



FIFTH
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Dynamics in an Unequal World

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ABSTRACTS

plenaries | world café | sessions | presentations | posters

EDITORIAL STAFF

Local Organising Committee of the GCEG 2018

Boris Braun, Peter Dannenberg, Martina Fuchs, and Javier Revilla Diez

DESIGN

Anna Thau

Johanna Fellbrich

Ulrike Kersting

Maximilian Willkomm

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I estimate this model by studying flows of employees between travel-to-work areas in the UK, using data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), which tracks a 1% sample of employees over their employed lives. The first step in the analysis is to mechanically decompose the contemporaneous effect migration has on average earnings in an area, i.e. whether and by how much migrants earnings are above or below the average of the sending and receiving areas. The next step brings in international migration, both as a factor that could affect location decision, as well as influencing earnings. New immigration or the fraction of foreign born has different effects on natives of different skills. While Borjas (2006) finds that immigrants displace natives, Peri (2007) finds that immigrants attract natives, especially the young and high-skilled. Lastly, I assess how migration, through its effect on the skill and occupational composition of local labour markets, affects medium-term prospects for productivity growth, innovation and entrepreneurship.

Should I stay or should I go? –Macau and Portuguese transnational diaspora

Maria Elo - Turku School of Economics | **Susana Costa e Silva** - Catholica Business School Porto | **Helena Martins** - Instituto Politécnico do Porto

Macau is a small territory located on the southeast coast of China that was leased to Portugal in 1557. In 1887, Macau became a Portuguese colony through a mutual agreement between the two countries. In 1999, the sovereignty of Macau was handed over from to the People's Republic of China (PRC). Since then, some local Portuguese living in the territory, along with Macanese, returned to Portugal and expectations were that Portuguese would keep returning, since from 2049 on, the “one country, two systems” will be over and the territory would be fully governed by Chinese authorities. However, the number of Portuguese in Macau increased again from 2006 on, especially during the 2008/2013 great financial crisis that had severe impact in Portugal. As a matter of fact, there is a notable transnational diaspora shifting between Macau and Portugal and spanning their businesses and lives across these locations. There are very few studies analysing diaspora mobility of historical tradition in such transition periods, and therefore, it is theoretically and practically interesting to examine which dynamics influence the life satisfaction of the transnational Portuguese diaspora that links them to a particular place. What makes them stay or leave Macau, and if they leave, do they repatriate in Portugal? There are historical pull factors in Macau due to family and heritage ties, but similar ties exist also in Portugal. While Macau is changing and as part of China it is experiencing an unforeseen economic development, Portugal has been suffering from the economic crises and troika measures. This uneven economic turn influences the job market and careers, but also business opportunities. This quantitative study funded by Institute of European Studies of Macau illustrate different types of dynamics worth to be unveiled. It contributes to global migration studies.

Reassessing New Immigrant Destinations in the U.S.

Flavia Maria Lake - University of California, Los Angeles

The geography of immigrant settlement within the United States has undergone a massive shift over the last 30 years. Research has focused on the geography of these new immigrant destinations, highlighting that an increasing number of migrants are locating in small-to-medium sized cities in particular. An array of qualitative case studies have documented both positive and negative reactions from incumbent residents in these locations, but that regardless, arriving immigrants seem to have little effect on native born workers' wages. Broad quantitative analysis of immigrants' economic outcomes across these regions has painted an optimistic view for the 1990s, and a cautionary view for the 2000s. However, a reassessment of the economic outcomes of immigrants across these decades, incorporating more recent data is needed. I review extant work and offer new evidence on economic outcomes in these new immigrant destinations, focusing on real wages. I also explore how changes in the composition of immigrants themselves are changing economic fortunes and the role of policy in mediating these.

Towards a politico-economic population geography: a Japanese intervention

Takashi Nakazawa - Meiji University

Since the 1980s, human geographies in general have faced postmodern and post-structuralist interventions that have urged comprehensive reflection on the ontological, epistemological, and methodological foundations of these fields. While population geography introduced qualitative methods in response to this, positivism and empiricism, which objectify populations through observation, whether qualitative or quantitative, still reside at the core of its rubric. It is a quite recent trend that a group of population geographers has initiated interrogations into the concept of population itself, and are on a quest for a politico-economic population geography that deal with how and what kinds of powers and ideologies underpin the concept. This paper aims to contribute to the trend by analyzing Japanese population policy, or geopolitics of population.

A series of population problems in Japan, such as low fertility rate and population aging, is tightly intertwined with the uneven distribution of populations. Tokyo has been receiving an excess of young migrants from non-metropolitan areas for the past two