempts to do this and what motivated this. Then the professor explains how, for her as a scholar in urban studies in an intra-urban approach, the relation between *where* social phenomena occur and *how* they happen. First, the professor discusses how existing statistical research suggests neighborhood effects and reviews briefly some main explanations. Second, the professor addresses how such connections between

spatial aggregates of social characteristics and geographical mapping of where they do so has provoked her to think about the spatiality of social capital and sociability and connect this to most recent thinking on stigmatization. Third, the professor talks about the need for theorizing social mechanisms – and what she means by that – to advance our thinking from registering that where things happen makes a difference to outcomes, and suggests why doing so from a relational lens. The lecture draws on some of the professor's publications as well as on the following texts that you may read before, and on the influential thinking of Charles Tilly, especially his later, relational work.

Key references:

Harding, A. & Blokland, T. *Urban Theory in the 21st Century*. London: Sage, chapter 5 and 6 (for reference if you have never read any urban sociology)

Blokland, T. (2019) 'We live like prisoners in a Camp: Surveillance, Governance and Agency in a US Housing Project' in J. Flint & R. Powell (2019). *Class, Ethnicity and State in the Polarized Metropolis*. Palgrave, pp.53-.80 (as one of the sources on which the professor will draw loosely for some empirical descriptions in her talk)

Slater, T. (2013). Your life chances affect where you live: A critique of the 'cottage industry' of neighbourhood effects research. *International journal of urban and regional research*, 37(2), 367-387. (a paper that informs you about the start of criticisms on neighbourhood studies)

Tyler, I., & Slater, T. (2018). Rethinking the sociology of stigma. *The Sociological Review*, 66(4), 721-743. (as background readings to the idea of stigmatization that the professor relates to in her talk)

Tilly, C. (2001). Relational origins of inequality. *Anthropological theory*, 1(3), 355-372. (one of the professor's favourite texts of Charles Tilly in which she has found inspiration for her thinking)

Nikola Sander: Home Office as a Game Changer? Internal Migration in the post-Covid World
This lecture focusses on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on internal migration. During the pandemic, the spatial patterns and intensities of internal migration changed in response to the labour market situation, the widespread shift to remote learning at universities, and the desire to live in a greener environment. For example, data for Germany has shown that the intensity of internal migration declined by 5 per cent in 2020 compared to the previous year, and that the drop was most pronounced among young adults. With regards to shifts in spatial patterns, the pandemic was associated with an upsurge in net migration losses for the largest cities in Germany, driven by fewer inflows of young adults and continuing outflows of families. Prior to the pandemic, the main drivers of internal migration were related to education, (entry into) the labour market, family formation and

housing. COVID-19 has added a new driver to the list that might be here to stay: working from home. The rapid increase in working from home during the pandemic has raised questions about the necessity of working in city offices and daily commuting to the place of work. This lecture discusses the ways in which the new flexibility of working from home might impact on internal migration in the future, and whether we will see a revival of the rural lifestyle.

Key references:

Fielding, T., & Ishikawa, Y. (2021). COVID-19 and migration: A research note on the effects of COVID-19 on internal migration rates and patterns in Japan. *Population, Space and Place*, 27(6), e2499.

Settersten, R. A., Bernardi, L., Härkönen, J. et al. (2020). Understanding the effects of Covid-19 through a life course lens. *Advances in Life Course Research*, 45, 100360. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2020.100360.

Sergi Vidal: Panel data in spatial mobility and migration research

Panel data has become the gold standard for causal assessments of complex human behaviour in quantitative social science. The objective of this lecture is to examine and discuss how panel data and related methods contribute to the identification of causal relationships in spatial mobility and migration research. First, I will discuss the advantages of panel data for measuring and modelling spatial mobility. Then I will provide a succinct overview of recent progress in spatial mobility research, drawing on panel data. The review outlines studies that decipher complex interdependencies over the life course, scrutinise the selectivity of migrants, and shed light on the interplay between individual agency, social embeddedness and socio-spatial contexts. The lecture will conclude with a set of critical issues for future research.

Key references:

Vidal, S. and Lersch, P.M. 2021. Panel Data in Research on Mobility and Migration: A Review of Recent Advances. *Comparative Population Studies*. 46, (Jun. 2021). DOI:https://doi.org/10.12765/CPoS-2021-07

Students' presentations

Day	Presentation session	Authors and discussants		
Monday, 21/3	1	G. D. Garcia, *Residence Decisions of High-skilled Migrants in Barcelona 2016-2018.* Discussant: M. van Ham	K. van Oosterhout, *Can student aid policy alter spatial inequality in university enrolment? A Dutch event study.* Discussant: T. Nazio	
	2	P. Barlow, *Area-level deprivation and geographic factors influencing utilisation of General Practitioner services.* Discussant: M. van Ham	N.Bello, *Air pollution and social inequalities in perinatal health: A study of the city of Madrid.* Discussant: E.Struffolino	
Tuesday, 22/3	3	C. Lin, *Disadvantageous Neighborhoods and the Risk of Social Assistance Dependency.* Discussant: C.V. Zuccotti	R. Vief, *The development of the neighborhood-school segregation gap – how neighborhood change influences school segregation.* Discussant: N. Panichella	
	4	D. Zwier, *Knowing me, knowing you: Socio-economic status and (segregation in) students' peer networks in primary school.* Discussant: C.V. Zuccotti	Y. Gao, *Geographical variation in multi-group, multi-scale ethnic school segregation in England.* Discussant: C. Borgna	

Wednesday, 23/3	5	M. Santacroce, *Does Birth Order Trump All? A Within-Between Estimation of Birth Order and Background Indicators.* Discussant: R. Impicciatore	M. Zhu, *Family migration in China: A longitudinal analysis of couples' migration decisions.* Discussant: E. Struffolino	
	6	V. Tomnyuk, *Who aspires to stay? The role of young population in fostering social-territorial cohesion in Italian inner areas.* Discussant: R. Impicciatore	C. Colombarolli, *Are low incomes even more disadvantageous in cities? Evidence on the detrimental effect of housing unaffordability for Italy (2018).* Discussant: T. Blokland	
Thursday, 24/3	7	I. Gómez Varo, *Mobility of care in the Mediterranean city: assessing care-related trips and their sociospatial correlates.* Discussant: N. Sander	M. Rubio Cabanez, *Stratifying Cities: The Effect of Outdoor Areas on Children's Well-Being.* Discussant: T.Blokland	
	8	J. Kuyvenhoven, *Spatiotemporal relation between childhood internal mobility and exposure to neighbourhood deprivation.* Discussant: S. Vidal	J. Lee, *Beyond migrant penalty: how marginalisation between ethnicities in the labour market is revealed across developed economies.* Discussant: M. Avola	N. Vigna, *Subjective social status in the places that don't matter geographical inequalities in France and Germany.* Discussant: S. Cantalini
Friday, 25/3	9	M. Lecoursonnais, *Near, far, wherever you are? How geographical proximity to higher education impacts university attendance.* Discussant: S. Vidal	L. Lintunen, *The geography of educational inequalities in Finland.* Discussant: N. Panichella	