

Dynamics Of Migration: Socio-Economic Impacts and Trends

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Abstract

Migration remains an essential aspect of cross-sectional and national change of existence and interaction that influence community and systems. This paper brings a multi-perspective analysis of migration which looks into the types of migration, reasons of migration, impacts of such migration and policies relating to migration. Methodologically it divides migration by movement – internal and international; by force – voluntary and forced; and duration – seasonal, temporary and permanent. The push factors may include; Economic factors, Health, Education, Climate change or natural disasters and political instabilities. Even though migration remains fundamentally positive in terms of economic growth, cultural diversity, and foreign currency contribution through remittances, the systems and services it puts under pressure include resources, and social cohesion including brain drain. Threats specific to gender for example, for women and girls reveal exploitative possibilities. The findings from South Asia together with examples from tribal societies explain regional migration. Thus, the article argues for the efficient migration strategies and cooperation on the international level in tackling the existing issues and realizing the opportunities of migration for improving equity and effectiveness of the global development.

Keywords: *Migration, socio-economic impact, climate change, gender*

INTRODUCTION

Migration is indeed the common phenomenon of every person's life. All people migrate once or several times in their lifetime due to certain economic, social, political, and ecological factors. Migration impacts the building of transnationalities, diaspora, and virtual communities for the earth. The last two decades have reported 40% increase in human mobility; prominent flow south-south, with drivers such as global climate change and geopolitical, for example, the recent development called Ukrainian war. Mobility has been vital in countries such as South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where socio-economic differences have influenced migration. Much of the inflow in Europe and North America has been drawn into labor opportunities.

Migration systems theory offer migration effects linked with governance and global interdependencies as well as their embedding in labor, education, and responses to global shocks, such as Covid-19. The article addresses diverse multi-dimensional ramifications of migration including effects on human-being, policy, and governance systems. Attempts to explore migration as systemic force that structures societies taking both the regional and international view, gender dimensions, and sustainable management argument. A secondary research methodology supports a comprehensive investigation into the dynamic change and evolving role of migration in global systems.

METHODOLOGY

From the above background, this study uses secondary research to analyse the immigration and socio-economic implications. This method enables one to understand all about migration from history, reasons, effects, and policies as gathered from various qualitative and quantitative research findings, reports and policy recommendations.

This methodological approach allows identifying migration as a system and studying its relationships with societal, economical and environmentally factors. The approach contributes to carrying out an interdisciplinary analysis of the subject matter that covers the area of geography, sociology, economics, and political science. It enables examination of migration in both as a threat and as a positive phenomenon given the international context. With the use of case studies and thematic analysis approach the methodology is relevant to the regional as well as the global migration trends. The data sources as well as the structure of the analysis and approach used for this study are presented in the paper.

The study is grounded in secondary data collected from a range of reliable sources, including:

- Research Reports and Articles: Both theoretical data from peer-reviewed journals and academic writing and empirical data are included.
- Case Studies: Several global and regional examples are used to illustrate the effects of migration; these include South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Policy Analyses: Findings from the analysis of the international treaties, governance structures, and migration policies point to the underlying problems and possible resolves.

All the data gathered is processed under themes in order to determine pattern, trends and implications of migration. The Systemic Thinking Logic supports the assessment so that the constructed migration can interact with societies systems like labour market, education system or global changes in environmental systems.

Integrating With Article Framework:

This methodology provides the analytical backbone for subsequent sections, including:

Types of Migration: Classification according to movement behaviours and time spent.

- Factors Driving Migration: Economic, social, environmental and political influences' screening.
- Socio-Economic Impacts: Review of the positive and negative effects of migration both to the receiving and the sending countries.
- Policy Recommendations: Policy making on sustainable and inclusive migration strategies using the thematic findings anchored on the study.

Measuring up to these objectives forms a structured methodological framework that guarantees a holistic and systematic approach to studying the issues of migration and offering policy relevant recommendation to policymakers, scholars, and other stakeholders.

TYPES OF MIGRATION

Migration occurs within two broad frameworks: internal and international. This is the movement of the people from one region to another in the same country, which occurs because of changes in socio-economic activities in the new region such as jobs or schools. For instance, a person from rural backgrounds may move to towns to look for better living standards or services. On the other hand, international migration entails movement across national territories whether it is for a short-term basis or long-term basis due to available opportunities, or bad situation in the home country or an attractiveness of the country in which one intends to settle.

While internal migration makes the migrants to retain their culture, and social norms, international migration makes the migrants remove their norms, learn new languages and new laws. The division is further complicated by other characteristics which include economic status of individuals; migration to international territory is often encouraged by desire to access better economic fortune. However, international migration policies that are examined in coerced return situations represent more nuanced settings in which migrants operate in both formal and informal contexts.

Voluntary vs Forced Migration: Migration is voluntary or forced. The distinction between the two makes it a Hybrid Case; "voluntary" return trip is user-defined but vaguely intended to authorize coerce or limited options. Generally, people migrate voluntarily seeking a better opportunity, whether in terms of employment, education, or business festival. A typical example is a student staying abroad as a form of shopping for his/her course of study. A good case of professionals is those who migrate for jobs or assignment terms. Refraction defines forced migration as something that results from external pressure. Examples include but are not limited to conflict persecution and disaster. There are also hybrid cases where a "voluntary" return trip is actually user-defined but vaguely intended to authorize coerce or limited options.

Migration can also be defined according to the time of movement-for example, permanent migration, temporary, or seasonal. Seasonal migration is characterized by short-term movement for certain schemes, such as agricultural jobs or industries related to certain festivals, which are often dictated by climatic conditions. The next level after this is temporary migration, which alludes to a minimal amount of time spent moving, like to get some kind of experience as a migrant worker or a student abroad. This permanent category depicts the whole nature of migration to be such that migrators or returnees have relocated for indefinite periods for relatively severe conditions in their homeland.

These categories highlight migration as a multi-layered process within which individual choices, systemic factors, and cultural contexts impact it, while challenges faced by migrants tend to involve forms of prejudice even in returning to their homes.

FACTORS DRIVING MIGRATION

Economic Factors: Advancement of Employment Possibilities and Poverty Reduction: Employment opportunities rank high among the push factors in migration because people move from areas of low opportunities to areas where can get better wages and working conditions.

The goal of migration can include raising the quality of life, providing for a family and, of course, escaping poverty. Including remittance, a push and pull effect, they contribute lowering extreme poverty rates in the low-income countries. Increased urbanization together and globalized economy have deepened the labour mobility so as to enhance network. But issues like exploitation in the informal sector, regressive policies inter alia impact their freedom provokes abstract themes of economic motivated migration for example, the complexity of migration is not hidden.

Social Factors: Education: Healthcare: And Family Reunification: Members of the society strive to move to other areas in looking for better education facilities and enhanced health care services. Most families migrate to afford their children quality education and where to seek quality health facilities in case of illness. Education is still significant especially for students who want to enroll to specialized universities which are not found in their home countries. Also, the social injustice makes families to seek refuge in countries with effective medical facilities. Another importance social factor is family reunion whereby an individual moves to join other loved ones who have relocated. This aspect pertains to the human angle of migration where families struggle to reunite and enhance the lot of their members. It is also important to note that promotion of family reunion seems to occur hand in hand with promotion of educated migration, as it seems that migration has more than one face.

Environmental Factors: Climate Change and Natural Disasters: Looked at proportionally, environmental conditions are increasingly forcing migration as climate change as well as natural disasters affect people's means of livelihood. Increased flooding as a result of the increased sea level, efficient storms and lengthy periods of dry weather force millions of people, particularly from susceptible areas. For instance, people in the coastal region or in the affected desert regions move within or across borders for survival due to degradation of their environment. Similarly, temporary or permanent migration results from natural disasters including California earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. There is an indication of human resilience in environmental migration Disaster only show a twist of governance failure in addressing displaced people needs. These are of course the issues and to counter these environmental crises and other issues of forced migration sustainable solutions and worldwide cooperation are the keys.

Political Factors: Conflict, Persecution, and Governance.: War like situation, civil unrest and political oppression are some of the main reasons for forced displacement. Most immigrants run away from regions that are affected by war and dictatorial leaderships. political asylum seekers leave their property and sometimes families because their lives and basic human rights are threatened. This is made worse by poor governance, corruption and political oppression because people run away from areas that constrains individual and economic opportunities. Also, the measures that discriminant specific groups make people move in search of areas that will protect their rights and dignity. International asylum systems and human rights structures have critical roles to ensure political migrating but the areas lack protection for displaced people in the world.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

Positive Impact:

Economic growth in Host Regions: The analysis shows that migration plays an essential role of propelling the economic growth of the host areas because of filling employment gaps and boosting efficiency. Workers, particularly from other countries, come to self-employ themselves and take part in must-have sectors including service delivery in health, food production, computer relevant engineering, among others helping to diversify the economic market. First of all, high skilled migrants have positive impact in the innovation and the research hence there is more advancement in technology. Thirdly, all migration business activities contribute in development of economies by providing employment opportunities and revenues from taxes. A variety of talent imports enhances economic stability and the prospect of responding to changes in the global economy.

Migration and Its Impact on Economic growth: A case of Remittances: Money transfers by migrants to their home country aid families as well as communities as a source of money. These funds finance organizational spending on education, health, and housing, which enhances living through the better management of poverty. In addition to individual advantages, regular money transfers enable developing countries increase its currency reserves, and therefore, stabilize their economy. For instance, the Vietnamese Mekong Delta shows how remittances can increase climate adaptation by developing the infrastructure and by building up knowledge, which indicates remittance's transformative impact.

Cultural Exchange and Diversity: Migration is swirling with creating multicultural societies that include richer cultural diversity in terms of traditions, food, language and even attitudes. This culture of integration fosters cohesion and works towards bringing the various facets of the society together, and towards propelling societal sectors of growth through innovation. Outcomes in the form of artistic and education related coupling become the focal point within festivals and diversity. In addition, contacts between indigenous people and immigration foster respect and acceptance of each other, and the social cohesion.

Negative Impacts:

Concerns for Straining the Local Resources and Infrastructure: Major findings related to the pressure that migrant population places on housing, healthcare, education, and other public facilities in host areas. This strain leads to over-urbanization or over-population of urban facilities and over-stretched social sectors that give resources management a hard time. In some cases, infrastructure in those or some other less developed areas cannot be rapidly developed or improved, the results of which will be a decline in service quality and tensions between the local population and migrants.

Social Integration Challenges: Social Integration continues to be a major challenge, with migrant receiving discrimination, cultural rejection and exclusion invaded regions. Such obstacles may make it difficult to secure employment or schooling in modern societies and perpetuate poverty and social exclusion. Unfortunately, there are no proper strategies for

integration, making these problems worse, leading to decreased quality of life of migrants, and their inability to benefit society as they should. Sometimes host societies also feel pressured due to the integration that is perceived as a threat either to cultural identity or job chance.

Different types of Brain Drains in the source region: This outcome results to shortage of workforce especially of trained personnel in what is widely referred to as brain drain. It is a trend that greatly affects the local economies, health sectors and education sectors since qualified employees leave the country in search of better job offers. Although such losses are only in part compensated for by the remittance income, the overall development loss in the countries of origin is high, especially under conditions of skill shortage in vital sectors.

CHALLENGES FACED BY MIGRANTS

Legal and bureaucratic barriers: Migrants going through the migration process experience legal and bureaucratic barriers. There is much divergence regarding legal regulation in different countries that causes confusion as for the need for entry, work permits, and residency. For example, in 2008 Sweden sought to make liberal changes to allow more labor migrants in while at the same time leaving many vulnerable to precarious work arrangements thanks to ambiguous and ineffectively implemented standards. Such reforms for instance decentralize selection responsibility to employers a process that introduces other challenges into an already complex process. Also, lack of English or the regional official language plus minimal understanding of the legal systems limit migrants' capacity to seek justice for their rights violations or sue legally. Such barriers generate threats which result in inability to achieve proper legal settlements or integration. Overcoming these barriers needs the algorithm to be transparent, there should be effective ways of reaching out to the needy, and the systems should be in collaboration with international systems.

Exploitation and Discrimination: The migration process entails a test run in vulnerability to exploitation and discriminating factors. It is even worse for migrants in low-wage positions where conditions of work are still compromised including wages. Research paper has shown that some migrant in Sweden was paid relatively low wages than their pre-reform counterparts due to increase in low skilled immigration. The wage differentiation clearly illustrates how a failure in making relevant laws improves on can lead to exploitation from employers. These are aggravating by discrimination because migrant population experiences discrimination while accessing housing, health care and other public facilities. Socioeconomic exclusion is also the reinforcement of negative patterns of living and being, a lack of socially acceptable opportunities, a lack of hope for socio-economic advancement, and was described by one participant as a 'poverty trap'. This means that governments and institutions must adopt better policies of monitoring the human rights abuses and advocate for policies that will offer equity to these people.

Psychological and Cultural Adaption: Culturally and socially transitioning places a lot of psychological demands on prospective migrants. Any modification of routine including moving triggers stress and anxiety; Equivalent to this, experiential disruption by moving involves social isolation and detachment from family. That does not involve trying to learn

another culture with different social norms, languages, and traditions that make integration even harder. Sweden can be describe as having some of the worst migration policies that provide the migrants with limited support system for their integration into society. Due to the lack of strong support in community networks and inclusive policies, many people cannot feel comfortable. Migrants should be provided with mental health care, cultural orientation programmes together with community building programmes that would enhance stability and successful adaptation among migrants.

MIGRATION AND GENDER

Gender-specific Experiences and vulnerabilities: Migration always presents various problems that have a different impact on male and female migrant persons; the problems are connected with their socio-economic status and gender roles. Most of the times gender issues relate to women and children because most of them do not have an opportunity to complete their education, lack resources to go through immigration process on their own and also lack the power to make decisions on issues to do with immigration. For example, the patriarchal traditional culture does not allow free movement of women and girls, hence they have to rely on male relatives and most are prone to be trafficked and harassed while in transit. Secondly, reproductive health rights including choice of proper health facilities for childbirth are rare to come by for women migrants; more so those in care giving roles. To overcome these vulnerabilities, it becomes necessary to uphold specific measures such as safe migration corridors and gender-sensitive measures alongside a focus on women's autonomy.

Women in Migration: Roles, Challenges and Contributions: Economic perspectives: Women migrants carry out high-profile economic and caregiving tasks, usually in poorly paid and extremely insecure sectors, such as domestic work, health, and agriculture. They have suffered wage discrimination, inadequate legal protections, and exploitation environments. Their remittances change the destinies of origin and host countries alike, funding education-health-and housing investments for the benefit of future generations.

Gendered cultural-caregiving for children and the elderly along with a job showcases resilience and adaptability. Greater vulnerability towards socio-cultural factors coupled with poor protection under informal sectors, for example, domestic work and agriculture manifests itself. Though it could be a good way for women to Update the gender-stereotype and become economically independent, it could also include problems like family separation, cultural shock, and social discrimination.

To solve this, gender-transformative policies should offer empowerment through skills training, legal support, and resources for women migrants. Sexual and gender mainstreaming programs may also entice the advancement of women's rights and recognition of their contributions to create resilient societies that value and protect women's roles in migration.

CASE STUDIES

Regional case studies: Migration trends and impacts: The migration of South Asia is multiform and quite a number. It has much implication socially as well as economically and

culturally. There exist differential developments, prevailing climate conditions, and political instability. Internal movements there are made for purposes such as seeking jobs, education, and experience. However, the great majority of internal migrants finds themselves in situations characterized by low pay, very little social protection, and overcrowding of living condition. Intern introduces millions from South Asia to work in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, where remittances are considered an important means of reducing poverty and enhancing development in countries like Bangladesh and Nepal. However, they experience exploitation in work conditions with little protection.

Culturally, it transfers skills and knowledge and upgrade them but threaten traditional social relations in furtherance of cultural nationalism. In fact, all South Asian countries have involved themselves in formulating policies to redeem the opportunities and challenges posed by migration, which include inter-state worker policies in India and the emphasis on utilizing remittances in Bangladesh. A multidimensional approach to migration would be necessary for the proper management of socio-economic and environmental impacts.

Focus on Tribal Migrations: Social and Economic Implications: Population movements among discourses on tribal communities are due to social, economic injustices, or environmental disasters and create havoc in the structural and economic setup of society. The traumatized culture and economy of the tribes physically attached to their territories come with all major adversities of being uprooted. The characteristics of these tribes are amalgamations of communities like South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where farming and cottage industry dependence are witnessed. Urban migration, however, exposes them to dangerous jobs, poor pay, unwholesome working conditions, and inadequate healthcare access as seen in countries like Ghana.

Migration disrupts their culture and propels the marginalization of tribes in socio-economic aspects, especially that of women and children, who are deprived of forms of education, health care, and labor opportunities. However, this enables possible capacity development through which the migrant gets the possibility of acquiring relevant experience from the field or from remittances that will improve the household living conditions back home.

Multi-targeted legislation has to be requisite for addressing the causes of such migration as land sales and underdevelopment. Such services would include education, health facilities, and vocational training and would also go a long way to eliminating and enhancing those countries' multidimensional well-being of the tribes but also have their cultural heritage intact.

POLICY PERSPECTIVES AND RECCOMENDATIONS

Migration policy needs to be holistic, catering for the economic, social, and legal motives, taking lessons from other examples like the EU's mobility frameworks and hukou reform in China. Inclusive measures, such as China's scoring system whereby urban privileges enjoy higher benefits in health and education and the European Union's selective welfare state delivery, allow a skilled integration of migrants to host societies. Such organizations as the International Labour Organization (ILO) also advocate and introduce forums in places where migrant workers could raise grievances and combat exploitation of workers in precarious

industries. The continuous intervention of migration's economic impact and the use of migration statistics can promote better efficiency in policy formulation.

Policies would have to be constructed in order to develop integration, social cohesion, and welfare development for all concerning minorities while protecting their rights through their joint efforts. Such global organizations as International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are central in establishing international migration standards and common concerns, such as human trafficking and refugee crises. They will monitor human rights abuses, mediate between nations, and offer financial and technical assistance to improve the management of migrants. The Global Compact for Migration (GCM) provides a general compendium under which governments can focus their efforts on safe, orderly migration and align their policies with other nations while protecting the rights of migrants. The IOM, for instance, promotes migration within the Mediterranean through humanitarian support and policy advice.

Policies must support and champion migration as a better alternative to forced and undesirable migration resulting from income differences or climate change. Governments should then tie up and promote brain gains by bankrolling education and preparatory training for migrants, thereby assisting them in their endeavours and reducing the destruction of their brains. Suitable urban planning will bring forth slum-free cities, while secure migration paths are supported by international alliances such as the Schengen Area of the EU. Green incentives and eco-friendly projects dealing with climate-induced displacements may give further relief from some of the ills of migration and contribute to sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

Recap of Key Findings: Migration is an ongoing process-some dynamic, multifaceted, and social-which societies, economies, and environments are still in the making. It includes among others the kinds of internal and international migration, voluntary or forced, seasonal, temporary, or permanent some of the characteristics affected by specific socio-economic and cultural conditions. Economic factors such as employment and poverty are subsequently complemented with education, health care, family reunification, global climate change, natural disasters, conflicts or political instability-making the leading push and pull factors of migration.

Positive and negative effects of migration are diverse. The terms of economic development of host countries, enhanced cultural diversity, and living standards through remittances spell positive effect, while the strain in terms of resources, social integration, and brain drain challenges host countries and source countries alike spell out the ill effects. Most of those migrants are women, who play an essential part of the global economy as well as the domestic economy by their roles as workers and caregivers but face gender-related problems, such as labor exploitation, discrimination, and ineffective migration policies, which still need a gender-sensitive approach to unlocking their full potential.

Managed migration could cut down the likelihood of increased human trafficking by many folds. Thus, several coordinated efforts by governments and non-governmental agencies will be applied at local, national, and international levels. Policies, among other things, will

include perspectives on human rights, labor issues, social inclusion, and the underlying causes of forced displacement in a way that makes it clear that migration is a benefit to himself as well as to society.

Conclusion on the taming of migration for International Development: Migration is the issue; migration is the opportunity for global enhancement. Vision and inclusion coexist in sustainable migration practice: the transformative influence is on society. The policies must address root causes such as economic marginalization, poor governance, and climate vulnerability, and provide urban planning, education, and employment programs dedicated to women, so that the benefits of migration can be maximized.

International cooperation is essential, with such organizations as IOM and UNHCR providing advocacy for safe, orderly, and humane migration. Guiding frameworks such as Global Compact for Migration (GCM) give directions on how nation-states should implement effective migration policies. Mobilizing such potential gains for diversifying host societies through increased innovation and cultural interchange while remittances go far toward economic development in origin countries.

Environmental considerations like climate change demand action. Sustainable resource management and green diplomacy should go the extra mile in order to deal with displacements attributed from climate change. Thus, syncing good practices with a comprehensive policy can turn migration into a positive force for resilience, equity, and shared global development instead of becoming a problem.

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